

KEYNOTER

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN POLITICAL ITEMS CONSERVATORS



American Political Items Collectors
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October 3, 2009 New England Chapter of APIC

Fall 2009 show Saturday, October 3, 2009 from 9:00am - 2:00pm (set-up at 8:00am) at the V.F.S. Post 1012, 114 Mystic Avenue, Medford, MA (Exit 31 off I-92). Admission: \$2.00. Tables: \$25.00 for the first, \$20 for each additional. Contact Bob Colt: 781-729-6066 (bob@bobcolt.com) or Barry Mushlin (barrybuttons@comcast.net).

October 11, 2009 Wisconsin APIC chapter

Fall 2009 show on Sunday October 11th Cudahy Public Library, 3500 Library Drive, Cudahy WI (a Milwaukee suburb). 12 Noon - 3 pm. Wall tables \$8.00 each. Free Admission. For further info contact Pat Kehoe 414-541-2538 or e-mail wiapic@yahoo.com

October 23-24, 2009 Ohio Chapter Show

Moved to new location last year: McKinley Grand Hotel in downtown Canton, directly across from The First Ladies Museum - the home of Ida McKinley. . 2 full days of bourse on Friday and on Saturday. An extensive local advertising program is planned for the greater Akron & Canton area with Saturday being free to the public. Watch for more details in the Bandwagon or contact Jack Dixey: E-mail dixiecitylimits@yahoo.com or telephone 419-610-9270.

November 8, 2009 Southern Cal APIC

Sunday, November 8, from 10 - 2pm 10100 Balboa Blvd, Granada Hills, California. Entrance fee is \$3 - students free. Table rental \$15 includes entrance fee. Bring good items for auction. Consigner's cost only 5% gavel price no Buyer's premium. Tables or information contact Bob Banwart at (909) 624-5297 E-mail: banwart2@ca.rr.com

November 12-13-14, 2009 Mid-Atlantic Regional

Langhorne, Pennsylvania -Nov.12-13-14,- at the Sheraton Bucks County Hotel in Langhorne. For table reservations contact Show Chairman Ed Stahl daytime M-F at 908-630-5031 and evenings at 973-241-5106 or e-mail collectorstuff@msn.com. All tables sold first-come, first-served. Contact the hotel directly for rooms at 215-547-4100. Mention the APIC show for the convention room rate. To pre-consign auction items contact Harvey Goldberg (732-382-4652) or e-mail heg1@verizon.net.

November 15, 2009 Chicago Area Political Items Collectors

Show will be held on Sunday, November 15, from noon to 3:00pm in the Sutdnet Cafeteria of the Student Resource Center Building, at the College of DuPage, Fawell and Lambert Roads, Glenn Ellyn, IL. Admission is free. For information contact Duane Ross at 630-892-8525.

December 4-5, 2009 East Tennessee Political Items Collectors

(Newly formed chapter) Knoxville, Tennessee Saturday Dec. 5, 8:00 - 3:00 Howard Johnson Hotel 7621 Kingston Pike just off I-40 & I-75 (West Hills Exit) in West Knoxville. The Hotel is across the street from West Town Mall, the largest Mall in Knoxville. This show is taking the place this year of the Dixie Chapter's fall show in Atlanta. Tables will be \$40 wall tables, \$35 for first table, each additional table \$30. Rooms \$59.99, ask for APIC rate, hotel reservations 865-693-8111. Room hopping Friday. Information: Sam Guffey 865-335-9020 E-mail hstrystuff@comcast.net or Andy Simon, 865-984-7388 E-mail andrew_simon@bellsouth.net

December 12, 2009 Arizona Political Items Collectors

Winter Show Saturday September 12th, 2009, 9:00 am - 1:00 pm. St. Stephen's Episcopal Church Renewal Center, 2310 N. 56th St, Phoenix, AZ 85008. Table cost for members - cheapest in the hobby - donation only! Admission is free! For more info, directions or map, call Jim Puechner 480 830-5305, or Ron Puechner 480 577-9575 or email: ron.puechner@att.net

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THE

KEYNOTER

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN POLITICAL ITEMS CONSERVATORS



Collecting Lincoln

Lincoln Ribbons • Michigan Locals • Wallace 1948

HERITAGE

CONSIGN WITH HERITAGE

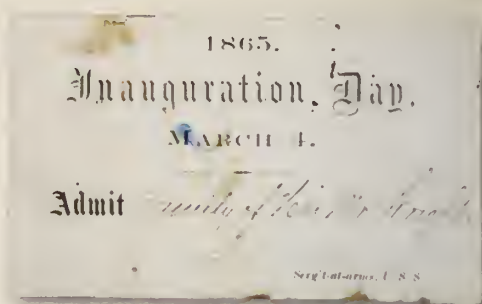
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Lincoln & Hamlin: Carrier
"Grand National" Banner
Sold! \$11,352 Feb. 2008 (HA.com/6004-6444)

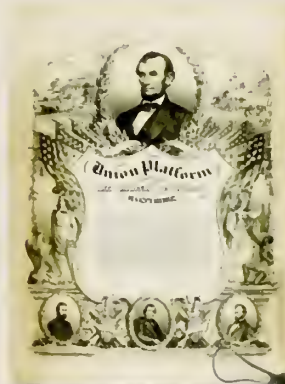


Inauguration Ticket Washington, March 4, 1865
Sold! \$14,340 Nov. 2008 (HA.com/6014-6238)

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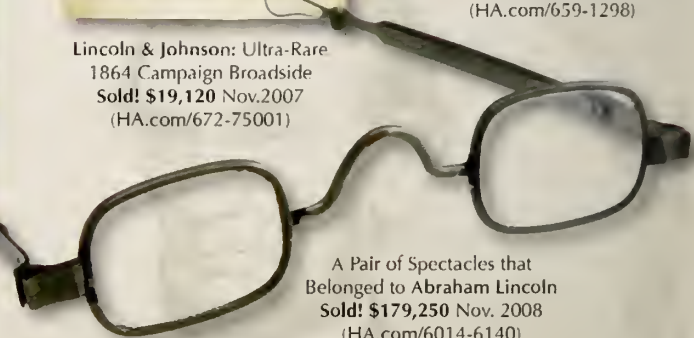
Lincoln & Hamlin:
A Superb 1860 Jugate
Campaign Ribbon
Sold! \$15,535 Nov. 2007
(HA.com/672-23001)



Lincoln & Johnson: Ultra-Rare
1864 Campaign Broadside
Sold! \$19,120 Nov. 2007
(HA.com/672-75001)



Lincoln & Johnson: Jugate
Pinback Ferrotypic Badge
from the 1864 Election
Sold! \$47,800 Feb. 2007
(HA.com/659-1298)



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Belonged to Abraham Lincoln
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FROM THE APIC PRESIDENT



LINCOLN ISSUE

Dear fellow APIC members and honored guests:

This year, 2009, marks the bicentennial of the birth of our 16th President, Abraham Lincoln. There are many fascinating, historical and worthwhile Lincoln bicentennial events taking place throughout the United States at any given time. These include lectures, museum displays, plays and a host of other events which we should all enjoy. For a complete list, please visit the website, www.lincolnbicentennial.gov.

As students of history, we are keenly aware of Lincoln's monumental and enduring legacy, probably a much larger and significant one than any President other than George Washington. However, President Lincoln, himself, was very humble and unassuming, to the point of being self-deprecating. In fact, there is some evidence that he suffered depression. In December 1859, at the request of an Illinois attorney active in his presidential campaign, Lincoln wrote a modest, two page autobiography. He sent it to his supporter with a note reading "there is not much of it, for the reason, I suppose, that there is not much of me." History has proven otherwise. More than 10,000 books have been written about Abraham Lincoln, an average of more than one book each week from the time of his presidential election in 1860 until the present day. Our 16th president has been the subject of more books than all of our other presidents combined. Our lives have been enlarged by Abraham Lincoln. For many of us, our idea of America was shaped by him. To this day, he continues to inspire us.

As a civil trial lawyer, my livelihood is primarily based upon the written and spoken word. I have often been fascinated by President Lincoln's extraordinary gift of simple eloquence, a trait not possessed by many of my colleagues who are paid by the hour. The Gettysburg address contains a simple alliteration, but it is one of the most enduring speeches of American history; we can all recall memorizing and reciting it as grade school children. Likewise, who will ever forget how Lincoln summarized the true essence of our great nation, "of the people, by the people and for the people." "With malice towards none, with charity for all," is a timeless passage from his second inaugural address. Lincoln's ability to encapsulate enduring thoughts into timeless phraseology was a tremendous talent, particularly when considering he had limited formal education and that his core reading was limited to the Bible and the works of Shakespeare.

As our nation's flagship organization of political hobbyists and conservators, it is only fitting that this issue of *The Keynoter* be substantially devoted to study of President Lincoln. As President of the American Political Items Collectors, I am proud of the efforts we take, not only as an organization but as individual conservators, to preserve the material aspects of Lincoln's campaigns. This current issue of our journal offers but a small glimpse into the fascinating history of our 16th president. I certainly hope you enjoy the wonderful articles and illustrations

Yours in progress,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "B. Krapf". The signature is fluid and cursive, written on a white background.

Brian E. Krapf

"First Person Singular"

This issue is part two in a new feature called "First Person Singular" to allow collectors to share personal stories about their involvement with politics. This feature was inspired by a couple of charming stories Henry Michalski (APIC #226) wrote about being exposed to collecting in 1956 and 1960. In this issue Sandra Shwartzman Hubsher (APIC #6323) shares her experiences as a young volunteer at the 1948 Progressive Party Convention. We hope you will be moved to write about your experiences.

EDITOR'S MESSAGE

After the massive Women's Suffrage issue, this issue may seem a touch anticlimactic but who doesn't like Lincoln? Then throw in my home state of Michigan seasoned with a flavoring of late Forties radicalism and I think you'll find this to be an enjoyable issue.



Lincoln remains one of the most popular figures in American history, yet his name is widely used while few of his virtues are imitated. American politics has entered an era where ideology has overwhelmed rationality. Power flows to the loudest voice, not the wisest mind. Even while advocating for a fundamental change in the nature of the Republic, Lincoln remained a calm voice of reason and always spoke respectfully of those with whom he disagreed.

Correction: In the Women's Suffrage issue an item in the Ma Ferguson article was misidentified. There was a picture on page 144 described as being a picture of Texas Governor Ma Ferguson. As author Dave Quintin (APIC #2776) pointed out, "Unfortunately the picture cello is not Ma, but Bina West who formed the Women's Benevolent Society and is shown in the listings of suffrage bios. This item has been identified before as a Ferguson item but I always suspected it wasn't, as it just doesn't look campaign. When I was doing the article a fellow Texas collector lent me this item and that's when I discovered it was Bina West. Shortly after *The Keynoter* came out I got an e-mail from Ken Florey (APIC #1504) who had identified this as a Bina West pin years ago."

Michael Kelly
Editor

Features

- 6 Letters to the Editor
- 8 Collecting Lincoln Campaign Medals
- 14 Lincoln Ribbons
- 20 Lincoln Hamlin
- 22 Lincoln Johnson
- 28 Recalling When Presidential Campaign Badges were Converted to Mourning Badges
- 36 Bryan's Baseball Scoreboard
- 38 Lincoln Ribbons from Michigan
- 40 Michigan Governors
- 44 Remembering the 1948 Progressive Convention
- 47 "Chinese Must Go" -- Part 3
- 48 Old Photographs: Campaign Headquarters

CONTRIBUTIONS--The editor wishes to thank the following for providing illustrations for this issue: Germaine Broussard, Lon Ellis, Robert Fratkin, H. Joseph Levine, John Pfeifer and David Quintin.

FRONT COVER--A Grand National Banner from 1860 featuring Abraham Lincoln of Illinois and Hannibal Hamlin of Maine.

SUBMISSIONS--*This is your publication. Please feel free to share your ideas, suggestions, illustrations and stories. The Keynoter is delighted to share pictures of interesting political Americana with its readers. When submitting an illustration, send it as an .eps, .jpg or .pdf file to mkelly@mcc.edu. Illustrations should be in color and submitted in digital format with at least 300 dpi resolution (preferably higher). Files must be created at 100% of actual size or larger (smaller risks losing clarity). Digital electronic images should be saved to a minimum of 300 dpi as TIF, GIF, JPEG or EPS files, preferably in Adobe Photoshop.*

If you don't have access to a scanner or high-resolution digital camera, you can take your items to graphic service bureaus, such as Kinko's, and have them scanned in the specification mentioned above. You can then send the file by e-mail, on a CD or on a zip disk. If sending by zip disk, please supply return address.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



Congratulations on the outstanding Women's Suffrage issue. It is absolutely stunning and will be a treasured resource for years to come. While it is obvious that this took a lot of hard work by many people, the passion we all have for collecting political items also comes through. Even for those of us who don't specialize in suffrage, this issue gives us a new appreciation for these items. Well done!

Cary Jung (APIC #4435)

Letters to the Editor continued on page 6.

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APIC NEWSLETTER AND CALENDAR OF EVENTS: Harvey Goldberg, Editor, PO Box 922, Clark NJ 07066. email: heg1@verizon.net

American Political Items Conservators is the educational division of the American Political Items Collectors Inc., a 501(c)3 tax exempt organization. APIC seeks to encourage and support the study and preservation of original materials issuing from and relating to political campaigns of the United States of America and to bring its members fuller appreciation and deeper understanding of the candidates and issues that form our political heritage.

Letters To The Editor

What a superb job you did on the new Keynoter! In 40+ (gulp!) years of collecting, I've never seen a better, more thorough treatment of any subject. Bravo!

Phil Shimkin (APIC #1671)

Just wanted you to know that I got The Keynoter yesterday and was exceedingly impressed. Youze guyz (and galz) did a fantastic job, and even though I don't collect suffrage stuff the history and wealth of info in this will become a treasured source for decades to come.

Gary Faber (APIC #12557)

I just received my Keynoter. What a great issue! A new standard for the publication that will be hard to beat. Congratulations.

Paul Rozycki (APIC #11384)

As a longtime member of the APIC, I want to congratulate the editor, contributors, photographers, illustrators, organizations and everyone who created the fantastic issue on the women's suffrage movement. The quality of this issue is unparalleled as an educational and reference source for the hobby.

Jim Nelson (APIC #2171)

Mazel tov on a great triple issue...a real keeper! Amazing how far The Keynoter has come from the hand mimeographed copies of days long gone and glad to see the tribute to Ceil Harris...well done. Thank you for the hard work and dedication to our fabulous hobby.

Henry Michalski (APIC #226)

Congratulations on the Women's Suffrage issue. A super issue.

