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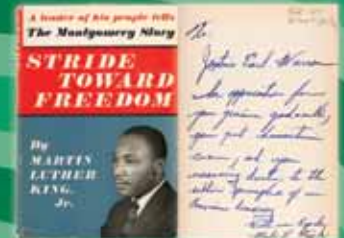
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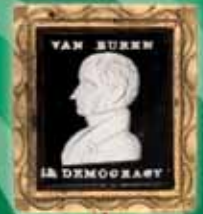
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FROM THE APIC PRESIDENT

Next year will be the 100th anniversary of American women receiving the vote in presidential elections. I'm sure many of us have seen the Harding/Coolidge cloth button and ribbon celebrating that momentous event. The button reads "Under the 19th Amendment I Cast My First Vote Nov. 2nd, 1920" and it is usually found with a ribbon reading "Harding Coolidge The Straight Republican Ticket. Lancaster, Pa." It is part of a rich tradition of buttons and other campaign material produced in the Keystone State but many states produced suffrage items. Western states like Wyoming were the first to allow women to vote, something that makes sense when you imagine what sort of strong and fearless women made the difficult journey by wagon across the plains. The frontier also was a place where there were relatively fewer women than men and those that were there often felt they had earned full participation in the societies they were building alongside the men of the community.



The first woman governors were from the West; Wyoming's Nellie Ross and Texas' Miriam ("Ma") Ferguson, both elected in 1924. Montana provided the first woman member of Congress even earlier (Jeannette Rankin, elected in 1916). Since then 48 of the 50 states have elected women to Congress. Rebecca Latimer Felton of Georgia was the first woman to serve in the US Senate, a primarily symbolic gesture as she would serve in that office in 1922 for only 24 hours, appointed to fill short vacancy. The first woman to be elected to the Senate was Hattie Wyatt Caraway of Arkansas. Appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of her husband, Caraway won election on her own in 1932. Much has changed since. With national figures from Hillary Clinton to Sarah Palin and beyond, the story of women in politics has many pages yet to be written.

Ron Puechner

Ron Puechner, President



THE KEYNOTER

EDITOR'S MESSAGE

I started collecting while a high school student in Washington, DC. That was a great place and time to start searching out for campaign buttons because 1964 campaigns were still producing buttons in quantity and gave them away. I remember a beautiful big bowl at the Rockefeller headquarters that had handsome Em-ress 1¼ " celluloids that just read "Rockefeller" but in various color combinations. The Scranton office offered a variety of buttons and the Goldwater and Johnson offices had tables filled with material.



But of them all, the most delightful discovery was at the tiny Margaret Chase Smith for President office where I found the 3½ "Margaret Chase Smith for President" button by Trimble with a photo of the brave senator from Maine. At the time, I had little idea about the battles fought to win women's suffrage and how rare a presidential campaign like that of Senator Smith really was. As a major focus of The Keynoter and the APIC is the preservation of historical material and the stories they illustrate, I am delighted to yet again feature an issue highlighting that significant struggle in our nation's history. Victoria Woodhull never made it onto a ballot in 1872 but Belva Lockwood did in 1884. Margaret Chase Smith only won a handful of delegates in 1964 but Shirley Chisolm won more in 1972 and since then, woman have frequently entered the contests for President and VP. Who knows what lies ahead?

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael Kelly".

Michael Kelly
Editor

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FRONT COVER-- Advertisement for speech by Belva Lockwood.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



The bank article in the Keynoter was excellent. I have an Eisenhower bank, probably WWII, which should be added. I am looking forward to the next installment in the Keynoter.

- Jack Summerbell APIC #3722

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Belva Lockwood and the Mother Hubbard Parades

By Kenneth Florey

When Belva Lockwood first ran for President of the United State in 1884, her candidacy was not supported by some women's rights activists who worried that it would impact negatively on the cause. Even Susan B. Anthony was lukewarm to Lockwood's Presidential run, writing to suffragist Elizabeth Boynton Harbart, that: "I hope no ill will come from the move—but it has no solid foundation."

The concern was not that Lockwood herself would be ridiculed, for all Presidential candidates face scorn and mockery from the opposition. The real issue for activists was the belief that her candidacy would be used to trivialize the suffrage movement as a whole and to mock the legitimate aspirations of women for fair and equal treatment. The fears of the skeptics soon became realized when male opponents of suffrage framed the Lockwood campaign as an absurd proposition and organized mock rallies or "Mother Hubbard Parades" for her throughout the country. These events were designed to be a "humorous" parody of the Torchlight processions that partisan supporters of political candidates had engaged in since Lincoln's time.

In these mock parades, which often drew huge crowds, men dressed as women in "Mother Hubbard" dresses, a popular but controversial fashion for the era, and marched through the streets of towns and cities shouting their "support" of Lockwood. They carried with them signs and transparencies that proclaimed: "Take the Duty off Hair Pins," "No More Night Keys," "We Want More Bustle in the White House," "Belva is the Coming Man," "Belva's Only Ambition is Powder," "Our Platform—Lockwood and Wed-lock," and "Just Stay and Mind the Baby, We are Going to Vote."



This illustration from Harper's Weekly pictures a Mother Hubbard March in Rahway, New Jersey that took place in October, 1884.

In addition to the Mother Hubbard dresses, these faux supporters often wore poke bonnets and aprons, and carried with them brooms and mops along with traditional political paraphernalia such as torches and lanterns. Newspapers in their accounts of these parades were often caught up in the ensuing revelry. *The McCook Tribune* in Nebraska proclaimed: “Another element has thus been added to the campaign—humor.” *The Inter-Ocean of Chicago* described one parade of Mother Hubbard marchers as creating “considerable merriment in their grotesque costumes.” *The St. Louis Globe Dispatched* headlined a column about a Binghamton, N. Y. parade: “Burlesquing Belva—A Sham Political Parade That Created Great Amusement.” *The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer* and the *Harrisburg Daily Independent* both saw elements of Mardi Gras in the processions, the first labeling a local event as “Carnival de Mother Hubbard,” and the second describing a parade in Pennsylvania as “The Lockwood Carnival.”

The number of marchers in each parade varied, as Belva Lockwood Clubs in various cities would often join together and increase the size of an event. In October of 1884, 50 “supporters” formed a parade in Waterloo, New York; 500 marched in Fort Wayne, Indiana; 100 along with two bands formed a procession in Clyde, New York; in November 2,000 members of various political parties joined together in a Belva Lockwood Parade in Wheeling, West Virginia; the 75 that participated in an event in Rahway, New Jersey found their parade illustrated in *Harper’s Weekly*.

Based upon period newspaper accounts, probably close to 100 Lockwood “rallies” were held throughout the country from 1884 to 1888. Even Seneca Falls, the birthplace of the modern Woman’s Rights movement in America, was not immune from the mockery. *The Democrat and Chronicle* of Rochester, New York, announced a Belva Lockwood parade there on October 30, 1884, where all “female” voters were cordially invited to take part. The paper proclaimed: “Those who can’t ride, can walk.”



Pictured here are John St. John, the Prohibition candidate for President in 1884, and Belva Lockwood, both returning from torchlight parades.



This carte de visite is, perhaps, the earliest photo of Lockwood. It was taken in 1861 when she was head mistress at Lockport Union School in New York.

The “Mother Hubbard” dresses worn by the demonstrators had a lengthy and somewhat controversial history. They consisted of wide, unbelted, and loose fitting gowns with long sleeves and a high neck. The dresses, by avoiding the need for belts, stays, and corsets, became an emblem of freedom for the new woman, for it allowed her flexibility of movement and comfort not available with traditional fashion. Opponents of the Mother Hubbards, however, linked the dress to prostitutes, implying that a woman who wore the fashion sullied herself by stepping out of her proper role as wife/ mother.

Accordingly, several municipalities throughout the country banned the dress. The Harrison Police Station in Chicago formally prohibited women from wearing Mother Hubbards in the streets, subjecting any woman who violated the order to arrest. Louisville, Kentucky became the first Southern city “to make fame” by arresting a young woman for wearing the dress in public. While most areas did not have laws against Mother Hubbards, the fashion was still an object of derision and satire. Men who wore Mother Hubbards during the Belva Lockwood parades were not only mocking the fashion, but also the expression of women’s freedom that they represented. The irony of all of this was that Belva Lockwood--the icon of female independence--never wore the dress that became so famously associated with her.

Many Mother Hubbard Parades were spontaneous events; however, most were carefully planned for weeks by the many organized Belva Lockwood Clubs and Brigades that had sprung up about the country. At times the Mother Hubbards marched alone to cheering crowds, on other occasions they joined Democratic and Republican processions in merry torchlight parades throughout the city streets.

In Chicago, for example, the Eighteenth Ward Blaine and Logan Club was followed by the “Belva Lockwood Pleasure Club, “a secret society of the Eighteenth Ward.” In California, the Lockwood Legion followed the 75 Republican marchers of the Garfield Club. In Maine, Republican Business Men marched in a parade on Nov. 3, 1884, followed by “several battalions of Belva Lockwood” cadets. The Harrison and Morton Torchlight parade in Kingston, New York on November 3, 1888 featured a Belva Lockwood Brigade contingent with “Belva on Horseback, carrying the transparency: ‘Vote for Belva and Free Soda Water’.”

