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Rhode Island Election Tickets: A Survey

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RHODE ISLAND
ELECTION TICKETS
A SURVEY

BY

Russell J. DeSimone
and
Daniel C. Schofield

University Library
University of Rhode Island
Kingston, Rhode Island
April 2007
RHODE ISLAND ELECTION BALLOTS

Introduction

Providence was founded in 1636 by Roger Williams; in 1643 Williams obtained a patent from the British government giving powers of self-government to the towns of Providence, Portsmouth and Newport. By 1647 Warwick was added and the government was organized at Newport. In 1663 King Charles II granted a charter to John Clarke creating the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, setting boundaries and creating a government document by which the colony was to be governed until 1843 when the first written Constitution was approved. Initially freemen were required to travel to Newport, the capitol, to cast their votes for general officers. At this time voters were most likely given blank pieces of paper which they filled in the name of the candidates. Because traveling to Newport created problems a system of proxy voting was created. Each April in town meetings the freemen were allowed to cast a vote which was then sealed, packaged and taken to the capitol in Newport and counted on Election Day in May; those candidates with a majority were elected to office.

It is believed that Rhode Island was the first colony to provide its voters with a printed ballot, known as a prox. The earliest known Rhode Island prox is dated either 1743 or 1744 and is located at the Rhode Island Historical Society. John Russell Bartlett’s Dictionary of Americanisms defines prox or proxy “the use of these words is confined to the State of Rhode Island. Prox means the ticket or list of candidates at elections presented to the people for their votes….” Those ballots or proxies contained a list of candidates for Governor, Lt. Governor, ten assistants (upper house of the Assembly), Secretary, Attorney General and Treasurer. The freemen were allowed to cross-out a candidate and write in a substitute. Starting in the Revolutionary period, proxies often contained slogans which were printed at the top, examples include “Liberty, Property & No Stamps” and “LANDHOLDERS! Beware; be firm and persevere: For united we stand, divided we fall!”. The Rhode Island lower house of the legislature was semiannually elected in April and August from the various towns.

A few years after the printing of the first prox political factions developed in the colony. The development of one of the most noteworthy battles between factions was known as the Ward – Hopkins political controversy. The noted political historian Jackson Turner Main stated that “Rhode Island produced the first two party or more accurately two-factioned system in America.” The leaders of the two factions were Samuel Ward of Westerly and Stephen Hopkins of Providence. Wards’ support came from the southern part of the colony with its center in Newport, whereas Hopkins’ support came mainly from the northern part of the colony with its center at Providence. Some of the issues and differences included taxes, debt and paper currency. During the struggle between these two factions Hopkins was elected governor ten times and Ward three times. This

2 Connecticut also used the term prox or proxy but it referred to an election or election day and not to the paper ballot.
controversy ended when both sides agreed on the same candidate Josias Lyndon (served as governor from May 1768 to May 1769) and both Ward and Hopkins retired as candidates. Ultimately Hopkins and Ward went on to represent Rhode Island in the Continental Congress.

Rhode Island political factions did not end with the Ward Hopkins period, during the War of 1812 Federalist battled Republicans, in the 1830s an anti-Masonic faction emerged and following the Dorr Rebellion of 1842 a Law & Order coalition made up of Whigs and conservative Democrats formed to counter the pro-suffrage movement. Special interest in elections continued in the 1850s with the advent of the temperance ticket, during the 1860s the pro-Union ticket formed and by the 1870s and 1880s the Greenback party and the Prohibitory factions manifested themselves. It is an every day fact of life that in a democracy politics will always be with us creating new factions.

In the early colonial years and prior to the use of printed ballots freemen voted by voice in town meeting or on blank pieces of paper affixing their name to the back of the paper. Over time political parties supplied the freemen with printed proxies. By virtue of the freemen signing their names to the proxies it precluded any secret vote. These printed election artifacts are the subject of this study. With any election comes the possibility of fraud and abuse. Almost every election was preceded with a warning to the voters in the local newspapers of fraudulent election tickets being distributed to dupe the voter and after almost every election the same newspapers carried accounts of stuffed ballot boxes or of wholesale buying of votes by unscrupulous politicians. To curb these problems the Rhode Island General Assembly passed a law at its March 29, 1889 session which effectively adopted an Australian type of secret ballot in envelopes. The first section of the law read:

Section 1. All ballots cast in elections for electors of president and vice-president of the United States, representatives in congress of the United States, general officers of the state, and members of the general assembly, and all ballots upon any proposed amendment to the constitution of the state submitted to the electors for approval, after the first day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, shall be printed and distributed at public expense, as hereafter provided. The printing of the ballots and instruction sheets, and the delivery of them to the several cities and towns, shall be paid for by the state. The distribution of the ballots to the voters shall be paid for by the cities and towns respectively.

With the passage of this law the role of election tickets in Rhode Island ended except for their continued use in local elections. This study provides numerous examples of these local tickets as they continued to be used throughout the 1890s and into the early part of the 20th century.

The Collections

The images shown herein are gathered from six separate collections: three public and three private. The public collections are the University of Rhode Island, Rhode Island State Archives and the Warwick Historical Society. The private collections are the Henry A.L. Brown, Russell J. DeSimone and Daniel C. Schofield collections. By far the preponderance of the ballots shown are from private collections, the most extensive and
noteworthy of which is the Schofield collection. The authors are indebted to the curators of the public collections for their cooperation and insightfulness.

**Presentation of the Election Tickets**

For presentation purposes the tickets are divided into three categories. The first category consists of state wide elections for general officers, United States congressional representatives and presidential electors; the second category consists of special purpose statewide elections. The last category of tickets is comprised of local elections for the individual cities, towns and in a small number of instances for districts within the state. Each ticket presented identifies the collection or collections where it is located as well as the ticket’s dimensions in centimeters - height followed by width. Throughout this study the word ‘prox’, ‘ballot’ and ‘ticket’ are used interchangeably; all referring to the means by which the voter selected his preference of candidates for office.

This survey of Rhode Island election tickets is in no way complete and its presentation is meant to be representative of the use of tickets in elections spanning a period of over 150 years. As with any work of this nature there are bound to be mistakes and omissions, if so they are to be attributed to the compilers and no one else. Any corrections or comments by the reader are welcome and can be directed to the compilers via letter to Special Collection, University of Rhode Island Library, 15 Lippitt Road, Kingston, RI 02881-2011.
Figure 1-1  
Liberty, Property, & No Stamps – All candidates on this 1766 ticket were elected except for Henry Marchant who was the candidate for Attorney General. Ward’s opponent for governor was Stephen Hopkins, the future signer of the Declaration of Independence. The title of this ticket is in reference to the Stamp Act which was repealed March 18, 1766. (Ticket 19.1 cm X 12.7 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-2
1767 Prox – The manuscript entry at the top of this ticket is dated 1767. Ward had been elected governor in 1762, 1765 and 1766. If the manuscript entry is correct and this ticket is from the election of 1767 then it was unsuccessful since Ward lost to Stephen Hopkins in the April election. Hopkins received 2,433 votes and Ward 2,028. Hopkins received every vote cast in Providence while in Newport Ward outpolled Hopkins by a 3 to 1 margin (Ticket 15.2 cm X 12.7 cm, DeSimone collection)
1770 General Offices – All candidates on this ticket were elected. Joseph Wanton was re-elected governor every succeeding year but in May 1775 he does not appear to have taken the oath of office. As a Tory he refused to support the rebel troops, by June the General Assembly suspended him and on October 31st he was deposed. Because he did not support the patriots he lost favor with many of his countrymen however he was not personally molested and he remained in Newport, although inactive in public affairs, until his death in the summer of 1780. (Ticket 19.4 cm X 13.2 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-4

1778 General Offices – All candidates on this ticket from 1778 were elected to office. Note that this ballot also presented candidates to serve as delegates to the Continental Congress; two of whom (Stephen Hopkins and William Ellery) would go on to sign the Declaration of Independence. (Ticket 20.8 cm X 11.8 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-5

1783 General Offices – All candidates on this 1783 ticket headed by William Greene for governor were elected to office. Greene served as Rhode Island governor from May 1778 to May 1786; his father had also been governor of Rhode Island during the 1740s and 1750s. (Ticket 19.7 cm X 12.5 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-6
1786 General Offices – In the state-wide elections of 1786 paper money was a major issue and the state was divided into the Town Party and the Country Party. Incumbent Governor Greene was defeated by John Collins of the Country Party. This prox is printed two to a sheet. On the two blank pages is written several reasons why fish, once in great plenty are now very scarce in the Pettaquamscutt River. (Ticket 26.5 cm X 21.0 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-7

1787 Landholders – 1787 was the height of the controversy between the paper money party and the mercantile interest in the state. William Bradford was the candidate backed by the mercantile interest which believed that the paper money system had done nothing to relieve the state’s economic and financial crisis. Bradford was defeated by Gov. Collins by a margin of more that 2 to 1. (Ticket 16.9 cm X 13.0 cm, Schofield collection)
1792 General Offices – This ticket was headed by Arthur Fenner who served as governor from 1790 to 1805. “He appeared to stand above partisan strife” and as such was unaffected by the development of the two party system. In 1792 Fenner ran unopposed. (Ticket 20.9 cm X 13.0 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-9
**Friends to the Rights of Man** – The ticket was for the third Congress of 1792. Both Bourn and Malbone were elected at large. (Ticket 6.1 cm X 12.7 cm, Schofield collection)

Figure 1-10
**1792 Third Congress** - This ticket was for the third congress however Mumford only received 43 votes and Bourn and Malbone (Figure 1-9) were elected. (Ticket 6.5 cm X 12.9cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-11
1793 General Offices – This ticket was successful with Gov. Fenner winning re-election. The ticket was printed in Providence by Bennett Wheeler. (Ticket 21.0 cm X 12.7 cm, DeSimone and Schofield collections)
1799 General Offices – Members of Congress were elected in August of even numbered years and state officers annually in April. This 1799 election prox was possibly issued to persuade Arthur Fenner, then governor, to run for 1st delegate to Congress; the office John Brown then held. It does not appear that John Brown actually ran for governor.

(Ticket 21.5 cm X 13.3 cm, Brown and Schofield collections)
Figure 1-13

1800 General Offices – In 1800 Arthur Fenner was again elected governor however the Rhode Island Manual states that the “number of votes [were] not reported.” (Ticket 21.4 cm X 15.0 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-14
1800 Congressional Ticket – This ticket for the August 1800 election promoted Asher Robbins as the Federalist candidate for Representative to the 7th Congress. Asher was unsuccessful in this attempt for office. (Ticket 4.9 cm X 17.2 cm, Schofield collection)

Figure 1-15
1801 Congressional Ticket – At the August 1800 election only one candidate, Thomas Tillinghast, received a majority and was elected. At a special election held April 15, 1801 Joseph Stanton Jr. a Republican defeated Thomas Noyes a Federalist. This ticket is probably from the runoff special election. (Ticket 5.4 cm X 9.1 cm, Schofield collection).
Figure 1-16
1802 Republican Ticket – Both Joseph Stanton and Nehemiah Knight were Jeffersonians and were elected to the 8th Congress. Note the phrasing “United we Stand: Divided we Fall” on the ticket and may be a possible comment on the divisiveness between the Federalist and Republicans parties at this time. (Ticket 12.0 cm X 10.0 cm, Schofield collection)
Both Gov. Fenner and Lt. Mumford died during the year 1805. Governor Fenner had been in feeble health for some time, and the General Assembly passed a special act in June 1804 authorizing Lt. Gov. Mumford to perform the duties of governor. Although neither were physically fit for their office, both were re-elected in April 1805 and after their deaths Henry Smith the first senator officiated as governor. (Ticket 20.4 cm X 13.6 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-18
Real Republican Prox for 1806 – With the death of Gov. Fenner in 1805 a power struggle developed in the Republican Party. Two candidates were nominated by the Republicans and one for the Federalist. No majority being achieved Issac Wilbour, Lt. Governor-elect, officiated as governor. (Ticket 20.4 X 12.2 cm, Schofield collection)
1806 Real Republican Prox - Peleg Arnold had been a member of the General Assembly and a delegate to Congress under the Confederation. He later went on to serve as Chief Justice of the Rhode Island Supreme Court. (Ticket 15.6 cm X 12.9 cm, Schofield collection)
1806 Real Republican Prox – This prox is exactly the same as the one in the image Figure 1-19 except for the type design used in the border. During the 18th and 19th centuries when ballots were printed, the printer would set type to print multiple copies on large single sheets of paper and once printed the ballots were cut into individual tickets. Often the printer did not have sufficient type to make all tickets identical which probably accounts for the slight difference in border of the two tickets. (Ticket 15.9 cm X 13.1cm, DeSimone collection)
1806 General Offices – This is another (see Figures 1-18, 1-19 and 1-20) 1806 prox for state offices headed by Peleg Arnold. In addition to the typography of this ticket it differs slightly from the previous three shown by the slate of candidates proposed. (Ticket 21.1 cm X 13.2 cm, Schofield collection)
1806 Consistent Republican Prox – This ticket was headed by Henry Smith the other proposed candidate in the indeterminate election of 1806. The previous year upon the deaths of Gov. Fenner and Lt. Gov. Mumford Smith had officiated as governor. (Ticket 16.0 cm X 12.7 cm, Schofield collection)
1806 Consistent Republican Prox - This ticket is similar to the one shown in Figure 1-22 except for its typesetting and border. (Ticket 15.9 cm X 12.2 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-24
Republican Convention Ticket 1806 – Only one representative, Nehemiah Knight, was selected in the August election and as a result another election was ordered for the first Tuesday in December 1806. In the December election Issac Wibur received 1,720 votes and was declared elected. (Ticket 6.1 cm X 13.3 cm, Schofield collection)