Ted Watts (APIC #146)

Compliments to you for the most outstanding issue of The Keynoter. Another valuable addition for our library. What would we do without you? Huzzah!

Dan Maxime (APIC #6334)

Absolutely great Keynoter! What a wonderful job you and all involved did on this one. Keep up the great work.

Dave Quintin (APIC #2776)

Believe me when I tell you that the recent issue of The Keynoter has the APIC in awe! We all owe a great thanks to Michael Kelly, Germaine Broussard and Robert Fratkin for working relentlessly to put out this issue.

Ronnie Lapinsky-Sax (APIC #6414)
President, WSAPIC

My copy just arrived. It is without any doubt the finest job that has been done on any APIC publication since the organization was formed. Hope that arrangements have been made to get some kind of promotion literature in the hands of university libraries, women's chapters of various organizations, presidential museum gift shops, the Smithsonian, etc., etc. You and everyone else on the job have pulled off a miracle. Congratulations

Al Salter (APIC #4736)

Your Keynoter issue on the woman suffrage movement is a real triumph! Thank you so much for all you work on it; I am honored to be a part of it. It is an exceptional educational resource as well as a valuable guide for collectors.

I really enjoyed your in-depth research, features, articles, and the reproduction of so many varied and distinct items from American history. The cover image is fantastic - beautiful, unusual, and just the right thing! No one has ever produced anything like this issue - chronicling so many items from this immensely important movement that won civil rights for half the citizens in the U.S.

I hope this groundbreaking issue on political items won't limit further research and articles that rightfully place women, and the 72-year long suffrage movement, in our country's political firmament. It is certainly a rich and rewarding area for collectors, and a vein of gold in our country's political history.

Congratulations and thanks again.

Robert Cooney (APIC #15400)

Congratulations on the Women's Suffrage Keynoter issue! I fully know the amount of work that went into this issue. It undoubtedly is the most significant piece published by APIC in our long history. This issue should make every APIC member proud!

Larry Krug, (APIC #714)
President, APIC 1972-1976

The Keynoter wishes to acknowledge the substantial contribution of Catherine H. Palczewski, Professor of Communication Studies and Women's & Gender Studies at the University of Northern Iowa to the Women's Suffrage issue. Prof. Palczewski wrote the brief biographies of Woodhull, Claflin, Beecher, Truth, Anthony, Stanton, Stone, Douglas, Clay, Stowe, Dickinson and Blake.

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CHAMBERS OF
JUSTICE RUTH BADER GINSBURG

April 15, 2009

Germaine L. Broussard
Citi Smith Barney
1650 Tysons Boulevard
Suite 1000
McLean, VA 22102-3807

Dear Ms. Broussard:

The women's suffrage issue of *The Keynoter* is a gem. I will share the wonderful collection of images with all in chambers.

My cheers and appreciation,



Ruth Bader Ginsburg

Collecting Lincoln Campaign Medals

By Scott Dolson

Lincoln's 1860 and 1864 campaigns were politically charged, hotly contested and closely followed throughout the United States. As a result, there was a wealth of campaign items produced for sale to supporters and citizens interested in owning the 1860's equivalent of Michael Jordan jerseys, baseball cards or Obama buttons. Lincoln's campaigns also coincided with the height of a craze in the collecting of medals and tokens. These factors resulted in an outpouring of tokens and medals which represent the high water mark for the collector of 19th century political campaign medals in terms of overall mix of quantity, quality, political content and general desirability.

One of the keys to successful collecting is putting together a good library.

The book *Running for President* provides good general essays on the political and historical backdrop to Lincoln's 1860 and 1864 campaigns, not to mention displaying high quality images of David Frent's collection. Roger Fischer's 1988 book, *Tippecanoe and Trinkets Too*, discusses the use of campaign medals in the 1860s and does an excellent job of describing the historical context of various campaign themes and slogans appearing on campaign medals.

Fred Reed's article "Lincoln: 1860 Campaign Medals", appeared in the March 16, 2009 issue of *Coin World* and is an excellent resource for information about the various diesinkers and entrepreneurs who issued Lincoln campaign medals.

The best overall resource for 19th century political campaign medals is J. Doyle DeWitt's 1959 book *A Century of Campaign Buttons 1789-1889*, which was updated and somewhat expanded by Edmund Sullivan's 1981 book *American Political Badges and Medalets 1782-1892*. If you own Sullivan's 1981 update, you don't need DeWitt's original work, unless you prefer the original photo quality images found in the earlier work.

Joe Levine's (Presidential Coin & Antique Company) 1997 and 1998 auction catalogues of Charlie McSorley's political campaign token collection are good resources for lengthy descriptions of Lincoln campaign medals. These catalogs also provide valuable information regarding the rarity and relative desirability of various Lincoln medals and within those medals, varieties minted in different metals (i.e., silver, copper, etc.).



Note: Items shown in this article may not be actual size.

Another key resource is Sotheby's 1999 catalog of the Andrew Zabriskie collection of Lincoln medals and ferrotypes. The Zabriskie catalog is particularly noteworthy because it displays a collection assembled during the 1860s and 1870s by the leading numismatist of the era. In fact, Zabriskie is sometimes credited with founding the collecting area which is now referred to as "Lincolniana". In 1873, Zabriskie published a list of Lincoln medals and tokens titled *A Descriptive Catalogue of the Political and Memorial Medals Struck in Honor of Abraham Lincoln*. The quality of Zabriskie's medals was outstanding. Particularly noteworthy was the run of campaign medals struck in silver, many of which had not been auctioned before, along with the sheer numbers of rare Civil War store cards and patriotic tokens.

While Zabriskie's 1873 publication reflects an intense interest in Lincoln campaign medals during the 1870s, his catalog does not represent the earliest work referencing Lincoln campaign medals. In 1862, Alfred Satterlee published *An Arrangement of Medals and Tokens Struck in Honor of the Presidents of the United States, and of the Presidential Candidates from the Administration of John Adams to that of Abraham Lincoln, Inclusive*. Satterlee cataloged Lincoln's 1860 campaign medals, along with those of the other three 1860 candidates. Satterlee noted in a footnote that a particular Lincoln campaign medal issued by a New York firm, Henning & Eymann, was marketed at 75 cents in copper and 25 cents in white metal.

In 1862, Banks, Merwin & Co. published an auction and fixed price catalog that included campaign medals for all four 1860 candidates. A large size Lincoln campaign medal AL 1860-18 (38 mm) was listed at \$2.10, while a smaller medal AL 1860-55 (26 mm) was listed at 30 cents. The price differential between these medals has narrowed considerably in 150 years, but the larger medal still commands a higher price today. Of added interest, there is an advertisement on the back cover of the catalog for Satterlee's recently published book, noting that copies could be purchased for \$1.00 in cloth and 75 cents in paper.

Two additional publications that provide good background information for collectors of Lincoln medals and tokens are *The Keynoter*, published by the American Political Items Collectors (www.apic.us) and *The Rail Splitter* (www.railsplitter.com), a periodical published by and for the benefit of Lincoln collectors. *The Rail Splitter* publishes articles about Lincoln campaign medals and badges and regularly includes a useful and sometimes pithy survey of Lincoln items (real and not so real) appearing in the marketplace.



Note: Items shown in this article may not be actual size.

Lincoln's 1860 campaign medals are numerous. Most of them are frankly more successful from a practical/commercial (i.e., interesting slogans, campaign themes and icons) than aesthetic standpoint. If you are interested in the artistic quality of political campaign medals, collect medals issued from 1828 through 1844. Lincoln's campaign medals did not shy away, however, from the key issues of the day. Several of Lincoln's 1860 campaign medals, for instance, directly addressed the issue of slavery. John D. Lovett issued a medal proclaiming "Let Liberty Be National & Slavery Sectional", while Joseph Merriam's medal bluntly stated "No More Slave Territory." The theme of a candidate with humble origins highlighted by Harrison's log cabin was resurrected with a run of Lincoln rail splitter medals. The firm F.B. Smith & Hartmann issued a well designed series of four political medals, each with jugate busts of Lincoln and Hamlin. Finally, to George Lovett, Lincoln was plainly "The Right man In The Right Place."

Lincoln's 1860 campaign medals were often marketed in a variety of metals, including silver, copper, brass, nickel and white metal. Several medals were even issued in "composition", a hard plastic-like material. Sometimes, but perhaps not as frequently as in other campaigns, the medals were silvered or gilded. One product of the 1860s medal collecting craze was the restriking of earlier campaign medals from the 1840s and 1850s in metals not originally used during the campaigns. Based on the listing of Lincoln campaign medals in silver and other metals in Satterlee's 1862 book, however, it appears that most Lincoln medals were commercially available in all metals for distribution during the 1860 campaign. Unlike the later Henry Clay and Harrison medals struck in silver and copper, Lincoln's silver medals were not "restrikes". Avid collectors during the 1860s most likely supported not only the restriking of earlier campaign medals but also the commercial production of 1860 and 1864 campaign medals in silver and copper and other "exotic" metals – witness the tremendous run of silver and copper medals in the Zabriskie sale. White metal versions were the cheapest versions available and were often holed for suspension with a ribbon.



Note: Items shown in this article may not be actual size.

The Rail Splitter



The Rail Splitter is a quarterly written by collectors for collectors. Our name refers to an early period in Lincoln's life when he toiled on the frontier, cleared the land, and built a homestead. As a candidate for president, Lincoln campaigned as the "Rail Splitter of the West," a slogan and image that propelled him to the White House. After fifteen years of publishing, we still delight in reporting on new discoveries, auction prices, care and preservation of material culture, and other necessary topics in a graphic and substantive fashion. We hope you join us – please let us know if you require information about membership and subscribing to our journal. AND, for those unable to visit *Abraham Lincoln in New York: A Rail Splitter Bicentennial Celebration* – the LARGEST Lincoln exhibit in the country – a DVD is available. Please visit www.lincolninnewyork.com to order a copy!



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dixecitylimits@yahoo.com

One of the best aspects of collecting 1860 campaign medals is the fact that there were campaign medals for all four candidates. The volume and variety of Lincoln campaign medals far outstripped those produced for Douglas, Bell and Breckinridge, although there is a decent run of Douglas campaign medals. Benjamin True of Cincinnati, Ohio produced two sets of medals for all four candidates. The first set (e.g., AL 1860-18) consisted of larger size medals (38 mm) with eagle reverses (one of which was listed at the high price of \$2.10 in the Bangs 1862 sale catalog). The second set, which is avidly sought by Civil War token collectors and priced today accordingly, is referred to as "White House tokens" because of their reverse image. Some of the most expensive 1860 campaign medals today are silver White House tokens that infrequently appear in the marketplace. One of the better medals from a portraiture standpoint is the largest Douglas medal produced by Henning & Eymann (SD 1860-1). Like their Lincoln counterpart (AL 1860-6), these medals were sold to supporters for 75 cents in copper and 25 cents in white metal.

The 1864 campaign is a good one for the collector of campaign medals. AL 1864-1 is a large size (42 mm) jugate medal for Lincoln and Johnson. The medal is listed in various metals but only shows up on the market in white metal, usually in blazing uncirculated condition which suggests that there must have been a hoard of them found at some point. Unfortunately, there is no companion medal for McClellan and Pendleton. F. B. Smith (AL 1864-3) upped the rhetoric with the slogan "If I am re-elected president, slavery must be abolished with the reunion states" while another medal (AL 1864-8) emphatically expressed a popular sentiment in the North – "No compromise with armed rebels". Unlike 1860 when Lincoln's medal production outstripped his opponents, the output of McClellan medals actually matched the output of Lincoln medals. There are also 1864 campaign medals for John Fremont produced in lesser numbers and varieties. The reverse of JF 1864-3 is noteworthy for the blunt appeal "Elect me president".

In addition to pure campaign medals, there are numerous other related numismatic items tied into the 1860 and 1864 campaigns. Many firms issuing Lincoln campaign medals also muled their campaign medals with store card versions (i.e., reverses that advertised the issuing firm) or unrelated reverses (probably for the purpose of fueling the collecting urge – the creation of exotic varieties). George Lovett's urge to create muled medals for collectors resulted in Lincoln medals with reverses that included the Old Middle Dutch Church and one referring to a riding school for British dragoons during the Revolutionary War. There are also numerous penny size tokens issued during the 1860s with Lincoln images that are today referred to as Civil War patriotic and store card tokens. Some of these tokens undoubtedly functioned as political advertisements during the 1860 and 1864 campaigns. The run of these tokens in the Zabriskie collection confirms that they were avidly collected by numismatists in the years immediately following the campaigns. The Civil War token collecting field is in many respects bigger than the political campaign medal collecting field generally and big premiums are paid for rare die combinations and exotic metal varieties. Yet another related collecting area is Lincoln memorial medals.



Ambrotype.

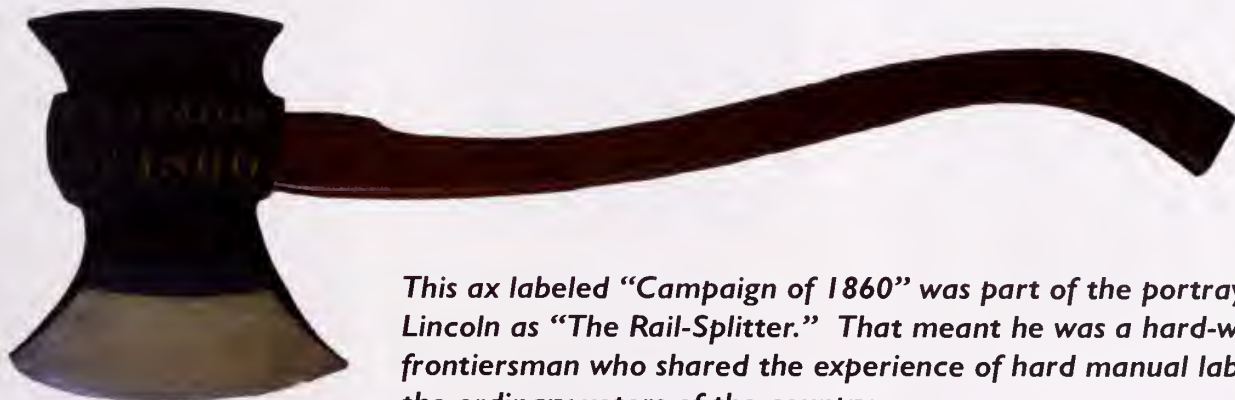
Note: Items shown in this article may not be actual size.