Apart from references to slogan transparencies, brooms, mops, and parasol torches, contemporary newspaper accounts give us scant information about Lockwood campaign memorabilia that might have been used during these marches. *The Freeport Illinois Journal Standard*, discussing Belva Lockwood lapel memorabilia, noted that there had been a parade in Fort Wayne on October 21, 1884 where 150 traveling men wore Belva Lockwood badges. Unfortunately, the article did not reveal any details about the badges’ design apart from the fact that the marchers’ apparel was an “amusing feature of the day.”

Despite a paucity of newspaper references to actual buttons, badges, and ribbons worn at the parades, several varieties of mock Lockwood ribbons from the period are extant. The Belva Lockwood Club of North Attleboro, Vermont produced a black on light blue ribbon for Guests of the Club--whether for meetings or marches is unclear. The Belva Lockwood Club of Saratoga, New York, which had organized in military fashion in imitation of the political marchers of the two major parties, issued a ribbon for the Second Lieutenant of the organization, and, presumably, for other officers as well. The club organized its first public event at the Gould Hall skating rink on March 19, 1885, creating “considerable amusement.”



The paper skirt on this metamorphic card lifts up to reveal a cringing Benjamin Butler. While satirical of Lockwood, it does not portray her wearing a “Mother Hubbard.”

But the quintessential mock ribbon of the marches was a small black on white piece that featured a portly woman in a Mother Hubbard dress holding a sign upon which “Belva Lockwood” had been imprinted.

The most common ribbon of the marchers was a rebus piece that first appeared in 1884 and later duplicated for Lockwood’s 1888 campaign. It featured a bell followed by a “V,” then a lock and a piece of wood; its whimsical nature mirroring the revelry of the Hubbard marchers. *The New York Watertown Times* noted that in November of 1884, one could occasionally find examples of these ribbons in local bars of “democratic saloon keepers.”

When Cynthia Leonard, who had been appointed as Lockwood’s campaign manager in 1888, walked into the New York ofices that year of the Thirty-Fourth Election District of the Seventh Assembly attempting to register, she was wearing a blue silk badge inscribed “Lockwood and Love.” Leonard, who was the mother of the actress Lillian Russell, was probably promoting her own race for Mayor of New York, for she ran on the “Lockwood and Love” ticket.



This ribbon, picturing a portly Belva Lockwood, is one of the few illustrations ever to show Lockwood in both a Mother Hubbard dress and a poke bonnet. In real life, she never wore either.

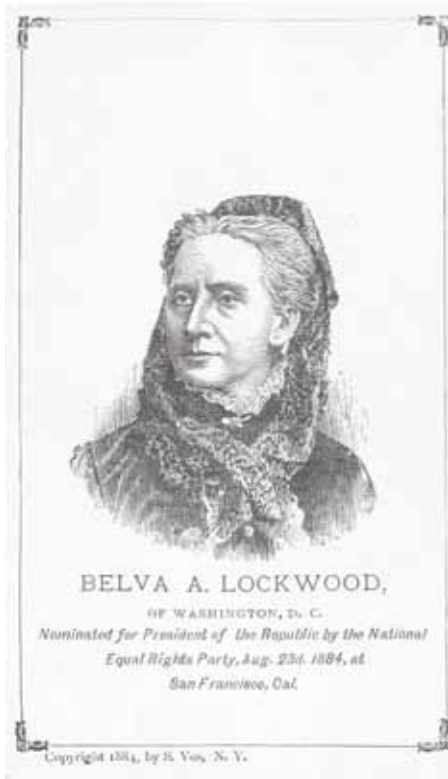


This ribbon was worn by one of the “military officers” in the satirical Belva Lockwood Club of Saratoga, New York.



These two rebus ribbons, slight variants of each other, were probably mock ribbons worn in Mother Hubbard marches in 1888. At least one similar piece was printed earlier for the 1884 campaign.





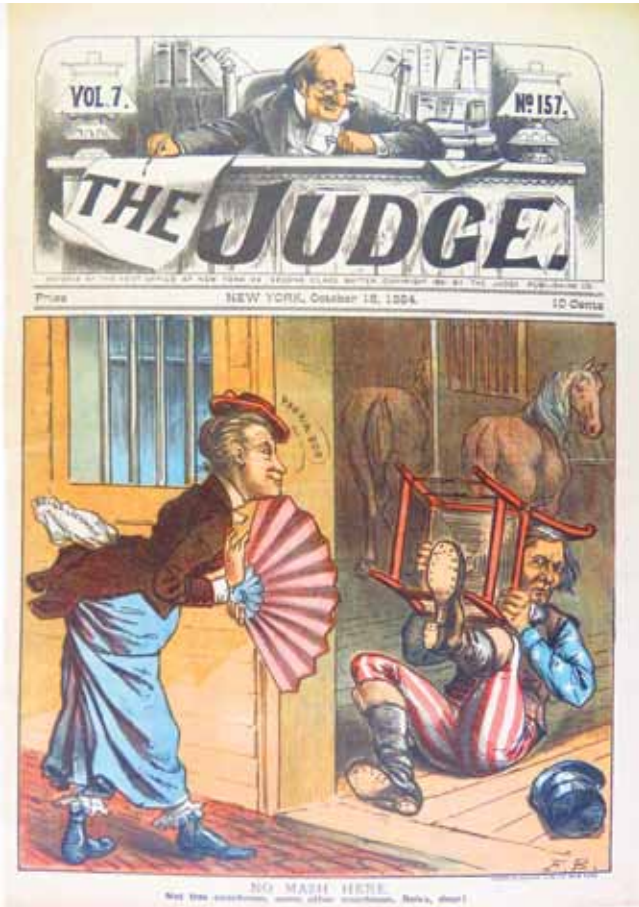
This official card from Lockwood’s national headquarters in 1884 lists on the back what types of campaign material were available to the public. No ribbons or badges are mentioned.

The Belva Lockwood Club is one of several mock clubs for the candidate that actually had regularly scheduled meetings that were advertised in the local press.

The apparent lack of a national campaign ribbon or badge was a source of constant amusement for newspapers in both 1884 and 1888. *The New York Tribune* suggested in 1888 that the failure of Lockwood’s managers to put a campaign button in the market could be remedied by purchasing a hook and eye in any dry goods store. *The New York Evening World* recommended a “cradle to be fastened to the lapel of a coat.” *The Topeka Daily Capital* proposed a “washboard or clothes-wringer”; the *Springfield, Ohio Daily Republic* chimed in with “a bustle badge would put Belva’s campaign right up on end.” *The Weekly State Chronicle* of Raleigh, North Carolina satirically noted that: “she [Lockwood] will not have a bustle for a campaign badge.”

It is difficult to assess whether or not the widespread mockery of Lockwood’s campaigns helped or hurt the cause of woman suffrage. Certainly the Mother Hubbard parades encouraged laughter at the expense of both Lockwood and the equal rights movement. Still, what may be significant is that there was intense interest in these parades throughout the country and their shared iconography. It is said that “all press is good press,” and that even the lampooning of a female presidential candidate gave the movement both publicity and, ironically, apparent respect.





Even though the Mother Hubbard marchers tried to minimize Lockwood's candidacy through mockery, there was real fear on the part of many that she would have profound influence on American society. Here Uncle Sam covers before her very presence.



Lockwood was a known supporter of Temperance. This is why this scene picturing her as a barmaid who is serving the other Presidential contenders is especially ironic.



Despite her strong views about Temperance, Lockwood once considered concocting a medical elixir that had high alcoholic content, and she issued stock certificates to help fund its manufacture. There is no evidence to indicate that the potion was ever produced.

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Belva Lockwood for President

“The glory of each generation is to make its own precedents.”

- Belva Lockwood

By Michael Kelly

As the 1884 presidential election approached, a close race was predicted. Four years earlier, James Garfield had narrowly topped Winfield Scott by fewer than 2,000 popular votes out of 9 million cast and 1884 didn't look to be different. Republicans nominated the charismatic James G. Blaine and Democrats responded with the less-well-known but competent governor of New York, Grover Cleveland. The major parties were joined by Benjamin Butler of the National Greenback and Anti-Monopoly parties, John St. John for the Prohibition Party, and Samuel Clarke Pomeroy for the American Prohibition Party (a variation of the earlier Anti-Masonic Party). Pomeroy would later withdraw in favor of St. John. But in the early autumn a new and unexpected candidate entered the race: Belva Lockwood.

Born on in upstate New York on October 24, 1830, her desire for an advanced education was denied by her father. Nonetheless, she was teaching at the local elementary school at the age of 14 but by 18 had followed the traditional path for women and married a local farmer. When he died a few years later, Lockwood was free to follow her educational goals, now with the additional motivation of needing to support herself and her daughter. She had to fight for admission, but was able to attend college and eventually earn a law degree from George Washington University in Washington, DC.

