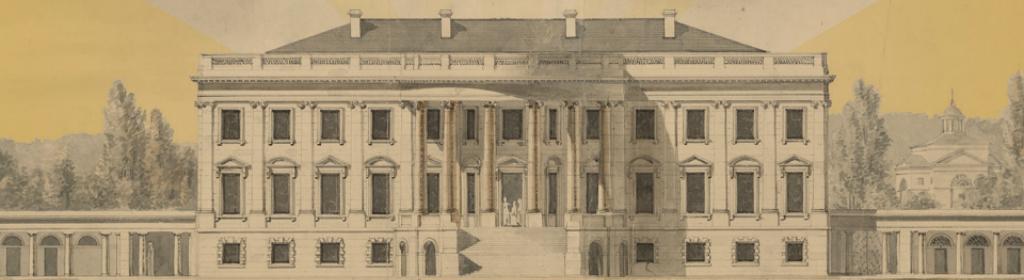




Historic Autographs

POTUS THE FIRST 36



HISTORIC AUTOGRAPH AND CARD COMPANY

Historic Autographs issued our very first product 10 years ago; and now, heading into our 11th year, **HA** is redirecting our focus back to the company mantra of a “collector-driven company.” We want to remind the thousands of collectors who continue to support our products that they have a voice and have helped change the course of **Historic Autographs** for the better with their opinions and insights - good and bad - on the many products **HA** has put into the market. Along with our flagship product lines like *Originals*, *POTUS*, *Civil War*, *KINGS* and *HOF Inductees*, we will continue to develop interesting and collectible series that combine autographs from history, sports and celebrities alongside amazing new relic inserts and card designs.

The introduction of several new non-sport concepts will include Decades and Movie Clips and a 1/1 exclusive sports original art card series that will have more than a few surprises for the collector. Decades will be introduced with the 2021 **Historic Autographs Gilded Age** condensing the years of the late 19th Century and early 20th Century into one series. This will become a continuing series chronicling each decade of the 20th Century beginning with the 1910s. Movie Clips and our special sports products are still being developed. We are proud of the concepts and designs, so keep an eye out for these upcoming products.

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BASE CARDS

Approximately 8,100

/499 factory set available 1 per premium
or hobby direct on www.HistoricAutographCompany.com
/12 Employee sets
/299 Alloy (super rare) (only in retail)



1

George Washington

6' 2"

Episcopalian

Born: February 22, 1732

Served: April 30, 1789 - March 4, 1797

Died: December 14, 1799



2

John Adams

5' 7"

Unitarian

Born: October 30, 1735

Served: March 4, 1797 - March 4, 1801

Died: July 4, 1826



3

Thomas Jefferson

6' 2"

Born: April 13, 1743

Served: March 4, 1801 - March 4, 1809

Died: July 4, 1826



4

James Madison

5' 4"

Episcopalian

Born: April 28, 1758

Served: March 4, 1809 - March 4, 1817

Died: July 4, 1831



5

James Monroe

6' 0"

Episcopalian

Born: March 16, 1758

Served: March 4, 1817 - March 4, 1825

Died: June 28, 1836



6

John Quincy Adams

5' 7"

Unitarian

Born: July 11, 1767

Served: March 4, 1825 - March 4, 1829

Died: February 23, 1848



7

Andrew Jackson

6' 1"

Presbyterian

Born: March 15, 1767

Served: March 4, 1829 - March 4, 1837

Died: June 8, 1845



8

Martin Van Buren

5' 6"

Reformed Church in America

Born: December 5, 1782

Served: March 4, 1837 - March 4, 1841

Died: July 24, 1862



9

William Henry Harrison

5' 8"

Episcopalian

Born: February 9, 1773

Served: March 4, 1841 - April 4, 1841

Died: April 4, 1841



10

John Tyler

6' 0"

Episcopalian

Born: March 29, 1790

Served: April 4, 1841 - March 4, 1845

Died: January 18, 1862



11

James K. Polk

5' 8"

Methodist

Born: November 2, 1795

Served: March 4, 1845 - March 4, 1849

Died: June 15, 1849



12

Zachary Taylor

5'8"

Episcopalian

Born: November 24, 1784

Served: March 4, 1849 - July 9, 1850

Died: July 9, 1850



13

Millard Fillmore

5'9"

Unitarian

Born: January 7, 1800

Served: July 9, 1850 - March 4, 1853

Died: March 8, 1874



14

Franklin Pierce

5'10"

Episcopalian

Born: November 23, 1804

Served: March 4, 1853 - March 4, 1857

Died: October 8, 1869



15

James Buchanan

6'0"

Presbyterian

Born: April 23, 1791

Served: March 4, 1857 - March 4, 1861

Died: June 1, 1868



16

Abraham Lincoln

6'4"

Presbyterian

Born: February 12, 1809

Served: March 4, 1861 - April 15, 1865

Died: April 15, 1865



17

Andrew Johnson

5'10"

Born: December 29, 1808

Served: April 15, 1865 - March 4, 1869

Died: July 31, 1875



18

Ulysses S. Grant

5'8"

Methodist

Born: April 27, 1822

Served: March 4, 1869 - March 4, 1877

Died: July 23, 1885



19

Rutherford B. Hayes

5'9"

Presbyterian

Born: October 4, 1822

Served: March 4, 1877 - March 4, 1881

Died: January 17, 1893



20

James Garfield

6'0"

Church of Christ

Born: November 19, 1831

Served: March 4, 1881 - September 19, 1881

Died: September 19, 1881



21

Chester A. Arthur

6'2"

Episcopalian

Born: October 5, 1829

Served: September 19, 1881 - March 4, 1885

Died: November 18, 1886



22

Grover Cleveland

5'11"

Presbyterian

Born: March 18, 1837

Served: March 4, 1885 - March 4, 1889

Died: June 24, 1908



23

Benjamin Harrison

5'6"

Presbyterian

Born: August 20, 1833

Served: March 4, 1889 - March 4, 1893

Died: March 13, 1901



24

Grover Cleveland

5' 11"

Presbyterian

Born: March 18, 1837

Served: March 4, 1893 - March 4, 1897

Died: June 24, 1908



25

William McKinley

5' 7"

Methodist

Born: January 29, 1843

Served: March 4, 1897 - September 14, 1901

Died: September 14, 1901



26

Theodore Roosevelt

5' 10"

Reformed Church in America

Born: October 27, 1858

Served: September 14, 1901 - March 4, 1909

Died: January 6, 1919



27

William Howard Taft

6' 0"

Unitarian

Born: September 15, 1857

Served: March 4, 1909 - March 4, 1913

Died: March 8, 1930



28

Woodrow Wilson

5' 11"

Presbyterian

Born: December 28, 1856

Served: March 4, 1913 - March 4, 1921

Died: February 3, 1924



29

Warren Harding

6' 0"

Northern Baptist

Born: November 2, 1865

Served: March 4, 1921 - August 2, 1923

Died: August 2, 1923



30

Calvin Coolidge

5' 10"

Congregationalist

Born: July 4, 1872

Served: August 2, 1923 - March 4, 1929

Died: January 5, 1933



31

Herbert Hoover

6' 0"

Quaker

Born: August 10, 1874

Served: March 4, 1929 - March 4, 1933

Died: October 20, 1964



32

Franklin D. Roosevelt

6' 2"

Episcopalian

Born: January 30, 1882

Served: March 4, 1933 - April 12, 1945

Died: April 12, 1945



33

Harry Truman

5' 8"

Northern Baptist

Born: May 8, 1884

Served: April 12, 1945 - January 20, 1953

Died: December 26, 1972



34

Dwight D. Eisenhower

5' 10"

Presbyterian

Born: October 14, 1890

Served: January 20, 1953 - January 20, 1961

Died: March 28, 1969



35

John F. Kennedy

6' 1"

Catholic

Born: May 29, 1917

Served: January 20, 1961 - November 22, 1963

Died: November 22, 1963



36

Lyndon Johnson

6'4"

*Disciples of Christ**Born: August 27, 1908**Served: November 22, 1963 - January 20, 1969**Died: January 22, 1973*

37

Slave Trade Act of 1794

George Washington took the first step towards eliminating slavery in the newly founded United States by signing the Slave Trade Act of 1794. The Act prohibited anyone in the United States from shipping slaves to or from foreign countries. Unfortunately, the wording was insufficient and within six years, slave traders were using a legal loophole of using foreign ships to import slaves to the United States once again.



38

Wooden Teeth

There are five portraits of George Washington made during his lifetime and he is not smiling in any of them. The most likely reason is that George Washington's dentures were made of ivory, human teeth or animal teeth. These were ill-fitting and caused him constant pain. As a result of the pain, he only wore his dentures when necessary and certainly not for a lengthy portrait sitting. The urban myth that his teeth were made of wood may have come from the discoloration of his dentures.



39

Washington's Political Party

Although identified as a Federalist, George Washington was strongly opposed to political parties. No one can describe his views on political parties better than himself where he identified: "However (political parties) may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, but which cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people and to usurp for themselves the reins of government, destroying afterwards the very engines which have listed them to unjust dominion."