Political medal collectors today generally fall into one of two camps. Collectors with a political memorabilia background may consider white metal versions of campaign medals particularly desirable because they perhaps represent items “used” during the campaign (of course, there are heavily worn copper and brass 1860 and 1864 campaign medals, reflecting the fact that medals struck in those metals were also extensively handled during and after the campaigns). Evidence suggests that silver medals were acquired by the leading collectors of the 1860s and were produced in extremely limited quantities, while copper and brass medals were available and purchased by the general public at premiums of 200% to 300% over white metal versions. Collectors with a numismatic or historical medals background may consider silver and copper medals more desirable, much as they often are in the numismatic field, where emphasis is placed on the rarity of the medal by metal. Both collecting groups place a high premium on condition. In today’s market, silver medals demand a big premium over other metals, and in general, copper and brass medals demand a premium over white metal versions. The highest recorded prices for Lincoln medals were those obtained by Sotheby’s for the silver examples from the Zabriskie collection, a number of which reached several thousand dollars.

In addition to pure “medals” and “tokens”, the 1860 and 1864 campaigns saw the production and distribution of numerous “badges” of various sorts. Most noteworthy was the proliferation of campaign ferrotype badges and cardboard paper photo badges. Several interesting metal badges were also produced. The Chicago firm of S. D. Childs Co. produced several rare and avidly sought silvered brass badges (AL 1860-1 and AL 1860-27). AL 1860-1 and the related medal AL 1860-10 are noteworthy for sporting the ugliest rendering of Lincoln. Another interesting item is a small brass shell badge in the shape of an axe that was sold for 50 cents by Hunt & Miner of Pittsburgh. These axe pins were inscribed with The Rail Splitter, Honest Abe or Wide Awake. Although the era of political campaign medals perhaps peaked during the 1860s, the introduction of photo badges and exotic material badges during Lincoln’s campaigns foreshadowed the eventual decline and practical extinction of campaign medals as a favored vehicle for political advertising.

The market today for Lincoln campaign medals and badges is stronger than it has ever been, unless you want to go back to the 1860s and 1870s. The success of the McSorley and Zabriskie sales during the 1990s expanded awareness of the available material, and in several cases moved Lincoln medals and tokens to new price levels. Since that time, the internet and firms such as Heritage (with its vast numbers of numismatic collectors) have expanded the collecting base far beyond the smaller group that identifies themselves as political memorabilia collectors. As demand outside of the core political memorabilia collecting group has expanded, prices have increased, perhaps in some cases because collectors coming from the numismatic world are used to much higher price points for items of comparable rarity and desirability in the exonomia and numismatic worlds.

The latest development in the world of collecting political campaign medals is slight movement towards “slabbing” political campaign medals. For a not insubstantial fee, Numismatic Guaranty Corporation will authenticate, grade and place in a plastic “slab” tokens and medals. Slabbed political medals are appearing on Ebay with more frequency and, in some cases, common Lincoln campaign medals in excellent condition have brought big prices. Some collectors are opposed to slabbing because they believe that it inflates prices and it is an unnecessary expense and bother for sophisticated collectors. The gradual influx of new collectors from the numismatic and exonomia fields may, however, accelerate the move towards slabbing. If so, condition is likely to become an even more important factor than it is today.



This ax labeled “Campaign of 1860” was part of the portrayal of Lincoln as “The Rail-Splitter.” That meant he was a hard-working frontiersman who shared the experience of hard manual labor with the ordinary voters of the country.

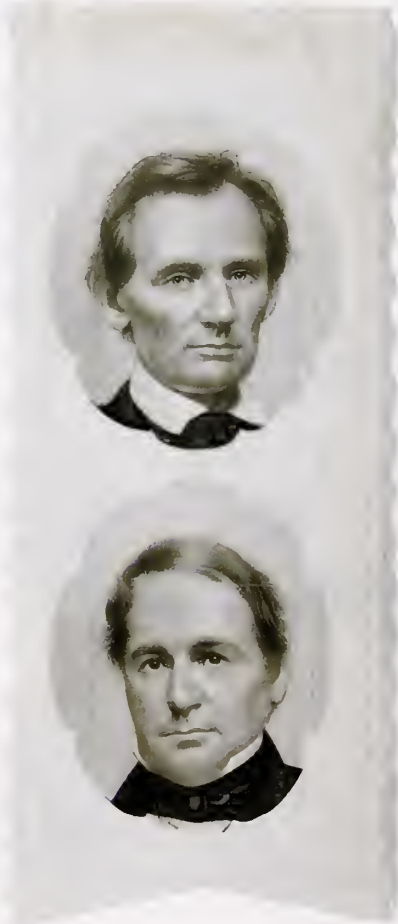
Lincoln Ribbons

By Michael Kelly

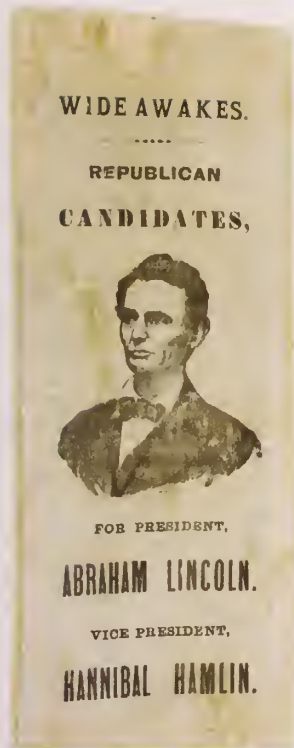
There is a wide range of Lincoln ribbons available to historians and collectors but the intense interest in our most widely admired president means that demand is high. As Dr. Edmund B. Sullivan wrote in his *Collecting Political Americana* [Christopher Publishing House, Hanover, MA 1991. ISBN 0815804628], "As might be expected, Lincoln campaign ribbons are extremely popular and command prices out of proportion to their availability."

Even before 1860, the use of political campaign material beyond printed speeches and broadsides was widespread.

This is reflected in historian William E. Gienapp's essay on the 1860 campaign printed in *Running for President: The Candidates and Their Images* edited by Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr.; with Fred L. Israel and David J. Frent [Simon & Schuster, New York 1994. ISBN: 0133033554]. According to Gienapp: "Vendors sold a wide variety of additional campaign items in 1860, and ardent partisans, including ladies, wore medals, ribbons, and other trinkets to proclaim their preferences. The well-funded Republicans distributed the largest number of such items. The Republican emphasis on symbols and Lincoln's personality accorded trinkets, visuals, and campaign paraphernalia a central role. Campaign tokens and badges referred to Honest Abe. Republican marchers carried axes, and party stationary displayed a split-rail fence as well as the candidate's visage. These object sometimes contained references to issues, including slavery extension, the homestead law, the tariff, and the Union."



Matthew Brady portrait ribbons. Ribbons may not shown actual size.

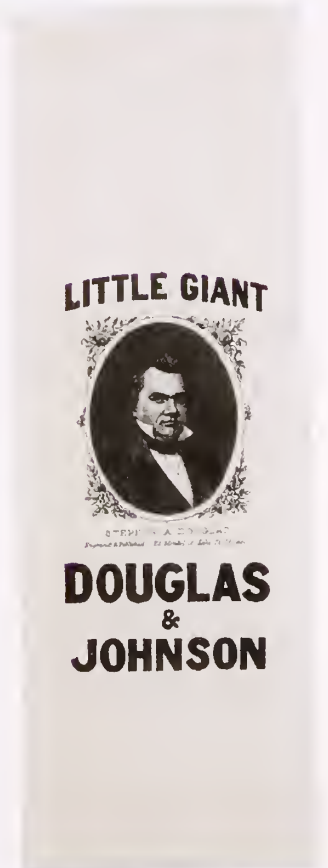


Sullivan points out that “Most Lincoln designs dating from the 1860 campaign usually bear drawn copies of Brady and Hesler photographs of Lincoln. A few of the 1864 ribbons picture a bearded Lincoln; others use the standard 1860 portraits but substitute Andrew Johnson’s name or portrait for Hannibal Hamlin’s.”

Sullivan teamed up with former *Keynoter* editor Roger A. Fischer in a landmark work on political ribbons in 1985 when the two scholars collaborated on *American Political Ribbons and Ribbon Badges 1825-1981* [Quarterman Publications, 1985. ISBN-13: 9780880001380].

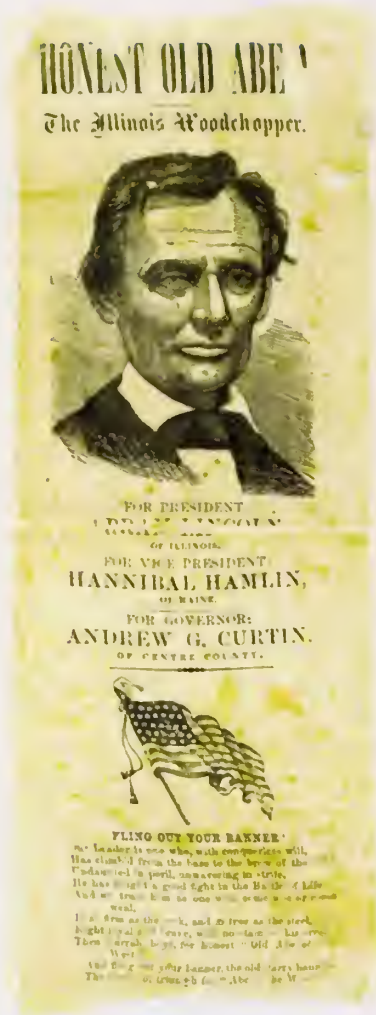
“The revival in political ribbon badges that began during the 1856 campaign continued unabated in 1860. With four serious candidates for the presidency (Republican Abraham Lincoln, Democrats Stephen Douglas and John C. Breckinridge, and Constitutional Unionist John Bell) and the survival of the Union hanging in the balance, interest was intense at the grassroots level. Each of the campaigns was rather well organized, with an estimated million partisans banding together into a host of paramilitary volunteer groups. Lincoln has his ‘Wide-Awakes’ and ‘Rail Splitters,’ Douglas his ‘Little Giants’ and ‘Little Dougs,’ Breckinridge his ‘National Democratic Volunteers,’ and Bell his ‘Union Sentinels’ and ‘Bell Ringers.’

Nearly two thirds of the surviving varieties promoted the Republican ticket of Lincoln and Maine Senator Hannibal Hamlin. For a number of reasons, the 1860 Lincoln campaign provided an unusually fertile environment for ribbons and other material culture. Much more broadly based and pragmatic than they had been during the Fremont debacle, the Republicans approached the 1860 campaign with a hearty appetite for victory against a hopelessly divided Democratic party. They were much more successful amassing funds than they had been in 1856, allowing them to purchase and give away a greater volume and variety of memorabilia. The nomination of Lincoln, the most obscure but certainly the most electable of the Republican contenders, assured a sizeable volunteer corps and the genesis of the ‘Wide-Awakes’ and similar organizations gave them the opportunity to stage torchlight parades and other gala public events wherever their numbers permitted. Perhaps most important of all, the basic tenor of the Lincoln campaign – its emphasis on symbolism and personality and its downplaying of strident ideology – was ideal for material culture. As a result, the 1860 Republican campaign begat a large assortment of ribbons and other objects.



Their main theme was the portrayal of Lincoln as a man of the people, a down-to-earth fellow with whom ordinary Americans could identify. He was promoted on campaign items as 'Honest Abe' Lincoln, a nickname that served him very well by establishing his identity in millions of minds as a humble, homespun pillar of personal decency. Several styles of ribbons presented him as 'Honest Old Abe.' Even more important than this nickname to Republican campaign strategists was the exploitation of Lincoln's brief career as a rail splitter thirty years earlier.

In the six months from its debut at an Illinois Republican convention in May through election day, the split rail developed into one of the most compelling symbols in American political history, symbolizing Lincoln's rise from humble beginnings, the dignity of free labor, and the romance of the fron-



tier. Among the 1860 ribbons utilizing this theme in different ways were the 'Free Territory for a Free People' ribbon with its rail fence motif, the 'Rail Splitters' volunteer ribbon, the 'Home for the Homeless' variety with its vignette of a youthful Lincoln splitting rails, and the 'Railsplitter of 1830' ribbons. A closely related theme, the promotion of Lincoln as a westerner (through such slogans as 'Rail Splitter of the West' and 'Honest Abe of the West') to garner western votes and exploit the 'Wild West' vogue among easterners, seems strangely to have been avoided on his 1860 ribbons altogether.

Given the perilous national situation and the ideological proclivities of so many rank-and-file Republicans, the Lincoln campaign and the objects it inspired made no effort to totally ignore major issues. Several varieties of ribbons were among the multitude of 1860 Lincoln items echoing party dogma on such questions as slavery in the territories, the tariff, a federal homestead law, and the preservation of the Union.



"Honest Old Abe" was a popular way to portray the Republican nominee.



In striking contrast to 1856, however, these badges reflected an ideological appeal that was broadly based, pluralistic, and anything but fanatical in tone. Among the few exceptions were the 'Free Territory For A Free People' ribbon printed by John D. Lovett of New York and the 'Free Soil, Free Men, Free Speech, Free Press – Lincoln, Hamlin And Liberty' ribbon made for the 'Continental No. 1' of Philadelphia that repeated 1856 rhetoric almost verbatim. Other known issue-related 1860 Lincoln ribbons all made reference to other topics, providing a more balanced impression of party principles. Another, featuring the legend 'Lincoln, Hamlin and Liberty - Protection To American Industry,' was issued by Leary & Brown of Philadelphia, center of the Pennsylvania/New Jersey manufacturing region where failure to address the tariff questions had proven so costly to Fremont in 1856. Ribbons that read "A Home for the Homeless" and "Free Homes for the People," aimed primarily at westerners and land-hungry urbanites reflected the party's advocacy of a federal homestead law. Other varieties echoing Daniel Webster's "Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable," provide excellent examples of Republican efforts to soften the party's image as a stridently divisive force in national politics and at the same time appeal for the votes of old-line Henry Clay Whig Unionists.

Although the 1864 presidential race between Lincoln and General George B. McClellan was in doubt until the tide of the war shifted decisively in the Union's favor when Atlanta fell to William Tecumseh Sherman late in the campaign, neither camp generated much grassroots activity or excitement. Many medalets and other small trinkets were produced, but relatively few ribbons or other types of items dependent upon public demonstrations.

Lincoln's inauguration in March, 1865, inspired only two known ribbons, but both were magnificent multicolored woven varieties utilizing the process developed by Thomas Stevens of Coventry.