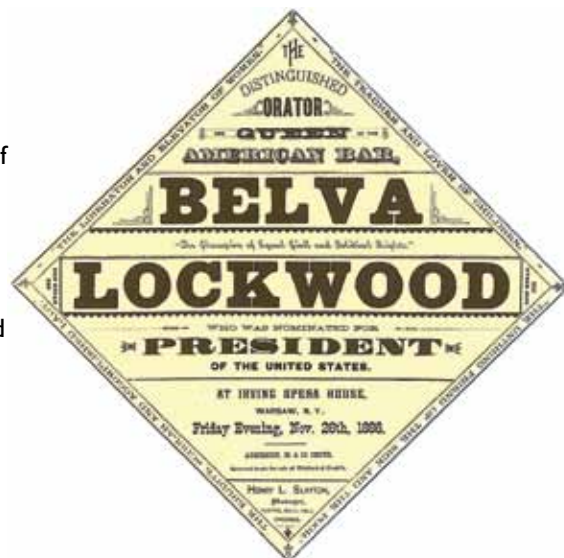
Years later, Lockwood told the Chicago Tribune that she and several other women were finally admitted to George Washington University law school but, when she completed her coursework, the law school refused to grant her a diploma because of her gender. Without that diploma, Lockwood could not gain admittance to the bar so she wrote a letter to President Grant (who was president ex officio of the law school) asking for justice, as she had completed all her courses and had earned her diploma. Within a week, Lockwood received her diploma.

Lockwood became one of the first female lawyers in the nation and the first woman to be allowed to practice before the US Supreme Court.

In addition to building a successful legal practice, Lockwood became fascinated with politics, later relating that she was drawn to the nation's capital "for no other purpose than to see what was being done at this great political center -- this seething pot-- to learn something of the practical workings of the machinery of government, and to see what the great men and women of the country felt and thought."

By 1884, Belva Lockwood had become one of the better known professional women in the country and an outspoken advocate for women's suffrage and a range of other social issues. Yet her nomination came as a surprise.

In her book *How I Ran for the Presidency*, Lockwood wrote that she unexpectedly received a letter from a group of suffragists informing her that she had been nominated for president by the Equal Rights Party. "Fired by the situation, and believing that I had some grit," she wrote, "the women had called a convention and had nominated me for the presidency, with Marietta L.B. Stow as a running mate. I was taken utterly by surprise, was too busy in my profession to stop, and for three days carried the letter in my pocket before mentioning it to anyone." A few days later, while filing some legal papers in the DC court, court clerk M.A. Clancy told her, "Mrs. Lockwood, you ought to vote for Ben Butler."



“Why?” she asked.

“Because he is a woman suffragist, a temperance man and a labor reformer,” he replied.

Lockwood writes: “Clancy had formerly been private secretary to Butler in congress. I looked at him half in doubt as to whether I should give the matter away, and then, pulling the letter out of my pocket, and warning him not to mention it, replied, “Clancy, I’ve got a nomination myself.”

He glanced at the letter, and burst out laughing, saying: “That’s the best joke of the season.”

Despite his amused response, Lockwood decided to accept the nomination and wrote to the nominating committee, “let us see what a few earnest, capable women can do.” She went on to share some practical advice about state conventions, presidential electors and the campaign before closing with encouraging words: “this campaign of our Equal Rights party will pass into the history of 1884, and become the entering wedge -- the first practical movement in the history of Woman Suffrage, and will be the beginning of the end. It will open a door to be shut no more forever, and four years from now will sweep the country.”

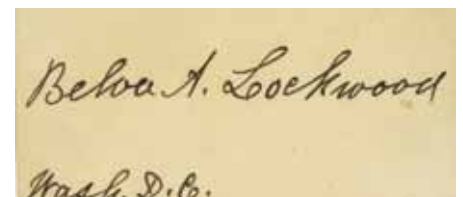
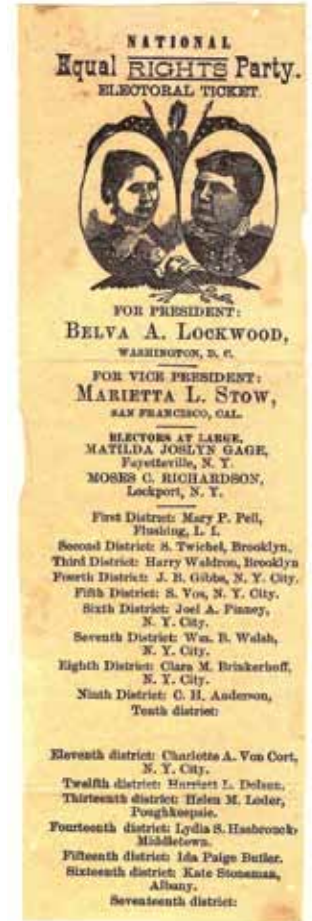
A few days later, Lockwood attended an organizing meeting for the Equal Rights Party in nearby Maryland and described “a large white streamer containing the names and portraits of the candidates, joined with the stars and stripes.” One can only hope that textile still exists somewhere, waiting to be rediscovered.

Other material was described by Lockwood in her book: “Electoral tickets were then nominated in all of the states where there was any known organization that favored the movement. Mrs. Stow’s paper was converted into a lively campaign sheet and sent out broadcast. Messrs. Vose & Co. of New York City published portraits of the candidates in all sizes at their own expenses, and circulated them widely. Cleveland (Ohio) got up a Lockwood button.”

In Kenneth Florey’s article about the Mother Hubbard parades elsewhere in this issue, he relates that a button manufacturer reported that he had sold a number of Lockwood buttons but none are known as of today. Lockwood was aware of the Mother Hubbard parades, calling them “a lively and amusing feature of the campaign” and appeared to see them as useful in spreading the word.

Lockwood made a national speaking tour, including speeches in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Louisville and Cleveland. As a middle-class working widow with a child to support, she had to replace the income from her legal practice by charging admission to her speeches, claiming to be the only candidate whose speeches the public paid to hear. At the end of the campaign, she told reporters that she had come out of the campaign with her expenses paid and “\$125 ahead.”

Lockwood returned from a campaign tour of the Northwest the day before the election. Her last stop was Flint, Michigan. The historic first campaign by a woman for the Presidency whose name actually appeared on ballots in many states was done.



In her book, Lockwood recorded the following votes were received for the Lockwood/Stow ticket:

New Hampshire	379
New York	1,336
Michigan	374
Illinois	1,008
Maryland	318
California	734



Lockwood also claimed to have won all of the electoral votes from Indiana, stating that “during the recent session of the Electoral College of the State of Indiana at the capitol thereof, that after it had cast its vote for Cleveland it changed its mind, as it had an undisputed legal right to do” and cast its vote for Lockwood. Even if she had been right and Indiana’s 15 votes had gone to Lockwood, Grover Cleveland would still have been left with a majority of electoral votes and the Presidency. There would also be claims that Lockwood’s votes in New York were undercounted and shifted to Cleveland, to give him a narrow win in his home state but little evidence was ever presented and the electoral votes of Indiana and New York were counted for the victorious Cleveland. The story of Indiana electors switching to Lockwood was most likely a joke along the lines of the satirical Mother Hubbard parades but the suffragists knew enough to use it to their advantage.

In 1888, the Equal Rights Party again nominated her as its presidential candidate. She ran a more modest campaign the second time around but still offered a broad domestic and foreign policy platform and argued that “equality of rights and privileges is but simple justice.”

Belva Lockwood has been honored in numerous ways beyond those who study women’s suffrage. The communities of Belva, West Virginia; Lockwood, West Virginia; Lockwood, California; and the hamlet of Lockwood, New York were named in her honor. During World War II, the Liberty Ship USS Belva Lockwood was named after her and her portrait hangs in the National Portrait Gallery in Washington, DC. In 1986, she was honored by the US Postal Service with a 17¢ Great Americans series postage stamp.

Lockwood always spoke proudly of her campaigns, which were important but not definitive events in a life of 87 years. When she was asked in 1914 whether a woman would one day be president, the then-84-years-old Lockwood responded, “I look to see women in the United States Senate and the House of Representatives. If [a woman] demonstrates that she is fitted to be president she will someday occupy the White House. It will be entirely on her own merits, however. No movement can place her there simply because she is a woman. It will come if she proves herself mentally fit for the position.”



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A Trio of Favorites

By William Kirsner

I started collecting campaign ephemera in 1979 when I was 10 years old. At the time I was the only person in my family who didn't collect something, and my father and I found a 7/8" McKinley Roosevelt and a 1 1/4" TR pin at the Local flea market in Toledo. With only enough money for one, I opted for the Jugate as it pictured two Presidents. But I pestered my father enough during the week that we returned early the next weekend to find the TR unsold. A Great Aunt who worked to elect Dewey Bricker and Ike learned of my interest and gave me a handful of Ike pins and two Ike posters. With that, I was off, attempting to put together a frame of the winners and then the losers. Here are a few of my favorite items that I've found over the last 40 years.

1. A lenticular print of three Presidents

My favorite way to add items to my collection is from non-APIC sources. I believe there is value in finding and preserving items from past campaigns which is in part accomplished by bringing pieces into the hobby. This lenticular or metamorphic print was found at a flea market in Dallas.

When I found it, it was deconstructed. The back Washington print was sitting on the ground, while the vertical slats, which are held in place by an organic looking bone-like wooden frame, were resting near-by. I almost made it on the Antiques Roadshow, San Antonio with it, and I can be seen



in background shots on the show, but the Producer, Marsha, sensed I knew too much about the piece and declined to put me on camera.