40

Six Star General

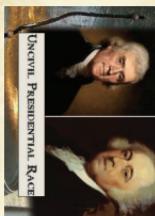
Ten men have held the rank of General of the Army which is equivalent to a five-star general. Public Law 94-479 was passed on our Nations 200th birthday in 1976 stating "Whereas it is considered fitting and proper that no officer of the United States Army should outrank Lieutenant General George Washington on the Army list. The President is authorized and requested to appoint George Washington posthumously to the grade of General of the Armies of the United States, such appointment to take effect on July 4, 1976." thus giving George Washington the rank of a six-star general.



41

Building the U.S. Navy

Founded in 1775 during the Presidency of George Washington, the U.S. Navy had only three sloops in service when Adams became President. The "Father of the Navy" would have 29 warships launched during his term including four 44-Gun Frigates and two 36-Gun Frigates that would rival any ship on the seas. The U.S.S. Constitution launched October 21, 1797 is still an active ship in the U.S. Navy and is the oldest commissioned naval ship still afloat.



42

Uncivil Presidential Race John Adams and Thomas Jefferson were famous for their hatred of each other even though due to election rules of the day, Jefferson served as Adams' Vice President. During the presidential race, Adams said Jefferson was "a mean-spirited, low-lived fellow, the son of a half-breed Indian squaw, sired by a Virginia mulatto father". He went further to describe the U.S. if Jefferson were President stating "Murder, robbery, rape, adultery, and incest will be openly taught and practiced." However, these men became tremendous friends after the election.



43

First President to live in the White House Although the White House is world famous as the residence of the United States President, George Washington never lived there. Washington lived in New York and Philadelphia while he served as the Chief executive. When Adams was elected, he continued to live at the same Philadelphia residence used by Washington until the White House was completed and the capitol moved to DC. Adams took up residence on November 1, 1800 and every President since has lived there.



44

Louisiana Purchase With a revolt in Saint-Domingue and continued warfare against the British, the French were afraid of losing all territories in the new world. To prevent such a loss, they offered to sell the Louisiana Territory to the United States for \$15 million. Thomas Jefferson, who had long desired control of the Mississippi river, worked tirelessly with James Monroe to secure support of Congress to procure the funds and essentially double the size of the United States.



45

Barbary War The British Navy protected American shipping off the coast of Africa during the colonial era. Victory in the Revolution cost American shipping their protection in this area of the world and American shipping soon fell prey to the Barbary Pirates. Jefferson convinced Congress to authorize a declaration of war and the United States was involved in its first war as an independent country. Jefferson sent the first U.S. fleet across the Atlantic Ocean and bombarded the Barbary capital of Tripoli forcing Yusuf Karamanli to sign a peace treaty.



46

Public Speaking Thomas Jefferson, for all of his renaissance ways, absolutely hated public speaking. As eloquent as he was with pen in hand, Jefferson only delivered two speeches during his eight years in office, his two inaugural addresses. People in attendance at these speeches reported the President spoke in such a low tone, he was barely audible. Fortunately, Jefferson provided copies of his address to the Library of Congress, so copies of his speech survive.



47

Library of Congress When the British burned Washington DC during the War of 1812, they also burned the Library of Congress and the majority of its contents. To resolve this calamity, Thomas Jefferson sold 6487 books from his own private collection to re-establish the Library of Congress.



48

War of 1812 Great Britain's war with Napoleon spilled into the Atlantic as the British Navy attempted to halt all shipping that could support Napoleon. This caused conflict with American shipping interests and on June 18, 1812 James Madison signed a declaration of war against Great Britain, starting the "Second War of Independence". With a stalemate in the fighting and the British economy in need of American goods, a treaty was signed and ratified by Congress on February 17, 1815.



49

Ran Unopposed Only two people have run for the Office of President unopposed. The first was George Washington who did so twice, and the second and last was James Monroe. The Federalist party was still unpopular as a result of the War of 1812 and could not nominate a suitable candidate. As a result, Monroe ran unopposed, won all 24 states and won a second four-year term.



50

Adams Onis Treaty Signed on February 12, 1819, the treaty ceded all of the Spanish Florida colony to the United States and set the border between New Spain and the Western United States after the Louisiana purchase. James Monroe had effectively completed the addition of all current U.S. territory east of the Mississippi and gained control of territory all the way to the Pacific Coast in Oregon.



51

Monroe Doctrine The Monroe Doctrine, issued in 1823, was a notice the colonization in North and South America was coming to an end. Its opening statement says, "The occasion has been judged proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers."



52

First President to lose popular vote and win the election In the election of 1824, Andrew Jackson won 42.3% of the popular vote, while John Quincy Adams won only 31.5% of the popular vote. As neither candidate had the required number of electoral votes, the election outcome would be determined by the stipulations of the 12th Amendment. With the slimmest majority, 13 of the 24 states cast their vote for Adams and he would become the 6th President of the United States.



53

First President Photographed Although we have a very good idea what our first five Presidents look like due to numerous portraits painted during their lifetime, the first President for which we have an actual image is John Quincy Adams. The image was taken in approximately 1843, fourteen years after Adams left the office.



54 First Presidential Assassination Attempt On January 30, 1835 Andrew Jackson left the Capital Building after attending the funeral of Rep. Warren Davis. Disgruntled painter Richard Lawrence stepped behind the President and attempted to shoot him in the back. The pistol misfired and Lawrence drew a second pistol and tried again. When this pistol also misfired, 68-year-old President Jackson had to be restrained from nearly beating the assailant to death with his cane. Lawrence was eventually found not guilty due to insanity and institutionalized until his death in 1861.



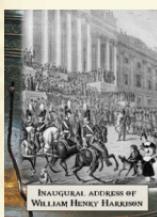
55 No National Debt The country had been in debt since its founding and the costs associated with the War for Independence. One of Andrew Jackson's goals as President had been to eliminate the debt owed by the Nation. He achieved this goal on January 8, 1835 when all U.S. outstanding debt had been paid off. The nation stayed debt free for two years until the Panic of 1837 which caused a depression and the Government started borrowing again, making those two years, the only time our nation has been debt free in its 244 year history.



56 Trail of Tears Although the U.S. Government had been forcibly removing native peoples from their land since the Indian Removal Act of 1830, the worst of these removals occurred when Martin Van Buren attempted to move 13,000 Cherokee Indians from their lands in the south east to modern day Oklahoma. Nearly 7,000 federal troops force marched the Cherokees over 1,000 miles in December without proper provisions, resulting in 4,000 deaths.



57 First President Born in the United States The first seven Presidents of the United States were born in British Colonies. Martin Van Buren, born December 5, 1782, when he took the Oath of Office on March 4, 1837 became the first President of the United States actually born in the United States.



58 Inaugural address of William Henry Harrison On a cold March day where the temperature would not exceed 48 degrees, William Henry Harrison would deliver the longest inaugural address in Presidential history without wearing a coat, gloves or a hat. After delivering his 8,445-word speech, he attended three inaugural balls including one at a saloon that raised over \$10,000. By March 26, Harrison would become ill and on April 4th, he would pass away concluding the shortest Presidential term in U.S. history.



59 Annexation of Texas Texas had declared its independence from Mexico on March 2, 1836 and had applied for admittance into the Union the same year with no success. John Tyler decided he would make the addition of Texas to the United States the centerpiece of his reelection campaign. Although he lost the election to James Polk, he convinced Congress to pass the Annexation of Texas bill which he signed on March 1, 1845, two days before leaving office.



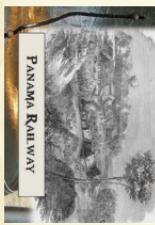
60

Living Grandson John Tyler, the 10th President of the United States and born in 1790, still has two living grandsons in 2020. Tyler had 15 children and his youngest son, Lyon was born in 1853 and lived until 1935. Lyon, like his father, was married twice and second wife was 35 years younger. They had three children, one of whom died in infancy with Lyon Jr. born in 1924 and Ruffin born in 1928. Lyon Jr. is currently 96 and Ruffin is currently 92.



61

Mexican American War Mexico did not recognize the independence of Texas, so when James Polk provocatively sent Federal troops to the area, they were subsequently attacked by the Mexican Army. Polk used this attack to get Congress to support a declaration of War against Mexico. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which ended the war, also ceded parts of 7 present day States to the U.S. including all of California, Nevada and Utah.



62

Panama Railway Although construction of a canal across the isthmus of Panama was still 60 years away, the Mallarino-Bidlack Treaty signed by President Polk in 1848 outlined the provision for a railway to be built across the isthmus. This railway would severely reduce the amount of time to get from the U.S. east coast to the west coast. Once completed, the railway was proclaimed an engineering marvel of the era.



63

Clayton Bulwer Treaty Tension between the United States and Great Britain was growing in Central America over the prospect of building a canal across the isthmus between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, signed under the administration of Zachary Taylor, resolved the differences and prevented a third war between the two countries in 75 years. The Treaty guaranteed that any canal would be neutral and no party would have unequal advantage in its use. It further stipulated that neither party would colonize any area in Central America.