Figure 1-25
Republican Convention Ticket 1806 – In the August election for representatives to the 10th Congress Nehemiah Knight was the only candidate declared elected having received 1,794 votes out of a necessary 1,695 votes needed for election. (Ticket 6.6 cm X 9.3 cm, Schofield collection)
True American Ticket - In the August 1807 election Richard Jackson, a Federalist, defeated the Republican candidate Jonathan Russell. Note the slogan on the ticket of “No Foreign Influence, No Embargo, No Land Tax” (Ticket 10.1 cm X 17.2 cm, DeSimone collection)

Figure 1-27
True American Ticket – In 1808 New England was strongly opposed to the Jefferson embargo. At the August election both Elisha Potter and Richard Jackson were elected. Note the slogan used on this ticket is the same as that used on the ticket for True American Ticket of 1807 (Figure 1-26). (Ticket 10.4 cm X 17.1 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-28
The True Republican Prox – In the April 1809 election James Fenner ran for governor without opposition. The Republicans nominated Issac Wilbour for Lt. Gov. in opposition to the current Federalist Lt. Gov. Simon Martin. Martin was re-elected by a majority of 644 votes. (Ticket 19.0 cm X 14.8 cm, Schofield collection)
In 1810 Governor Fenner once again headed both parties’ proxes and was elected without opposition. During the election he declared he was a Republican and that he was never a Federalist. (Ticket 20.0 cm X14.6 cm, Schofield collection)
Republican Convention Prox 1811 – In 1811 James Fenner was defeated by William Jones, the first and only Federalist governor of Rhode Island. The commercial policies of the Republican administrations of Jefferson and Madison were the cause of Fenner’s defeat. (Ticket 19.9 cm X 13.8 cm, Schofield collection)
In the election of 1812 Jones again defeated James Fenner. The embargo and non-intercourse policy of Madison’s administration created great suffering to the shipping and commercial interest of New England. Note the slogan “Opposers of Standing Armies, Land Taxes and War – and Friends of Union and Peace” (Ticket 19.1 cm X 15.8 cm, Schofield collection)
1814 American Prox – This ticket is headed by William Jones for governor; Jones had been governor since 1811. Rhode Island, as the rest of New England, suffered greatly from loss of commerce and shipping during the War of 1812. Jones, a Federalist, had no problem being re-elected virtually running unopposed since the Republicans, the party of Jefferson and Madison, were held responsible for the war and loss of trade. (Ticket 20.7 cm X 17.2 cm, DeSimone collection)
American Prox 1815 – William Jones, Federalist, defeated Peleg Arnold this year. War and the Hartford Convention were issues during the campaign. (Ticket 19.0 cm X 16.5 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-34
Representatives to the 15th Congress – Both Federalist Mason and Boss were elected having run unopposed for seats in the 15th Congress. (Ticket 10.0 cm X 16.5 cm, Schofield collection)
Republican Prox 1818 – In this election Nehemiah Knight defeated ex-Congressman Elisha R. Potter. Knight received 4,509 votes to 3,893 votes for Potter. (Ticket 20.8 cm X 14.6 cm, Schofield collection)
Republican Convention Ticket 1820 – This ticket was for electors of President and Vice President of the United States. Of the 720 votes cast in Rhode Island all were for James Monroe as President and Daniel Tompkins as Vice President. Nationally Monroe encountered almost no opposition in seeking a second term with only one elector voting in opposition to his presidency. (Ticket 9.7 cm X 10.6 cm, Schofield collection)

Republican Ticket – In 1821 both Job Durfee and Samuel Eddy were elected as representatives. Durfee was elected as a People’s candidate and Eddy as a Republican. (Ticket 8.4 cm X 10.1 cm, Schofield collection)
**Figure 1-38**

**Republican Prox 1821** – Gibbs was elected over rival Samuel Bridgham, a former Federalist. While the Federalist party no longer existed their supporters still offered a strong minority. (Ticket 20.6 cm X 12.3 cm, Schofield collection)
Republican Prox 1822 – Gibbs ran for governor unopposed in 1822. (This ticket is from an uncut sheet of four proxes 47 cm X 28.3 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-40
Republican Ticket 1822 – This ticket was for representatives to the 18th Congress. Both candidates were elected unopposed. (Ticket 10.0 cm X 16.2 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-41
**Republican Prox 1823** – In 1823 Gibbs was elected governor without opposition.
(Ticket 21.1 cm X 13.9 cm, Schofield collection)
Republican Prox.

1824.

Hon. James Fenner,
Governor.

Charles Collins, Esq.
Lieut.-Governor.

Senators:
1. Nathan Brown, Esq.
2. John D'Wolf, Esq.
3. Benjamin Smith, Esq.
5. William Whipple, Esq.
7. John R. Waterman, Esq.

Johnston.
Bristol.
North-Kingstown.
Portsmouth.
Oukenland.
South-Kingstown.
Warwick.
East-Greenwich.
Charlestown.
Providence.

Henry Bowen, Esq. Secretary.
Thomas G. Pitman, Esq. General-Treasurer.

Figure 1-42
Republican Prox 1824 – (Ticket 24.3 cm X 14.9 cm, RISA collection)
Figures 1-42 and 1-43 Gov. Gibbs declined re-nomination in 1824. The Republican Convention nominated ex-Governor Fenner just before the election. Wheeler Martin’s name was used in some parts of Rhode Island in opposition. It had little effect with Martin receiving only 594 votes. Note the comments on the future Presidential elections in Figure 1-43.
Figure 1-44
People’s Ticket – By the 1820’s the term Federalist faded out of use, for several years thereafter, on some Rhode Island tickets the term “People’s Ticket” came to be used in its stead. In 1825 the Republican’s ticket consisted of Samuel Eddy and Dutee Pearce for representative to the 19th Congress while the Federalist’s People’s Ticket consisted of Tristam Burges and William Hunter. In the August election only Burges received a majority vote; a second election was held in November in which Dutee Pearce was elected. (Ticket 8.0 cm X 16.9 cm, Brown collection)
Republican Procr.

1826.

HIS EXCELLENCY

JAMES FENNER,
GOVERNOR.

HIS HONOR

CHARLES COLLINS,
LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

SENATORS.

1. NATHAN BROWN, Esq.
2. NATHAN M. WHEATON, Esq.
3. BENJAMIN SMITH, Esq.
4. STEPHEN B. CORNELL, Esq.
5. WILLIAM WHIPPLE, Esq.
6. ELISHA WATSON, Esq.
7. THOMAS WHIPPLE, Esq.
8. CHARLES ELDRIDGE, Esq.
9. WILLIAM JAMES, Esq.
10. GEORGE FIELD, Esq.

HENRY BOWEN, Esq. Secretary.
ALBERT C. GREENE, Esq. Attorney-General.
THOMAS G. PITMAN, Esq. General-Treasurer.
Republican Prox 1826 – James Fenner was elected governor in 1826, having served on numerous occasions as Rhode Island’s chief executive. He was governor from 1807 to 1811, 1824 to 1831 and 1843 to 1845. He was the son of Arthur Fenner who had also served as Rhode Island governor from 1790 until his death in office in 1805. The Fenners were a Rhode Island political dynasty. (Ticket 22.4 cm X 14.5 cm, RISA collection)

Representatives to the Twentieth Congress – In August 1827 both Dutee Pearce and Tristam Burges were elected to Congress as National Republicans. (Ticket 8.2 cm X 15.5 cm, Schofield collection)

Adams and Liberty – This 1828 ticket is for electors of President and Vice President of the United States. In Rhode Island Adams received 2,754 votes to Jackson’s 821 votes. (Ticket 9.0 cm X 12.5 cm, Schofield collection)
1829 Republican and Farmers’ Prox – The 1829 state campaign was more a contest of which senators would serve since both the General Republican and the Democratic Republican proxies headed their tickets with James Fenner for governor and Charles Collins for lieutenant governor. The Democratic Republicans who favored the polices of President Jackson placed eight of their ten candidates for senator into office. (Ticket 17.0 cm X 11.5 cm, Brown collection)
Figure 1-49
National Republican and Landholders Prox – This ticket is from the 1829 election for representatives to the U.S. Congress. Both Dutee Pearce and Tristan Burges were returned to office having received a significant margin of votes in a large field of National Republican candidates. (Ticket 12.2 cm X 12.5 cm, Brown collection)
Figure 1-50
National Republican Convention Prox 1830 – (Ticket 19.5 cm X 10.5 cm, RISA collection)
Figure 1-51
People’s Prox for General Officers 1830 – (Ticket 19.2 cm X 11.5 cm, RISA collection)
Figures 1-50, 1-51 and 1-52. In the election of 1830 the National Republican newspapers repudiated James Fenner in favor of Dr. Asa Messer; however to no avail as Fenner outpolled the opposition receiving 2,793 votes compared to Messer’s 1,455 votes and a scattering of 266 other votes. Note the advent of the Anti-Masonic ticket which would influence many Rhode Island elections during the early 1830s.
Figure 1-53
National Republican Farmers Prox 1831 – In the election of 1831 Lemuel Arnold defeated his rival, James Fenner, having received 3,791 votes to Fenner’s 2,924. This ticket’s other candidates for Lt. Governor, Secretary, Attorney General and General Treasurer were all elected to office. (Ticket 24.3 cm X 14.4 cm, Schofield collection)
1832 Republican, Administration and Farmers’ Prox.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JAMES FENNER,
Of Providence.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
JEFFREY HAZARD,
Of Exeter.

SENATORS:
1. JAMES D’WOLF,…… Bristol.
2. GEORGE HALL,…… Newport.
3. ROBERT HOPKINS,…… Foster.
4. SANFORD ALMY,…… Little Compton.
5. ALPHEUS BILLINGS,…… Providence.
6. PELEG BROWN…… South Kingstown.
7. WILLIAM F. POTTER…… Coventry.
8. THOMAS REMINGTON…… Warren.
9. WILLIAM BROWNING…… North Kingstown.
10. ISAAC WILKINSON…… Smithfield.

HENRY BOWEN, Secretary.
ALBERT C. GREENE, Attorney General.
JOHN STERNE, General Treasurer.

Figure 1-54
1832 Republican, Administration and Farmers’ Prox - (Ticket 19.1 cm X 15.0 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-55
1832 Republican, Administration and Farmer’s Prox – (Ticket 18.6 cm X 15.3 cm, DeSimone and Schofield collection)
Figure 1-56
National Republican and Farmers Prox 1832 – (Ticket is missing its lower portion
18.1 cm X 12.0 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-57
1832 National Republican Prox – (Ticket 15.8 cm X 13.6 cm, Schofield collection)
1832 Anti-Masonic Prox.

For Governor,
William Sprague,
of Cranston.

For Lieutenant-Governor,
Augustus Peckham,
of Newport.

For Senators:
1. Jeremiah Smith, Smithfield.
2. Joshua Bicknell, Barrington.
4. Peleg Almy, Portsmouth.
5. Israel G. Manchester, Scituate.
7. Welcome Arnold, Coventry.
8. Christopher Spencer, Warwick.
10. Solomon Smith, Burrillville.
Figures 1-54, 1-55, 1-56, 1-57 and 1-58. All of the ballots shown in Figures 1-54 through 1-57 are from the contentious and indecisive statewide election of 1832. In the annual election of April 1832 no candidate for governor, lieutenant governor or senator received the required majority vote. This election failure was created because of the third party Anti Masonic candidate William Sprague. Four additional elections were conducted in 1832 (May 16th, July 18th, August 28th and November 21st) all of which failed to achieve a majority vote. In the November election the National Republican ticket dropped Lt. Governor Collins and substituted Joseph Childs in his place. At the January 1833 session of the General Assembly it was decided that those offices not filled in the 1832 elections were to be filled by the existing duly elected individuals of 1831.