The sadly now closed Museum of American Political Life which was based on the J. Doyle Dewitt Collection and was designed and built under Ed Sullivan's stewardship displayed two of these metamorphic prints, one for the Union side and one for the Confederate side. Beyond those two and this one, I'm aware of two that were offered in a Rex Stark catalogue and two that are in a private D.C. collection. They are uncommon to scarce. This is the only one I've seen that pictured three Presidents, as most others instead included a Civil War General. The three prints were all produced by Currier, and the Lincoln Print is entitled "Our Martyred President" allowing it be dated after April 15, 1865. Given the clear civil war connection of the remaining known examples, it is reasonable to date the genre and these items to the Civil War period.

I will never be Howard Carter in Egypt, but when I walk into an antique store or flea market, in my own way, I'm hoping to unearth unclaimed or unappreciated treasures. Finds like this motivate me to wake up early on weekend mornings for treasure hunting.

2. A previously unseen graphic poster

My second favorite way to add pieces to my collection is by trading. While living in Texas for 18 years, I started a long trading relationship and friendship with the former mayor of Bryan, Texas, Ernie Wentrcek. With family in the next town of College Station, I was invited into the Mayor's home, shown his collection and started contemplating the idea of trading. For our first big trade, we met between Dallas and Bryan, at the Cracker Barrel in Waco, Texas. Sitting in the rocking chairs on the restaurant's porch,

several diners walked by, figured out what we were doing, and nodded in approval. That trade added to my collection a Davis Wishbone and a Debs Convict Pin for a Blaine/Logan Statue of Liberty pin that came from Joe Brown's collection. We both left happy. Not bad for a 90 minute drive.

On one trip, Ernie took me for a ride in his Model-T Ford. If you've never driven in an early car, seek out the opportunity. No seat belts, bouncing around in the seat and maxing out at 45 miles per hour, it is an amazing ride.

Our biggest trade was several of my better 19th century items for this remarkable advertising/Presidential Poster from 1900. While subject to some expert restoration, the piece was in fine shape when found. I love the graphics, especially the way the steam envelops McKinley and Bryan and the colors of Columbia/Lady Liberty. This piece is worthy of some of my limited wall space.

3. Ferros

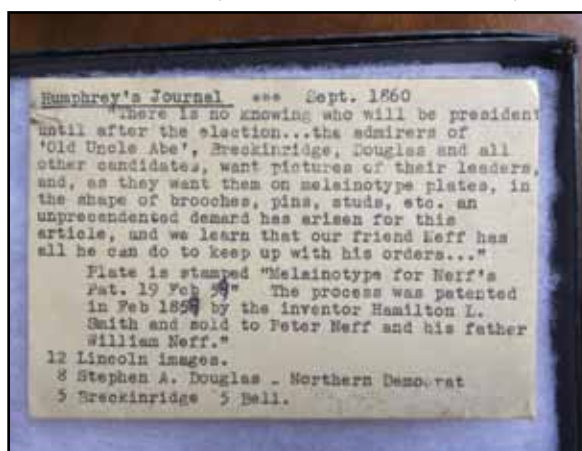
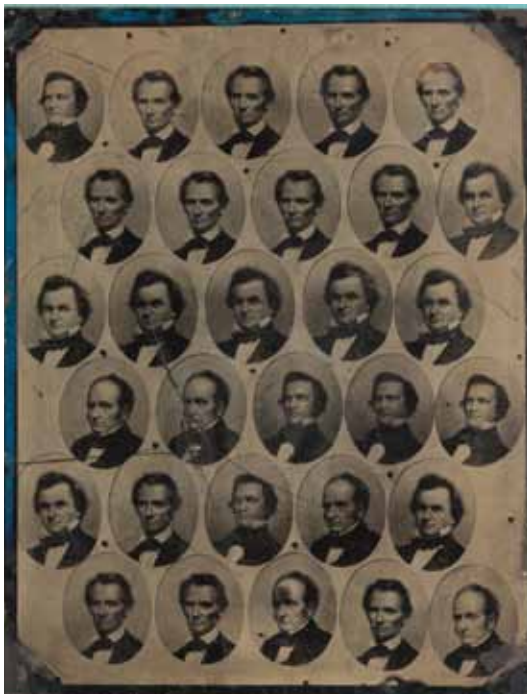
My third favorite way to obtain pieces is from non-APIC auctions.

These two remarkable sheets of uncut ferrotypes, while once auctioned by Heritage, were for some reason, later consigned to a non-hobby auction where, as frequently occurs, they sold for much less than their prior Heritage total. As a collector of 19th Century items generally, and ferrotypes specifically, I was thrilled to add these to my collection. They accompanying card notes the manufacturer's name,

and the high demand that occurred in the run up to the 1860 election. I can only imagine that these were either purchased by manufacturers who mass produced the more common round and less common oval casings or they were taken to jewelers who then could construct oval frames to house them. The latter if true would help explain the great variety and often homemade feeling of frames from the 1860s. Being the first election where photographic images of candidates were readily available to the public, these sheets were sent around the country to be cut up and turned into pins, brooches and belt buckles that allowed voters to develop a better sense of the candidates. Indeed, as noted in the on-line Smithsonian Magazine, Lincoln himself credited Brady with helping him become President.

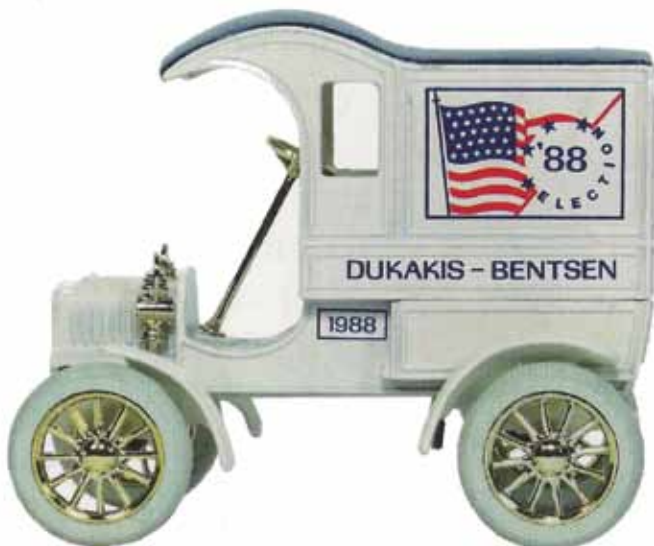
When Howard Carter was standing in the just opened entrance to King Tutankhamun's tomb, he was asked what he saw, and he answered "wonderful things." May

your collection be filled with wonderful things, and may all your finds be unlisted.



Political Banks Part Two





WANTED: WOODROW WILSON

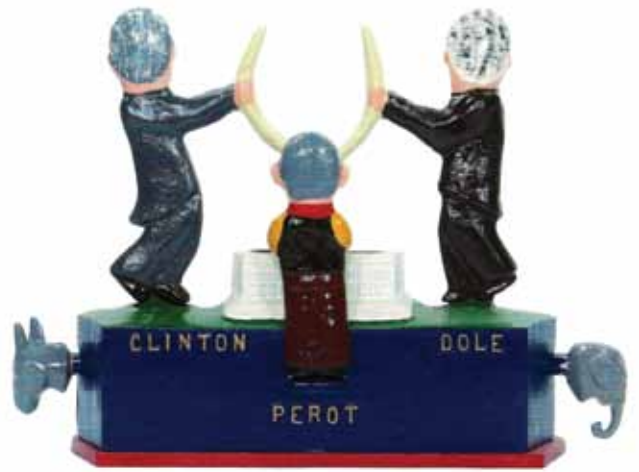
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A Photo Dispels A Thousand Doubts

By Harvey Goldberg

This article represents a follow-up of one I had written a few years ago, entitled “A tale of two Dicks”. In that previous article I had investigated a pair of Nixon buttons, one with a young portrait and another with a clearly older picture which had sewn much confusion among those in the collecting community with respect to their true year of production; at this point, I have encountered some photographic evidence which I feel serves to completely dissipate any lingering uncertainties with regard to these items, and which I believe would serve as a wonderful future reference for anyone seeking clarity regarding the sequence of creation of these particular pins.



Doubts have continually surrounded a pair of buttons designed and marketed by A.G. Trimble in support Nixon: a red and white “Keep Dick on the Job” button, and a blue and white “I am for Nixon”, both; As an Eisenhower specialist, who has collected Richard Nixon items from Nixon’s time as Eisenhower’s Vice President, my original interest in definitively dating the buttons was my desire to place the two buttons in the correct frames –1956, as part of an Eisenhower set, or 1960, as part of a set from Nixon’s time as a Presidential candidate. Were they in support of maintaining Dick as Vice President in 1956 or were they simply variants of buttons which promoted making Nixon the Chief Executive in the Executive mansion at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue in 1960? The answer was apparently both those things in two consecutive and distinct button variants from 1956 and 1960, respectively. I had originally summarized this information in 2009, in an article entitled “A Tale of Two Dicks”. For this article, I had used a wonderful reference, The Political Collectibles of Richard M. Nixon by Eldon Almquist and Chris Crain, as well as testimonial accounts from Wilma Trimble, the widow of Richard Trimble, the son of A.G. Trimble. Did I however, have conclusive, incontrovertible proof that one “Keep Dick on the Job” button dated to 1956 and the other was dated 1960, or were both buttons simply evolving variants produced in 1960? This lingering uncertainty was made patently clear to me at a show during which a well-known auctioneer and former employee of A.G. Trimble looked at a copy of my first article and cast doubt upon its claims. After all, said the auctioneer, earlier pictures of a candidate can and are reutilized on later pins. It was clear that I needed more substantive proof. The definitive answer was to come in the form of photographs from other members of the political collecting community, David Azbell and John J. Chapman.