64

Opening Japan to Trade Japan had kept their islands secluded and isolated from the outside world aside from some limited trading with Dutch merchants. This all changed when Fillmore sent Commodore Matthew Perry and a fleet of American warships to force trade agreements. Japan had nothing to match the power of the American fleet in their harbors and agreed to trade and shipping treaties with the Americans ending Japanese isolation.



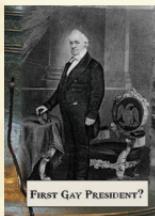
65

Gadsden Purchase The United States had plans for a transcontinental railroad and it appeared the easiest route would run through Northern Mexico. The Mexican government was financially strapped after the Mexican-American war and agreed to sell almost 30,000 square miles of land to the United States for \$10 million. With this purchase, President Pierce had completed the acquisition of the last territory which now represents the 48 contiguous United States.



66

Ostend Manifesto Unlike President Fillmore, pro-Southern Franklin Pierce fully supported enforcement of the fugitive slave act. In his inaugural speech, he stated "The policy of my Administration will not be controlled by any timid forebodings of evil from expansion." The Ostend Manifesto was a letter circulated that attempted to justify the purchase Cuba from Spain; and if they would not sell take the island by force to admit another "slave" state into the Union changing the balance of power in the Senate.



67

First Gay President? James Buchanan was the only man to serve as President who was a lifelong bachelor. Perhaps his reason for not marrying was that he was gay in a time when it was socially unacceptable. He lived for 13 years with Senator Rufus King of Alabama and often attended political functions together until King's untimely death in 1853. King was often referred to in political circles as Miss Nancy or Aunt Fancy which were homosexual epithets of the day.



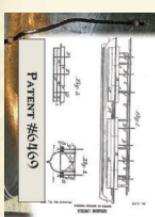
68

Military Service Twenty-nine of our forty-five presidents have served in the United States Military. Of these twenty-nine, twenty-eight have served as officers. The only President to serve and not be a commissioned officer was James Buchanan during the War of 1812. Private Buchanan served in the 1st Brigade, 4th Division of the Pennsylvania Militia tasked with the defense of Baltimore.



69

Preservation of the Union Although Abraham Lincoln did not believe in slavery, he saw preservation of the Union as his primary objective during his Presidency. Once the Southern states attempted to secede from the Union, he saw elimination of slavery as a mechanism to help win the Civil War and in turn preserve the Union.



70

Patent #6469 On May 22, 1849 Abraham Lincoln received U.S. Patent #6469 becoming the only President ever to receive a patent. Dubbed by Lincoln, "A Device for Buoying Vessels Over Shoals," it was a set of inflatable bellows attached to each side of a ship that could be inflated to decrease the draft of the vessel allowing it to operate in more shallow waters. Unfortunately, the device was heavy and caused boats to sit lower in the water making them more susceptible to running aground.



71

Gettysburg Address On November 19, 1863, President Lincoln spoke for three minutes at the Gettysburg Battlefield giving what would become the most quoted speech in American history. "Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal - and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."



72

First Impeachment Trial

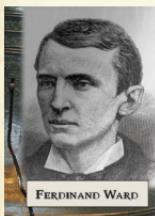
Although he respected his wartime efforts, Andrew Johnson could not agree with Secretary of War Edwin Stanton on his policy to prosecute all Confederates. While Congress was not in session, Johnson relieved Stanton of his duties under the Tenure of Office Act and replaced him with U.S. Grant. Congress filed articles of impeachment believing he had misused the Tenure of Office Act and was attempting to undermine the power of Congress.



73

Purchase of Alaska

William Seward, the Secretary of State under Andrew Johnson negotiated the purchase of Alaska from Russia for a price of \$7.2 million. The Johnson administration was ridiculed at the time and the purchase was referred to as Seward's Folly. Since the discovery of gold in Alaska in 1880, over 40 million troy ounces of gold has been mined at an approximated value of \$68 billion.



74

Ferdinand Ward

Ferdinand Ward was a swindler who had opened a banking and brokerage business in New York. His charming nature had convinced President Grant's son to partner with him in the business giving him a well-known and seemingly trusted face. Ward had built a Ponzi scheme and bilked many famous Americans out of their life savings including the former President Grant. Grant was bankrupt as a result and lost his home to a loan he had taken from William Henry Vanderbilt.



75

Fifteenth Amendment

The Civil War had been over for 5 years, but free black men still had no legal right to vote. This changed on February 3, 1870 when under the leadership of President Grant, the 15th Amendment was passed which states, "...the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."



76

Compromise of 1877

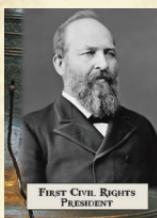
The highest voter turnout occurred in the Presidential election of 1876, with 82% of eligible voters casting a ballot. Democrat Samuel Tilden won the popular vote by 200,000 votes and was leading in the electoral college 184-165 with 20 votes from four States being contested. In exchange for giving all 20 votes and the Presidency to Rutherford Hayes, the Republican party agreed to end reconstruction in the South by removing all remaining U.S. military forces from the former Confederate states.



77

Great Railroad Strike of 1877

Railroad worker wages had been cut three times due to lost revenue from the Panic of 1873. Strikes started in West Virginia and soon spread east and west until 100,000 workers were on strike. As the National Guard was ineffective at breaking up the strikes, President Hayes authorized Federal troops to put down the strikes. Federal troops killed over 100 civilians in at least five States before the strikes came to an end.



78 **First Civil Rights** President James Garfield believed that without education, blacks in America would have no opportunity for advancement. He proposed a universal education system funded by the Federal Government to address this issue, but it was denied by Congress. He was also the first President to appoint multiple peoples of color into prominent Government positions, including John Langston, Blanche Bruce and Frederick Douglass.



79 **Latin and Greek** James Garfield was an educator at heart teaching both Latin and Greek at Williams College in Massachusetts. The ambidextrous President could also write in the same sentence in Greek and Latin at the same time, one with the left hand and one with the right hand.



80 **Pendleton Civil Service Reform Act** Washington had long been fraught with political patronage appointments to civil service jobs. The Pendleton Civil Service Reform Act signed by President Arthur on January 16, 1883 changed that system. Civil service jobs were now required by law to be filled based on merit and also required examinations for filling some posts. Although it was initially only applied to only about 10% of civil service positions, the Act now applies to almost all of them.



81 **Renovation of the White House** Chester A. Arthur needed money to fund the first major renovation of the White House in almost 70 years. Unfortunately, to raise the required money, he sent 24 wagon loads of furniture, decorations and household items to auction scattering White House history across the country. A travesty that Jackie Kennedy would attempt to reverse 80 years later.



82 **Dawes Act** Grover Cleveland did not believe that Native Americans should be wards of the U.S. Government and kept on Federal Lands. He supported the passing of the Dawes Act which called for dividing tribal lands into allotments and providing them to heads of households. He also authorized Federal troops to expel settlers from the Dakota Territory whom he believed former President Arthur had illegally allowed onto the tribal lands to stake claims.



83 **Sherman Anti-Trust Act** To counter the powerful monopolies that had developed in the wake of the industrial revolution, President Benjamin Harrison passed the Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890. The second section of the Act outlined: Every person who shall monopolize, or attempt to monopolize, or combine or conspire with any other person or persons, to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, shall be deemed guilty of a felony.



84

Land Revision Act of 1891 With the Land Revision Act of 1891, President Benjamin Harrison enabled land to be protected areas as National Forests. That The President of the United States may, set apart and reserve public land bearing forests, the president shall, by public proclamation, declare the establishment of such reservations and the limits thereof. During his four year term President Harrison protected over 22 million acres using this Act.



85

Pullman Strike Beginning in May of 1894, the Pullman Strike shut down most railway traffic west of Detroit, Michigan. The strike was led by the American Railway Union and was protesting the cut of wages to unskilled railway workers. Under the guise of protecting the federal mail from interference, Grover Cleveland authorized 12,000 federal troops to keep strikers away from the trains. The violence that ensued led to the death of 30 strikers and property damage in excess of \$80 million.



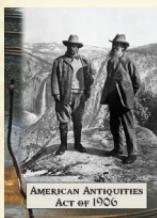
86

Spanish American War An explosion in the coal furnace of the U.S.S. Maine off the coast of Cuba, along with sensationalistic journalism, led to the declaration of war between the United States and Spain. Ten weeks of fighting would end with the Treaty of Paris and the United States gaining control of Cuba, the Philippines, Guam and Puerto Rico.



87

Annexation of Hawaii First proposed by President Harrison in early 1893, the territory of Hawaii was not added to the United States until President McKinley pressed the issue in 1898. McKinley tasked Secretary of State John Sherman with arranging for a treaty, which he negotiated with three non-native residents who all came from the United States. It would take another 60 years and a World War for Hawaii to gain their Statehood.



88

American Antiquities Act of 1906 Distressed over the loss of American Historical Sites, President Teddy Roosevelt passed the American Antiquities Act of 1906. This act authorizes the President to protect landmarks, structures, and objects of historic or scientific interest by designating them as National Monuments. During his tenure as President, Roosevelt protected approximately 230 million acres of public land by establishing 150 national forests, 51 federal bird reserves, 4 national game preserves, 5 national parks, and 18 national monuments.