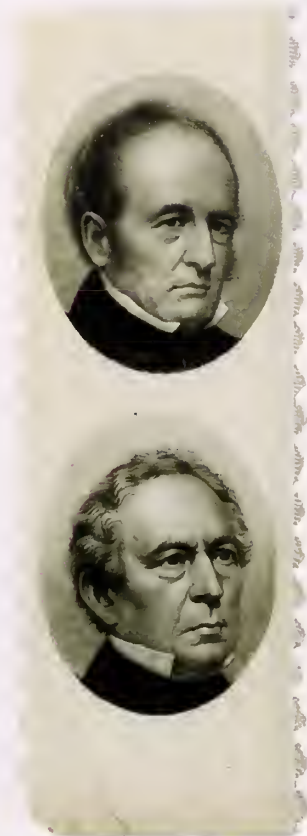
The death of Lincoln from an assassin's bullet on April 15, 1865, engendered a very large array of mourning ribbons, a substantially greater variety, than had been inspired by his recent re-election campaign and inauguration combined. Their legends faithfully represented a nation's catharsis – 'In Victory We Mourn a Martyred Patriot,' 'The Nation Mourns a Martyred Father,' 'We Mourn the Nation's Loss,' 'Our Martyred Father! - We Mourn His Loss,' 'The Nation Mourns His Loss,' and simply 'We Mourn.' [Another] recalled his role as the 'Great Emancipator' with the tribute 'He Set the Millions Free.'

Others featured his "malice toward none, charity for all" prescription for sectional reconciliation. "His Monument is in the Hearts of His Countrymen" read [another], prophetic of the inscription that would be chosen decades later to grace both his gravesite in Springfield and the Lincoln Memorial in Washington."

According to Sullivan, "The single most desirable Lincoln ribbon is an attractive 1860 silk bearing Brady photographs of Lincoln and Hamlin. This ribbon is part of a set of four, representing each of the four teams of candidates in 1860: Lincoln and Hamlin for the Republicans, Stephen Douglas and Herschell Johnson for the Democrats, John Breckinridge and Joseph Lane for the Southern Democrats, and John Bell and Edward Everett for the Constitutional Unionists. The four ribbons are superb examples of Brady's portrait photography on silks and must be considered among the very finest of all political Americana artifacts. For persevering collectors the set of four is a prize indeed."

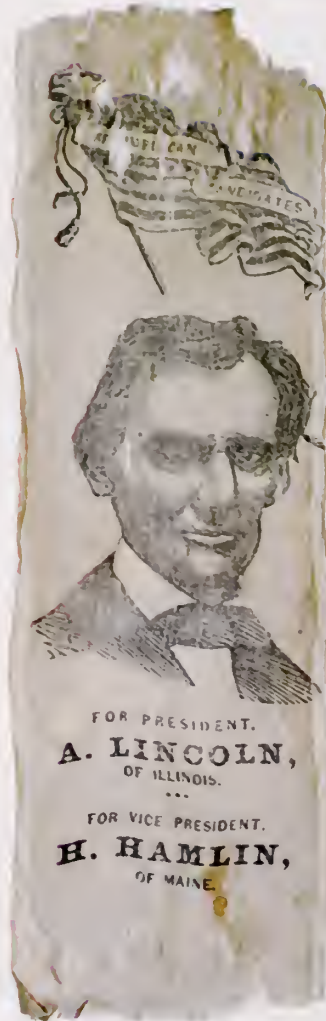
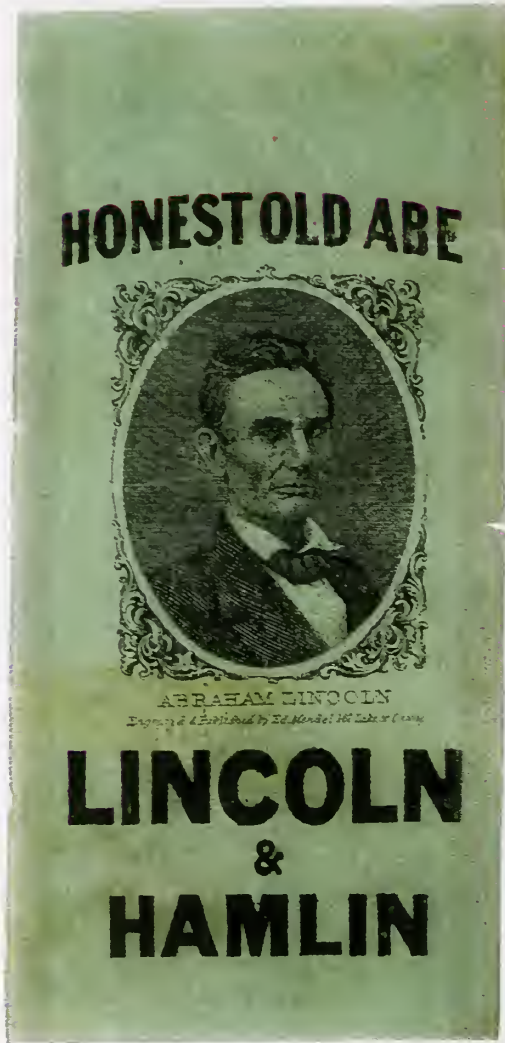
The Brady photographs appear on ribbons with both candidates and just the presidential candidates.

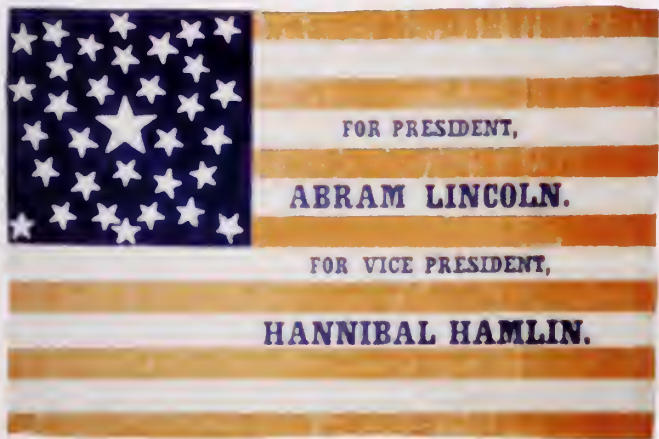
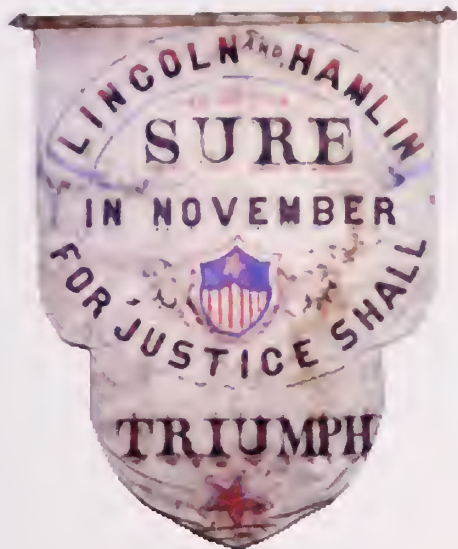




Note: the 1860 silk ribbons bearing Brady photographs of all four presidential candidates (top row: John Breckenridge, John Bell and Stephen Douglas). These also exist in jugate form, as shown on the bottom (Constitutional Unionists John Bell and Edward Everett). The Lincoln and Hamlin mate is shown at the beginning of this article.

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1865
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*Inaugurated 4 Mar 1865
Second AND Large
Annoyed Good Friday
April*
JOHNSON
Inaugurated April 1865




AND THE
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TICKET




Enlarged.

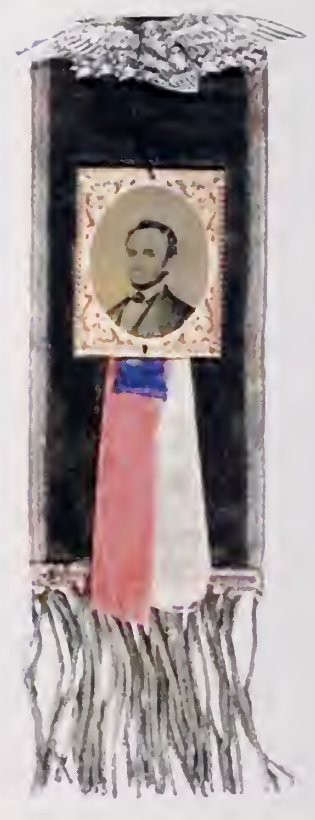
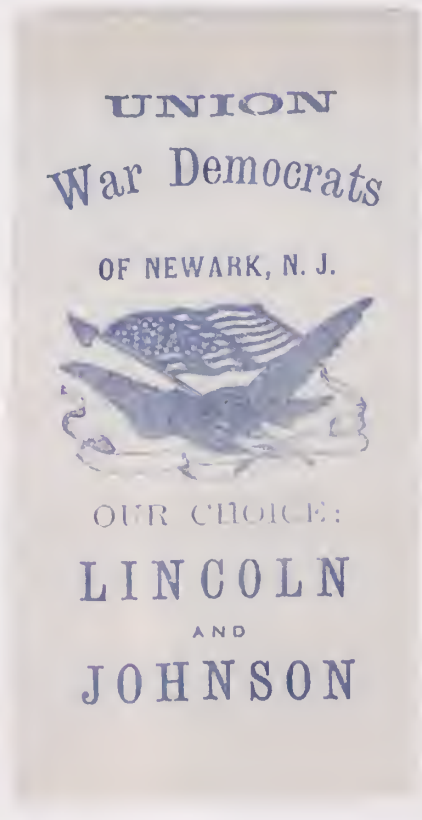
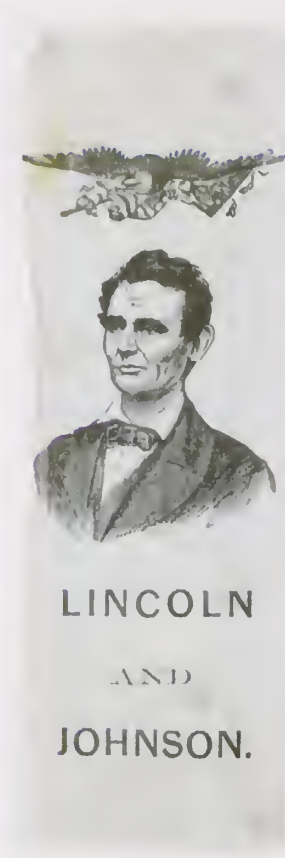
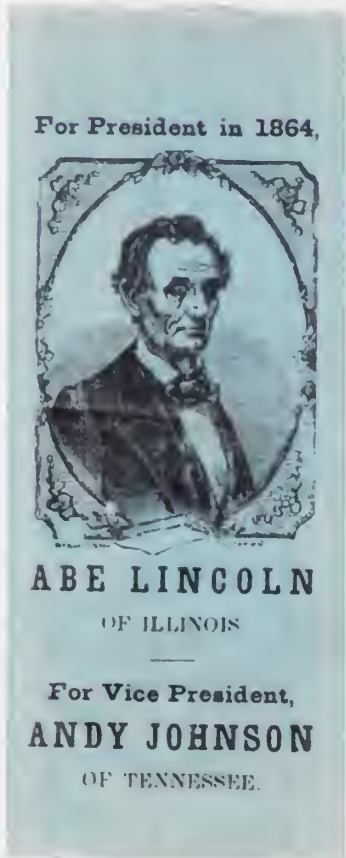
In 1864, the Republicans ran under the Union Party label and nominated Democrat Andrew Johnson of Tennessee as Lincoln's running mate.



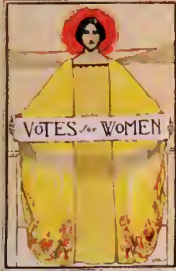
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FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

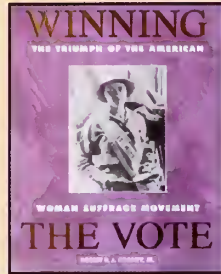


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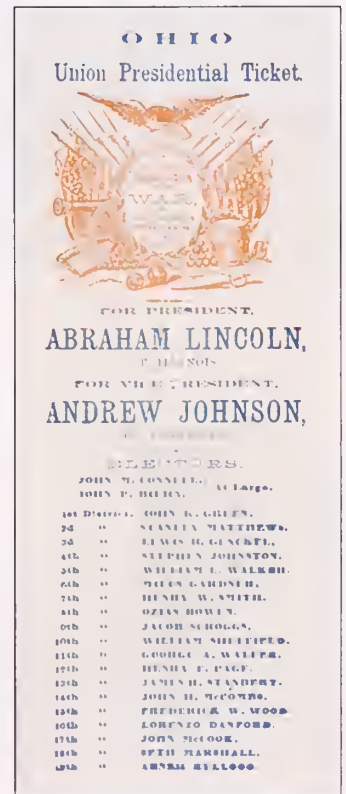
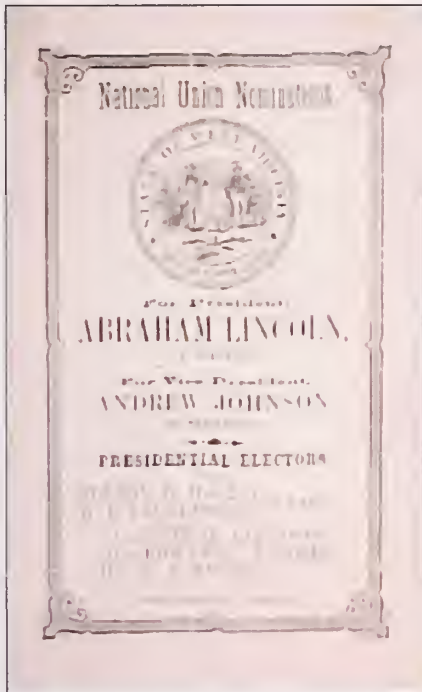
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FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS
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Recalling When Presidential Campaign Badges were Converted to Mourning Badges

By John E. Vargo

Researching the history of campaign memorabilia in old newspapers and magazines is a time-consuming and often frustrating task. While campaigns usually receive a fair amount of media coverage, periodicals historically have carried relatively few articles on or photos of those campaign items. And for a number of reasons, the articles and photos that have appeared are quite difficult to locate, even with the searchable online databases of articles that have been created in recent years.

At times it's happened that in researching one subject, I have unexpectedly come across interesting material on an entirely different matter. This happened when I was researching the *New York Times* of 1940 for articles on the "button-mania" that had swept the country during the fall presidential campaign. I did find some worthwhile material on that subject. However, my most interesting "find" by far was a delightful letter to the editor written by a gentleman who recalled from his boyhood days the use of Abraham Lincoln badges during the 1864 campaign, and how those badges were used again in April 1865 after Lincoln was assassinated.

I'll quote the entire text of that letter to the editor below in this article, but first some background regarding the letter.