Button creators sought to amply utilize current political personages and issues of the day in designing and hawking their merchandise, and button baron Arthur Garfield Trimble was essentially no exception to this rule. Trimble was first and foremost a button designer and vendor, but he was also a Republican, who would undoubtedly produce materials

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James Carrico

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promoting the Republican presidential candidate, so which was occurring with the Nixon pin variants? When a movement arose in 1956 to replace Richard M. Nixon as Vice President, was it that Trimble foresaw a massive earnings potential for “political capital” on which he which he could capitalize in the form of the sale of buttons supporting maintaining Dick Nixon as the running mate in the re-election campaign of President Dwight D. Eisenhower? Eisenhower, after all, was already suffering from doubts about his own health after a having suffered a heart attack, and Nixon was widely viewed as a further burden to Ike’s popularity.

As goes the adage, a picture is worth a thousand words, and there is no better evidence to date a buttons than photographs from the time period which show a button being used or sold, and this proof appeared subsequent to my initial investigations.



table.

Yet another photograph shows Arthur Garfield Trimble himself wearing the “Keep Dick on the Job” button along with an Eisenhower pin reading “For the love of Ike vote Republican”.

3 1/2" CELLULOID BUTTONS

(Actual Size)

#13

#12 "FOR THE LOVE OF IKE"
 #23 "REPUBLICAN FOR PEACE AND PROSPERITY"
 #33 "I STILL LIKE IKE"
 #43 "DON'T CHANGE THE TEAM"
 #53 "KEEP DICK ON THE JOB"
 #63 "IKE - DICK"
 #73 "I LIKE IKE AND DICK"

All buttons black photos with red, white and blue design except #23 and #73. These two designs red, white and blue only.

Other designs (about 1/2 actual size)

#22

50
\$17.00

#33

100
\$28.00

#43

250
\$53.00

#53

100
\$85.00

#63

1,000
\$140.00

#73

2,500
\$130.00/W

WRITE FOR PRICES ON LARGER QUANTITIES

The first item is an A.G. Trimble catalog whose campaign merchandise for the re-election of President Eisenhower includes the button with the young portrait of Nixon.

Another photo shows a button vendor, probably at the 1956 Republican Convention, whose mostly-Eisenhower merchandise includes a “Keep Dick on the Job” button on the bottom front of her



More interesting is a blue “I’m for Nixon” pin which also has two versions and comes in 3 1/2 inch as well as 7/8 inch versions. The answer regarding its creation came in the form of an article in the Pittsburgh Press from January 3, 1960, reading “Nixon ahead of Rockefeller by 3 buttons”. The article describes how A.G. Trimble has prepared button designs for an anticipated 1960 Republican Presidential primary battle between New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller and Richard Nixon. Here, A.G. Trimble unveils the “I’m for Nixon” button design; Trimble states that he has taken the slogan from the Bible (specifically Romans 8:31, “If God is for us, who can be against us?”).

A 1960 design for an expected primary contest between Rockefeller and Nixon.

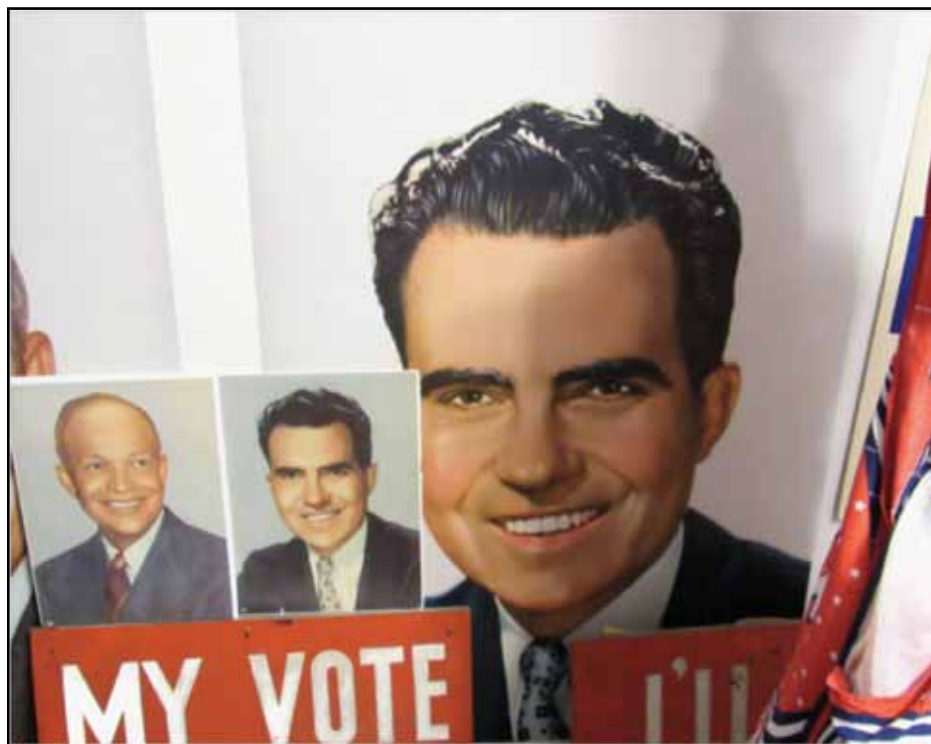
A second version of the 1960 button.

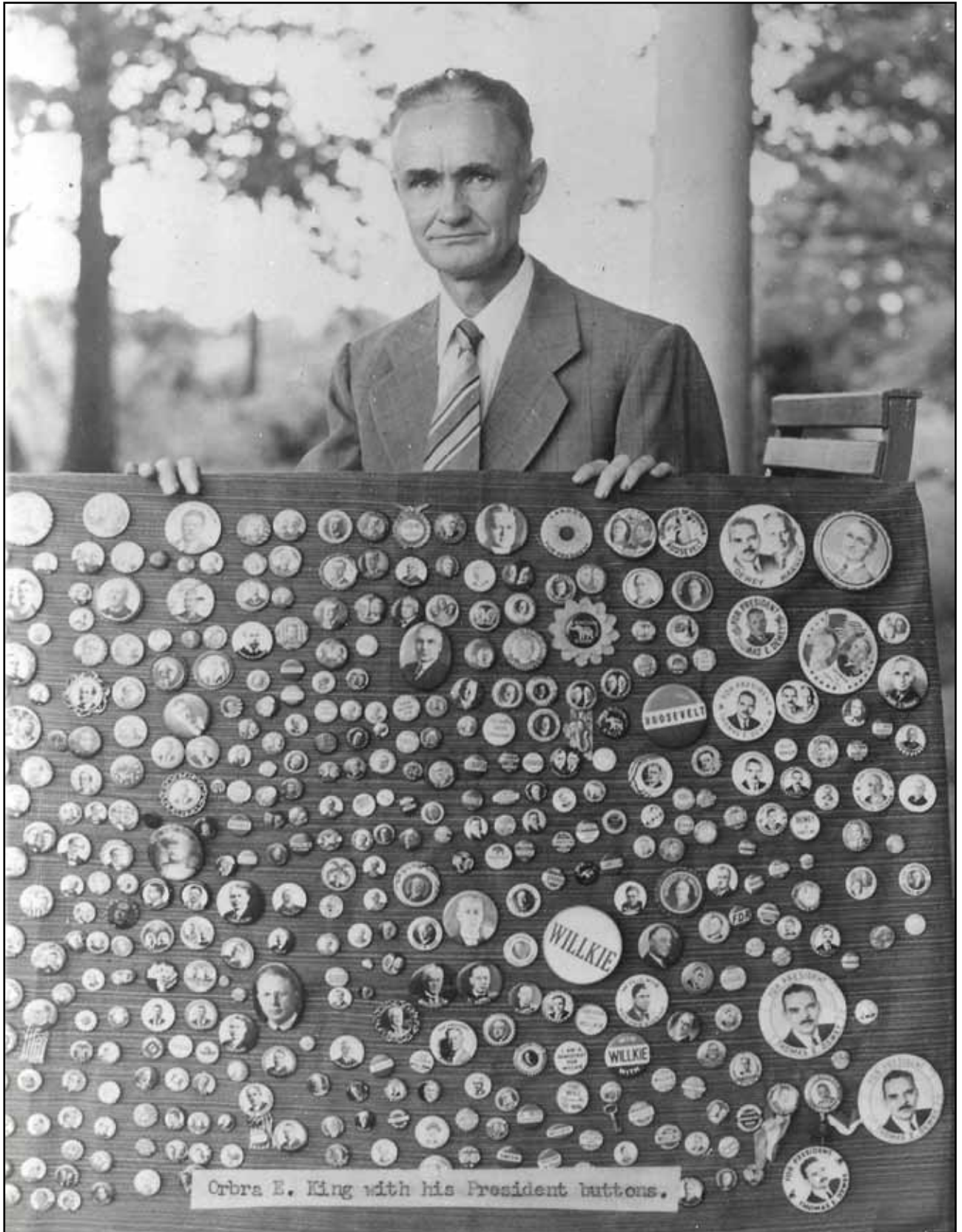
In the photograph of the proposed buttons, the younger portrait version of the “Keep Dick on the job” button continues to be used, featuring Nixon’s more curly hair style and checkered tie typical of his 1950’s vice-presidential campaign with Eisenhower.