89

Nobel Peace Prize Theodore Roosevelt was the first of four United States Presidents to win the Nobel Peace Prize. It was bestowed upon him for his efforts to end the Russo-Japanese war that had been raging for one and a half years over control of Korea and Manchuria. President Roosevelt offered to mediate between the two countries in the city of Portsmouth, New Hampshire where the treaty was signed to end the war.



90

Youngest President Tammany Hall boss Tom Platt wanted Teddy Roosevelt out of New York as his crackdowns as police commissioner and subsequently Governor hampered their political influence. He successfully lobbied to have Roosevelt added to the McKinley Presidential ticket in 1900. With the assassination of President McKinley in 1901, Theodore Roosevelt became the youngest President in United States history at the age of only 42.



91

Trust Buster Although Theodore Roosevelt was dubbed the "Trust Buster" for this use of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act to break up monopolies, no one used it more often than William Howard Taft. Taft brought 70 cases in four years compared to Roosevelt's 40 in seven years.



92

Removal of the White House Stables Although William McKinley was the first President to ride in a car, the official Presidential transport remained as a horse drawn carriage until President Taft. He purchased two Pierce-Arrows, a Baker electric car and a White Motor Company steam car for the cost of \$12,000 and converted the White House Stables into a garage.



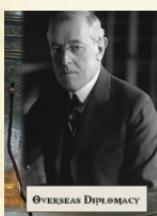
93

First Pitch Baseball had been growing in popularity for dozens of years and had become a National obsession in the United States at the turn of the 20th Century. By 1910, William H. Taft was asked to start the major league baseball season by throwing out the ceremonial first pitch. This occurred on April 14, 1910 at Boundary Field in Washington D.C. home of the Washington Senators.



94

League of Nations Woodrow Wilson won the Nobel Peace prize for his establishment of the League of Nations. It had the altruistic goal of maintaining world peace after the violent years of WWI. Although the United States would not join the League, it was the framework on which the United Nations would be established 25 years later.



95

Overseas Diplomacy Although Theodore Roosevelt was the first President to leave the country while in office, his trip to Panama was to oversee the U.S. construction of the canal. Woodrow Wilson was the first to leave the country for diplomatic reasons. In the wake of WWI, he traveled to Europe for several months to push the League of Nations to the principal parties in Europe to hopefully prevent any future wars.



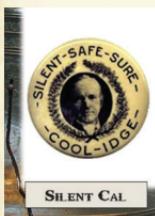
96

Teapot Dome Scandal Albert Bacon Fall, Secretary of the Interior under Warren Harding, had allowed several reserves of oil to be leased without competitive bidding. The resulting investigation identified that Fall had received a \$100,000 loan in return for allowing the lease of the land. The result was Fall becoming the first Cabinet member to be sentenced to a prison term and considerable damage to the reputation of Harding's Presidency.



97

Nan Britton In a time when personal lives were kept personal and out of the press, Warren Harding's fathering of a child while a Senator and one year before he became President was kept under wraps. A tell-all book released by Nan Britton after Harding's death revealed the affair but was not believed by most. She published the book because Harding's widow refused to continue to financially support her and she needed the money to live. The paternity was not officially proved until 2015 through DNA testing.



98

Silent Cal Calvin Coolidge was famous for answering questions simple with only a yes"or a no-leading to his nickname "Silent Cal." His brief answers became so famous, it was reported that a dinner companion once placed a bet on extracting at least three words from Coolidge only to be answered with "you lose" from the President.



99

Indian Citizenship Act of 1924 The Fourteenth Amendment provided that all persons born in the United States would be citizens of the Country. This Amendment was passed with the provision that it excluded Indians from citizenship as they were born on an Indian Reservation and therefore not born in the United States. The Indian Citizenship Act passed by Calvin Coolidge corrected this injustice and granted citizenship to without questions as the text states that all non-citizen Indians born within the territorial limits of the United States be, and they are hereby, declared to be citizens of the United States.



100

Hawley-Smoot Tariff In the early throes of the Great Depression, which started just months after Hoover took office, Hoover was attempting to stimulate the economy through all means. Unfortunately signing the Hawley-Smoot Tariff, while well intentioned, only exacerbated the economic downfall. The tariff raised the cost on almost all imported goods in an attempt to raise the sales of domestic products.



101

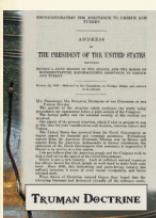
New Deal The New Deal was a series of public works projects, financial reforms and regulations intended to help alleviate the effects of the Great Depression. Among the initiatives were: CCC-Civilian Conservation Corps, WPA-Works Progress Administration, AAA-Agricultural Adjustment Act, TVA-Tennessee Valley Authority, HOLC-Home Owners Loan Corporation, FERA-Federal Emergency Relief Administration, CWA-Civil Works Administration, NRA-National Recovery Act, and the PWAPublic Works Administration.



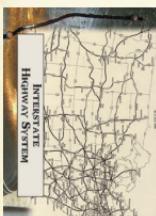
102 **Twenty Second Amendment** When George Washington was advised he should run for a third term of President, he stated that "prudence on part must arrest any attempt of the well-meant, but mistaken views of friends to introduce again into the Chair of Government. His influence was enough to prevent all Presidents from seeking a third term until FDR was elected in 1940 and again in 1944. To prevent this from happening again, Congress passed the 22nd Amendment to the Constitution limiting a President to two terms of Office.



103 **Atomic Bomb** Harry S. Truman is the only leader to use an Atomic Bomb during war. He defended its use by stating as President of the United States, I had the fateful responsibility of deciding whether or not to use this weapon for the first time. It was the hardest decision I ever had to make. But the President cannot duck hard problems – he cannot pass the buck. I made the decision after discussions with the ablest men in our Government, and after long and prayerful consideration. I decided that the bomb should be used in order to end the war quickly and save countless lives – Japanese as well as American."



104 **Truman Doctrine** In the aftermath of WWII, Harry Truman outlined the U.S. Policy towards the Soviet Union by stating, "I believe it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures," in a speech on March 12, 1947 dubbed the Truman Doctrine. The speech was backed by his pledge to contain Communist uprisings in Greece and Turkey shortly thereafter.



105 **Interstate Highway System** Having seen the effectiveness of the German Reichsautobahnen during his time in Europe, Eisenhower sought a way to introduce a similar road system in the United States. Although proposed for at least 15 years, no progress had been made until Eisenhower got the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1956 passed. It authorized 41,000 miles of roadway and allocated \$26 billion to pay for them.



106 **NASA Established** Although NASA is more associated with later Presidents, NASA was founded by Dwight D. Eisenhower in a response to the Soviet Union launching Sputnik. The National Aeronautics and Space Act was signed by Eisenhower on July 29, 1958 establishing NASA under the leadership of Dr. T. Keith Glennan.



107 **Cuban Missile Crisis** As a response to the failed Bay of Pigs invasion to oust Fidel Castro, Cuba requested the Soviet Union install ballistic missiles to act as a deterrent against the United States. When spy planes discovered the missile sites being built on Cuban soil, President Kennedy initiated a naval blockade to prevent any further material from being delivered. After tense negotiations, the Soviets agreed to remove all missile components from Cuba and the U.S. removed all missiles from bases in Turkey.



108 | Purple Heart John F. Kennedy served as commander of the PT-109 during World War II when she was sunk after a collision with a Japanese destroyer. In the water, Kennedy was able to rescue three crew members and bring them back to floating debris. He injured his back in the collision, but still made several swims in excess of one mile to attempt rescue one while dragging an injured crewman. For his injury in the collision, he was awarded the Purple Heart, becoming the only President to be awarded this honor.



109 | Great Society With the assassination of John F. Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson became the 36th President. He did not waste time in instituting his Great Society vision to elevate education and the arts, eliminate crime, injustice and poverty. He submitted 87 bills to Congress and signed 84, an astounding 96% rate of approval for his programs to implement his Great Society.



110 | Almost shot by Secret Service Just hours after being sworn in as President, Lyndon Johnson was almost shot by his secret service protection who were on edge due to the recent assassination of JFK. Agent Gerald Blane was assigned to protect the outside of Johnson's Washington home. When he heard someone approaching, he un-shouldered his machine gun, leveled the gun at the noise and put his finger on the trigger. Out stepped President Johnson who had stepped away for a breath of fresh air without notifying anyone.

FIRST LADIES - SHORT PRINTS

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/699 (Available in retail only)
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/12 Employee sets



111

Martha Washington Much like her husband, all that Martha Washington would do as First Lady would set precedent for all that followed.

Although she simply wanted to live at Mt. Vernon with her husband, she accepted the duties of her husband and supported him through the Presidency. She hosted affairs and social gatherings to support her husband's efforts as President.



112

Abigail Adams Along with Barbara Bush, she was wife of a President and mother of another President. In numerous letters with her husband, she discussed all matters in which he was involved, including many Presidential matters. She made frequent public appearances to support her husband and hosted large weekly dinners.



113

Martha Jefferson Randolph The eldest daughter of Thomas Jefferson, Martha was the first non-spouse to serve as First Lady as her mother had passed away in 1782 and Thomas Jefferson remained a widower. Fluent in four languages and respected around Washington for her intelligence, she arranged the social schedule for her father while her husband served in the U.S. Congress.