Figure 1-59
Anti-Masonic Republican Electoral Ticket – This 1832 ticket was for the electors of the third party presidential candidate William Wirth. Wirth received only 841 votes in Rhode Island and only 8% of the popular vote nationally. Note the slogan at the top of the ticket “The Supremacy of the Laws” (Ticket 14.1 cm X 9.0 cm, Schofield collection)
National Republican Ticket 1832 – The electors on this ticket voted for Henry Clay for President and John Sergeant for Vice President. While Andrew Jackson nearly tripled his votes in Rhode Island from the previous presidential election of 1828 he still lost to Clay. Clay received 2,810 votes compared to 2,126 votes for Jackson. (Ticket 17.3 cm X 11.4 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-61
National Republican Ticket 1832 – This ticket is similar to the ticket in Figure 1-60, both were printed by W. Marshall & Company of Providence yet this ticket exhibits minor differences in type font and use of an eagle woodcut. (Ticket 16.8 cm X 10.5 cm, Brown collection)
1833 Republican, Administrative and Farmers’ Prox – The Democratic Republicans, consisting of a coalition of Democrats and Republicans, nominated a state ticket headed by John Brown Francis while the National Republican ticket was headed by Gov. Lemuel Arnold. The Democratic Republicans won with the largest turnout of votes in 15 years. The large turnout in some way may have been the results of the previous year’s stalemate in which no decision for governor, lieutenant governor or senators was made even after 5 separate elections were held. (Ticket on loan and unavailable for measurement, Brown Collection)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SENATORS</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ALPHEUS BILLINGS</td>
<td>Providence.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. BYRON DIMAN</td>
<td>Bristol.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. WILLIAM BROWNING</td>
<td>North Kingstown.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. SANFORD ALMY</td>
<td>Little Compton.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. ROBERT HOPKINS</td>
<td>Foster.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. ROBERT F. NOYES</td>
<td>South-Kingstown.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. WELCOME ARNOLD</td>
<td>Coventry.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. CHRISTOPHER SPENCER</td>
<td>Warwick.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. ISAAC WILKINSON</td>
<td>Smithfield.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HENRY BOWEN, Secretary.
ALBERT C. GREENE, Attorney General.
JOHN STERNE, General Treasurer.
Figure 1-63
Representative to the 23rd Congress (August) – In the August 1833 election for representative to the 23rd Congress only Tristam Burges, out of seven candidates, was declared elected having received sufficient votes for election as Representative. (Ticket 8.3 cm X 12.8 cm, Brown collection)

Figure 1-64
Representative to the 23rd Congress (November) - Since only one candidate received a majority vote for representative to the 23rd Congress in the August election, a second election was called for November 20th. In this election Dutee Pearce was elected. Note the ticket reference to Pearce, the ‘old candidate,’ as the tried public servant. (Ticket 8.5 cm X 16.2 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-65
Union Convention Ticket – In 1834 the National Republicans under the motto of “Liberty & Union”, nominated ex-governor Nehemiah R. Knight for governor and George Cross for lieutenant governor. Cross declined the nomination and was substituted with George Irish. In the election Knight narrowly lost to John Brown Francis. (Ticket 22.2 cm X 10.8 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-66

Whig Prox for 1835 – In this election the candidates were the same as the previous year, John Brown Francis the Democrat and Nehemiah R. Knight the Whig. As in the previous year the election was close with John Brown Francis winning by a margin of only 106 votes. (Ticket 17.0 cm X 14.5 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-67

The People’s Prox – The gubernatorial contest of 1835 was close and froth with charges of fraudulent voting from several towns. A canvassing committee was appointed by Governor Francis to investigate the charges; the committee was divided along party lines with five members from each party. The committee became deadlocked and it was finally decided to ignore the charges and the ballots were counted as returned by the election officers. This ticket, while similar to the one in Figure 1-66, has six different names in places for senator. While Governor Francis defeated Nehemiah Knight, this ticket’s candidate for governor; the candidate for Lt. Governor, George Engs, was elected. Note the two slogans on this ticket, top “No Demagogues!! No Office Hunters!!” and bottom “By order of the descents of Whigs of seventy-six in the land of Roger Williams.”

(Ticket 19.6 cm X 12.6 cm, DeSimone collection)
In 1835 John Brown Francis headed both the National Republican and Anti-Masonic tickets. Francis won re-election defeating the Whig Party candidate Nehemiah Knight; however, Francis’ running mate for lieutenant governor Jeffrey Hazard lost to the Whig candidate George Engs. (Ticket on loan and unavailable for measurement, Brown collection)
Democratic Republican Prox – In the August 1835 Congressional election for Representatives to the 24th Congress Dutee Pearce and Willian Sprague Jr. defeated the Whig candidates Tristam Burges and Henry Cranston. (Ticket 9.8 cm X6.8 cm, Schofield collection)
1836 Republican, Administration and Farmers’ Prox – 1836 was a three party race for the executive state offices. The Republicans placed Governor Francis and former lieutenant governor Jeffery Hazard in opposition to the Whig’s Tristam Burges and John Cross and the Constitution party’s Charles Collins and Daniel Remington. Governor Francis was re-elected and Jeffery Hazard won back his seat as lieutenant governor which he had lost in 1835. (Ticket 18.7 cm X 17.6 cm, Brown collection)
1836 Republican, Administration and Farmers’ Prox – This ticket differs from the one shown in Figure 1-70 only in the name of the candidate proposed for Secretary. Henry Bowen who had been Secretary of State uninterrupted since 1819 would win re-election and continue to be Rhode Island’s Secretary of State until 1849 when he was ultimately dropped from endorsement by his party. (Ticket 18.7 cm X 15.0 cm, RISA and DeSimone collections)
Figure 1-72

**Whig Prox 1836** – The Whig candidate in 1836 for governor was Tristam Burges; having lost his bid for representative the previous year, Burges tried and lost in a run for the governor’s office. The Democrat, John Brown Francis was re-elected to his fourth consecutive term as governor. (Ticket 19.9 X 11.4 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-73

Constitutional Ticket 1836 – Charles Collins the third party candidate on the Constitutional ticket received a disappointing 135 votes out of a total 7,151 votes cast. The aim of the Constitutional ticket was to establish a written constitution to replace the existing Royal Charter granted in 1663 by King Charles II. (Ticket 20.8 cm X 15.9 cm, DeSimone and Schofield collections)
Harrison Ticket 1836 – The Whig party ran three candidates for President in 1836 (Harrison, White and Webster). This multiple candidate strategy failed the Whigs and Harrison was defeated by Van Buren both in Rhode Island and nationally. (Ticket 15.8 cm X 10.2 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-75
1836 The People’s Candidates – This Whig ticket from 1836 was for the selection of the four electors from Rhode Island in that year’s presidential election. The Whig candidate for President in 1836 was William H. Harrison. Harrison did not win the election, nor did he carry Rhode Island, losing to Martin Van Buren. (Ticket 9.9 cm X 16.3 cm, URI collection)
1837 Republican, Administration and Farmer’s Prox.

GOVERNOR,
John Brown Francis
Of Warwick.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
Benjamin B. Thurston
Of Hopkinton.

SENATORS,
1. Amasa Sprague
   Cranston.
2. John R. Wheaton
   Warren.
3. Russell Clarke
   Newport.
4. Samuel Weatherhead
   Cumberland.
5. Elisha R. P. Kinyon
   South Kingstown.
6. Thomas Cory, Jr.
   Portsmouth.
7. Daniel Angell
   Smithfield.
8. Samuel Arnold
   Coventry.
9. Joseph Spink
   North Kingstown.
10. Christopher Spencer
     Warwick.

George Turner, Secretary.
Albert C. Greene, Attorney General.
John Sterne, General Treasurer.

Figure 1-76
1837 Republican, Administration, and Farmer’s Prox – (Ticket 17.2 cm X 15.0 cm, RISA collection)
Figures 1-76 and 1-77. In 1837 the Whigs offered no candidate in opposition to a Democratic-Republican and Anti-Masonic coalition that offered John Brown Francis as its candidate. The only opposition to the election of Francis was offered by the Constitution party candidate William Peckham of South Kingston. Francis handily won election outpolling Peckham 2,762 votes to 946. The prox in Figure 1-77 while printed for the intended election of John Brown Francis was actually used as a ballot for William Peckham.
Figure 1-78

Whig Ticket – In 1837 the Whig candidates for representative to the 25th Congress, Joseph Tillinghas and Robert Cranston, readily defeated their Democratic opponents, Dutee Pearce and Jesse Howard as well as the Constitutional Party candidates Thomas Dorr and Dan King. Tillinghast received the greatest number of votes 4,282; the least was 25 votes for Dan King. (Ticket 10.1 cm X 15.8 cm, DeSimone collection)
Figure 1-79
1838 Republican, Administration and Farmers’ Prox – In his run for a six term as governor, John Brown Francis was defeated by Whig candidate William Sprague in a tight race with only 381 votes separating them out of a total of 7,587 votes cast. (Ticket 19.8 cm X 13.5 cm, Brown and Schofield collections)
Figure 1-80
1839 Democratic Republican and Farmers’ Prox – (Ticket 19.7 cm X 15.9 cm, RISA and DeSimone collections)
1839 marks the year in which no governor or lieutenant governor was elected. The Whig party again nominated Gov. William Sprague and Lt. Governor Joseph Child while the Democratic candidates were Nathaniel Bullock and Benjamin Thurston. Tristam Burges’ name was also entered into the race by dissatisfied Whigs under the Liberal Prox. With Burges, a former US Representative, in the race no candidate received a majority; Sprague the leading vote getter fell short by only 179 votes. Lt. Governor Child also failed to receive a majority thus leaving the state without an executive head and resulting in Samuel Ward King, as first senator, performing executive duties as acting governor until the next election in 1840.

**Figure 1-81**

1839 Liberal Prox – (Ticket 17.2 cm X 10.5 cm, RISA collection)

Figure 1-80 and 1-81. 1839 marks the year in which no governor or lieutenant governor was elected. The Whig party again nominated Gov. William Sprague and Lt. Governor Joseph Child while the Democratic candidates were Nathaniel Bullock and Benjamin Thurston. Tristam Burges’ name was also entered into the race by dissatisfied Whigs under the Liberal Prox. With Burges, a former US Representative, in the race no candidate received a majority; Sprague the leading vote getter fell short by only 179 votes. Lt. Governor Child also failed to receive a majority thus leaving the state without an executive head and resulting in Samuel Ward King, as first senator, performing executive duties as acting governor until the next election in 1840.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1839 Liberal Prox</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>FOR GOVERNOR,</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TRISTAM BURGES,</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>OF PROVIDENCE.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,</strong></td>
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<td><strong>CHARLES COLLINS,</strong></td>
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<td><strong>OF MIDDLETOWN.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>FOR SENATORS.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Samuel W. King,</td>
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<td>2 Charles Fales,</td>
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<td>3 George Olney,</td>
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<td>4 Cyreneus Bliss,</td>
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<td>5 Davis Cooke,</td>
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<td>6 Thomas Holden,</td>
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<td>7 Sylvester R. Gardner,</td>
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<td>8 Edwin Wilbur,</td>
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<td>9 Jeremiah Sheldon,</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 Nathan Lillibridge,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henry Bowen, Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albert C. Greene, Attorney General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Sterne, General Treasurer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<image of a historical ticket>
Figure 1-82
1839 Democratic Republican Ticket – Thomas Dorr and Benjamin Thurston were defeated by incumbent Whig representatives Henry Cranston and Joseph Tillinghast. During this period Dorr who had been a prominent Whig party member changed parties finding the Democratic policies in state politics more favorable to the suffrage movement. (Ticket 10.2 cm X 14.3 cm, DeSimone and Schofield collections)

Figure 1-83
Liberal Ticket 1839 – This ticket was for the third party candidates for representatives to the 26th Congress. The Liberal Ticket’s purpose was to protect liquor traffic from restrictions during this early period of temperance reform. The Liberal candidates gathered but few votes in the election. (Ticket 10.2 cm X 15.1 cm, DeSimone collection)
Figure 1-84

Whig Prox 1840 – The Whig party nominated Samuel Ward King, who as first Senator had performed the duties of governor throughout 1839. He defeated the Democratic candidate, Thomas Carpenter, handily. (Ticket 18.9 cm X 10.5 cm, Schofield collection)
1840 Democratic Republican and Farmers’ Prox – The Democrats initially nominated John Brown Francis for governor. After he refused the position Thomas Carpenter lead the Democratic ticket; however, he lost to Whig candidate Samuel Ward King. (Ticket 19.2 cm X 15.8 cm, Schofield collection)
1840 Whig Nomination for Electors – In 1840 Whig presidential candidate William Henry Harrison defeated President Martin Van Buren; the tariff being a major issue during this election. The electors on this ticket cast all four of Rhode Island’s electoral votes for Harrison and his running mate John Tyler. (Ticket 10.5 cm X 17.3 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-87