In the end the 1960 primary challenge to Nixon by Rockefeller for which A.G. Trimble readied some special button designs never materialized, but the younger portrait version of Nixon continues as a reminder of that expected challenge.

So when did the second version of the, “Keep Dick on the job” and the second version of the “I’m for Nixon” button showing an older portrait of Nixon appear? It could be assumed that the buttons utilizing the more mature portraits of Nixon were designed and made after Nixon secured the 1960 Presidential nomination.

In the end, photographs helped to answer an important question: The “Keep Dick on the job” pin indeed dates to 1956, while the “I’m for Nixon” version consists of two 1960 variants. I can finally correctly arrange these two Nixon buttons in my frames! The next time anyone has a question about these pins, refer him or her to these pictures, since a photo dispels a thousand doubts!





Orbra King displays his extensive collection, ca. 1960

THE GREATEST POLITICAL FIND OF MY LIFE

By Cary Demont

It was the early 90's and I was representing several clothing manufacturing companies with a 5 state territory. On this particular 2 week trip, my plan, after finishing week one, was to spend the weekend in Omaha Nebraska relaxing with friends and hunting for treasures. An antique dealer acquaintance that had found past campaign items for me told me that he had nothing for me at that present time, however he had seen an old political related cloth banner that another local dealer had recently picked up and he strongly suggested that I contact her. He wasn't exactly sure what he had seen, but he said that he thought I might find it interesting and would possibly want it for my collection. Without having any specifics on what it actually was, my excitement was definitely contained, and I planned to call on the antique dealer when her shop opened the following Monday after spending the morning with one of my clients. I remember casually walking into the antique shop and asking the dealer if I could see the political banner that her fellow antique dealer friend had seen and directed me to. Her puzzled look seemed to last for several seconds when it finally occurred to her what exactly I was talking about. She went into a cabinet and pulled out something wrapped in brown paper and suggested I look at it on a table while she continued to read her mail. She said that my timing was quite good as she was about to send it to a reputable auction company out east the very next day. I remember eagerly unwrapping the folded banner within, and then slowly and carefully unfolding the banner. As soon as my eyes fully comprehended what the banner design entailed, it was immediately one of those "out of body" moments where everything seemed to continue in slow motion and in a dream state. I could literally feel the sweat start to come out of my forehead and temples and I realized that I absolutely had to keep some semblance of a poker face while at the same time, progress with laser focus. I remember saying to the dealer that I thought it was very nice and that I believed it would make a nice addition to my collection if the price was within my budget. After hearing her extremely reasonable price, I paused and said that it was a bit more than I was expecting, however I liked it and would stretch a bit to make it work. Pleased that she had just made a nice sale, she asked if I knew exactly who was on the banner as she really didn't know. I remember casually saying that "I thought it was Grant, but I had to do more research to be certain".

The story gets even better. After paying the dealer and having the banner and receipt in a bag in my possession, I asked her if she would mind telling me how she obtained it. She laughed and said that if I looked around her shop, I would notice that one of the areas that she specialized in was old quilts. A couple weeks prior, she got a call from an old banking family from south western Iowa that had a very old family blanket chest that contained many folded quilts that had been passed down through the generations. The family wanted to sell the quilts to a reputable dealer that would give them a fair price, so upon arriving to their home, the dealer started examining each folded quilt within the chest to come up with a fair group price. As they got down to the final quilt in the chest, the dealer physically tipped the chest so that she could more easily reach down and grab the final quilt



at the very bottom. Upon doing so, a trap door panel at the bottom of the chest slid slightly down and everyone could see that there was something hidden under the trap door. It was this incredible banner that had been folded and hidden out of sight for over 130 years! The "What ifs" are many and varied, but I felt it was providence and my destiny to be at the right place at the right time and the rest, as they say, is history.

One of the most stunning and powerful political campaign banners in existence! Although the message is certainly derogatory towards the 1868 Republican candidate and a race of people, it would be almost impossible to find a more captivating and incredible political textile in either institutional or private collections. Measuring over 3 feet square, this unique cotton banner is also one of the very few textiles extant to have a blatant anti black sentiment within the design. The message of this banner is that Ulysses S. Grant is "Two faced". If you look closely at both sides of Grant's portrait, you will notice that his eyes were painted in different styles. The man on the left of Grant has the word "Bonds" on his hat, referring to Grant's support of the wealthy northern white men that purchased the bonds that financed the Northern Army. The hat on the obviously negative depiction of the black man on the right side of Grant reads "Reconstructed", implying Grant's other allegiance or "bed fellow". The symbolism of the chest of drawers was not immediately apparent to me upon purchasing the banner, but after some time and study I realized this was used to mock the Freedmen's "Bureau" which was the federal agency that aided distressed freed men (free slaves) during Reconstruction. The 1868 Presidential election is one of the most racially divided in American history, and one with some of the most vitriolic and divisive human sentiment as the physical and emotional wounds of the country were still festering at the surface. What many people don't realize is that even in the northern states, there were countless people with southern sympathies and a bigotry towards a race of people that still obviously lingers today. Of all of the items that I have ever obtained for my collection in my 40 plus year sojourn, the acquisition of this banner on a Monday afternoon easily created the most excitement, and still does today.

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APIC- NUMBER 17612

Huey Long's Candidate - Richard W. Leche

By David Quintin

In 1930 Huey Long appointed Richard Leche, an attorney and unsuccessful candidate for the Louisiana State Senate in 1928, to manage his campaign for the U.S. Senate. After winning the U.S. Senate seat in 1930, Long held off being sworn in as a U.S. Senator until January 1932. He did this as to not lose control of the state political apparatus he had built since becoming governor in 1928.

Prior to the 1932 governor's election Long hand-picked his successor Oscar Kelly "OK" Allen. After the election Long appointed Leche as secretary to Allen for the purpose of reporting back to Long on any suspicious activity in the governor's office that Allen might be involved with.

Upon the assassination of Long in September 1935 the Long organization was left without a leader and without a candidate for the upcoming 1936 governor's election. After considerable maneuvering by the Longite leaders Richard W. Leche was chosen to run as governor. Also on the January 21, 1936 primary ticket were two U.S. Senate seats filled by Allen Ellender and Oscar Allen. To complete the ticket Earl Long, Huey's brother, ran for Lt Governor. All candidates won the primary however Allen died one week after the primary and was replaced with Rose Long, Huey's wife, for the Special Election in April 1936 which she won filling her husband's seat until January 1937.

The Leche 3 1/2" picture cello is a rare item and is the only one known in the hobby. Any 3 1/2" buttons for any U.S. Senate or governor candidates during the depression period are quite uncommon.



A Plea To Those Who Take Little Part In Politics, But Who Are Interested In Shreveport and Caddo Parish.

This booklet is not meant to try to tell you how you should vote, but is for those who desire this information.

We hope you will read it carefully however, as we who are sending it to you, are your friends and neighbors throughout the city and parish.

This is Caddo's chance of getting back what we have lost in the last few years by electing Police Jurymen, Representatives, State Senators, etc., who prided themselves on FIGHTING the State Administration, and refusing to allow the state to do anything for Caddo. They fought the free school books, the roads, etc., and even the new bridge on Texas Street.

We all know now, that the Long-Allen-Leche ticket is going to win; Even the Opposition admits it. Let's be sensible and business-like and vote a STRAIGHT TICKET of officers that will cooperate with them and have no more of this FIGHTING. Let's use our better judgement and make Caddo and Shreveport the pride of the state.

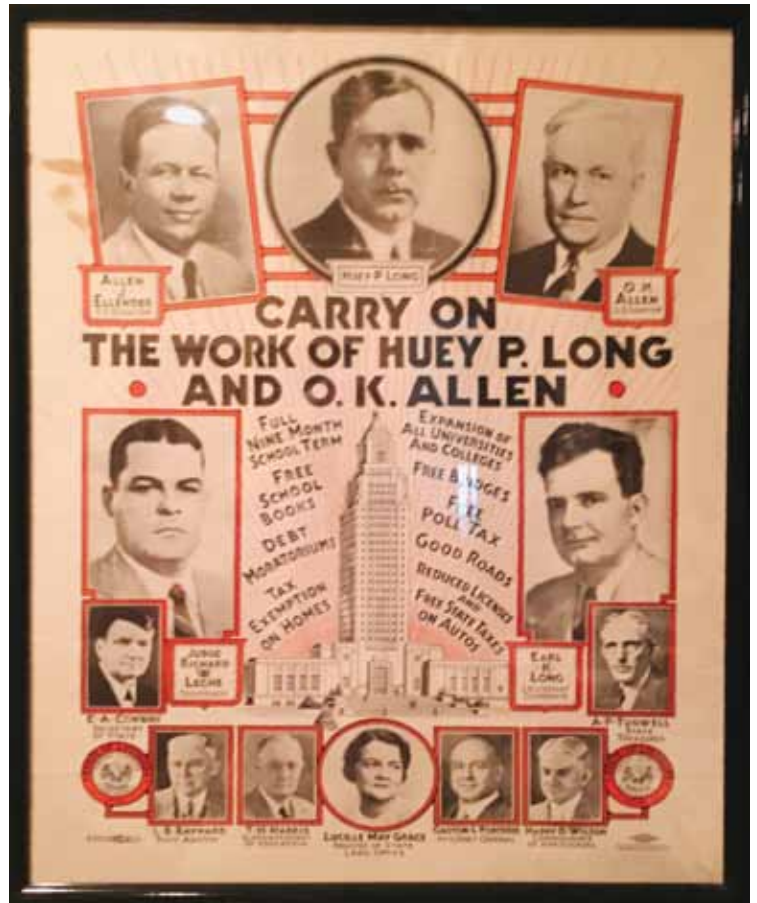
If you hired some man to run your farm, store or other business, you would employ friendly people to assist and work with him; Let's use the same common sense in our public affairs. That is why we are giving you a list of the candidates who are friendly to the incoming Administration and who will cooperate with them and secure for Caddo and Shreveport that which our FIGHTERS have kept away.