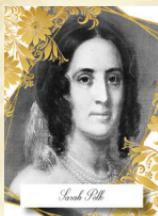
114

Dolley Madison Well-loved by all politicians, Dolley was a host without equal in Washington. During the War of 1812, her actions of saving George Washington's portrait were recounted in a letter "Our kind friend Mr. Carroll has come to hasten my departure, and in a very bad humor with me, because I insist on waiting until the large picture of General Washington is secured, and it requires to be unscrewed from the wall. The process was found too tedious for these perilous moments; I have ordered the frame to be broken and the canvas taken out ... It is done, and the precious portrait placed in the hands of two gentlemen from New York for safe keeping."



115

Louisa Adams All First Ladies have been born in the United States or the thirteen colonies with the exception of two. Louisa Adams was the first having been born in London to an American father and an British mother. Her time as First Lady was overshadowed by the bitter election that had led to her husband's Presidency.



116

Sarah Polk Sarah Polk first met her future husband in school when she was 12 and her husband was 19. Eight years later they would be married and with her education received at the oldest female boarding school in the country, she would assist her husband in policy matters and decision making throughout his Presidential term.



117

Abigail Fillmore The wife of Millard Fillmore, the couple originally met when she was his teacher at a private school in New York. Getting married seven years after they met, Abigail became a strong advocate of education and in her time as First Lady, she established the White House library. She was so respected by her husband, he often stated he never made an important decision without first consulting with his wife.



118

Harriet Rebecca Lane Serving as First Lady for her bachelor uncle, James Buchanan, Harriet was often described as the first "modern" First Lady. Well liked and a fashion icon, she used her position to try to improve living conditions on Native American Reservations. The first Presidential yacht was named in her honor.



119

Mary Todd Lincoln Serving as First Lady during the Civil War, Mary Todd Lincoln was attacked by the press for her family members that were fighting for the Confederacy during the war. She was also attacked for her lavish spending habits even when funding for items had been approved by Congress. She often visited Washington hospitals to help soldiers writing letters home to loved ones.



120

Frances Cleveland A friend of her father, Grover Cleveland had known Frances since the day she was born. They married shortly after she graduated college and became the youngest First Lady at age 21 on June 2, 1886. She was also the First Lady to give birth while her husband was in office as President. Their second daughter was born during Cleveland's second term.



121

Edith Wilson The widow Edith and the widower Woodrow were the last couple to get married while serving as President. Four years later after her husband suffered a stroke, she became the sole decision maker on what the President would review and what documentation he would receive. She reviewed all correspondence, assisted him in filling out paperwork and adding her own notes where she felt important. She had by de facto become the first female President in U.S. history.



122

Eleanor Roosevelt As the niece of Theodore Roosevelt, Eleanor had known every First Lady since the turn of the century and was not excited about accepting a hostess role to her husband. With the support of her husband, she hosted radio programs, wrote magazine and newspaper articles and went on speaking tours. Her use of these platforms to speak out against injustice changed the position of First Lady for all who followed.



123

Bess Truman Meeting in high school, Bess turned down Harry's first marriage proposal and did not accept for another 8 years after he had returned from World War I. Bess was not a fan of the social scene in Washington and longed to return to her quiet hometown of Independence, MO. She dutifully did as little as possible to fulfill her social role as First Lady for 7.5 years until the Truman's returned home to retire.



124

Mamie Eisenhower Married at the age of 19 to Dwight who was seven years her senior, they spent many years traveling the world living at military bases where Eisenhower was stationed. The position of First Lady changed dramatically during the Eisenhower term. With the advent of commercial air travel and the globalism of the post WWII period, the Eisenhower's hosted more visitors to the White House than any previous administration.



125

Jackie Kennedy The first pop culture First Lady, her image and style were perfect for the television culture of the 1960s. Her focus as First Lady was the preservation of the arts and its history. One of her biggest projects was the restoration of the White House adding character and history to its walls and interior. In addition to tracking down former contents, she assisted in getting a bill passed which made all White House furnishing property of the Smithsonian Institution to prevent departing Presidents from removing the contents.

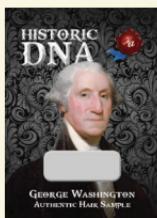


126

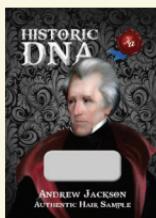
Lady Bird Johnson The financially astute Lady Bird was the reason for the financial success of the Johnson's. She personally made the investments that had reaped the couple millions and allowed for the financial bankroll of her husband's political career. She was the first ever First Lady to employ a press secretary and go on an independent campaign tour. She also led the fight for the Highway Beautification Act earning her the Presidential Medal of Freedom and the Congressional Gold Medal.

DNA CARDS

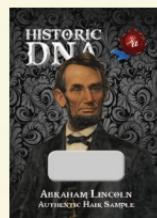
These are Historic Autograph trading cards with an authentic strand of a president's hair. The hair was obtained from the famous John Reznikoff collection, owner of University Archives. Historic Autographs guarantees the chain of custody of each strand from the Reznikoff collection to this card.



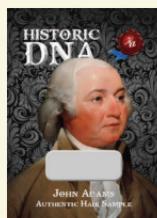
George Washington
60 Premium/1 Hobby/1 Retail



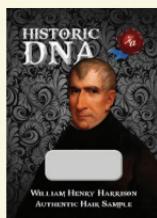
Andrew Jackson
125 Premium/9 Hobby/3 Retail



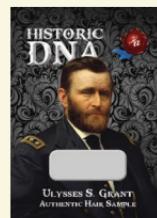
Abraham Lincoln
13 Premium/1 Hobby/1 Retail



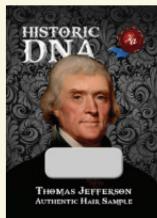
John Adams
18 Premium/1 Hobby/1 Retail



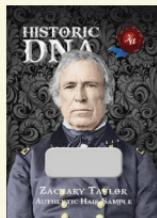
William Henry Harrison
1 Premium/1 Hobby/1 Retail



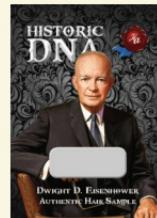
Ulysses S. Grant
12 Premium/1 Hobby/1 Retail



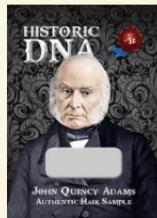
Thomas Jefferson
1 Premium



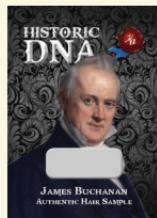
Zachary Taylor
6 Premium/1 Hobby/1 Retail



Dwight D. Eisenhower
5 Premium/1 Hobby/1 Retail



John Quincy Adams
70 Premium/3 Hobby/2 Retail ↗ 15 Premium/2 Hobby/1 Retail ↗ 50 Premium/4 Hobby/1 Retail



James Buchanan



John F. Kennedy

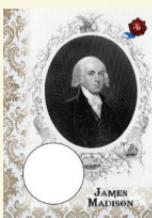
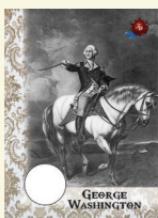
COIN CARDS

I/I
PREMIUM

HOBBY
Box

I/I
PREMIUM

HOBBY
Box



George Washington 1794-1796

of Premium cards: 5 Draped Bust Half Dimes

1/1 card: Draped Bust Dime

of Hobby Box cards: 1 Large Cent



John Adams 1797-1800

of Premium cards: 5 Draped Bust Half Dimes

1/1 card: Draped Bust Dime

of Hobby Box cards: 2 Large Cents



Thomas Jefferson 1801-1808

of Premium cards: 5 Draped Bust Dimes

1/1 card: Draped Bust Quarter

of Hobby Box cards: 1 Draped Bust Dime

James Monroe 1817-1824

of Premium cards: 10 Capped Bust Dimes

1/1 card: Capped Bust Quarter

of Hobby Box cards: 3 Capped Bust Dimes

John Quincy Adams 1825-1828

of Premium cards: 10 Capped Bust Dimes

1/1 card: Capped Bust Quarter

of Hobby Box cards: 1 Capped Bust Dime

**I/I
PREMIUM**



ANDREW JACKSON

**HOBBY
Box**



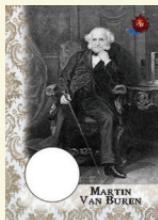
ANDREW JACKSON

Andrew Jackson 1829-1836

of Premium cards: 10 Capped Bust Dimes

1/1 card: Capped Bust Quarter

of Hobby Box cards: 3 Capped Bust Dimes



MARTIN VAN BUREN



MARTIN VAN BUREN

Martin Van Buren 1837-1840

of Premium cards: 10 Liberty Seated Dimes

1/1 card: Liberty Seated Quarter

of Hobby Box cards: 6 Liberty Seated Dimes



WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON



WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

William Henry Harrison 1841

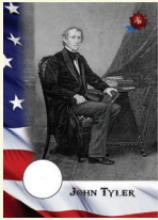
of Premium cards: 10 Liberty Seated Dimes