On July 16, 1940, during the midst of the Democratic National Convention, the *Times* ran a whimsical editorial that was entitled simply, "Political Buttons." The opening paragraph of the editorial indicates that it was prompted by recent news stories that had referred to the buttons worn by some of the convention-goers:

Whatever may be thought of wearing one's heart upon his sleeve, there is something simple and comforting, without regard to its decorative value, in the button worn on coat or gown as a symbol of political allegiance and desire. Thus in yesterday's newspaper it was refreshing to read of 'two elderly women, each wearing two "Win With Wheeler" buttons,' and of 'over-size McNutt buttons bravely worn by two matronly Hoosier women.' (The "hopefuls" supported by madams "elderly" and "matronly" were then-former Indiana Governor Paul McNutt and Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana – yes, the same Burt Wheeler who had run for vice president in 1924 on the Progressive Party ticket with Robert LaFollette. In this period prior to the Pearl Harbor attack, Wheeler was most known as a leader of the isolationist movement in the U.S., strongly opposed to U.S. aid to Britain.)



The editorial went on to raise the question of whether campaign buttons "will be the fashion of this year," or would they be supplanted by some other campaign device? The question was a prescient one, as later in the year campaign buttons became the "fashion" far beyond anyone's expectations. Another question raised in the editorial was, "When were political buttons first employed in the United States?", but on this question, the piece stated, "We have looked in vain in the books." The editorial closed by referring to an 1896 magazine article that referred to the use of political buttons in the 1888 campaign and apparently also pictured several McKinley and Bryan buttons from the then-current campaign. The concluding lines of the editorial referred to those buttons, stating,

Far the handsomest of all showed Mr. Bryan in the flower of his youth, so engaging that it seems queer he wasn't elected. A consoling precedent for Mr. McNutt, if some other chap is nominated for Vice President.

The latter reference to Paul McNutt was probably prompted by the fact that he was generally considered to be a handsome, distinguished-looking man who, as was said of Warren Harding, looked like a president. Indeed, an article that appeared in the Times of the previous day quoted several women who were discussing McNutt among themselves, one of whom remarked, "he's so beautiful," and another of whom said, "When you get a man that good looking running, you can't turn him down."

The letter to the editor regarding Lincoln badges to which I have referred was sent in response to this editorial and was prompted by the question it posed on when buttons were first used in the United States. The letter was from Mr. Alfred Cooper of Cape May Courthouse, New Jersey, and it was published in the Times of July 19, 1940, which was three days after the editorial had appeared. Here is the full text of Mr. Cooper's letter:

To the Editor of the *New York Times*:

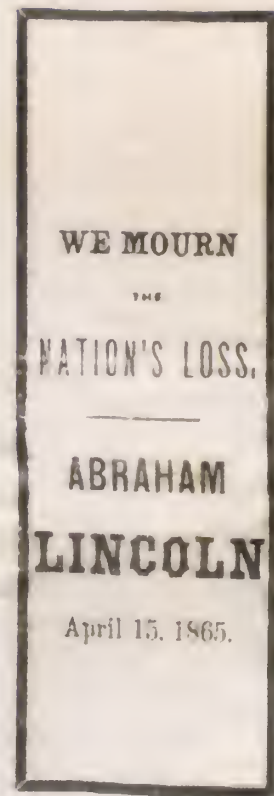
In reference to your editorial 'Political Buttons,' I desire to record the fact that campaign buttons go back at least to Lincoln's second campaign. At the time I was a very small boy, but for weeks prior to the election had been proudly displaying a Lincoln button and my father allowed me to draw upon his supply to decorate the blouses of neighbors' children.

Perhaps it is not quite correct to speak of them as buttons, as they were square metal frames containing printed portraits of Lincoln – about the size of a postage stamp – and fastened by a pin, as is the present campaign device.

On the morning after Lincoln was shot, my mother cut up an old crêpe mourning veil and formed small rosettes to be fastened beneath these pictures on the lapel of the coat.

Among my chums were three small sons of a neighbor who was an ardent sympathizer with the Southern cause, and naturally not very popular in the community. They saw my badge and, boy-like, wanted to be similarly decorated. It was with decided pleasure that my mother fitted them out with the badges of sorrow, much to the disgust of their father, who did not dare to defy public opinion.

Alfred Cooper
Cape May Court House, N.J.
July 16, 1940



It's remarkable how effective this brief letter is in describing a slice of political and Civil War history circa 1864-1865. It seems likely that Mr. Cooper grew up in New Jersey, and it is interesting that there was an avid Confederate sympathizer in his neighborhood. The letter is also engaging because of its quaint language, such as the references to the writer's "chums" and the "blouses" worn by children. The events that Mr. Cooper described in his letter had occurred about 75 years earlier, and thus he must have been in his 80's at the time he wrote the letter. The square, postage-stamp sized Lincoln pinbacks to which Mr. Cooper referred were probably along the lines of the shell-frame ferrotype, usually considered to be from the 1864 campaign, that is pictured here.



The phenomenon of converting campaign badges into mourning badges by the addition of a piece of black fabric will ring a bell with at least collectors of Franklin Roosevelt-related items. While several buttons were made specifically as memorial buttons for FDR after his death in April 1945 – see, for example, Hake FDR 83 – there are also a number of Roosevelt campaign buttons that were converted to memorial buttons simply by the addition of a black ribbon. One of these is a 1 1/8" size blue and white litho picture button with the name "Roosevelt" below the photo (Hake FDR 67). This item appears with some frequency in the hobby with a black ribbon attached, as shown here.

Judging by the frequency with which this

item appears and the relatively uniform appearance of the attached ribbons, almost certainly the ribbons were added by the button's manufacturer or a wholesaler, rather than by individuals acting on their own. Thus while the action of Mr. Cooper's mother was prompted entirely by a desire to express one's grief at the passing of the President, in the instance of the Roosevelt badges, there was almost certainly, in addition, a profit motive behind the conversion of the buttons.



Lincoln on a fellow lawyer:
"He can compress the most words into the smallest ideas better than any man I ever met."

Other Roosevelt campaign buttons with black mourning ribbons attached also appear in the hobby, including the 1-1/4" size "We Are Going to Win this War and Win the Peace that Follows" celluloid picture button (Hake FDR 80). Somewhat surprisingly, these items tend to sell for quite a bit more than the same buttons absent the ribbons. Pictured here is one other FDR button with a black ribbon. The button is an unlisted 1" size celluloid with a b/w photo of Roosevelt, and it has no wording. Originally I assumed that this button was made as a memorial item. However, I subsequently became aware of a button-ribbon from the 1944 campaign in which the button was very similar, if not identical, to this one. The ribbon on that one is a coattail ribbon from New Jersey ("Vote For Roosevelt/Truman/Wene/Hart"). Thus it's possible that the button on this memorial item was yet another recycled campaign button.

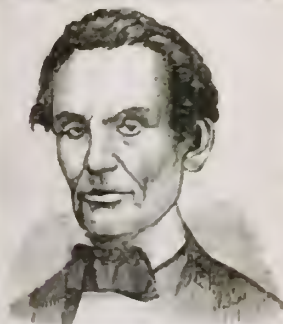
It seems that this phenomenon of converting campaign badges to mourning badges did not occur on a significant scale at the time of the next death of an incumbent president, that of John Kennedy in 1963. By that time there were numerous well-established button manufacturers, and they issued a number of items that were specifically designed as Kennedy memorial buttons and badges.

It should also be noted that the New York Times editorial on political buttons of July 16, 1940 generated one other letter to the editor. That one was from a woman in Ocean Grove, New Jersey who reported having a button "with the date of 1840 on it" from the campaign of Zachary Taylor. According to her letter, "This button is 2-1/2" in diameter, set in a pewter frame covered with glass. It was pinned on with a ribbon at the top. Zachary Taylor is depicted in a blue military uniform." I am not familiar with 19th century campaign material, but my impression is that the item described in this letter – like the Lincoln pinback described in Mr. Cooper's letter – is not one that collectors would usually refer to as a button.

While thus it is no easy task to locate articles on campaign buttons in old newspapers, this series of items from the Times of 1940 is unusually effective in setting out a part of the rich history of American political campaign memorabilia, and particularly items issued for our 16th President.

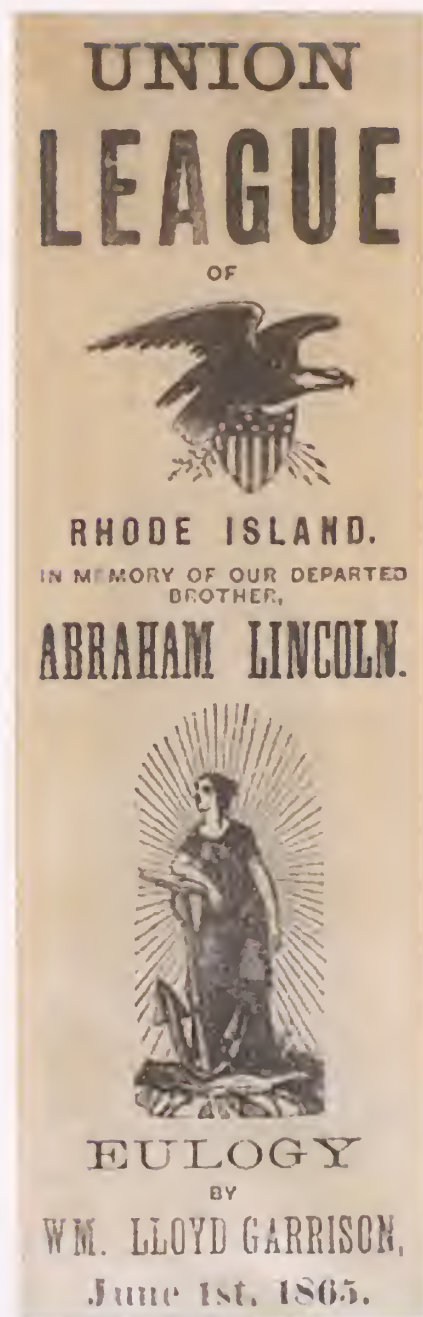


WE MOURN
OUR LOSS.



A. LINCOLN,

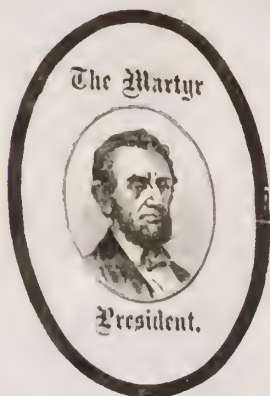
Born, Feb. 12, 1809.
Died, April 15, 1865.



**A bit of wisdom from Abraham Lincoln:
"Things may come to those who wait, but
only the things left by those who hustle."**



UNION
GENERAL COMMITTEE

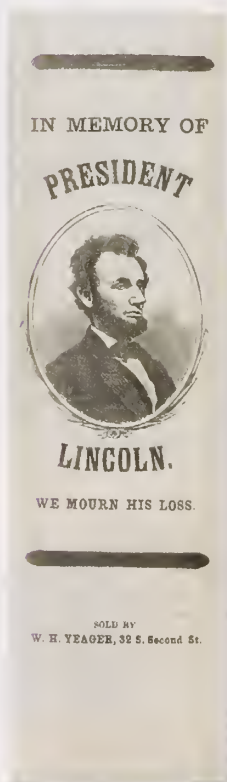


KINGS COUNTY.



"Crook, do you know I believe there are men who want to take my life? And I have no doubt they will do it.....I know no one could do it and escape alive. But if it is to be done, it is impossible to prevent it."

- Abraham Lincoln to bodyguard, William H. Crook, on April 14, 1865



WE MOURN



ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
Born February 12th, 1809. Died April 15th, 1865.

A FATHER SLAIN.

A NATION MOURNS
THE DEPARTED
PATRIOT,
STATESMAN,
And **MARTYR,**

Born Feb. 12th, 1809,
Died April 15th, 1865.



Wm. T. ...
...
...
...



ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

Born Feb. 12th, 1809, Martyr'd
Apr. 15th, 1865.



IN MEMORY
OF

OUR
PRESIDENT

THE
NATION
MOURNS HIS LOSS



HE STILL LIVES
IN THE
HEARTS OF THE PEOPLE



A few days before his death, Lincoln had a dream, which he told others foreshadowed his death. Lincoln said, "there seemed to be a deathlike stillness about me. Then I heard subdued sobs, as if a number of people were weeping. I thought I left my bed and wandered downstairs. No living person was in sight, but the same mournful sounds of distress met me as I passed along. I kept on until I arrived at the East Room and there I met a sickening surprise. Before me was a catafalque, on which rested a corpse wrapped in funeral vestments. Around it were stationed soldiers who were acting as guards. 'Who is dead in the White House?' I demanded of one of the soldiers. 'The President,' was his answer. 'He was killed by an assassin.'"

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Bryan's Baseball Scoreboard

By Michael Kelly

Baseball has long been known as "America's pas-time." President George W. Bush found his first real success as owner of the Texas Rangers and his father, President George H.W. Bush, was captain of the Yale University baseball team. Presidents have frequently thrown out the ceremonial first pitch since William H. Taft began the tradition in 1910.

Having the 335-pound chief executive throw the baseball toward the mound from his seat that afternoon in 1910 delighted the stands full of fans. One reporter wrote, "It was the first time in history that a President of the United States has opened a game of professional baseball or had attempted to rival the honors of Mathewson, Mordecai Brown, Walter Johnson, et al."

It wasn't an established tradition for many years. Taft threw out the first ball again in 1911 but the death of a close friend and fellow baseball fan (in the sinking of the Titanic) four days before the 1912 home opener led the *Washington Post* to report that "Yesterday the president could not be present for obvious reasons."

A brief invasion of Mexico kept President Woodrow Wilson from throwing out the Opening Day first ball in 1914 and American entry into World War I caused Wilson to miss Opening Day in 1917 and 1918 while his absence for the Paris Peace Conference kept him away in 1919. His debilitating stroke kept him away in 1920.

After Wilson, however, the Opening Day tradition became established. Presidents Harding, Coolidge, Hoover and FDR missed the ceremony only twice in two decades. As *The Washington Post's* Paul Duggan pointed out, that was 19 for 21 (.905): "Only the death of Calvin Coolidge's father in 1926 and Franklin D. Roosevelt's insistence on attending a family gathering in 1939 kept the White House from batting 1.000."

FDR steered clear of first-ball festivities during World War II and President, Truman, an avid baseball fan, followed suit, although he did throw out first balls in 1951 and 1952, during the Korean War.

President Eisenhower threw out the first ball in 1953 but often missed the traditional throw and later presidents have only sporadically observed the tradition. In 2008, President Bush did give the Opening Day throw but the then-unpopular president wound up getting boos from the crowd.