Long-Allen-Leche Share Our Wealth Campaign Committee

Dr. E. L. Sanderson, Chairman

TUNE IN ON STATION KRMD AND LISTEN TO OUR STATE CANDIDATES ON THE FOLLOWING DATES:

JANUARY 6, 1936	7:30 P. M. to 8:30 P. M.
JANUARY 10, 1936	7:00 P. M. to 8:00 P. M.
JANUARY 14, 1936	7:00 P. M. to 8:00 P. M.
JANUARY 18, 1936	8:00 P. M. to 11:00 P. M.
JANUARY 20, 1936	8:00 P. M. to 11:00 P. M.



Walter Mondale and the Steelworkers Union in the 1984 Campaign

By John Vargo

One of the more uncommon buttons for 1984 Democratic ticket of Walter Mondale and Geraldine Ferraro is a 3½”-size color litho jugate with the wording, “Steelworkers Together for Mondale-Ferraro.” Reprinted here is a news photo from that year that, per the caption, shows the button being worn by several steelworkers from Pittsburgh. They are in full campaign mode, waving signs for the Democratic ticket and wearing campaign shirts issued by their union, the United Steelworkers of America (USWA). The caption also recounts that the photo was taken at the Convention Center in Cleveland, Ohio, where the union met for its biannual convention from September 24 to 28. The gathering took on the air of a campaign rally when Mondale addressed it on September 26, which is when the photo was taken.

The major subject of Mondale’s speech was one that has re-appeared in today’s politics – the claimed need for restrictions on steel imports. Mondale proposed that steel imports be slashed by half, on the condition that labor, management and the government reach agreement on a program to modernize the industry so as to make it competitive with foreign producers. He was also highly critical of the program the Reagan Administration had unveiled the previous week, which called for the negotiation of “voluntary restraint agreements” with steel-exporting countries. Mondale termed that program merely a ploy to get past Election Day, and the union members in the hall enthusiastically agreed. According to a wire service story on his visit, the backs of the shirts worn by many of them read, “Get Reagan Off Our Backs.”

Mondale’s proposal seems radical, but there’s no question that at that time, the American steel industry was in crisis – as were the many communities in the industrial heartland that had been built on steel jobs. While the industry had been dominant in the early postwar years, its downfall, which had begun in the mid-1970s, had been swift. Two numbers in a 1988 study of the industry stand out: from 1974 to 1984, crude steel production in the U.S. had fallen off by more than a third, but employment in the industry had fallen by more than half. Certainly imports were a major cause of those drops, but in the slashing of jobs, another factor was at work – automation and changes in operating practices that greatly reduced the number of workers needed to make the product. The industry began the 21st century as a shadow of its former self, but the same factors have further reduced production and employment.

Despite the slogan on the Mondale-Ferraro jugate, and despite Mondale’s ambitious plan to aid the steel industry, it’s evident that steelworkers were not united in their support of the Democratic ticket in 1984. The election results in 1984, like those in 1980, showed that a large number of blue-collar workers who had previously voted Democratic had found ample reason to cast their vote for Ronald Reagan instead.



2019 APIC Intern Report

By Justin McCulloch



First of all, I would like to thank the APIC for choosing me for the 2019 Mark Jacobs APIC internship at the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History. I would also like to thank Dr. Claire Jerry for her mentorship and knowledge, the entire staff of the Political History division, the Smithsonian Institution, and Interns and Fellows Program Manager Caroline Fiertz. The knowledge and experience I received in this internship is something that I will never forget.

I have been surrounded by and enthralled by history since I can remember. My maternal grandfather is a Polish-American who immigrated to the United States in 1990. Some of my earliest memories are hearing about his involvement with the Solidarnosc (Solidarity movement), as well as his obsession with WWII. Coinciding with those memories, are the historical lessons of my paternal grandfather. As a Jamaican-American, many of his stories involved his meeting with the Queen Mother, his brother's experience in the RAF, and the political rivalries in Jamaica involving people like Michael Manley and Edward Seaga. It is no surprise that from early in my life I became obsessed with the past and the stories that it used to teach us. Around the age of 12, I became interested in political history. By the age of 13, I acquired my first piece of political memorabilia in the form of the ubiquitous "Nixon Now" buttons. I started collecting more seriously in high school and joined in APIC in 2018.

I attend the George Washington University, where I am a sophomore studying History and Political Science with a concentration on the American Presidency and the 1960's. I am a member of the GW College Democrats and a soon to be an applicant for membership in Phi Alpha Theta. It was a pleasure to travel back to GW for the summer and for this internship.

While scrolling through the APIC page looking for the directory to update my address, I stumbled on the tab for Mark Jacobs internship. Upon reading about it, the internship seemed like a perfect fit for me. Being in the APIC has been such an uplifting and rewarding experience, I knew that the internship would be an excellent place to enrich and apply the skills and knowledge that I had. As soon as I could, I filled out the application and sent it off.

Coincidentally, I received my acceptance email from Scott Jasnoch on a walk back from Capitol Coin and Stamp, DC's premier vendor of political memorabilia. I was so excited that it felt like I ran back to my dorm room. I called my mother and we began to make arrangements for summer travel to DC.

June 9th came sooner than I expected, and it was time for my internship. My father and mother drove me to Fort Lauderdale



APIC Announces the Summer 2020 Mark Jacobs Smithsonian Internship Program

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SCOTT JASNOCH

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Airport, and I boarded my JetBlue flight for Ronald Reagan in Washington D.C. Upon arriving, I checked in to Lafayette Hall and spent the day with my friends who were also in town for their respective internships. It was a happy coincidence that I would be spending my summer with my friends. They would become a nice medium for relaxation after a day of work. After a brief hang-out and purchasing a few provisions for the coming weeks, I put out my best shirt and tie and prepared myself for work.

I woke up that morning and headed into the National Museum of American History via the Metro and arrived to a pool of anxious interns excited for their first day. The first day was quite a whirlwind. I was thrust into Smithsonian life and I began to see all my potential for the summer. All the interns were greeted by the awesome internship coordinator, Caroline Fiertz. She went over the basics of the Smithsonian, including our rights and responsibilities, as well as the training we would have to do. So what started with a small orientation, turned into a day of training on collections software and collections stewardship. Somewhere in that hectic day, I got to meet my supervisor. Dr. Claire Jerry. Admittedly, I had done some research on Dr. Jerry before coming to the Smithsonian, and I was excited to work with her. We began to speak about the APIC and what my work would be like. From there, I was introduced to a plethora of museum officials and curators. Despite my excitement to meet these incredible historians, my absolute favorite part of the day was walking into the collections room. I immediately described it to Dr. Jerry as akin to the scene in *Willy Wonka and the Chocolate Factory*, where Willy Wonka escorts the children into the chocolate room. If I had a snapshot of my face, I am certain that I looked as wide eyed and shocked as Charlie did.

As we walked row after row of cabinets filled with the history of our nation, I passed some objects that I only dreamed that I would ever see: A pocket watch belonging to Abraham Lincoln, shoes worn by Madeleine Albright, and buttons as far as the eye could see. As you can imagine, my inclination was to immediately dive into collections and marvel at all the Smithsonian had to offer; However, I was there for a higher calling. My gazing in wonder turned into a week of training and getting to learn the ropes. I learned how to use Mimsy XG, the collections software and trained on how to use proper techniques when handling and storing objects. With my new found knowledge, my Smithsonian email, and immeasurable enthusiasm, I was ready to start my work.

My first task, and one which took up most of my summer, was to catalogue a collection of over 500 political buttons donated to the division. The buttons dealt mostly with the Vietnam War, international causes, and black liberation. This required me to sort the buttons into categories, find them homes, place them there, record their locations, and then update those locations in the XG archival system. The task seemed simple enough, but often became difficult when we could not locate a button in the software or lacked shelf space in a unit dedicated to a certain organizational category. Though it took me all summer to complete, the task proved to be a test in patience and a valuable lesson in archival work. It also allowed me to research certain political movements that I had not heard about, like the Yippies.

Though I enjoyed that project, my favorite assignment would be the observations that I conducted with another intern in the American Presidency exhibit. Dr. Jerry tasked us to observe visitors in the unit, record our observations, and present them to her. In that spirit, we observed the displays the visitors really enjoyed, those that they did not enjoy as much, and all the interesting anecdotes that we could surmise. I truly enjoyed watching how other people enjoyed the museum, and working to help the Smithsonian improve the experience for all of its patrons.