1/1 card: Liberty Seated Quarter

of Hobby Box cards: 2 Liberty Seated Dimes



JOHN TYLER



JOHN TYLER

John Tyler 1842-1844

of Premium cards: 10 Liberty Seated Dimes

1/1 card: Liberty Seated Quarter

of Hobby Box cards: 3 Liberty Seated Dimes

**I/I
PREMIUM**

**HOBBY
Box**



JAMES K. POLK



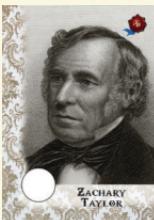
JAMES K. POLK

James Polk 1845-1848

of Premium cards: 10 Liberty Seated Dimes

1/1 card: Liberty Seated Quarter

of Hobby Box cards: 3 Liberty Seated Dimes



ZACHARY TAYLOR



ZACHARY TAYLOR

Zachary Taylor 1849-1850

of Premium cards: 10 Liberty Seated Dimes

1/1 card: Liberty Seated Half Dime

of Hobby Box cards: 3 Liberty Seated Dimes



MILLARD FILLMORE



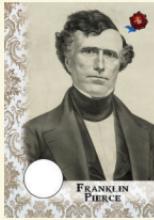
MILLARD FILLMORE

Millard Fillmore 1851-1852

of Premium cards: 10 Liberty Seated Dimes

1/1 card: Liberty Seated Half Dime

of Hobby Box cards: 2 Liberty Seated Dimes



FRANKLIN PIERCE



FRANKLIN PIERCE

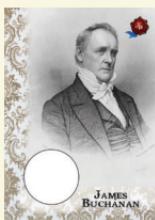
Franklin Pierce 1853-1856

of Premium cards: 10 Liberty Seated Quarters

1/1 card: Liberty Seated Dime

▲ # of Hobby Box cards: 1 Liberty Seated Quarter

**I/I
PREMIUM**



James Buchanan 1857-1860

of Premium cards: 10 Liberty Seated Dimes
1/1 card: Liberty Seated Quarter
of Hobby Box cards: 3 Liberty Seated Dimes



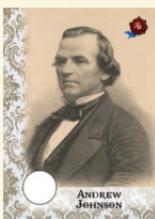
James Buchanan 1857-1860

of Premium cards: 10 Liberty Seated Dimes
1/1 card: Liberty Seated Quarter
of Hobby Box cards: 3 Liberty Seated Dimes



Abraham Lincoln 1861-1864

of Premium cards: 20 Liberty Seated Dimes
1/1 card: Liberty Seated Half Dime
of Hobby Box cards: 3 Liberty Seated Dimes



Abraham Lincoln 1861-1864

of Premium cards: 20 Liberty Seated Dimes
1/1 card: Liberty Seated Half Dime
of Hobby Box cards: 3 Liberty Seated Dimes



Andrew Johnson 1865-1868

of Premium cards: 10 Liberty Seated Dimes
1/1 card: Liberty Seated Half Dime
of Hobby Box cards: 4 Liberty Seated Dimes



Andrew Johnson 1865-1868

of Premium cards: 10 Liberty Seated Quarters
1/1 card: Liberty Seated Dime
of Hobby Box cards: 1 Liberty Seated Quarter

**HOBBY
Box**



James Buchanan 1857-1860

of Premium cards: 10 Liberty Seated Dimes
1/1 card: Liberty Seated Quarter
of Hobby Box cards: 3 Liberty Seated Dimes

**I/I
PREMIUM**



Rutherford B. Hayes 1877-1880

of Premium cards: 10 Liberty Seated Quarters
1/1 card: Liberty Seated Dime
of Hobby Box cards: 3 Liberty Seated Quarters



Rutherford B. Hayes



James A. Garfield 1881

of Premium cards: 10 Liberty Head Half Eagles (GOLD)
1/1 card: Liberty Seated Quarter
of Hobby Box cards: 5 Three Cent Nickels



James A. Garfield



Chester A. Arthur 1882-1884

of Premium cards: 20 Liberty Seated Dimes
1/1 card: Liberty Head Half Eagle (GOLD)
of Hobby Box cards: 2 Liberty Seated Dimes



Chester A. Arthur



Ulysses S. Grant 1869-1877

of Premium cards: 10 Liberty Seated Quarters
1/1 card: Liberty Seated Quarter
of Hobby Box cards: 1 Liberty Seated Quarter



Grover Cleveland 1885-1888

of Premium cards: 20 Liberty Seated Dimes
1/1 card: Liberty Seated Quarter
of Hobby Box cards: 2 Liberty Seated Dimes

**I/I
PREMIUM**

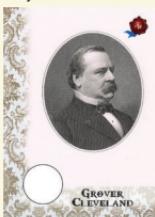


Benjamin Harrison 1889-1892

of Premium cards: 30 Barber Liberty Quarters

1/1 card: Liberty Seated Dime

of Hobby Box cards: 11 Barber or Liberty Seated Quarters



Grover Cleveland 1893-1896

of Premium cards: 35 Barber Liberty Quarters

1/1 card: Barber Liberty Dime

of Hobby Box cards: 13 Barber Liberty Quarters



William McKinley 1897-1901

of Premium cards: 35 Barber Liberty Quarters

1/1 card: Barber Liberty Dime

of Hobby Box cards: 15 Barber Liberty Quarters



Theodore Roosevelt 1902-1908

of Premium cards: 35 Barber Liberty Quarters

1/1 card: Barber Liberty Dime

of Hobby Box cards: 22 Barber Liberty Quarters

**HOBBY
Box**



**I/I
PREMIUM**



William Howard Taft 1909-1912

of Premium cards: 30 Barber Liberty Quarters

1/1 card: Barber Liberty Dime

of Hobby Box cards: 17 Barber Liberty Quarters



Woodrow Wilson 1913-1920

of Premium cards: 30 Barber Liberty Quarters

1/1 card: Mercury Dime

of Hobby Box cards: 12 Barber Liberty Quarters

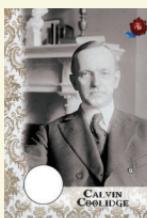


Warren G. Harding 1921-1923

of Premium cards: 35 Winged Liberty Head Mercury Dimes

1/1 card: Standing Liberty Quarter

of Hobby Box cards: 39 Mercury Dimes



Calvin Coolidge 1924-1928

of Premium cards: 35 Standing Liberty Quarters

1/1 card: Mercury Dime

of Hobby Box cards: 10 Standing Liberty Quarters

**I/I
PREMIUM**



Herbert Hoover 1929-1932

of Premium cards: 35 Standing Liberty Quarters

1/1 card: Mercury Dime

of Hobby Box cards: 14 Standing Liberty Quarters



Herbert Hoover 1929-1932

of Premium cards: 35 Standing Liberty Quarters

1/1 card: Mercury Dime

of Hobby Box cards: 14 Standing Liberty Quarters



Franklin D. Roosevelt 1933-1944

of Premium cards: 30 Washington Quarters

1/1 card: Mercury Dime

of Hobby Box cards: 11 Washington Quarters



Harry Truman 1945-1952

of Premium cards: 35 Washington Quarters

1/1 card: Roosevelt Dime

of Hobby Box cards: 29 Washington Quarters



Harry Truman 1945-1952

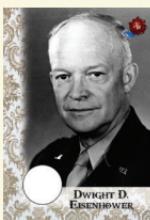
of Premium cards: 35 Washington Quarters

1/1 card: Roosevelt Dime

of Hobby Box cards: 29 Washington Quarters



**I/I
PREMIUM**



Dwight D. Eisenhower 1953-1960

of Premium cards: 30 Washington Quarters

1/1 card: Roosevelt Dime

of Hobby Box cards: 13 Washington Quarters



John F. Kennedy 1961-1963

of Premium cards: 30 Washington Quarters

1/1 card: Roosevelt Dime

of Hobby Box cards: 11 Washington Quarters



Lyndon B. Johnson 1964

of Premium cards: 35 Washington Quarters

1/1 card: Roosevelt Dime

of Hobby Box cards: 11 Washington Quarters



FAMOUS QUOTE SERIES

Laser Etched

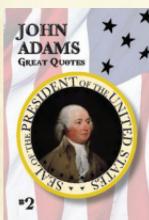
/10 Premium exclusive or 1/1



1

"We should not look back unless it is to derive useful lessons from past errors, and for the purpose of profiting by dearly bought experience."

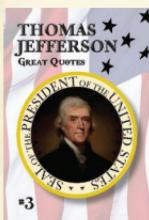
— George Washington



2

"Facts are stubborn things; and whatever may be our wishes, our inclinations, or the dictates of our passion, they cannot alter the state of facts and evidence."

— John Adams



3

"If you want something you've never had. You must be willing to do something you've never done."

— Thomas Jefferson



4

"The advancement and diffusion of knowledge is the only guardian of true liberty."

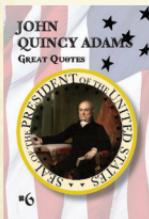
— James Madison



5

"If it was wise, manly, and patriotic for us to establish a free government, it is equally wise to attend to the necessary means of its preservation."

— James Monroe



6

"If your actions inspire others to dream more, learn more, do more and become more, you are a leader."