Nonetheless, in the aftermath of 9/11, baseball gave President George W. Bush one of the great public moments of his presidency. It was October 30, 2001; seven weeks after the attack on the World Trade Center. The location was New York City's Yankee Stadium during game three of the World Series.





This rare postcard show baseball's Hall of Fame pitcher Dizzy Dean holding a football and wearing a large Landon button. It appeared in a 2006 Heritage auction.

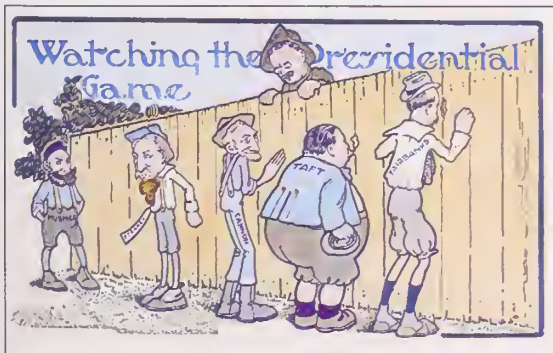
Sports Illustrated described it thus: "Bush received a thunderous cheer as he strode to the mound from the Yankees' dugout, wearing a sweatshirt emblazoned with "FDNY," a tribute to the New York City Fire Department. He stood on the pitcher's mound and scanned the upper reaches of a sellout crowd of more than 57,000, then gave a thumbs-up sign. With flashbulbs popping and dozens of flags waving, Bush lingered on the mound for a moment, seeming to relish the moment. Then, with a quick windup, he threw the ball just off the center of the plate -- a strike -- to Yankees backup catcher Todd Greene, and walked off the mound to chants of 'U-S-A, U-S-A.' 'He threw a strike, too,' Yankees third baseman Scott Brosius said. 'He had a good arm.'" After the trauma of the recent tragedy, Americans of all political views took comfort from the moment.



Baseball and politics have had a long shared tradition. Tom Berg (APIC #1716) came across a unique item that neatly blends baseball and politics.

It's a tiny lapel pin from the 1896 battle between "Silver Bug" William Jennings Bryan and "Gold Bug" William McKinley. It shows a baseball player in uniform. Next to him is a scoreboard labeled "National Game" showing the Silver team ahead of the Gold team by a score of 16-to-1.

As a footnote, baseball fans might remember that the full name of Baseball Hall of Famer Billy Herman is William Jennings Bryan Herman. It was as close a Bryan would come to victory either in baseball or in presidential politics.



Lincoln Ribbons from Michigan

By Michael Kelly

'Thank God for Michigan' -Abraham Lincoln

Michigan was the first state to field an electoral ticket under the name of the Republican Party when almost 10,000 people turned out for a mass meeting "Under the Oaks" in Jackson, Michigan on July 6, 1854 and nominated a slate of Republican candidates. The next year, they won the governor's office. During the subsequent campaign of 1856, Abraham Lincoln visited Michigan to speak on behalf of the first presidential nominee of the new Republican Party, John Charles Fremont.

Although Michigan's delegation to the 1860 Republican national convention backed William Seward for the nomination, they rallied behind Lincoln for the Fall campaign. Two campaign ribbons are known to have been produced in Michigan.

The first is a rare coattail ribbon showing a portrait of Lincoln with the message "Lincoln, Hamlin, Blair, Birney and Victory."

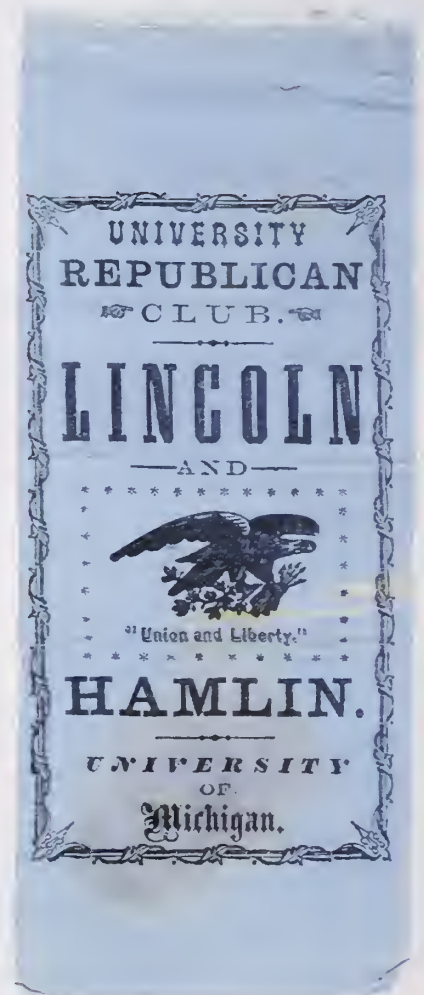
This ribbon boosts the national ticket along with Michigan's Republican ticket of Austin Blair for Governor and James M. Birney for Lieutenant Governor. Both tickets were successful in November.

Austin Blair went on to be Michigan's Civil War Governor and was known as a strong opponent of slavery and secession. He also championed human rights by lead-



ing the effort to ban capital punishment and supporting efforts to give women and black citizens the right to vote. James Birney served as Lieutenant Governor for little more than a year, resigning the post to accept a judicial appointment from the governor. He later served as President Grant's ambassador to the Netherlands.

At the APIC national convention in Kansas City, I ran into Lon Ellis (APIC #2881), who told me about a previously unknown Lincoln ribbon in his collection. It had been put out by the University Republican Club at the University of Michigan for the 1860 campaign. That ribbon bears the message "Lincoln and Hamlin – Union and Victory" and is pictured here for the first time anywhere.



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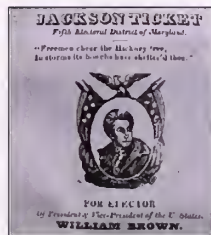
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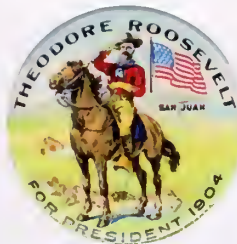
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Michigan Governors

By David Quintin

This is the second in a series of articles featuring political campaign items related to the election of governors. I will attempt to highlight some of the more interesting buttons as well as other campaign items that are of historical interest. In an attempt to showcase items that most collectors have not seen, most of the items would be considered uncommon to rare.

Until 1929 Michigan was one of the most Republican states in the nation having been one of the birthplaces of the Republican Party in 1854. From 1855, just prior to the Civil War, until 1932 the statehouse was mainly in Republican control with nineteen of the twenty two governors serving during this period being Republican.

The influx of the immigrant multi-lingual ethnic labor class eventually changed Michigan politics with the catalyst being the great depression of the 1930's. The automakers and managers desire to use machines efficiently during this period led to a distrust which resulted in a sit-down strike in 1937 organized by the United Auto Workers (UAW). Democratic Governor Frank Murphy refused to send in troops to break the illegal strikes and the UAW won, forcing the automakers to recognize organized unions. From this event forward the autoworkers became a heavily Democratic voting bloc. It is interesting to note that even with this strong Democratic union voting bloc, gubernatorial election winners have been split almost evenly between the two political parties.

Michigan politics became a class warfare between the autoworkers and the owners and their management with the unions predominately in control. By 1954 the Democrats were in total control with close ties to the UAW. By 1960 confrontation had subsided and both workers and management reached accord as the economy thrived. In 1963 a twenty year era of Republican dominance followed with the election of George Romney and William Milliken to the governorship.

By 1979 foreign imports were making real inroads with American motorists and the Big Three automakers and the UAW were struggling to maintain their market dominance. Over a period of four years, 1978 to 1982, auto employment fell 148,000 and Chrysler nearly went bankrupt. The other two automakers were in financial distress as well.

Governor James Blanchard, a Democrat, guided the state through this turbulent period, having been elected in 1982. Through two terms ending in a failed re-election campaign in 1990, Blanchard balanced the state's needs with demands from the unions. Using state pension funds Blanchard stimulated diversity in the economy by developing new industries beyond the auto industry.

John Engler, a Republican, won the governorship in 1990, which was followed by re-election in 1994 and 1998. An extremely popular governor, Engler cut taxes over thirty times, reduced the welfare rolls and changed the state pension plans saving millions of dollars. The auto industry bounced back with implementation of high-tech assembly lines, reducing the number of union workers but creating jobs requiring higher skills and elevating auto workers' salaries on average to \$60,000.

Looking at the gubernatorial political items produced since 1896, the birth date of the modern campaign button, it is striking to note that the state produced almost an equal amount of items for both political parties. Michigan was also one of a handful of states that excelled in the use of campaign ribbons during the 1880's and 1890's.

With the above in mind the following is a personal selection of my favorite Michigan governor political items in no particular order, with a little history for each.



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Michigan Governor items:

1. H.S. Pingree

"Delegate Republican State Convention, Detroit, Sept 21, '98. H.S. Pingree, For Governor, 2nd Term."

Very uncommon wording on this delegate campaign celluloid for H. S. Pingree's successful 1898 campaign for re-election. I do not recall seeing another delegate gubernatorial campaign cello. Pingree established the largest shoe manufacturing business in the West and was elected mayor of Detroit four times, 1889-1896. 1-3/4" multicolored celluloid manufactured by Whitehead & Hoag Co. – only known example



2. Walter S. Westerman

"Walter S. Westerman"

Westerman ran as the Prohibition candidate for governor in 1902 receiving less than three percent of the vote in the general election. 7/8" black/red/gold/white celluloid manufactured by Whitehead and Hoag Co. - only known example

3. Woodbridge N. Ferris

"W.N. Ferris Candidate for Gov at New Era, Mich."

Ferris, a Democrat, successfully campaigning for governor in 1912 after losing in 1904 to Republican Fred Warner. Ferris was re-elected in 1914 for a second term and elected to the US Senate in 1922. 5-1/2" X 3-1/2" real photo post-card with a 1912 Michigan datestamp - only known example.



4. Frederick S. Goodrich

"For Governor Frederick S. Goodrich Prohibition"

The Prohibition candidate for governor in 1900, Goodrich received two percent of the vote in the general election. 1-1/4" black/white celluloid manufactured by Whitehead and Hoag Co. – only two known examples.



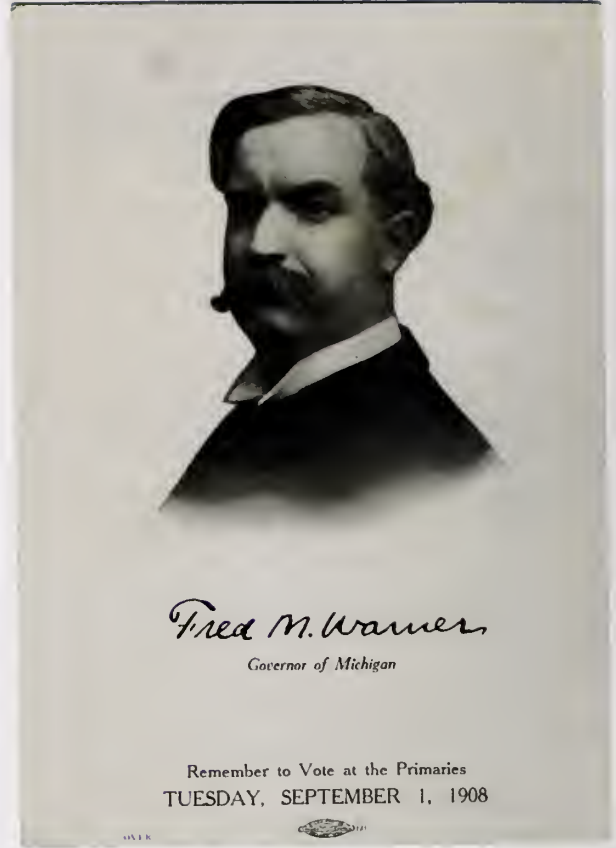
In 1910 and 1911, President William Taft made trips to Michigan. Here is a selection of items from those visits. Despite the trips and the fact that he came from neighboring Ohio, Taft lost Michigan in 1912 to Bullmoose Teddy Roosevelt.

Some additional Michigan items.

5. Fred M. Warner

"Fred M. Warner Governor of Michigan Remember to Vote in the Primaries Tuesday, September 1, 1908"

Fred M. Warner, incumbent governor, running for re-election in the 1908 primaries. Warner edged out James B. Bradley by 1,279 votes out of 174,159 cast in the primary and went on to claim a third term. 5" X 7" gray/black hard cardboard card with campaign text on reverse - rare campaign card.



6. William C. Maybury

"Maybury"

William C. Maybury ran as the democratic gubernatorial candidate in 1900 and lost to A.T. Bliss the Republican who rode the McKinley/Roosevelt presidential coattails to victory. It is a 7/8" black/blue/white

celluloid manufactured by Whitehead & Hoag Co. - only known example.

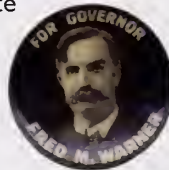


7. Edward Frensdorf

"Cooley-Davis-Frensdorf Democratic State Convention Grand Rapids October 1, 1924"

Produced for the 1924 Democratic campaign promoting Mortimer E. Cooley for U.S. Senate, John W. Davis for President and Edward Frensdorf for governor. All three failed to win election but in doing so produced a

highly sought after coattail campaign item. 1-1/2" black/white celluloid with a Bastian Brothers Rochester, New York manufacturer 19 union bug - rare celluloid.



8. William H. McKeighan

"McKeighan for Governor of Michigan, etc."

McKeighan ran in the 1932 Republican primary placing third in a field of five with Wilber M. Brucker winning the primary but losing in the general election to William A. Comstock, the Democrat, on the strength of the Roosevelt campaign. 10" X 3-3/4" real photo postcard (B.E.F. refers to the Bonus Expedition Force march on Washington in 1932.) - only known example.



9. William A. Comstock

“Democratic Ticket Governor William A. Comstock Lt. Governor, Gerrit Masselink for the Constitution” “State Convention Muskegon Sept 30, 1926 Delegate”

From the 1926 campaign promoting William A. Comstock as the Democratic candidate for governor. Comstock went on to lose this race as well as campaigns in 1928 and 1930 before winning in 1932. 1-3/4” black/white/blue celluloid manufactured by Bastian Brothers with a Rochester, New York 19 union bug on celluloid and 2” X 4” gold on blue ribbon –less than 5 examples known. This celluloid also comes in 7/8” and 3/4” sizes, all of which are uncommon.

10. Frank D. Fitzgerald

“Landon-Knox-Fitzgerald Wayne County Republican Club”

Frank D. Fitzgerald running for re-election in 1936 with Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates, Landon and Knox. All three lost this campaign but Fitzgerald ran again in 1938 to recapture the governor’s mansion. 2 1/8” yellow/black/gray/brown celluloid manufacturer unknown – rare celluloid.