**Whig Prox for 1841** – Samuel Ward King was the Whig’s candidate for governor. King who had been acting governor in 1839 and duly elected in 1840 went on to defeat his Democratic opponent Thomas Carpenter. (Ticket 21.6 cm X 10.1 cm, DeSimone collection)
Rhode Island Prox – This ticket, ca. 1841-42, was headed by Samuel Ward King for governor. King had been acting governor in 1839 and elected governor in 1840. Running virtually unopposed in 1841 and winning again in 1842 by defeating Thomas F. Carpenter. Among others accompanying King on this ticket as candidates for state senators were James Fenner (RI governor in 1807-1810, 1824, 1830, 1843 and 1844), Elisha Harris (RI governor 1847 and 1848) and Elisha R. Potter (US Representative 1843-1845). (Ticket 19.8 cm X 12.4 cm, URI collection)
In 1841 the Whigs again nominated Robert Cranston and Joseph Tillinghast for representatives. Both candidates had held their seats in Congress since 1837. In this election they faced virtually no opposition. Both tickets are essentially the same only differing in the type used for a border. (Ticket 10.0 cm X 15.9 cm and 9.6 cm X 14.9 cm, both in DeSimone collection)
The Freemen’s Republican Ticket – In 1842 Thomas Carpenter was defeated by Governor Samuel Ward King by a margin of greater than 2 to 1. The slogan on the ticket “In favor of the People’s Rights and the Restoration of harmony in Rhode-Island” is in reference to the rising political unrest brewing in the state which would culminate in what is known as the Dorr rebellion. (Ticket 19.4 cm X 10.1 cm, Schofield collection)
Following the events of the Dorr Rebellion, Rhode Island framed and established a written constitution. In the first election under the new constitution ex-governor Fenner running as a “Law and Order” candidate defeated Democrat Thomas Carpenter. Note the new constitution was responsible for extending the right of suffrage to a greater portion of the population; as such the gubernatorial election of 1843 polled 16,520 votes compared to only 7,080 votes in the election of the previous year held under the Royal charter. Also under the new constitution state senators were no longer elected at large and as such do not appear on ballots for state officers. (Ticket 15.8 cm X 12.9 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-93
1843 Democratic Prox – In Thomas Carpenter’s third attempt for the governor’s office he had the support of the suffrage reformers and of the suffrage party’s leader Thomas Wilson Dorr. Regardless of such support Carpenter was defeated by James Fenner. (Ticket 15.5 cm X 9.9 cm, Schofield collection)
“Law and Order” Rhode-Island Prox 1843 – This is a James Fenner ballot from the 1843 election. Note the use of the slogan “Law and Order” which was the conservative backlash to the upheaval caused by the Dorr Rebellion the previous year. (Ticket 22.4 cm X 14.1 cm, Schofield collection)
“Law and Order” Rhode-Island Ticket 1843 – This ticket is from the first election in which Rhode Island was divided into two Congressional Districts, Eastern and Western. This ticket with Elisha R. Potter as candidate for Representative to the 28th US Congress would prove successful. The “Law & Order” ticket refers to a coalition of Whigs and Democrats that formed following the armed conflict of the previous year’s Dorr Rebellion. (Ticket 19.3 cm X 12.4 cm, URI, DeSimone and Schofield collections)
1843 Western District – The Democrat Republican candidate Wilmarth Aldrich lost to “Law and Order” candidate Elisha Potter by more than 1,000 votes. (Ticket 9.5 cm X 12.2 cm)

Rhode-Island Prox 1844 – In this election Governor Fenner ran unopposed. (Ticket 9.7 cm X 12.8 cm, Schofield collection)
1844 Democratic Ticket – This ticket was for the Rhode Island electors of James Polk for President and George Dallas for Vice President. At this time Thomas Dorr had been convicted of treason under Rhode Island ‘Algerine’ law in June. His conviction was a major issue locally and a minor issue nationally with such campaign slogans as ‘Polk and Dallas and the Liberation of Dorr’. (Ticket 10.5 cm X 11.8 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-99
“Law and Order” Rhode-Island Prox 1845 – In the April 1845 election, which was James Fenner’s last run for political office, he was defeated by Charles Jackson who ran on a “Liberation” ticket. The liberation of Thomas Dorr from prison was a major election issue and Jackson’s support came from an alliance of liberation Whigs and Dorr Democrats. (Ticket 10.5 cm X 11.8 cm, Schofield collection)
“Law and Order” Rhode-Island Ticket 1845 – By Rhode Island law the election date for congressional voting was changed from August to April. This ticket’s candidate for representative of the Eastern District to the twenty-ninth Congress was Henry Cranston a “Law and Order” Whig. He ran unopposed. (Ticket 19.4 cm X 12.7 cm, Schofield collection)
“Law and Order” Rhode-Island Ticket 1845 – This ticket’s candidate for the 1845 Western District congressional election for representative was Elisha Potter. Potter the “Law and Order” candidate lost to “Liberation” candidate Lemuel Arnold. (Ticket 11.8 cm X 19.4 cm, Brown and Schofield collection)
Figure 1-102
“Law and Order” Prox -1846 – This election failed to give a majority to any candidate. This was due to the fact that the Liberty (abolition) party candidate Edward Harris gained few but sufficient enough votes to cause no candidate to receive a majority. Byron Diman, the Law and Order candidate, was elected in grand committee of the General Assembly by a vote of 61 to 39. (Ticket 21.0 cm X 13.6 cm, DeSimone and Schofield collections)
Figure 1-103
Reform & Restoration Prox 1846 – (Ticket 16.2 cm X 12.3 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-104

Whig Prox 1846 – (Ticket 16.1 cm X 12.3 cm, Schofield collection)
Figures 1-103, 1-104 & 1-105

The tickets in Figures 1-103, 1-104 and 1-105 are all for the re-election of Charles Jackson. Jackson had been elected in 1845 on the Liberation prox which was intended to free the suffrage leader Thomas Dorr from state prison. Now that Dorr was liberated the coalition against the Whigs weakened and the election did not give a majority to any candidate. Ultimately Jackson lost his office to Byron Diman in an election by the General Assembly.
Whig Prox – In 1848 John Brown Francis who had been governor from 1834 to 1837 had his name once again placed in nomination to the Whig Party’s slate of candidates for state offices. Francis declined the honor and Elisha Harris who had been elected lieutenant governor in 1846 was placed in Francis’ stead. The ticket in Figure 1-107 is the results of this substitution of names. (Ticket 20.0 cm X 10.2 cm, DeSimone collection)
Whig Ticket 1848 – Whig Governor Harris ran for re-election in 1848 defeating his Democratic rival Adnah Sackett. (Ticket 21.1 cm X 14.2 cm, DeSimone and Schofield collections)
In this election the Democrats nominated Adnah Sackett. This was Sackett’s first of two attempts to win the governorship. He was defeated by the Whig governor Elisha Harris by a majority of 1,575 votes. (Ticket 19.7 cm X 11.6 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-109
Democratic Republican Ticket – This ticket is a variation of the preceding ticket in Figure 1-108, differing only in that there is a year printed at the top of this ballot. (Ticket 19.9 cm X 10.2 cm, DeSimone collection)
Figure 1-110
Democratic Ticket – In the presidential election of 1848 the Whig candidate General Zachary Taylor defeated Democrat Lewis Cass and Free Soil candidate Martin Van Buren. (Ticket 19.1 cm X 12.5 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-111
Whig Ticket 1849 – In 1849 the Whigs placed Henry B. Anthony, editor of the Providence Journal, in nomination for governor. Anthony easily defeated Democratic candidate Adnah Sackett. (Ticket 21.6 cm X 13.6 cm, Schofield collection)
April election 1849 – In this election the only real contest was over the office of Secretary of State, which had been held continuously by Henry Bowen since 1819. He was defeated for re-nomination in the Whig state convention by Christopher E. Robbins, a representative in the General Assembly from Newport. Bowen was forced to run as an independent; however there was no choice by the people and Robbins was chosen by the General Assembly. (Ticket 20.3 cm X 11.7 cm, Schofield collection)
Free Soil Ticket 1849 – In this election for representative from the Western District no candidate received a majority vote. Benjamin Thurston, the Democrat candidate received a plurality of twenty votes over Sylvester Shearman a Whig. The Free Soil candidate Lauriston Hall received only 160 votes but it was sufficient to prevent a choice. (Ticket 9.7 cm X 12.5 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-114

Whig Ticket Western District – Because no candidate received a majority vote for representative of the Western District in 1849, a second election took place in August and Nathan Dixon, who replaced Shearman on the Whig ballot, was elected. (Ticket 11.3 cm X 14.2 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-115

**Whig Ticket 1851** – George King, the Whig candidate for the 31st Congress, won the representative seat for the Eastern District by narrowly defeating his Democratic opponent Welcome Sayles by 224 votes. (Ticket 12.1 cm X 12.8 cm, DeSimone collection)
Democratic Ticket – The campaign of 1852 was a lively one, the Democrats re-nominated Governor Allen and the Whigs nominated ex-Governor Harris. Allen defeated Harris by less than 400 votes. During the campaign of 1852 Lt. Governor Lawrence made a campaign speech strongly opposing the proposed prohibitory law. In consequence of this speech a split ticket containing the name of Schuyler Fisher was circulated on election day. This ticket with Fisher’s name only received 813 votes but it was sufficient to prevent a choice by the people for Lt. Governor. Allen and the other Democrats on the ticket were elected but the selection of Lt. Governor went before the Whig controlled General Assembly and Samuel Arnold a Whig was elected over Lawrence by a vote of 57 to 40. (Ticket 13.1 cm X 7.1 cm, Schofield collection)
Democratic Prox 1853 – In 1853 the Democrats re-nominated the previous year’s ticket headed by Governor Allen, however former Lt. Governor Lawrence declined and was replaced with Francis Dimond. The Democrats won the election and Phillip Allen went on to serve his third and final term as governor. (Ticket 12.8 cm X 8.0 cm, Brown and Schofield collections)
Whig Ticket 1853 – The Whigs in convention nominated William Hoppin to head their ticket for 1853. The ticket fell short of winning by more than 1,500 votes. (Ticket 12.1 cm X 7.0 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-119

Free Democratic Ticket – The Free Soil party nominated Edward Harris once again to head its ticket. Harris had run for governor as the Free Soil candidate in 1849, 1850 and 1851. As is the case with most third party candidates the ticket lost but did collect 533 votes. Note the slogan at the top of the ticket “Free Soil – Free Speech – Free Labor -Free Men” (Ticket 13.0 cm X 7.5 cm, Schofield collection)
Democratic Ticket 1853 – Democrats elected both members of the House of Representatives from Rhode Island. In the Western District Benjamin Thurston won practically without opposition. (Ticket 12.8 cm X 8.8 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-121
Whig Ticket 1854 – The Whigs nominated William Hoppin, as they had the previous year, to head its state ticket. Hoppin won the election but other Whig members on the ticket faced serious competition by the Democrats and a Temperance party ticket which also had Hoppin as it candidate for governor. The election provided no majority for the other offices but the Whig candidates were finally elected by the Whig controlled General Assembly. (Ticket 12.1 cm X 7.0 cm, DeSimone and Schofield collection)
Figure 1-122

Rhode Island Ticket – This Rhode Island ticket represents the temperance party’s selection of candidates for 1854. The ticket was headed by William Hoppin a Whig, but the rest of the ticket differed from the Whig ticket as shown in Fig. 1-121 in that all the other candidates for office were filled by temperance friendly candidates. (Ticket 12.8 cm X 6.7 cm, DeSimone and Schofield collections)
Figure 1-123
Whig Ticket 1855 – (Ticket 12.2 cm X 7.3 cm, Schofield collection)

Figure 1-124
American Ticket 1855 – (Ticket 11.8 cm X 7.6 cm, Schofield collection)
Figures 1-123, 1-124 and 1-125. In 1855 the Whigs nominated Gov. Hoppin and the rest of their successful ticket of the previous year. Hoppin was also endorsed by the American or Know-Nothing party which made independent nominations for the other offices on their ballot. The Democratic candidate was Americus V. Potter. Governor Hoppin was re-elected and the Know-Nothing candidates won all the other state wide offices.
Figure 1-126
American Ticket Eastern District – The August 1855 election for representative from the Eastern district to the 34th Congress was readily won by Nathaniel Durfee. The American ticket for this election was a combined Whig and Know-Nothing party endorsement with Durfee defeating his Democratic opponent Thomas Davis; Durfee received 6,283 votes out of a total 8,554. (Ticket 7.4 cm X 12.0 cm, WHS collection)

Figure 1-127
Democratic Ticket Western District – In 1855 Benjamin Thurston won re-election as Representative to the 34th Congress from Rhode Island’s Western District. Thurston had also served as representative in the 30th, 32nd and 33rd Congresses. (Ticket 7.5 cm X 11.7 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-128
American Ticket 1856 – (Ticket 12.2 cm X 7.6 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-129
American Republican Ticket 1856 – (Ticket 13.0 cm X 7.5 cm, Schofield collection)
The American Party re-nominated Hoppin for governor and the new Republican Party also nominated Hoppin but with different candidates for lieutenant governor and treasurer. The Democrats re-nominated Americus Potter for governor. In this election all the American Party candidates for state-wide office were successful.
Democratic Ticket Eastern District - Ambrose Burnside was a wealthy Rhode Island businessman and in this his first try for public office he lost to the American party candidate and incumbent Nathaniel Durfee. Burnside would go on to serve in the Civil War as a Maj. General of the Army of the Potomac and latter three terms (1866-69) as Rhode Island governor and US Senator (1875-1881). (Ticket 7.1 cm X 11.9 cm, WHS collection)

American Ticket – (Ticket 12.0 cm X 7.2 cm, Schofield collection)
Figures 1-132 and 1-133. In 1856 the American Party joined the newly formed Republican Party to support John C. Fremont for President. The Republicans nominated William Dayton for Vice President and the American Party chose William F. Johnson for their Vice Presidential candidate. Shortly after each party’s convention Johnson was forced to resign and Dayton was substituted. While James Buchanan a Democrat was elected president, in Rhode Island Fremont defeated both Buchanan and Know-Nothing candidate Fillmore to receive all four of the state’s electoral votes.
Figure 1-134
Republican Ticket – (Ticket 12.9 cm X 7.4 cm, Schofield collection)
Figures 1-134 and 1-135. In 1857 the Republicans and American Parties united on a state ticket headed by Gov. Hoppin with the exception of the candidate for lieutenant governor. Hoppin declined re-nomination and Elisha Dyer took his place. The Republicans nominated Thomas Turner for lieutenant governor and the Americans selected Stephan Mason. The Democrats again nominated Americus Potter. Dyer was elected governor but there was no choice for lieutenant governor; however Turner was selected to office by the General Assembly.
Figure 1-136
American Republican Ticket 1858 – (Ticket 12.5 cm X 7.5 cm, Schofield collection)
Figures 1-136 and 1-137. The American Republicans and the straight Republicans held separate conventions but finally ran a coalition ticket which was elected with little opposition. The Democrats initially nominated Alexander Duncan, a wealthy landholder, but he declined and Elsiha Potter was nominated. Dyer defeated Potter by more than a 2 to 1 margin.
Republican Prox – Lt.-Governor Turner was nominated by the American Republican and the Republican parties to head their state-wide tickets. The two political parties nominated separate candidates for lieutenant governor and general treasurer. Turner defeated his Democratic rival Elisha Potter by more than 2 to 1. The American Party candidates for lieutenant governor and general treasurer were elected by vote of the General Assembly since no majority was gained by any candidate in the general election. (Ticket 13.3 cm X 9.0 cm, URI and Schofield collections)
Figure 1-139
Republican Ticket Regular Nomination 1860 – (Ticket 16.0 cm X 9.9 cm, DeSimone and Schofield collections)
Figure 1-140
Young Men’s Convention Nominations 1860 – (Ticket 16.0 cm X 9.5 cm, Schofield collection)

Figures 1-139 and 1-140. John Brown’s raid, slavery and the impending Civil war were major issues in the 1860 state election. The Republicans nominated Seth Padelford for governor but his nomination was unsatisfactory to many conservative Republicans because they considered him to be a radical. William Sprague, a wealthy manufacturer was nominated by the Democrats and was supported by conservative Republicans and other conservative political factions. Sprague devoted much time and money to the Stephen Douglas campaign. The combination of Democrats, conservatives Republicans and others was too strong for the Republicans to overcome and Sprague defeated Padelford.
Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
Abraham Lincoln,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
OF MAINE.