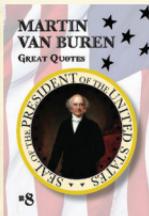
— John Quincy Adams



7

"But you must remember, my fellow-citizens, that eternal vigilance by the people is the price of liberty, and that you must pay the price if you wish to secure the blessing."

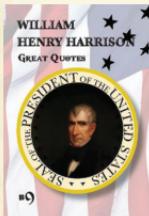
— Andrew Jackson



8

"The government should not be guided by temporary excitement, but by sober second thought."

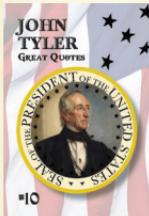
— Martin Van Buren



9

"The chains of military despotism, once fastened upon a nation, ages might pass away before they could be shaken off."

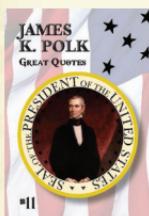
— William Henry Harrison



10

"Everything dependent on human action is liable to abuse."

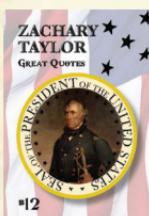
— John Tyler



11

"There is more selfishness and less principle among members of Congress than I had any conception of, before I became President of the U.S."

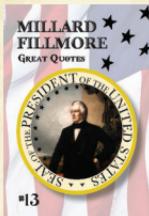
— James K. Polk



12

"I would not be the mere President of a Party. I feel bound to administer the government untrammeled by party schemes."

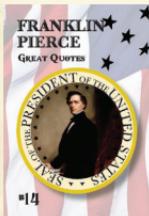
— Zachary Taylor



13

"Let us remember that revolutions do not always establish freedom."

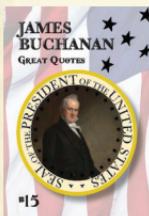
— Millard Fillmore



14

"While men inhabiting different parts of this vast continent cannot be expected to hold the same opinions, they can unite in a common objective and sustain common principles."

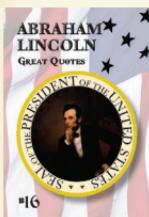
— Franklin Pierce



15

"The ballot box is the surest arbiter of disputes among free men."

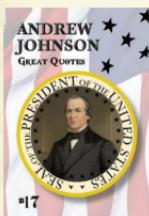
— James Buchanan



16

"America will never be destroyed from the outside. If we falter and lose our freedoms, it will be because we destroyed ourselves."

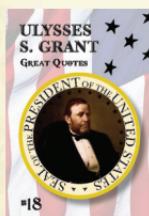
— Abraham Lincoln



17

"The life of a republic lies certainly in the energy, virtue, and intelligence of its citizens."

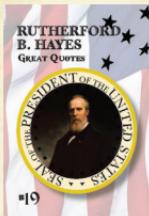
— Andrew Johnson



18

"The most confident critics are generally those who know the least about the matter criticized."

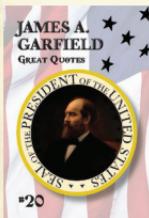
— Ulysses S. Grant



19

"Nothing brings out the lower traits of human nature like office-seeking. Men of good character and impulses are betrayed by it into all sorts of meanness."

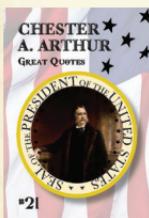
— Rutherford B. Hayes



20

"The truth will set you free, but first it will make you miserable."

— James A. Garfield



21

"The extravagant expenditure of public money is an evil not to be measured by the value of that money to the people who are taxed for it."

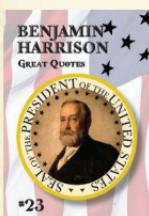
— Chester A. Arthur



22

"A government for the people must depend for its success on the intelligence, the morality, the justice, and the interest of the people themselves."

— Grover Cleveland



23

"When and under what conditions is the black man to have a free ballot? When is he in fact to have those full civil rights which have so long been his in law?"

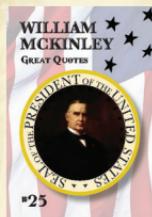
— Benjamin Harrison



24

"Officeholders are the agents of the people, not their masters."

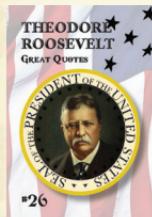
— Grover Cleveland



25

"The path of progress is seldom smooth. New things are often found hard to do. Our fathers found them so. We find them so. But are we not made better for the effort and sacrifice?"

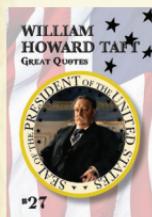
— William McKinley



26

"In any moment of decision, the best thing you can do is the right thing, the next best thing is the wrong thing, and the worst thing you can do is nothing."

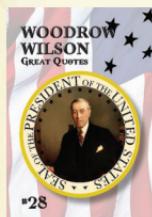
— Theodore Roosevelt



27

"We must dare to be great; and we must realize that greatness is the fruit of toil and sacrifice and high courage."

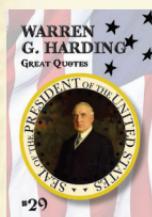
— William Howard Taft



28

"If you lose your wealth, you have lost nothing; if you lose your health, you have lost something; but if you lose your character, you have lost everything."

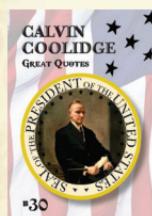
— Woodrow Wilson



29

"We need citizens who are less concerned about what their government can do for them, and more concerned about what they can do for the nation."

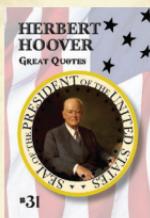
— Warren G. Harding



30

"Your ability to face setbacks and disappointments without giving up will be the measure of your ability to succeed."

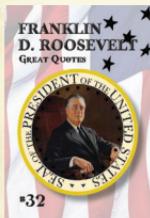
— Calvin Coolidge



31

"Honest difference of views and honest debate are not disunity. They are the vital process of policy among free men."

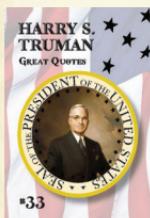
— Herbert Hoover



32

"We are a nation of many nationalities, many races, many religions-bound together by a single unity, the unity of freedom and equality. Whoever seeks to set one nationality against another, seeks to degrade all nationalities."

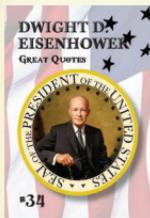
— Franklin D. Roosevelt



33

"A pessimist is one who makes difficulties of his opportunities and an optimist is one who makes opportunities of his difficulties."

— Harry S. Truman



34

"A people that values its privileges above its principles soon loses both."

— Dwight D. Eisenhower



35

"Those who make peaceful revolution impossible will make violent revolution inevitable."

— John F. Kennedy



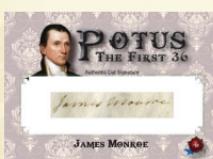
36

"When the family collapses, it is the children that are usually damaged. When it happens on a massive scale, the community itself is crippled."

— Lyndon B. Johnson

AUTOGRAPH CARDS

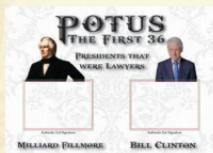
You will receive an authentic autograph of a former President of the United States of America. The signature is guaranteed authentic by Historic Autographs.



Presidents	LOA	HA	Cut Cards	Duals	Hobby /Retail
George Washington	1	2			
John Adams		3			1
Thomas Jefferson	1	2			
James Madison		4			
James Monroe	5	2			1
John Quincy Adams	1	7		1	1
Andrew Jackson	1	2			
Martin Van Buren		7			
William Henry Harrison		2		1	
John Tyler		4			
James Polk		4			
Zachary Taylor		4			1
Millard Fillmore	2	22		12	4
Franklin Pierce		3			
James Buchanan		4			
Abraham Lincoln	1	2			
Andrew Johnson	1	2			
Ulysses Grant		3			
Rutherford Hayes	2	8			
James Garfield		5			
Chester Arthur		3			
Grover Cleveland		9			
Benjamin Harrison		25		2	4
Grover Cleveland		4			
William McKinley	3	9			
Theodore Roosevelt	8	2			
William Howard Taft	6	10			
Woodrow Wilson	9	3			
Warren G. Harding	1	8			
Calvin Coolidge	3	7			
Herbert Hoover		25			4
Franklin D. Roosevelt	4	9			
Harry S. Truman	11	20			
Dwight D. Eisenhower	23	2		31	5
John F. Kennedy	1	2			
Lyndon B. Johnson	8	6			

DUAL AUTOGRAPH CARDS

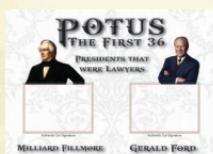
PRESIDENTS THAT WERE LAWYERS



Millard Fillmore/Bill Clinton

Quantity: 3

Millard Fillmore was admitted to the New York bar in 1823 at the age of 23; Bill Clinton graduated from Yale Law School in 1973.

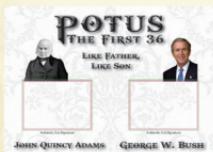


Millard Fillmore/Gerald Ford

Quantity: 9

Millard Fillmore was admitted to the New York bar in 1823 at the age of 23; Gerald Ford was admitted to the Michigan bar in 1941 at the age of 28.