11. Charles R. Sligh

“For Governor Sligh”

From the 1924 Republican primary, Sligh was fourth in a field of seven with twelve percent of the vote. It is a 7/8” blue/white lithograph manufactured by Green Duck Company – only known example.



12. James M. Turner

“For Governor 1890 James M. Turner.”

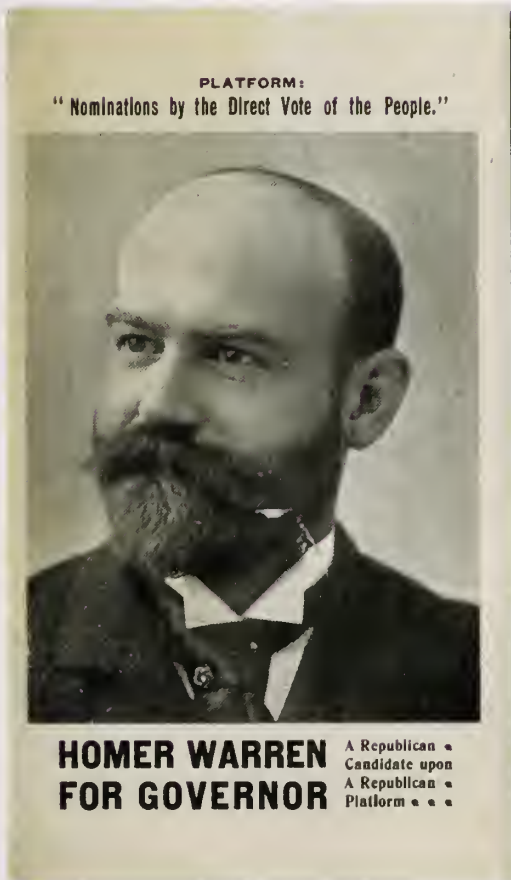
Turner ran as a Republican against Democrat Edwin B. Winans, and lost. 2” X 7” blue/white silk ribbon – only known copy.



13. Homer Warren

“Homer Warren for Governor a Republican Candidate upon a Republican Platform, etc.”

Warren ran as a hopeful in the 1904 Republican Convention which nominated Fred M. Warner as its candidate. 3-1/2” X 6” black/white 10 page pamphlet printed by Raynor and Taylor, Printers – only known copy.



First Person Singular

Remembering the 1948 Progressive Convention

By Sandra Shwartzman Hubsher

Imagine turning on your cable TV and seeing, quite by surprise, yourself and your twin sister on a news clip recorded sixty years earlier. Thanks to the PBS documentary "Pete Seeger: The Power of Song," I was transported back to the 1948 Progressive Party Convention that was held in Philadelphia near my family's home.

In that sweltering summer of 1948, it was convention season; the Democrats, Republicans and the Progressive Party all met in Philadelphia. It was a big political year for the country and it was a wonderful time to be a teenager in the city. The war was over--we had lived through blackouts, air raid drills and ration coupons. In 1948, my twin sister Lora and I were interested in going to the movies, listening to Big Bands, buying new lipstick and, of course, meeting boys.

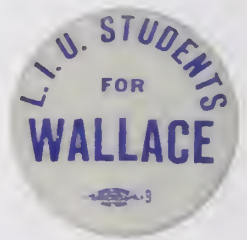
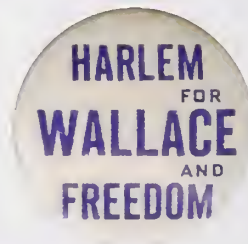
At age 15, Lora and I were not radical New Dealers or secret Communist sympathizers; we were "nice young ladies" who followed our parents' advice to "do something constructive for the summer." After our first venture offering to work at the Democratic Party convention, where we were turned down because of our age, we were extremely happy that the Progressive Party welcomed us as volunteers.

We had no idea that national party conventions voted on platforms including heady issues such as international arms control, reducing the public debt, finding low cost housing for the growing needs of the citizens, expanding social security, creating federal anti-lynching laws, establishing civil rights and creating an Equal Rights Amendment. At 15, we didn't know the importance of these issues. All we knew was that our older brother Stanley could get into the Convention parties that were held late in the night while we were busy in the daytime helping to sign in guests and deliver messages to delegates.

I can remember vividly that Lora and I arrived for our first assignment wearing our new yellow sundresses. We were excited to be in this strange adult world. Important people were doing important things - we knew this for a fact because the press arrived with film cameras to record this significant event. 1948 was the first time that television networks broadcast three conventions. While most homes did not have TVs in those days, our family was lucky to have a large (for its time) black and white TV.



Stamp



Following the hoopla surrounding the Democrats nominating President Harry Truman and the Republicans naming Thomas Dewey their presidential candidate on the third round of balloting (last time in history a presidential candidate wasn't named on the first ballot by either party) - the Progressive Party was a footnote on the political radar screen. Franklin Roosevelt's former Vice President Henry Wallace was nominated by the Progressive Party to run for president. Wallace had galvanized like-minded thinkers - union members, artists, abolitionists - to join him in pressing for true civil rights and a world peace model based on mutual respect for the Soviet Union. We had been allies through World War II and Wallace wanted to share the position of super power in order to avoid World War III.

For Lora and me, one of the most enjoyable aspects of volunteering at the Progressive Party Convention was listening to guest stars like Pete Seeger sing in the grand Convention Auditorium. Progressive Party Vice-Presidential nominee Glen H. Taylor impressed us with his guitar playing and beautiful singing voice. We didn't mind that the more than three thousand delegates were milling about without the benefit of air conditioning. In those days the \$300,000 cost to install this new invention was deemed too high. Therefore, the city stuck to its practice of hauling ice up to the roof and blowing the cooled air through the room with fans.

My primary goal through this volunteer job was to get Paul Robeson's autograph. A huge star, Mr. Robeson was well known for his Communist views and his support of the Progressive Party. From a historical perspective, Mr. Robeson was the first African American to serve as keynote speaker at a national political convention. I was on a quest to get his autograph. Autograph books were big in those days. I enlisted the help of singer and Progressive Party delegate Pete Seeger to help us meet Paul Robeson.

The final night of the convention the Progressive Party showed that they were "the party of the people" with a march to Shibe Park. The baseball stadium was set up with a boxing ring in the center that served as the speakers' platform. My sister and I were assigned the duty of passing collection baskets. We were thrilled that when we came home that night our dad was bursting with pride that he saw his daughters on TV.

In 1948 it had been unheard of to host a Convention open to all people - the Democratic and Republican Parties were ruled by party leaders in their very real smoke filled rooms. The Progressives set up a Tent City next to the Convention Center. At this convention, political intellectuals mingled with grassroots organizers and concerned citizens who were brave enough to travel to Philadelphia to have their say. It was a terrific introduction to political organizing which I have put to good use for the next five decades.



I wasn't interested in politics at the time. I was interested in meeting boys and collecting autographs. At the convention, we heard Paul Robeson sing but I never did get his autograph. I did get the autograph of Vito Marcantonio, a controversial tabloid politician, former Congressman and known for his Communist views. Pete Seeger who was the first man I ever saw wearing a corduroy jacket, became a friend and accomplice and serves as my fondest memory of this particular event.

Post war issues were complicated: many nascent policies like federal aid to education, supporting ex-colonial nations, health and unemployment compensation are taken for granted today. Some policies were hard fought - it took decades to end all forms of Jim Crow, end the poll tax, enact civil rights legislation and provide for equal rights for women.

As it turned out, 1948 was a bad election year for a third party candidate. Henry A. Wallace lost badly with a mere 2 percent of the vote. It was

far too easy for the major party candidates and national political press to dismiss Progressive Party candidates as "communist sympathizers".

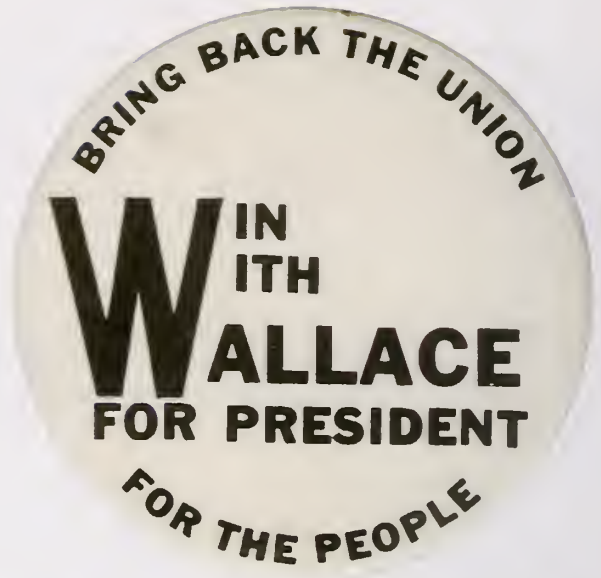
Plain spoken, dependable Harry Truman won for the Democratic ticket in a famously contested election night squeaker against Republican Thomas Dewey.

Collectors still pay big bucks for

original newspapers with the mistaken headline declaring "Dewey Defeats Truman".

At the time, I didn't consciously pay attention to the political speeches or appreciate the ardent support for "progressive" issues. However, I have gone on to enjoy a forty year career as a Democratic municipal Committeewoman and campaign advisor. Jerry Porter and I created a business selling political buttons on eBay at Political Attic and through auctions. I have attended numerous Democratic Presidential Conventions. Over the years, I met Jackie Kennedy, Warren Beatty, Lauren Becall, Bella Abzug and Walter Cronkite. Some things do change: I left my autograph book back with my teenage memories but carried my ERA buttons for many years.

My late sister Lora would share my thorough enjoyment of this look at the 1948 Progressive Party Convention. It was a heady time for two teenage girls who could not have envisioned our grandchildren carrying cell phones that could transmit video around the world instantly. But we sure did enjoy our foray into the world of grown ups that would later show up as grainy black and white film footage of us in our best summer dresses that I can TiVo anytime I want to be transported back to 1948.



Tabloid brochure.

“Chinese Must Go” -- Part 3

By Michael Kelly



California. She sent me a photo. It appeared to be a handout card for the election of Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton in 1888 but with a twist.

While at first glance it was made to look like a pro-Harrison card bearing the title “Regular Republican Nominations” it is immediately apparent that this piece is designed to inflame anti-Chinese prejudice. Instead of an American flag, the artwork is a Chinese flag. Under “For President Benjamin Harrison” is a quoted news story stating “Harrison took the most radical position” on Chinese immigration by arguing that “there would be precisely as much justice and propriety in excluding German and Irish as in excluding the Chinese.” On the back are a number of votes Harrison took against excluding Chinese immigration. As shown in the earlier *Keynoter* articles, nativist feeling to exclude the Chinese was intense. This card is one more interesting piece of evidence of that little-known aspect of our nation’s political history.

Readers of *The Keynoter* may remember an interesting article by Stephen Baxley in the Fall 2002 issue about advertising cards from the 1880’s attacking Chinese immigrants. The many items clearly illustrated the widespread racism of the era that focused on the large population of Chinese who had come to the United States to work on the railroad and other projects. During a time when racial hostility was overt and public, it was no surprise that the Chinese received their share of demeaning attacks.

In the Summer 2003 issue, *The Keynoter* continued to explore the issue by reprinting electoral ballots from the era that included anti-Chinese sentiments (often quite virulent) on the very ballots that voters placed in the ballot boxes. As historians have shown, in the late 19th century the Democratic Party was the conservative party and its legacy as the pro-slavery party and the voice of rural America meant that Democrats were more apt to oppose equality for African-Americans, Chinese and other non-European groups. Likewise, the Republican Party still carried traces of its abolitionist origins and was more apt to defend these groups.

Recently my sister, Mary Elizabeth Kenney (who authored the profile of America’s first woman governor, Nellie Tayloe Ross, in the Spring 2008 issue) uncovered a political item during her work as archivist for the Jesuit order in

HARRISON'S CHINESE RECORD

On April 23rd, 1882, BENJ. HARRISON VOTED IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE TO ADMIT TO THIS COUNTRY FREE OF THE CHINESE RESTRICTION ACT ALL CHINESE “SKILLED LABORERS” AND “CHINESE ENGAGED IN MINING.”

Section 15 of the Chinese Restriction Act reads:

“Section 15. That the words ‘Chinese laborers,’ wherever the same occurs, shall be construed to mean both skilled and unskilled laborers and Chinese employed in mining.”

SENATOR HARRISON voted to strike that section out. (Cong. Record, April 23, 1882, vol. 13, p. 3411.)

When the Miller Twenty-year Exclusion Bill passed by a vote of 29 yeas to 15 noes, Senator HARRISON was absent; but Senator Maxey, his “pair,” announced that, if present, Senator HARRISON would have voted NO.

In the effort to pass that bill over President Arthur’s veto, which failed for want of a two-thirds majority, Senator HARRISON’S vote was one of the 21 noes against 29 yeas cast. (Cong. Record, vol. 1, p. 2517.)

On Senator Hoar’s amendment, providing for the admission of Chinese artisans, the vote stood 19 yeas to 24 noes, HARRISON voting AYE. (Con. Rec., v. 1, p. 1717.)

On Senator Ingall’s motion to change the period of restriction from twenty to ten years, the vote stood, yeas 23, noes 21. Senator Maxey, who would have voted “no,” stated that he was paired with HARRISON, who would have voted “AYE.”

April 23rd, 1882, SENATOR HARRISON VOTED FOR THE EDMUNDS AMENDMENT TO THE CLAUSE PROVIDING THAT “CHINESE LABORERS” SHOULD MEAN PERSONS USUALLY ENGAGED IN MANUAL LABOR. (Cong. Record of that date.)

The Second Anti-Chinese bill, prepared after President Arthur’s veto of the twenty-years bill, suspending Chinese Immigration for ten years, passed the Senate April 23, 1882. SENATOR HARRISON VOTED NO. (See Cong. Record, April 23, 1882.)

On April 23, 1882, BENJ. HARRISON voted in the United States Senate to STRIKE OUT of the Chinese Restriction Act section 14, which read as follows:

“Section 11. That hereafter no State Court and no Court of the United States shall admit Chinese to citizenship, and all laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.”

Old Photographs: Campaign Headquarters

By Michael Kelly

One of the fun aspects of the field of Political Americana is the unusual specialties that collectors have. Naturally, we all like colorful jugate buttons but there is such a wide variety of material available that there are nearly unlimited specialties out there.