FOR ELECTORS,
THOMAS G. TURNER,
OF WARREN.
LATIMER W. BALLOU,
OF CUMBERLAND.
ELISHA HARRIS,
OF COVENTRY.
DAVID BUFFUM,
OF MIDDLETOWN.

Figure 1-141
Republican Nominations – (Ticket 13.2 cm X 7.7 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-142
Democratic National Convention Nominations – (Ticket 13.0 cm X 7.6 cm, Brown and Schofield collections)
Figure 1-143
Union Conservative Ticket – (Ticket 12.8 cm X 7.4 cm, DeSimone collection)
Figures 1-141, 1-142, 1-143 and 1-144. In 1860 Abraham Lincoln spoke twice in Rhode Island before many people looked upon him as a probable presidential candidate. He spoke in Providence on February 28, 1860 on his way to New Hampshire and on his return he visited Woonsocket. His Democratic (Northern) opponent, Stephen A. Douglas, visited Rocky Point on August 1, 1860 and spoke at a clam bake. The Northern Democrats, Southern Democrats and Constitutional Union parties nominated the same electors on their tickets. In Rhode Island Lincoln won the election 12,244 votes to Douglas’ 7,707 votes.
Figure 1-145
1861 Republican Ticket – (Ticket 13.3 cm X 7.7 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-146
National Administration State Ticket – (Ticket 12.7 cm X 7.3 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-147
Democratic Convention Nominations – (Ticket 13.1 X 7.5 cm, Schofield collection)

Figures 1-145, 1-146 and 1-147. In 1861 the Republicans made a great effort to defeat the coalition Union ticket headed by William Sprague by nominating James Y. Smith of Providence. Smith had served as Providence’s mayor from 1855 to 1857. The Union coalition candidates were elected by majorities ranging from 1,506 to 1,661 votes. In 1862 the Republicans did not field a ticket and Sprague was unopposed in his election to a third term.
Figure 1-148
Constitutional Union State Ticket – In March of 1863 seated Governor William Sprague resigned to take his seat as U.S. Senator from Rhode Island. The elected Lt.-Governor, Samuel Arnold, had previously resigned his office in September 1862 to fill the Senate vacancy caused by the resignation of James Simmons. William Cozzens by virtue of his office as President of the state senate filled in as governor. His role as governor was short lived, only two months, as he lost the April 1863 election to Republican James Smith. (Ticket 11.8 cm X 7.5 cm, Brown collection)
Figure 1-149
For Representative to the XXXVIIth Congress – In the 1863 election incumbent Democrat George Browne failed in his attempt for re-election, losing to Republican Nathan Dixon. (Ticket 6.8 cm X 11.9 cm, DeSimone collection)

Figure 1-150
Regular Convention Nominations Union National Ticket 1864 – (Ticket 13.0 cm X 7.7 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-151
McClellan Union Ticket 1864 – (Ticket 13.2 cm X 7.1 cm, Schofield collection)
Figures 1-150, 1-151 and 1-152. In this election the Democratic Party was divided into peace and war factions. The Republicans were also divided with the conservative faction headed by War Democrat Senator William Sprague supporting the re-election of Governor Smith. Pro-Lincoln radicals following the lead of Senator Henry B. Anthony deserted Smith in favor of the abolitionist Amos Barstow. Smith won with only a 132 vote majority. Note the blank for the position of Secretary of State on the McClellan Union ticket (Figure 1-151).
Figure 1-153
National Union Electoral Ticket for Rhode Island— (Ticket 10.7 cm X 7.5 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-154
Democratic Ticket – (Ticket 15.0 cm X 8.2 cm, Schofield collection)
Both political parties were divided during the presidential campaign of 1864; the Democrats into War and Peace Democrats and the Republicans into Radical and Conservative Republicans. Conservative Republicans dropped Hamilton of Maine as their candidate for vice president in favor of Johnson of Tennessee hoping to gain support in the border regions. Democrats nominated Gen. McClellan on a peace platform. Both parties were badly divided. As it turned out the political campaign was won on the battlefield. Rhode Island attempted to provide for soldiers in the field the ability to vote but a large number who voted were never qualified and others had not paid their registration tax were also not qualified. More than half of these votes were not counted. Lincoln defeated McClellan in Rhode Island and in the nation.
Figure 1-156
National Union Ticket 1865 – In 1865 Congressman Jenckes was re-elected with little opposition. (Ticket 7.2 cm X 11.8 cm, Schofield collection)

Figure 1-157
Republican Union Equal Rights Ticket 1865 – In the 1865 state-wide elections James Y. Smith was re-elected to a third term with only minor opposition. One of those who opposed Smith was Edward Harris a wealthy manufacturer who had served in both branches of the General Assembly. He was a strong opponent of intemperance and slavery and was intimate with the leading abolitionists of the day. (Ticket 11.9 cm X 7.3 cm, Schofield collection)
National Union Republican Ticket – In 1867 Nathan Dixon defeated his Democratic opponent William Carder for the Western District seat to the 40th Congress by an almost 2 to 1 margin. (Ticket 7.1 cm X 11.8 cm, Schofield collection)

National Union Republican Ticket for Rhode Island – Rhode Island election law changed in 1868 allowing for November instead of April elections and even numbered year elections instead of odd year. In 1868 Thomas Jenckes easily won re-election as Representative from the Eastern District besting his Democratic opponent Onley Arnold. (Ticket 7.1 cm X 12.4 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-160
National Union Nominations – (Ticket 11.9 cm X 8.0 cm, Schofield collection)
Figures 1-160 and 1-161. In 1866 Civil War General Ambrose Burnside was first nominated by acclamation at the Republican Convention and elected in April by almost a 3 to 1 margin. He was also elected in 1867 and 1868. Since there is no date on either of these tickets they can be from any of Burnside’s three gubernatorial campaigns. Note the slight difference in the type between the title and list of candidates could indicate these tickets are from different years.
Democratic Nominations – Lymon Pierce was the Democratic candidate for governor in every year between 1866 and 1870 and again in 1874. He lost in all six attempts for the governor’s office. This ticket is undated and can be from any of these campaigns. (Ticket 12.8 cm X 8.1 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-163
National Union Republican Ticket – This ticket is undated and since the Republican candidates for all state-wide offices remained the same in the elections of 1869, 1870 and 1871 it is not possible to give the exact year of use. The ticket was successful as all candidates served in office from 1869 to 1871. (Ticket 11.1 cm X 7.0 cm, DeSimone collection)
Figure 1-164
National Union Republican Nominations 1871 – (Ticket 11.8 cm X 8.3 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-165  
Hook & Line Ticket – (Ticket 11.9 cm X 7.2 cm, Schofield collection)

Figure 1-166  
Fish Prox – (Ticket 14.2 cm X 8.1 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-167
Democratic State Ticket – (Ticket 11.9 cm X 7.4 cm, Schofield collection)
Figures 1-164, 1-165, 1-166, 1-167 and 1-168. In 1871 Seth Padelford was re-elected to his third term as governor defeating Democrat Thomas Steere of Smithfield. It appears the real contest for this year was for the office of lieutenant governor. At least two tickets, perhaps more, circulated in the Newport area and were introduced solely for the removal of Lt. Governor Pardon Stevens. One, the “Hook and Line” ticket, had the Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor Charles Cutler instead of incumbent Lt. Gov. Stevens on an otherwise all Republican ticket. The “Fish Prox” replaced Stevens with independent Francis Brinley on the ticket with the other Republican candidates. *The Newport Daily News* for Wednesday, April 5, 1871 reported “Tickets are printed and circulated bearing the name of Francis Brinley in his stead, and hook and line fishermen are everywhere appealed to for its support”
Figure 1-169 Democratic State Ticket State of Rhode Island – The 1872 elections had a strong run by the Democrats but still they came up short by slightly more than one thousand votes, ultimately losing to the incumbent Republican ticket headed by Seth Padleford. Olney Arnold had also been twice (1859 and 1868) unsuccessful as the Democratic candidate for U.S. Representative from the Eastern District. (Ticket 12.1 cm X 7.0 cm, DeSimone collection)

Figure 1-170 Western District Representative to the 43d Congress – In the Congressional election of 1872 Democrat George Browne was defeated by Republican James Pendleton by more than 2 to 1 votes. Browne had served one term in 1861 as U.S. Representative and twice (1864 and 1865) been the Democratic candidate for governor. By general statute of 1872 the designation of the eastern and western congressional districts were changed to first and second districts respectively. (Ticket 6.9 cm X 12.8 cm)
Figure 1-171
National Union Republican Ticket – (Ticket 13.7 cm X 8.8 cm, Schofield collection)
**Reform Ticket.**

**FOR GOVERNOR,**

**Henry Howard,**

**OF COVENTRY.**

**FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,**

**Latimer W. Ballou,**

**OF WOONSOCKET.**

**FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,**

**Joshua M. Addeman,**

**OF PROVIDENCE.**

**FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,**

**Willard Sayles,**

**OF PROVIDENCE.**

**FOR GENERAL TREASURER,**

**Henry Goff,**

**OF BRISTOL.**

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**Figure 1-172**

**Reform Ticket** – (Ticket 14.6 cm X 9.0 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-173
Democratic Nominations – (Ticket 12.6 cm X 7.6 cm, Schofield collection)

Figures 1-171, 1-172 and 1-173. Benjamin Chase, the Democratic candidate for governor, was a businessman with interest in many industries. He first became active in the Democratic Party while a resident of Massachusetts before moving to Rhode Island. In the 1873 race for governor Chase lost to Republican Henry Howard by a large margin but latter ran as a Democrat for mayor of Providence. Howard who had served the previous year as a presidential elector for Grant was elected to his first of two consecutive terms as governor. The Reform ticket replaced Charles Van Zandt, the Republican candidate for Lt. Governor, with Latimer Ballou. Ballou was one of the founders of the Republican party in Rhode Island; he had served as an elector for Lincoln in 1860 and would go on to serve three terms in the U.S. House of Representatives from Rhode Island (1874 – 1880). The Reform ticket also nominated a different General Treasurer than the Republican ticket.
Figure 1-174
Independent Republican Nominations – (Ticket 13.6 cm X 9.0 cm, DeSimone collection)
Figures 1-174 and 1-175
In the 1875 state-wide elections Charles Cutler headed the Democratic Party’s ticket. Cutler was a prominent citizen of Warren, RI and was in the textile manufacturing business there. While he was the unsuccessful gubernatorial candidate for governor in both 1875 and 1883 he had served on the Warren town council as its president and been Rhode Island Lt. Governor in 1872. “In 1870 he was candidate for Lt. Governor in opposition to Pardon W. Stevens of Newport …They fought a battle on the question of the abolition of trap fishing in the mouth of bay… The democratic ticket was primarily spoken of as the ‘hook and line ticket’ and the ‘scup ticket’. It was defeated, but Mr. Cutler occupied the same position on the Democratic ticket next year with Thomas Steere. The canvass was made on the fishing question that threw election of Lt. Governor into the Legislature which chose the Republican.” Cutler came in a distant third in the gubernatorial race trailing Rowland Hazard the top vote getter and Henry Lippitt a close second. Since there was no majority in this race the decision went to the General Assembly and Lippitt was chosen governor.
Regular Nominations.

NATIONAL UNION
Republican Ticket.

For Governor:
HENRY LIPPITT,
of Providence.

For Lieutenant Governor:
HENRY T. SISSON,
of Little Compton.

For Secretary of State:
JOSHUA M. ADDEMAN,
of Providence.

For Attorney General:
WILLARD SAYLES,
of Providence.

For General Treasurer:
SAMUEL CLARK,
of Lincoln.