Besides the opportunity to explore the history and work alongside brilliant historians, my internship offered so much more. Thanks in great part to Caroline Fiertz, I was able to participate in enriching professional development activities and social programs. Thanks to these wonderful seminars, I updated my resume, learned some valuable networking and

Non-Political Buttons Wanted

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interview skills, and sharpened my public speaking. As a DC resident and a tour guide, I had already experienced most of the social excursions offered, but I was thankful for the ability to see the Supreme Court, as well as the various intern socials that provided a break in the day. As a tour guide, I was also able to offer my own tour of Arlington National Cemetery! This reprieve coupled with knowledge was also achieved with the weekly colloquiums that allowed experts to share their projects and ideas to the museum on a variety of subjects including the history of Civil War photographs

The perfect cap to my Smithsonian experience came in the form of the Interns and Fellows Share Fair, where all my peers came together to discuss their growth and achievement during the summer. Finding it difficult to discuss my archival project, I decided to tell the story of LBJ through objects, photos, and music. So with the collections at my disposal, the internet at the ready, and my campaign music playlist queued, I set out to create a display to unravel the nation's 36th President. What a wonderful experience it became! People came up to my table and asked me all about my photos, the objects, and the music. It was a fantastic opportunity to participate in an exchange of ideas, and share my perspective.

My time at the Smithsonian is something I will never forget. The connections made there, the skills that I learned, and the fun that I had was simply incredible. I am pleased to say that as a DC student, I have been invited to extend my relationship with the Smithsonian into the upcoming semester, and I could not be happier. None of this would have been possible without the APIC. For this opportunity, and so much more I am eternally thankful.

“United Behind The President”

By John Hughes

Astute pinback collectors know that the back of a button can tell its own story. Sometimes there are clues to determining whether a pin is authentic, a fake or reissue. Backpapers can add value or provide fascinating additional information. Here's a case in point:

I acquired the three-quarter inch “United Behind The President” pin shown at left above at a flea market earlier this year. I'm primarily an FDR collector, but the price was right: \$1. I knew the pin was distributed by supporters of President Woodrow Wilson during World War I. But not this one. I didn't bother to squint at the fine print on the backpaper. My son-in-law did.

“When was the National Rifle Association founded?” he asked.

I was puzzled. “Why do you ask?”

“Because the paper in the back of the button says ‘The Whitehead & Hoag Co., Newark, N.J., Member NRA.’ ”

I snatched the pin out of his hand. “That's the National Recovery Act—the cornerstone of FDR's efforts to jumpstart a recovery during the Depression. This is a Roosevelt pin!”

On eBay, we discovered several examples of the pin without “Member NRA” backpapers. I immediately bought the example shown at right above from an APIC member. Before the week was out I scored a spare “Member NRA” version when it popped up on eBay for under \$20.

Sometimes the flip side is the hit.



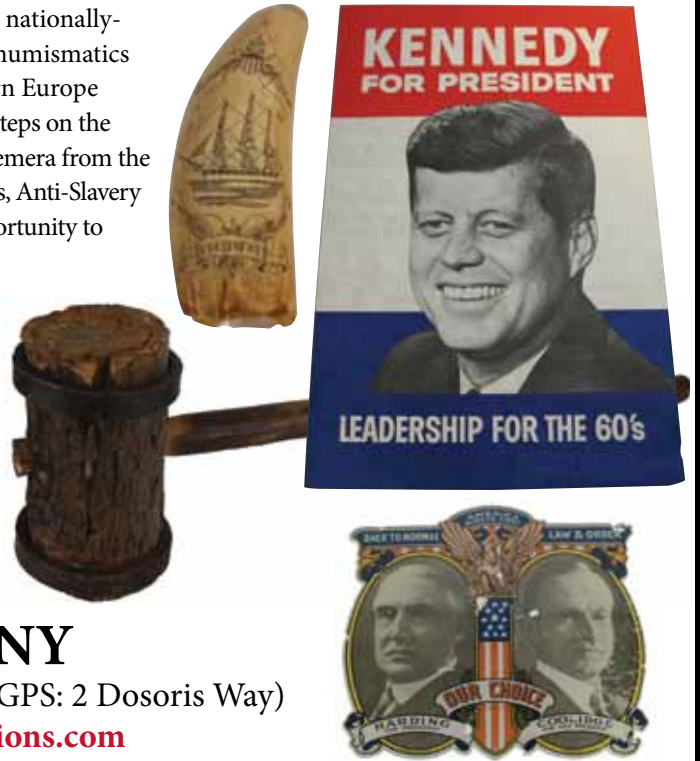
Featuring over 350 lots from the Estate of Dr. Alan York, a nationally-renowned and esteemed collector of historical philately, numismatics and ephemera that vividly illustrate the history of Western Europe and the Americas from the 18th century through mankind's first steps on the moon. Among many diverse offerings spanning centuries are ephemera from the American Revolution, the Space Race, Historic International Medals, Anti-Slavery Medals, Long Island Paper Currency, and more! This is a rare opportunity to purchase unique and rarely-seen items from the vaults of history.

The final auction from Dr. Alan York's (APIC #22) lifetime collection offers something for both new and seasoned collectors alike.

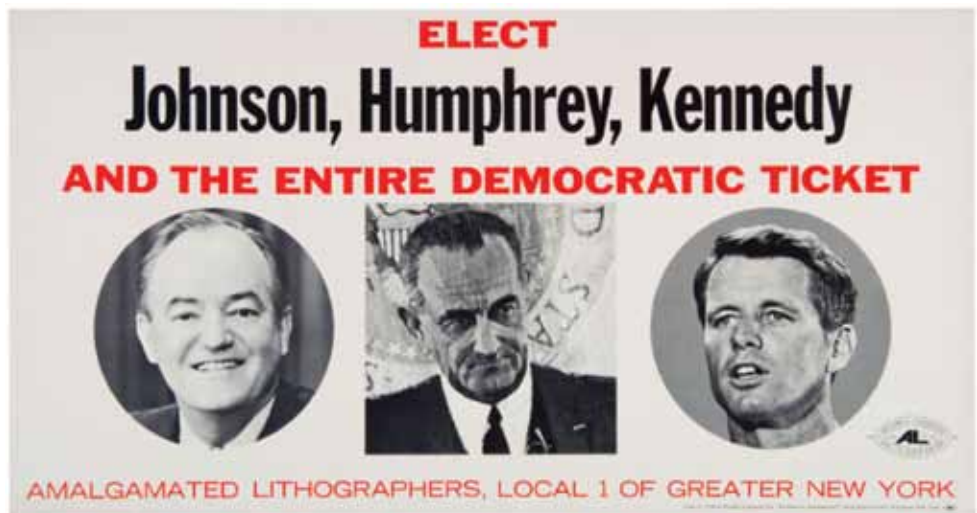
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Coattails



Peter Briggs' Corner

"Sunny Jim"

James Schoolcraft "Sunny Jim" Sherman was the Mayor of Utica NY from 1884 until his election to the U.S. Congress in 1886. He served in Congress for 20 years, representing the Utica, New York area. In 1908, Sherman was nominated to be the Republican vice presidential candidate running with William Howard Taft. The Taft Sherman ticket won convincingly over the Democratic ticket of William Jennings Bryan and John W. Kern.

This trigate was made for the 1906 election campaign. James Sherman represented the 27th District of New York. The other two were neighboring congressmen, On the left is Congressman DeAlva S. Alexander (33rd District) and on the right is Congressman Cyrus Durey (25th District). All three were victorious.



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Pictured here is a selection of the great prices realized from our August 25, 2018 auction. Whether you have one quality item or a whole collection, please consider our unparalleled track record of success in the political field, as well as our attractive special commission rates for APIC members - as low as ZERO PERCENT! When premier collectors such as Merrill Berman & David and Janice Frent decide to sell, they choose Heritage, and we hope you will too. Let's talk!



Henry Ford 1924 presidential hopeful button
SOLD for \$7,500



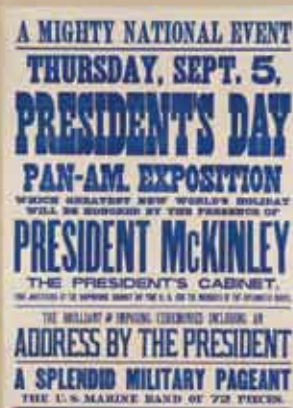
1844 James K. Polk portrait campaign flag
SOLD for \$81,250



1844 Henry Clay hand-painted campaign banner
SOLD for \$35,000



1912 Teddy Roosevelt Bull Moose pinback
SOLD for \$4,250



1901 William McKinley Pan-Am Exposition poster
SOLD for 10,000



1864 George McClellan paper campaign lantern
SOLD for \$6,875



Dwight D. Eisenhower's World War II 4-star collar insignia
SOLD for \$13,750



Official Presidential Flag, dating from the era of Eisenhower or JFK
SOLD for \$27,500



Lyndon Johnson official White House dinner plate
SOLD for \$7,500



Rare Missouri Woman's Suffrage badge
SOLD for \$7,500

To discuss your Heritage options, please call **877-HERITAGE (437-4824)**. Contact Tom Slater (TomS@HA.com, ext. 1441) or Don Ackerman (DonA@HA.com, ext. 1736), who have more than a century of combined experience in the political hobby. Preliminary photos of your items are always appreciated.

View all prices realized at HA.com/6183.

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