For example, APIC member John Pfeifer has been collecting old photographs of campaign headquarters. We've all been to those temporary offices that appear around election time only to be cleaned out a few days after the votes have been counted. Personally, I have been lucky enough to clean a few after the election and thereby add much to my trading stock as well as saving some wonderful paper from the garbage dumpster.

But campaign headquarters are not a recent invention. This grouping of pictures from John Pfeifer's collection offers plenty of proof.

Look at the "Lincoln and Johnson Union Wigwam" from the election of 1864. Set in an open field and looking much like a modern prefab building, this headquarters must have been an exciting place to visit. Imagine the posters, fliers, ribbons and badges that were handed out there!

I love the Cleveland-Thurman banner hanging at the railroad crossroads in Lorrain, Ohio and the accompanying interior picture. Then there are the log cabins (including those for Benjamin Harrison, reminding voters of his grandfather's "log cabin" cabin of a generation earlier).

This is a fun specialty and thanks for John Pfeifer for sharing it with Keynoter readers.



Lincoln/Johnson, Evansville, Indiana.



Kane County Illinois prohibition headquarters. Note: Republican headquarters next door.



1/2 plate tintype. Prohibition headquarters in St. Louis, MO., 1888. Candidates Fisk and Brooks.



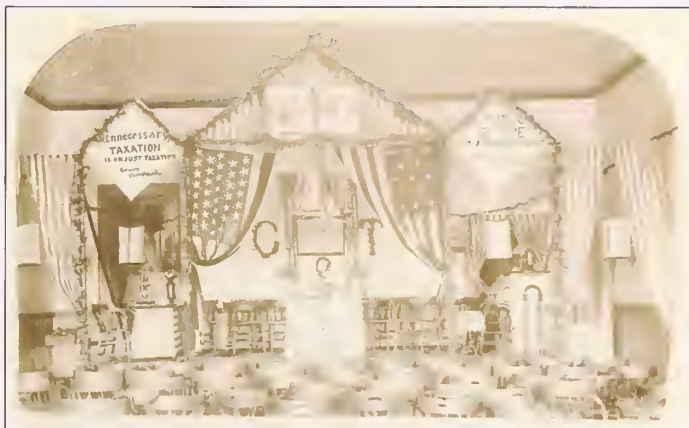
Wilson headquarters interior.



Cleveland and Hendricks headquarters in Cleveland, Ohio.



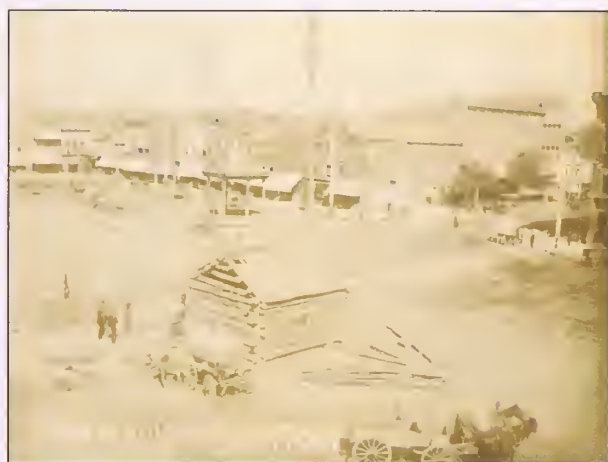
Cleveland/Thurman banner in Lorraine, Ohio.



Cleveland/Thurman interior in Lorraine, Ohio.



Harrison & Morton Republican headquarters in Cambridge, Ohio.



Harrison/Morton log cabin on the square in Shelbyville, Indiana.



Harrison & Morton headquartes in Reading, PA.



Wilson/Marshall headquarters in Kendelville, Indiana.



Coolidge and Dawes headquarters in Illinois.



Harrison and Morton Protection League log cabin.

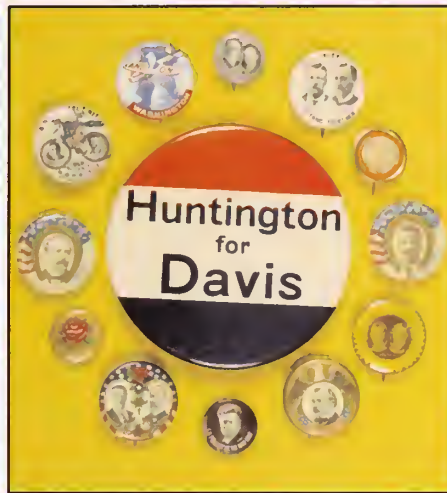


Cleveland/Hendricks banner. Unknown location.



Blaine and Logan headquarters. Unknown location,
Same street as Cleveland & Hendricks banner.
Shown left.

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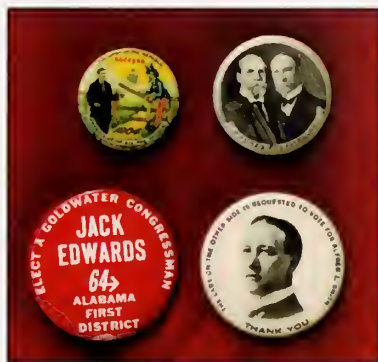


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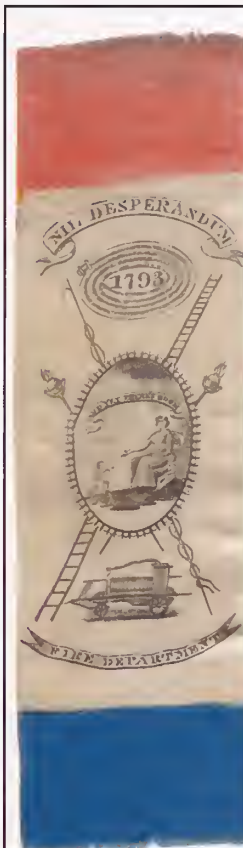
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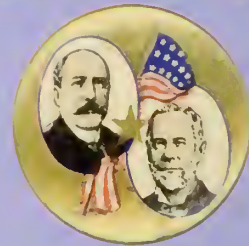
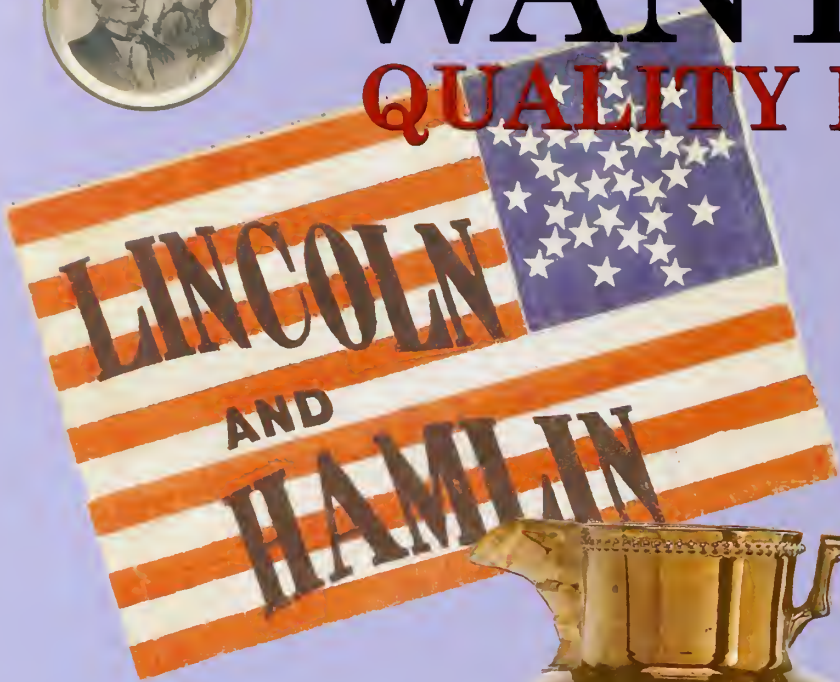
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MID-ATLANTIC CHAPTER of APIC – TABLE RENTAL AGREEMENT

I, the undersigned member in good standing of the American Political Items collectors, have read and agree to the following:
As collectors expect dealers to be open, dealers are required to be open during all bourse hours. Any exceptions must be approved by the convention/bourse chairman or his designee.

Officers of the Mid-Atlantic Chapter of the American Political Items Collectors with the concurrence of any senior officers of the American Political Items Collectors (APIC) in attendance may request the removal of an item or items deemed to be in violation of the APIC Code of Ethics. Upon such request, the items must be removed from display.

Failure to comply with the above will be reason for immediate dismissal from the bourse. All table rental fees will be forfeited. Removal from an APIC-sponsored bourse is sufficient reason to be refused table rental at any subsequent APIC-sponsored bourse.

The undersigned agrees to release the Mid-Atlantic Chapter of the American Political Items Collectors, the American Political Items Collectors and the officers and members of these organizations from any claims for damages or losses that occur as a result of removal from the bourse or may otherwise occur.

For the purpose of this agreement, officers of the Mid-Atlantic Chapter include all elected and/or appointed officers of the organization. Senior officers of the American Political Items Collectors include all members of the Executive Board of the organization.

Signature: _____ APIC# _____ Date: ___/___/___.

Mail with your check or money order payable to:

The Mid-Atlantic Chapter of A.P.I.C.

c/o Ed Stahl, 8-F Somerset Hills Court, Bernardsville, NJ 07924

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*REGISTRATION fees are ***NOT INCLUDED*** in table prices.

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From Philadelphia, Delaware, Wash. D.C.:

Take I-95 North to Exit #46-A "Route 1 North -Morrisville" Exit.
Once on Route 1 N., take 1st Exit (almost immediately) to Oxford Valley Rd. Right at (light) top of ramp to Hotel – approx. 1/2 mile on left.

From NYC & North/South NJ:

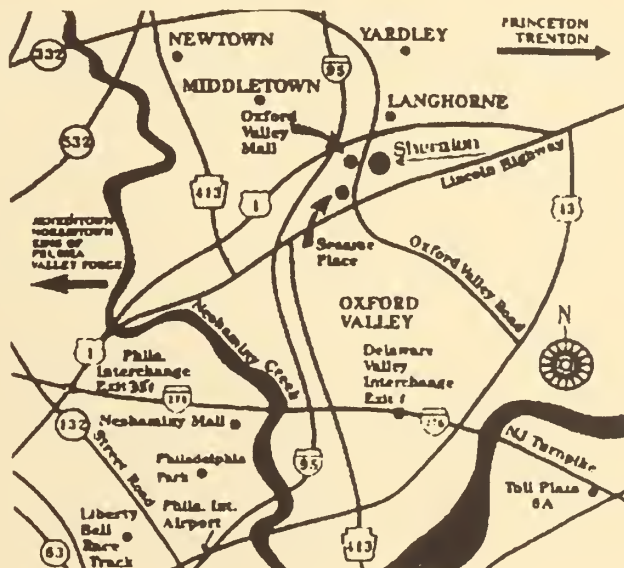
NJ Turnpike to Exit 6, connect to Penna. Turnpike and go to Exit 351
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Right at exit light and proceed to hotel on the left.

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THE MID-ATLANTIC CHAPTER IS PLEASED TO SPONSOR THE 39th ANNUAL
FALL EASTERN REGIONAL CONVENTION
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12th, 13th & 14th, 2009

Don't miss the last major Political Americana event of the season! This year, the show will be in the week following election day, starting the day after Veterans Day. This super annual bash includes a special members' collection display, an active two-day bourse and our customary complimentary cake and coffee before the Friday night members' auction.

When you call the First Class Sheraton Bucks County Hotel to make your room reservation, be sure to mention the Mid-Atlantic APIC Regional to receive the special convention room rate. Every effort will be made to group all of our rooms together on each floor to make Thursday night room hopping easy and enjoyable. The hotel has a great breakfast buffet and food service for the bourse will be available. Numerous casual and fast food restaurants are nearby. The Oxford Valley Mall is across the street and the huge Franklin Mills Outlet Mall is only 15 minutes away for excellent pre-holiday shopping!

The hotel is conveniently located near the Pennsylvania Turnpike Exit #351, off I-95 and Route 1 on Oxford Valley Road in Langhorne, PA and is approximately 30 minutes north of Philadelphia International Airport. The Trenton, NJ Amtrak train station is just a few miles away. Dave's Limousine Service (215) 288-1000 and A-1 Limousine Service (609) 919-2037 provide service between Philadelphia International Airport and the hotel. Reservations must be made 24 hours in advance.

CONVENTION SCHEDULE

| | | |
|-----------|-------------------------|---|
| Thursday: | 3:00 p.m. to ?????? | - Room Hopping |
| Friday: | 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. | - Open Bourse, |
| | 11:00 a.m. to 8:30 p.m. | - Exhibit/Displays |
| | 8:00 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. | - Auction Preview, Complimentary Cake and Coffee! |
| | 8:30 p.m. to conclusion | - Members' Auction |
| Saturday: | 9:00 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. | - Open Bourse and Exhibit/Displays |
| | 2:30 p.m. to 3:30 p.m. | - Dealer Pack-up |

Admittance to all sessions will be by registration badges. Security personnel will be provided throughout the convention and only Security personnel will be permitted in the bourse area during the hours that the bourse is closed.

The admission/registration fee is only \$5.00 for adults; students are \$3.00, children 12 and under are Free. Dealer set-up is concurrent with the show's opening. Interior bourse tables are priced at \$50.00 each, 2 for \$95.00 and 3 for \$135.00. A limited amount of wall and foyer tables are available at \$55.00 each, 2 for \$105.00 or 3 for \$150.00. *Please note that table reservations will only be taken by mail on a first come, first served basis, WITH PAYMENT IN FULL ENCLOSED.* As tables are limited and a quick sell-out is expected, please mail your reservation form early to avoid disappointment. (See other side) *Don't forget to include the appropriate registration fee(s) as the table prices DO NOT include the registration fees. Table cancellation refunds are only made if tables are resold.*

The hotel has reserved our block of rooms until October 30, 2009, so make your room reservation directly with the hotel today at (215) 547-4100 or (800) 325-3535, the toll free Sheraton number. Be sure to indicate that you are with the A.P.I.C. to get our special APIC convention room rate of \$94.00 single/double. A credit card number is required to guarantee your reservation. Friday night rooms usually sell out, so book early. If you should need assistance, you may call our contact at the hotel, Laura MacDonald, directly at (215) 269-3420.

The timing couldn't be better. The elections will have just ended, so there will be lots of newer material available along with the usual huge assortment of quality older material. Come and join us. You just might find that elusive item you have always wanted. This is not a show to miss!

Ed Stahl

Ed Stahl, Convention Chairman

Committee: F. Lynn Christy, Harvey Goldberg, Al Brindisi, Tony Lee, Heather, Kristin & Jessica Stahl

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Table Rental Agreement & Map inside back page.