Figure 1-176
Regular Nominations National Union Republican Ticket – (Ticket 13.9 cm X 9.0 cm, Schofield collection)
Figures 1-176 and 1-177. Henry Lippitt served two terms as governor in 1875 and 1876. In both elections a no choice by the electorate caused the decision to revert to the General Assembly. In both years the Prohibition candidate, also a Republican, caused a split in the party’s support thus depriving Lippitt of a majority. During 1876 the people of the state also voted on the question of extending the suffrage to foreign born veterans of the Civil War and on a proposal to repeal the registry tax. Both questions were defeated.
Figure 1-178
Republican Nominations – In the presidential election of 1876 Rutherford Hayes received a majority of Rhode Island votes defeating Samuel Tilden the Democratic candidate as well as Prohibition and Greenback party contenders. While Tilden was not a reformer he had the support of the Irish community. Of the four electors on this ticket George Corliss declined to serve and he was replaced by William Slater of North Smithfield. (Ticket 14.4 cm X 7.5 cm, WHS and Schofield collections)
**Figure 1-179**

**Democratic Ticket First Congressional District** – (Ticket 8.9 cm X 14.4 cm, Schofield collection)

**Figure 1-180**

**Republican Nomination** – (Ticket 8.8 cm X 14.5 cm, Schofield collection)

**Figures 1-179 and 1-180.** In the November 5th 1876 Congressional elections Democrat Edward Brunsen lost to Republican Benjamin Eames in the First District while in the Second District, Republican Latimer Ballou defeated his Democrat opponent Charles Page.
Figure 1-181
Regular Republican Nominations – (Ticket 13.6 cm X 8.4 cm URI and Schofield collections)
**Figure 1-182**

**Democratic Ticket** – (Ticket 14.1 cm X 9.0 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-183  
Citizens’ Ticket – (Ticket 14.8 cm X 9.2 cm, Schofield collection)

Figures 1-181, 1-182 and 1-183. In the state elections of 1877 Charles Van Zandt was elected governor in the first of his three terms in office; however 1877 proved to be his most competitive race. The Republicans were divided and Governor Lippitt opposed Van Zandt for the Republican nomination. The issue of prohibition divided both parties and many reform Republicans worked for the election of the Democratic candidate Jerothmul Barnaby. The Democrats were also divided into native born Americans who managed the party and the state’s immigrant population who were in the majority. The native born group controlled the party and opposed some reforms especially the extension of suffrage. Its platform favored continuing the license law, extension of suffrage and a ten-hour law for workingmen. Barnaby a wealthy merchant provided the funds to pay the registry tax of his supporters. He was not a reformer but money and division in bitter politics created a large vote for the Democratic candidate. Van Zandt eked out a narrow margin to win election with a majority of only 454 votes.
Democratic State Ticket 1878 – In this election Van Zandt defeated Democrat Isaac Lawrence to win a second term as governor. Van Zandt received 11,454 votes to Lawrence’s 7,639 and the Greenback candidate William Forster Jr.’s 590 votes. (Ticket 14.1 cm X 8.5 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-185

Democratic Nomination Second District – In the 1878 election for US Representative incumbent Latimer Ballou defeated wealthy Providence merchant Jerothmul Burnaby by slightly more than one thousand votes. (Ticket 7.2 cm X 14.0 cm, Schofield collection)
Citizens’ Ticket 1879

This 1879 ticket was headed by Thomas Segar of Westerly for Governor. Segar a Democrat received 5,508 votes but lost to Republican and Prohibition incumbent governor Charles Van Zandt of Newport who received 9,717 votes. (Ticket 13.7 cm X 8.7 cm, URI collection)
Figure 1-187

Democratic Nomination – This ticket is from the early 1880’s. Horace Kimball was the Democratic candidate for governor in 1880, 1881 and 1882 losing to Alfred Littlefield by significant margins in all three elections. (Ticket 14.0 cm X 8.7 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-188
Republican Ticket 1880 – (Ticket14.5 cm X 10.2 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-189
Democratic Nominations – (Ticket 14.5 cm X 8.3 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-190
Democratic Nominations – (Ticket 14.7 cm X 9.2 cm, DeSimone and Schofield collection)
The 1880 Presidential election was the closest popular vote in the history of Presidential elections up to that time. Nationally, Garfield received 4,453,245 (48.5%) votes and Hancock 4,414,082 (48.1%). In Rhode Island four parties, Republican, Democrat, Greenback and Prohibition issued political tickets. Garfield won the four electoral votes of the state.
Figure 1-192
Democratic Nomination – In the November 2, 1880 election Isaac Lawrence was defeated by Nelson Aldrich for U.S. Representative seat from the First District by a greater than 2 to 1 margin. (Ticket 14.3 cm X 8.8 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-193
Regular Republican Nominations – (Ticket 15.3 cm X 9.0 cm, Schofield collection)
Regular Republican Nominations (with paster) – (Ticket 15.4 cm X 9.5 cm, WHS collection)

Figures 1-193 and 1-194. These two tickets are ca.1880s. Alfred Littlefield served three terms as governor from 1880 to 1883. In 1880 the Prohibition Party, a rebellious faction of the Republican party, caused a split in Republican support for Littlefield and as such he did not receive a majority. This no choice sent the gubernatorial election to the legislature in which Littlefield was elected. By 1881 the Prohibition Party was less prominent and Littlefield defeated his Democratic opponent Horace Kimball by a more the 2 to 1 majority. Note the use of a ballot paster in Figure 1-194 in which the name of Samuel Colt has been pasted over the name initially printed on the ticket of Willard Sayles for the office of Attorney General. Ballot pasters were used in order to allow voters the option of over-riding any party selected candidate.
Figure 1-195

1881 State Prohibitory Ticket – This prohibitory ticket differed from the Republican party slate only in the choice of candidate for Lieutenant Governor. The Republicans nominated Henry Fay while the prohibitionist nominated Harrison Richardson. (Ticket 14.4 cm X 9.0 cm, Schofield collection)
Republican Ticket

1862.

FOR GOVERNOR,
Alfred H. Littlefield,
OF LINCOLN.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HENRY H. FAY,
OF NEWPORT.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JOSHUA M. ADDMAN,
OF PROVIDENCE.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
SAMUEL P. COLT,
OF BRISTOL.

FOR GENERAL TREASURER,
SAMUEL CLARK,
OF LINCOLN.

Figure 1-196
Republican Ticket (large date) – (Ticket 14.2 cm X 8.9 cm, WHS, DeSimone and Schofield collections)
Figure 1-197
Republican Ticket (small date) – (Ticket 14.2 cm X 8.9 cm, Schofield collection)

Figures 1-196 and 1-197. The tickets in Figures 1-196 and 1-197 differ only in the size of type used for the date on the ballot. 1882 was Littlefield’s third successful attempt for the governorship. He defeated Horace Kimball handily receiving 10,056 votes to Kimballs’ 5,311 votes.
Republican Ticket 1883

For Governor,
Augustus O. Bourn,
OF BRISTOL.

For Lieutenant Governor,
Oscar J. Rathbun,
OF WOONSOCKET.

For Secretary of State,
JOSHUA M. ADDEMAN,
OF PROVIDENCE.

For Attorney General,
SAMUEL P. COLT,
OF BRISTOL.

For General Treasurer,
SAMUEL CLARK,
OF LINCOLN.

Figure 1-198
Republican Ticket 1883 – (Ticket 14.0 cm X 8.1 cm, Schofield collection)
Figures 1-198 and 1-199. This election was very competitive and colorful because of the popular political methods used and the record of the Democratic candidate William Sprague. Sprague had served three terms as governor in the early 1860s and latter was elected U.S. Senator (1863 – 1873). The failure of his A&W Sprague Co. in 1873 removed him from politics for ten years. His party was divided which may have cost him the election. Republican Augustus Bourn was elected after a very lively and bitter campaign.
Republican Ticket 1884 – In the state election of 1884 Augustus Bourn established a majority by more than 6,000 votes over his Democratic opponent Thomas Segar. Segar had also unsuccessfully sought the governor’s office in 1879. (Ticket 14.5 cm X 8.9 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-201
Republican Nomination (First District) – (Ticket 8.5 cm X 14.1 cm, Schofield collection)

Figure 1-202
Republican Nomination (Second District) – (Ticket 8.8 cm X 14.2 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-203
Democratic Ticket – (Ticket 8.3 cm X 14.4 cm, Schofield collection)

Figures 1-201, 1-202 and 1-203. In the First Congressional District election of 1884 Henry Spooner was re-elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. He was first elected to his seat in the 47th Congress and continued to serve through the 52nd Congress. In the Second Congressional District William Price defeated his Democratic opponent Charles Page with a majority of only 16 votes. The majority was small because of the large number of other candidates in the race including three other Republicans, a candidate from the Prohibition party and one from the People’s party. Page contested the election and on January 25, 1887 the U.S. House of Representatives declared the seat vacant. A special election was held on February 21, 1887 with Page defeating Price and Prohibition candidate Alfred Chadsey. Page’s plurality was 295 votes.
Prohibitory Electoral Ticket – In 1884, John St. John, the Prohibitory presidential candidate received less than one thousand votes in Rhode Island. James Blaine carried the state but lost to Democrat Grover Cleveland. (Ticket 14.4 cm X 9.7 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-205
Republican Ticket 1885 – (Ticket 14.5 cm X 9.2 cm, WHS and Schofield collections)
Figure 1-206
Prohibitory State Ticket – (Ticket 14.4 cm X 9.3 cm, DeSimone collection)

Figures 1-205 and 1-206.
The 1885 state election for governor was won by the Republican candidate George Wetmore a wealthy Newport resident. He defeated Democrat Ziba Slocum and Prohibition candidate George Slade. Figure 1-206 is an undated Prohibitory Ticket but since Slade also ran in 1886 the date of this ticket could be from either campaign.
Figure 1-207
Republican Ticket 1886 (Samuel Colt) – (Ticket 14.2 cm X 8.9 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-208
Republican Ticket 1886 (Edwin Metcalf) – (Ticket 14.5 cm X 8.6 cm, Schofield collection)

Figures 1-207 and 1-208. In 1886 George Wetmore was re-elected to a second term as governor by a 1,805 vote majority. The two Republican tickets presented in Figures 1-207 and 1-208 have different candidates for Attorney General plus other slight differences of serif vs. sans serif type for the lieutenant governor. Metcalf was elected to the Attorney General’s office.
Republican Nomination – In 1886 Henry Spooner defeated Democrat Oscar Lapham and Prohibition candidate Albert Howard with a small majority of 385 votes. (Ticket 8.7 cm X 14.1 cm, Schofield collection)

Democratic–Independent Ticket 1887 – (Ticket 13.8 cm X 8.5 cm, DeSimone collection)
Figure 1-211
Equal Rights Ticket 1887 – (Ticket 14.1 cm X 9.0 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-212
Republican Ticket 1887 – (Ticket 14.4 cm X 9.6, URI, WHS and Schofield collections)

Figures 1-210, 1-211 and 1-212. In his third run for the governor’s office George Wetmore was defeated by John Davis. Charles Brayton the Rhode Island political boss created dissention between the Prohibitionist and the Republicans. Many temperance minded Republicans switched parties in 1887 and elected “Honest John” Davis governor. Davis was the first Democratic governor since pre-Civil War days.
Figure 1-213
Republican Ticket 1888 – (Ticket 14.3 cm X 9.4 cm, Schofield collection)
In the state-wide elections of 1888 the Republicans regained the governor’s office when Royal Taft defeated Governor Davis.
Figure 1-215
**Republican Nomination (First District)** – (Ticket 9.4 cm X 15.1 cm, Schofield collection)

Figure 1-216
**Republican Nomination (Second District)** – (Ticket 9.4 cm X 15.3 cm, Schofield collection)

Figures 1-215 and 1-216. In the 1888 election for Representative to the 51st Congress Republican Henry Spooner once again was elected to office from the First District. In the Second District Warren Arnold, also a Republican was elected to office.
Figure 1-217
Republican Ticket 1888 – (Ticket 16.0 cm X 9.5 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-218
Democratic Ticket 1888 – (Ticket 14.1 cm X 8.1 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 1-219
Prohibition Ticket – (Ticket 13.4 cm X 8.8 cm, Schofield collection)

Figures 1-217, 1-218 and 1-219. During the 1888 Presidential election four parties issued tickets. Republican Benjamin Harrison carried the state and the nation.
Republican Ticket 1889 – Former governor John Davis was the top vote getter in 1889 and while he polled 21,289 votes compared to his runner up Republican Herbert Ladd’s 16,870 votes, a no choice was declared due to a lack of a majority. The General Assembly chose Ladd as governor. (Ticket 14.9 cm X 9.4 cm, Schofield collection)
Representative to Congress (Fifty-Third) – The General Assembly enacted an Australian type ballot law replacing the prox or ticket system. The new law required the state (Secretary of State) to print ballots with the list of all the candidates. The ballot shown here dates from the election of November 8, 1892. (Ticket 25.8 cm X 13.1 cm, Schofield collection)
2. Other Statewide Election Tickets