LIKE FATHER, LIKE SON

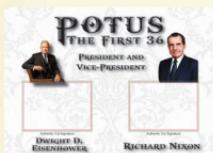


John Quincy Adams/George W. Bush

Quantity: 1

Both John Quincy Adams and George W. Bush were the sons of previous presidents.

PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT

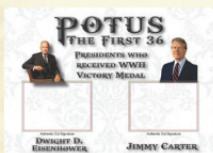


Dwight D. Eisenhower/Richard Nixon

Quantity: 4

Both Dwight Eisenhower and Richard Nixon served as president and vice president together 1953-1961.

PRESIDENTS WHO RECEIVED WWII VICTORY MEDAL



Dwight D. Eisenhower/Jimmy Carter

Quantity: 11

Dwight D. Eisenhower was a General in the US Army; Jimmy Carter was a Lieutenant in the US Navy



Dwight D. Eisenhower/Gerald Ford

Quantity: 6

Dwight D. Eisenhower was a General in the US Army; Gerald Ford was a Lieutenant Commander in the US Naval Reserve

DUAL AUTOGRAPH CARDS

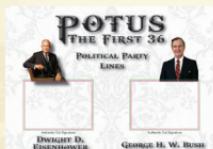
POLITICAL PARTY LINES



Dwight D. Eisenhower/Gerald Ford

Quantity: 5

Both Dwight Eisenhower and Gerald Ford were members of the Republican party.



Dwight D. Eisenhower/George H. W. Bush

Quantity: 2

Both Dwight Eisenhower and George H. W. Bush were members of the Republican party.



Dwight D. Eisenhower/Ronald Reagan

Quantity: 3

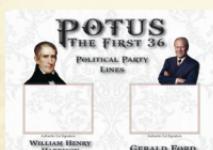
Both Dwight Eisenhower and Ronald Reagan were members of the Republican party.



Benjamin Harrison/Gerald Ford

Quantity: 2

Both Benjamin Harrison and Gerald Ford were members of the Republican party



William Henry Harrison/Gerald Ford

Quantity: 1

William Henry Harrison was a member of the Whig party which evolved into the Republican party; Gerald Ford was a member of the Republican party.

POLITICAL CARTOONS

(500 each)

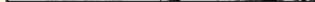
1912 For Auld Lang Syne When Teddy Roosevelt kept his promise not to run for reelection, he promoted War secretary William Howard Taft as his successor. However, the Taft presidency was not as progressive as Roosevelt would have liked, causing a rift to develop between the two men. The President and the ex-President, the latter dressed as a cowboy, are battling in a saloon. President Taft is trying to stick his former friend with a Bowie knife, while Teddy Roosevelt wields his Army revolver.



1906 The Infant Hercules and the Standard Oil serpents U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt is shown as baby Hercules grabbing the head of Nelson W. Aldrich and the snake-like body of John D. Rockefeller. In 1902, after public outcries for justice and fairness, Roosevelt and the Department of Justice filed a federal anti-trust suit against Standard Oil.

1923 President Coolidge veto of McNary-Haugen Farm Relief Bill

Farmers did not share in the postwar prosperity of the 1920s. Calvin Coolidge supported a modernization plan devised by Commerce secretary Herbert Hoover and Agriculture secretary William Jardine over a bill that would compel the government to buy surplus crops and dispose of them at a loss. Depiction of US President Calvin Coolidge carrying the McNary-Haugen Farm Relief Bill in a dust pan out to a trash can labeled "VETO" as Congress yells "CALVIN!"



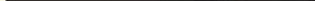
1914 Priming the Pump Woodrow Wilson's platform called for Federal government intervention as a means of improving the quality of life. Woodrow Wilson is seen priming the pump, representing the economy, with buckets representing legislation including tariffs, currency and anti-trust laws.

1864 The true issue or "thats what's the matter" Published late in the war during the 1864 Presidential campaign, Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis are depicted pulling on opposite ends of a map, tearing the United States in half. George McClellan, who ran on the Democratic ticket, is positioned in an intervening stance. Incorporating caricature and map, the cartoon graphically demonstrates the significance of the Civil War to the course of American history.



1893 Blame the Thing--I can't make it work! In this 1893 political cartoon, the newly popular typewriter is used as a metaphor, lampooning President Grover Cleveland's struggle to unify the Democratic party behind his policies.

1881 From The Toe Path to the Whitehouse President Rutherford B. Hayes fired Chester A. Arthur in 1878 as part of a plan to reform the federal patronage system in New York after Arthur refused Presidential orders. Hayes offered Arthur the position of Consul General in Paris as a face saving measure, but was rejected. Arthur went on to become Chairman of the NY State Republican Committee.



1897 The Cupboard is bare William McKinley is characterized as Old Mother Hubbard, and the dog is Uncle Sam finding that the cupboard is bare -- the US treasury in deficit. The US economy had been in a depression since 1896, one of the challenges McKinley sought to address by raising tariffs.

POLITICAL CARTOONS

(500 each)

1848 An Available Candidate. The one qualification for a Whig president. This cartoon attacks Gen. Taylor as a butcher in the Mexican War by portraying him sitting on a pile of skulls. In mid-19th-century United States political terminology, "available" meant electable. Many would consider this hypocritical at the time, since the Democratic party had been much more in favor of the war than the Whig party.

1852 The Right Man for the Right Place A satire complimentary to Fillmore, whose campaign slogan was "the right man in the right place." Here Fillmore is the embodiment of equanimity, in contrast to the hostility of John C. Fremont (left) and James Buchanan. Fillmore mediates between the two men, who are armed here with a musket and dagger respectively. Fillmore: "Stop! Stop! My friends, I can't allow any fighting, there must be peace between you as long as I stand here."

1841 The Captain & Corporal's Guard Whig John Tyler was eventually expelled from his own party in retribution for his vetoes of bills for tariffs and a new national bank. He appears here as a circus performer on "Veto" stilts. Daniel Webster, who lingered for a time after the resignation of the rest of Tyler's cabinet, begs for money but is spurned by the crowd. Newspaper editors supply the musical background.

1840 The Peoples Line -- Take Care of the Locomotive William Henry Harrison, depicted as a locomotive, bears down on Martin Van Buren. President Van Buren, a Democrat, was defeated by Harrison who was a Whig. The cartoon shows Van Buren driving a carriage called "Uncle Sam's Cab," which wrecks on a pile of "Clay," representing powerful Whig Sen. Henry Clay.

1896 Keep off! The Monroe Doctrine must be respected. During the annual message delivered to Congress by President James Monroe in December 1823, Monroe warned European nations that the United States would not tolerate further colonization. This 1896 cartoon depicts Uncle Sam, as an armed soldier, standing between European powers (Britain, France, Germany, Spain, & Portugal) and Nicaragua & Venezuela.

1828 The Pedlar and his Pack or The Desperate Effort, an Over Balance John Binns, editor of the Philadelphia Democratic Press, believed that Andrew Jackson was an irresponsible tyrant. Binns circulated his "coffin handbills;" pictures of eight coffins bearing names of soldiers whom Jackson had commanded shot when they quit service at the end of their enlistments, but while the enemy was still in the field. Binns overshot his mark. Binns' house was attacked; his newspaper was discontinued; and the handbills created sympathy for Jackson.

1831 The rats leaving a falling house This cartoon commemorates when Jackson's cabinet resigned over the Petticoat Affair. The cabinet members, who had experienced objections from their wives over the notorious Eaton, are portrayed as rats with human heads. Jackson, seated in a collapsing chair, has his right foot on the tail of Van Buren. Van Buren, being a widower, was not under such pressure.

1840 An Interesting Family In this cartoon, Van Buren is depicted as an opossum; in his pouch are three "young" seen as administration insiders. They are Thomas Hart Benton, John C. Calhoun, and Washington Globe editor, Francis Preston Blair.



Where to find the exclusive parallels and inserts:

PREMIUM BOXES

(each box comes with one autographed item from one of the First 36 Presidents):

- (1) Historic DNA Presidential hair card (each card will be serial numbered)
- (1) 2020 HA POTUS, the First 36 factory sealed set (all #/499 on premium stock)
- (2) 2020 HA POTUS, the First 36 US minted precious metal coins (exclusive to Premium boxes, serial numbered)
- (1) 2020 HA POTUS Laser etched President card (exclusive to Premium boxes, serial numbered #/10 or #1/1)

HOBBY BOXES

(each box has 16 packs, autographs and Historic DNA hair cards are randomly inserted):

- Base cards (#1-110)
- Limited edition First Lady SP cards
 - RADIANT (rare) - all cards # /499
 - ALLOY (super rare) - all cards # /99
 - AURORA (epic) - all cards # /10
- Printing Plates (all #1/1)

RETAIL BOXES

(5 pack box with 1 bonus insert pack per box, Presidential autographs and Historic DNA hair cards randomly inserted):

- Base cards (#1-110)
- Limited Edition First Lady cards - each # /699 in red alloy (1 per bonus pack)
- Base cards exclusive retail version - each card # /299 in red alloy (3 per bonus pack)



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