Figure 2-1

1776 – 1841 People’s Ticket – In 1841, after many years of failed attempts of partitioning the General Assembly to establish a written state constitution and remove strict voter qualification requirements, a reformed minded populace lead by reformer Thomas Wilson Dorr held its own constitutional convention and framed a new constitution. This ticket is the ballot used in statewide voting on December 27, 28, 29, 1841. The new constitution was approved by a vote of 13,895 ‘for’ and 52 ‘against’. The establishment of this extra-legal constitution helped pave the way for what was to become known in 1842 as the Dorr Rebellion. (This ticket is from an uncut sheet of 6 ballots 32.2 cm X 19.5 cm, DeSimone collection)
Figure 2-2
Constitution Adopted By The Convention – Following the upheaval of the Dorr Rebellion another constitutional convention, this one sanctioned by the General Assembly, was held in September 1842 and the new constitution placed before an expanded electorate in November. The constitution was overwhelmingly approved and went into force the following year, in so doing it replaced the State’s Royal Charter granted by King Charles II of England in 1663. (This ticket is from an uncut sheet of 2 ballots 9.9 cm X 25.4 cm, DeSimone collection)
Figure 2-3
Suppression of Drinking Houses and Tippling Shops – Temperance was a major issue during the 1850s in Rhode Island. During this period the Legislature voted on various acts and allowed citizens to vote on the sale and consumption of alcohol. This pro-temperance ticket is from 1854. It has the word “No” printed on the reverse and favored the continuance of an act suppressing drinking houses and tippling shops. (Ticket 6.7 cm X 10.4 cm, Schofield collection)

Figure 2-4
Proposed Amendment – This ca. 1850s ticket pertains to a proposed amendment to remove requirements of the voter registration tax and the performance of military duty. The back of this ticket has the word “Reject” printed on it. (Ticket 4.4 cm X 10.7 cm, Schofield collection)
Figures 2-5 and 2-6. In 1886 the sale and manufacturing of liquors was an issue nationally as well as in Rhode Island. That year the Legislature in Rhode Island submitted to the people Article V a proposition calling for a law to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. At the April general elections the people of the state approved this amendment by a vote of 15,113 to 9,230. The two tickets presented in Figures 2-5 and 2-6 are for opposing sides of the issue.
Figure 2-7
Article VI – In 1886 another proposition was placed before the voters. Article VI was a suffrage amendment extending the franchise to any foreign born U.S. citizen that served in the late Civil War from Rhode Island and was honorably discharged. This amendment would place such qualifying men on an equal footing as native born Rhode Island citizens. It was approved by 18,903 votes in favor while 1,477 votes opposed it. It became a statute in 1888 with the adoption of the Bourne amendment. (Ticket 8.1 cm X 13.4 cm, Schofield collection)

Figure 2-8
Article VIII – In 1889 Article VIII called for the annulment of Article V of the State constitution that had only three years earlier been approved by the voters of the state. Article VIII was approved by 28,310 votes to 9,956 for its rejection; thus ended the state’s 19th century experiment with prohibition. (Ticket 8.0 cm X 14.0 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 2-9

**Erection of a new State House** – In 1891 a commission presented plans for construction of a new State House at a cost of $1,500,000. The following year the people approved a bond issue by a vote of 20,997 for as opposed to 12,225 against thus allowing a commission to be created to oversee the construction of the new State House. The cornerstone of the new State House was laid on October 15, 1896. This ticket is for the consent of the bond issue in the election of 1892. (Ticket 7.4 cm X 13.0 cm, Brown, DeSimone and Schofield collections)
3. Cities and Towns Local Tickets

Figure 3-1
1843 Rhode Island Ticket – In 1842 opposing the views of the reform minded element of the Democratic party lead by Thomas Dorr was a coalition of Whigs and conservative Democrats commonly referred to as “Law & Order”. The term “Law & Order” remained in use until late into the 1840’s. This local “Law & Order” ticket is from Warwick and was headed by former governor John Brown Francis. All candidates on the ticket were elected to office. (Ticket 14.3 cm X 11.4 cm, Brown collection)
Figure 3-2
“Law and Order” City Convention Ticket 1845 – This local ticket is from Providence and all of the listed candidates were elected to office. For John Clark, William Goddard, George Holmes, William Patten and John Watterman it was their first time to hold these offices. (Ticket 22.0 cm X 14.2 cm, Schofield collection)
Law and Order Ticket Scituate 1845 – This “Law & Order” ticket from Scituate was unsuccessful. Scituate, like most of Rhode Island’s northern towns, was sympathetic to the Dorrite cause, so it is not surprising that this “Law & Order” ticket failed. When the Providence Journal reported the election results on April 3rd 1845 it listed the names of the successful candidates from each town; for Scituate’s representatives it simply listed “Joseph Tisdale and two other Dorrites.” The Providence Journal as a “Law & Order” newspaper didn’t suffer Dorrites readily. (Ticket 8.4 cm X 11.9 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 3-4
“Law and Order” Convention Nomination 1846 – This local ticket is from Providence and all the candidates listed won office. Edward Knowles and Thomas Whitaker were both new to office. (Ticket 19.4 cm X 11.2 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 3-5
*For Senator John Brown Francis* - This local ticket is from Warwick for the election of 1847. All candidates listed on this ticket were elected to office. (Ticket 8.9 cm X 11.9 cm, Brown, DeSimone and Schofield collections)

Figure 3-6
*“Law & Order” 1847* – (Ticket 11.0 cm X 12.6 cm, Schofield collection)
Figures 3-6 and 3-7. The tickets shown in Figures 3-6 and 3-7 represent another attempt to elect Representatives from Providence after the election on April 7\textsuperscript{th} 1847 failed to elect three representatives due to a lack of a majority.
Figure 3-8
Democratic Republican Representative Ticket, for 1847 (April 23). – (Ticket 11.9 cm X 9.7 cm, Schofield collection)
Figures 3-8 and 3-9. The city of Providence continued to hold elections in order to fill the vacancies of three representative seats. In a special election on April 23rd the top three vote getters were Bradford Allen (1074 votes), Horace Manchester (1042 votes) and Nelson Eddy (1029 votes). None were elected since a majority required 1266 votes. Another election was therefore scheduled for May 10th.
Law & Order 1847 – In 1847 after many failed attempts to elect representatives from Providence the Providence Journal somewhat frustrated printed the following article on May 10th, 1847 under the heading Representatives to the General Assembly: “In the absence of a City Convention or other mode of ascertaining the general opinion, nominations have been made in the First and Second Wards of candidates for the General Assembly. The candidates proposed are JABEZ GORHAM, VINCENT CARR. These nominations, so far as we have been able to ascertain, give general satisfaction, and we hope our friends will unite and elect the candidates. The inconvenience and perplexity of holding an election every ten days should not be submitted to any longer: and unless an end is put to it, something more serious than inconvenience and perplexity will be the result. The candidates are unobjectionable and all the others have declined; and there is nothing to prevent their election if our friends will turn out in their accustomed strengths.” (Ticket 14.2 cm X 11.2 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 3-11

Whig Ticket 1849. – This is an 1849 local ticket from the town of Richmond supporting the election of Benjamin Reynolds for senator and Welcome Prosser for representative in the state legislature. These Whig candidates lost to their Democrat opponents. (Ticket 7.2 cm X 11.7 cm, URI collection)
1852 Democratic Ticket – This local ticket is from the town of Burriville and all three candidates on it were elected to office. For both Mathewson and Logee it was their first time to win these offices. (Ticket 11.6 cm X 8.7 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 3-13
Maine Law Ticket Regular Nomination – The Maine Law on this ticket is in reference to the successful temperance legislation that had been enacted in the state of Maine. This ticket is from the town of Scituate in 1852 and demonstrates the strong influence temperance reform had in Rhode Island at that time. Padon Angell was elected Senator and Harley Angell was elected Representative by a slim majority of only 4 votes. This ticket is a good example of how the temperance ballots of the period proposed candidates with various political party affiliations. Pardon Angel was a Democrat and Harley Angell was not; what mattered was that they both favored temperance reform though legislative action by the passage of the Maine Law (Liquor Law) in Rhode Island. (Ticket 12.0 cm X 10.0 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 3-14

1853 Exeter – This is a local ticket from the town of Exeter supporting the election of Christopher Greene for senator and Benjamin Reynolds for representative in the state legislature. Neither office received a majority vote on election day resulting in a “no choice”. For the representative position the Whig candidate received 146 votes, the Democrat received 134 votes with a scattering of 20 votes. (Ticket 7.0 cm X 12.5 cm, URI collection)
1853 West Greenwich – In the election of 1853 Benjamin Hoxie lost to Democrat Thomas T. Hazard by a majority of 5 votes for the senate seat and Lyman Hopkins lost to Democrat William B. Whitford by a majority of 19 votes for the representative seat. (Ticket 7.6 cm X 13.2 cm, Schofield collection)

Whig Ticket – The ticket is undated and could be for any of the times Knowles ran for mayor of Providence – 1854, 1855 or 1856. In 1855 Knowles was also nominated as the mayoral candidate on the Citizen’s ticket. (Ticket 7.9 cm X 12.0 cm, Schofield collection)
Figures 3-17 and 3-18. Both Figures 3-17 and 3-18 show local tickets from the town of Exeter in 1854. The first ticket (Figure 3-17) supports the election of Democrats John Sherman for state senator and Clarke Greene for state representative; neither candidate was elected. This year the Whigs were successful in Exeter when James T. Harris won office as Senator and Samuel Phillips as Representative; both were new to their respective office.
Figure 3-19

Citizens’ Ticket – This undated ticket is from the 1855 election for Providence local offices. Knowles was elected as Providence’s fifth mayor in 1854 and ran again but unsuccessfully both in 1855 and 1856. This ticket is interesting in that the Citizen Ticket represented the Anti-Know Nothing party; however, this party would prove unable to counter the strong nativistic feelings sweeping the country at the time that were embodied by the American or Know Nothing party. (Ticket 12.2 cm X 7.8 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 3-20
Whig Convention Ticket 1855 – Election day for Providence local officers was May 9th 1855, the following day the Providence Journal reported “The Know Nothings carried the city yesterday, electing the Mayor, the Board of Aldermen and twenty of the twenty-eight Councilmen….Three of the Aldermen were also on the Whig ticket.” The ticket shown here is the Whig Convention Ticket and the three successful Whig candidates were Isaac Thurber, George Rathbone and Zelotes Holden. (Ticket 7.7 cm X 12.2 cm, Schofield collection)

Figure 3-21
American Ticket 1855 Second Ward – (Ticket 12.0 cm X 7.8 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 3-22
Whig Ticket Second Ward – (Ticket 11.9 cm X 7.7 cm, Schofield collection)

Figures 3-21 and 3-22. The tickets in Figures 3-21 and 3-22 are from the 1855 Providence local election for members to the Second Ward’s Common Council. The ticket in Figure 3-21 proved successful with all of its candidates being elected.
Figure 3-23

Whig Ticket 1855 – (Ticket 12.3 cm X 7.8 cm, Schofield collection)
Figures 3-23 and 3-24. Both tickets shown in Figures 3-23 and 3-24 are from the 1855 Providence election for senator and representatives to the General Assembly. An early chronicler has placed a ‘+’ symbol next to the successful candidates. 1855 represented the high water mark in the Know Nothing movement in American. The American ticket of Figure 3-24 is a Know Nothing ticket, this year all their candidates were swept into office.
Figure 3-25
American Ticket - This is a local ticket from the town of West Greenwich supporting Warren Straight for state senator and Benjamin Gorton for representative. This “American Ticket” is a Know Nothing party slate for the year 1855. Both Straight and Gorton were elected to office. (Ticket 7.0 cm X 11.9 cm, URI collection)
Figure 3-26
Democratic Ticket Exeter – (Ticket 9.8 cm X 7.6 cm, URI collection)
Figures 3-26 and 3-27. These local Exeter tickets are from the election of 1856. The ticket in Figure 3-26 supported Democrats Alexander Hopkins for senator and William Rose for representative in the state legislature. Both candidates were successful in their run for office. This ticket has a fine image of an eagle and American shield on it; in this time period it was uncommon for a rural town to have a local ticket with an image on it. The ticket in Figure 3-27 for the American Republican candidates Christopher Greene and William Greene is a Know Nothing party ticket.
Figure 3-28

American Republican Ticket 1856 – This ticket is from the town of Coventry. All candidates on this ticket were elected to office. Lawton Johnson had been elected Coventry’s senator in 1854 as a Democrat and in 1855 as a Free Soil Democrat; for Fiske and Whipple this was their first time in office. (Ticket 12.8 cm X 8.1 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 3-29
Republican Ticket 1856 - (Ticket 11.5 cm X 7.3 cm, Schofield collection)
Figures 3-29 and 3-30. On election day April 2nd the local Republican ticket was successful in placing Benjamin Eames in office as Senator; however only 2 of the 12 representative seats for Providence received the majority necessary for election (Benjamin Thurston and Jesse Brown Jr. were elected). Another election was called for April 12th to fill the remaining vacancies. As noted in the ticket in Figure 3-30 the remaining 10 vacancies were filled as denoted by the ‘+’ symbol to the right of each candidate’s name. This ticket also shows that the 4th and 10th representative candidates have a different name written over the printed name.
Figure 3-31
Citizens’ Ticket 1856 – (Ticket 7.2 cm X 11.7 cm, Schofield collection)

Figure 3-32
American Ticket 1856 – (Ticket 7.1 cm X 12.1 cm, Schofield collection)
Figures 3-31, 3-32 and 3-33. In 1856 James Smith was elected to his second term as Providence’s sixth mayor defeating his rivals Democratic Henry J. Burroughs and former mayor Edward P. Knowles. Smith was the mayoral candidate on both the American and Citizen’s tickets and went on to become governor of Rhode Island during the Civil War. Note the printing error on Figure 3-31 which was due to a fold in the ballot’s paper.

Figure 3-34
American Ticket 2d Ward – This ticket is from the 1856 Providence local election for members to the Second Ward’s Common Council. All candidates were elected without opposition. (Ticket 7.4 cm X 12.2 cm, Schofield collection)
Citizens’ Ticket.  
2d Ward. 

FOR COMMON COUNCIL, 

ABRAHAM PAYNE, 
EZKIEL OWEN, 
GEORGE L. CLARKE,  
DAVID BRAINARD BLAKE.

Figure 3-35
Citizens’ Ticket 2d Ward – This ticket is for Providence’s Common Council and dates to the mid-1850’s, possibly 1854. The ticket was not successful. (Ticket 11.9 cm X 7.9 cm, Schofield collection)
Citizens’ Ticket 1856 – The Citizens’ Ticket for Aldermen in Providence in the election of 1856 performed poorly with only Zelotes Holden being elected to office, the other candidates on this ticket lost by significant margins. (Ticket 12.1 cm X 7.2 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 3-37
Democratic Ticket – This ticket dates to the local Providence election of 1855. The Providence Journal reported the day following the election “The Know Nothings carried the city yesterday, electing the Mayor, the Board of Aldermen, and twenty of the twenty-eight Councilmen.” All of the candidates on this Democratic ticket lost by significant margins. (Ticket 9.8 cm X 7.3 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 3-38
American Republican Convention Nomination (Olney) – (Ticket 6.7 cm X 13.4 cm, WHS collection)

Figure 3-39
American Republican Convention Nomination (Rodman) - (Ticket 6.9 cm X 13.4 cm, Schofield collection)
The Providence 1857 American Republican party caucus was very contentious with Thomas Doyle opposed to Stephen Olney for mayor. Olney finally won his party’s backing causing Doyle to run as an independent and as is often the case when third party’s factions enter the race no one candidate received a majority thereby resulting in no choice. William Burroughs was a Democratic hopeful going into the Democratic convention. In the fifth election attempt to select a mayor it was William Rodman the American Republican who defeated John Francis the Democratic candidate.
Figure 3-41
Citizens’ Nomination – This Citizen’s ticket for Aldermen in Providence dates to 1857. Only two of the candidates, George S. Rathbone and Zelotes W. Holden were elected to office. As noted on the ticket the Citizen’s ticket was for “Retrenchment and Reform” (Ticket 11.7 cm X 7.4 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 3-42
American Republican Convention Nomination - (Ticket 14.6 cm X 8.9 cm, Schofield collection)
Figures 3-42 and 3-43. The tickets shown in Figures 3-42 and 3-43 are from the election of 1858 from the city of Providence. The ticket in Figure 3-42 was for election day, April 7th. The election resulted in a number of ‘no choices’ in Providence causing a second election to be called (Figure 3-43). The Providence Journal the day after the general election reported “In this city there is no choice of Senator, and only four representatives, Messrs. Thuber, Jenckes, Sanford and Hayes are elected. Miller and Wheaton received a majority of the vote, but enough of them were given for each in the wrong places on the ticket to defeat them. The law requires that the ticket shall be numbered, and each place is regarded as a distinct office. A candidate might receive the vote of every elector voting, and yet not be elected.”
Figure 3-44
Town of Exeter 1858 – This is a local ticket from the town of Exeter supporting the election of Republican Thomas Hall for senator and Elisha Phillips for representative in the state legislature. Both candidates were incumbents and both were re-elected to office. (Ticket 9.8 cm X 9.8 cm, URI collection)
Figure 3-45
American Republican Ticket – This a local ticket from the town of Portsmouth for 1858. Both candidates on this ticket were elected. For Childs it was his first term in office but Manchester was an incumbent. (Ticket 5.0 cm X 8.0 cm, Schofield collection)

Figure 3-46
American Republican Ticket 1859 – This local Burrillville ticket was successful with all candidates winning office. Note the special attention used in the printing of this ticket, each representative position is identified as either “First Representative” or “Second Representative” as well as denoted as “A” or “B”, No.1 or No.2 and finally with Roman numerals “I” and “II”. It was essential that a candidate be identified on the ticket in the correct place. This overly cautious ticket was due to the fact that a candidate may receive sufficient total votes to gain a majority in an election but unless the votes were a majority for a specific position on the ticket the candidate could not be declared elected. (Ticket 12.0 cm X 7.7 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 3-47

Democratic Temperance Nomination – This ticket is from the period of the temperance movement of the mid 1850s; however it is uncertain which town the ticket is from. During the 1850s Rhode Island had ten towns with two representatives each and this ticket could be from any of them. It is certain that the candidates on this ticket were not elected to office. (Ticket 9.9 cm X 9.6 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 3-48
Democratic and Conservative Ticket - (Ticket 13.4 cm X 9.6 cm, Schofield collection)
“The Winning Ticket.”
1860.
*Burrillville.*

For Senator,

MARTIN A. SMITH.

For Representatives,

1. LYMAN COPELAND,
2. SYLVESTER SAYLES.

Figure 3-49
“The Winning Ticket” 1860 - (Ticket 14.7 cm X 7.5 cm, Schofield collection)

**Figures 3-48 and 3-49.** The Burrillville “Winning Ticket”, Figure 3-49, was aptly named for its candidates defeated their Democratic rivals as listed in Figure 3-48.
Figure 3-50
**Republican Ticket** – This is a local ticket from Bristol for the election of 1860. All candidates on the ticket were elected to office as first time members. (Ticket 6.5 cm X 10.4 cm, Schofield collection)

![Republican Ticket Bristol 1860](image1.png)

Figure 3-51
**Republican Ticket Coventry 1862** – The local election in Coventry proved somewhat problematic for representatives in 1862. The Democratic ticket did not number its candidates on the ballot as required by law and as such the Republican candidates proposed to claim their seats since the Democratic party’s ballots were invalid. Similar situations in the past were resolved by the General Assembly. (Ticket 8.0 cm X 10.7 cm, Schofield collection)

![Republican Ticket Coventry 1862](image2.png)
Figures 3-52 and 3-53. The Johnston candidates on the Union and Democratic tickets in Figures 3-52 and 3-53 are the same and all were elected for their first time in office.
Figure 3-54

Warwick 1863 – All the candidates on this Warwick local ticket were elected to office for the first time; they had no opposition. (Ticket 11.6 cm X 7.1 cm, Brown collection)
Exeter 1864 Democratic Ticket – This Exeter local ticket proved unsuccessful, instead Anson Green was elected as Senator and Christopher Hall as Representative. (Ticket 8.8 cm X 11.8 cm, Schofield collection)

Foster 1864 – The Providence Journal, the day following the election, on April 7th reported that for Foster there was no election for senator and that the meeting dissolved with Job W. Hill being held over. John Randall lost to Jefferson Howard for the town’s only representative seat. (Ticket 7.0 cm X 11.8 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 3-57
Union National Ticket Burrillville 1864 – All candidates on this ticket were elected without opposition. Both Steere and France were new members to office. (Ticket 13.0 cm X 8.0 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 3-58
1865 National Union Ticket – All candidates on this Smithfield ticket were elected to office in 1865. (Ticket 11.6 cm X 7.5 cm, Schofield collection)

Figure 3-59
Citizens Nomination 1867 – This Citizens ticket from 1867 is for an unspecified town in Rhode Island. (Ticket 6.9 cm X 11.7 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 3-60

National Union Ticket Cumberland 1867 – In 1867 William Rowson lost the election to Lyman Burlingame for Cumberland’s senator by a majority of only 13 votes. Both candidates for representative on this ticket were also defeated. (Ticket 13.2 cm X 7.1 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 3-61
Regular Republican Nominations – This 1868 local ticket is from the town of Westerly supporting Edwin Champlin for state senator and James Stillman and Samuel Cross for state representatives. All three candidates on this ticket were elected to office. (Ticket 8.9 cm X 10.6 cm, URI collection)
Figures 3-62 and 3-63. The tickets in Figures 3-62 and 3-63 are both from Bristol and were used in the general election of 1871. The Citizen’s Ticket was victorious and all three candidates entered office.
Figure 3-64
National Union Republican Nominations Coventry 1872 – The candidates on this 1872 ticket from Coventry were all elected to office. (Ticket 11.5 cm X 9.5 cm, Schofield collection)

Figure 3-65
National Union Republican Ticket South Kingstown, April 7th 1875 – The candidates on this 1875 ticket from South Kingston were all elected to office. (Ticket 7.5 cm X 12.4 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 3-66
Johnston Democratic Ticket April 3, 1878 - (Ticket 14.2 cm X 9.2 cm, WHS, Brown and Schofield collections)
Figure 3-67
Citizen’s Union Ticket Johnston April 3d, 1878 - (Ticket 14.3 cm X 9.5 cm, WHS, Brown and Schofield collections)
Figure 3-68
Johnston, 1878 National Greenback Ticket - (Ticket 10.8 cm X 9.1 cm, Brown and Schofield collections)
Figures 3-66, 3-67, 3-68 and 3-69. The four tickets shown in Figures 3-66, 3-67, 3-68 and 3-69 were all from the election of 1878 from the town of Johnston. The Democratic ticket and the Citizen’s Union ticket proposed the same candidates but the Reform ticket which also proposed Rodney Dyer for Senator offered different candidates for Representatives. In the election held April 3rd the Reform ticket won the day and Dyer, Wood and Angell were all elected to office.
National Union Republican Ticket – This is a Bristol ticket for the 1878 election. All three candidates were elected. Bourn would go on to serve two terms as Rhode Island governor in 1883 and 1884. (Ticket 10.7 cm X 7.1 cm, URI and DeSimone collections)
NATIONAL UNION
Republican Nominations.
1879.

For Senator,
SAMUEL H. CROSS.

For First Representative,
1. JAMES M. PENDLETON.

For Second Representative,
2. CHARLES P. CHAPMAN.
Figure 3-72
National Union Republican Nominations 1880 – (Ticket 12.3 cm X 11.2 cm, URI collection)
Figures 3-71, 3-72 and 3-73. The tickets shown in Figures 3-71, 3-72 and 3-73 are 1879 and 1880 local tickets from the town of Westerly supporting Samuel Cross for state senator. While the first representative candidate James Pendleton remained the same on all three tickets the candidate for second representative was different for each ballot. The National Union Republican ticket was successful both years.
Figure 3-74
**Republican Nomination 1881 for Town Council** - (Ticket 6.5 cm X 9.2 cm, Schofield collection)

Figure 3-75
**Republican Nomination 1881 for Assessors of Taxes** - (Ticket 5.8 cm X 9.2 cm, Schofield collection)

**Figures 3-74 and 3-75.** These two 1881 tickets are from an unidentified Rhode Island town.
1882 Democratic Ticket, Lincoln, R.I. — This Lincoln ticket proved unsuccessful losing to an all incumbent Republican slate headed by Henry Stearns. (Ticket 14.0 cm X 8.5 cm, Schofield collection)
1882 Cumberland – This is a local town ballot from the town of Cumberland. The candidate for town clerk Horace A. Follett has his name in bold on the ballot which make it stand out from the other names; he also was a candidate for Justice of the Peace on this ticket. (Ticket 13.5 cm X 8.3 cm, Schofield collection)
Democratic Ticket 1882 North Smithfield – This ticket is typical of many local town election tickets of the late 19th century with tall and narrow dimensions and numerous offices to be filled by the town’s candidates. (Ticket 17.8 cm X 8.2 cm, DeSimone collection)
Figure 3-79
Republican Ticket – This ticket is for senator and representative in the 1884 election for the town of Foster. Both candidates were elected to office. (Ticket 8.0 cm X 12.8 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 3-80

Park Ticket – This ticket from 1884 is unusual, not only does it support the ward candidates for Providence alderman and city council on the Park Ticket; it also announces and urges tax-payer attendance at the primary meeting scheduled for November 24, 1884. The ticket has perforated lines presumably to allow the voter to separate the ticket and place the preferred candidate’s name in the ballot box. (Ticket 20.3 cm X 10.7 cm, URI collection)
Figure 3-81
Regular Republican Nomination – This ticket is from the Providence election of 1886; all candidates on this ticket were elected to office. The fancy type used in the printing of this ticket is a departure from the norm so often found on ballots but is indicative of type style used in other forms of printing that were in vogue in the 1880s. (Ticket 14.4 cm X 9.1 cm, Schofield collection)
Figures 3-82 and 3-83. Figures 3-82 and 3-83 show tickets from the town of Exeter, both tickets were successful. Republicans Thomas and Chester were first elected to office in 1885 and re-elected in 1886. Thomas was out of office in 1887 but won his seat back in 1888.
Figure 3-84
1887 – This is a local ticket from the town of Hopkinton supporting Alva Crandall for state senator and Alexander Briggs for state representative. Both Crandall and Briggs were elected on this ticket. (Ticket 7.3 cm X 11.9 cm, URI collection)

Figure 3-85
1889 Regular Republican 1889 Ticket – The election of Wednesday April 3rd resulted in a no choice for both senator and representatives for the town of Cranston. A second election was scheduled for the following Saturday, April 6th. The Providence Journal reported “The Republicans of the town have united upon the following ticket: For Senator – J. Titus Andrew. First Representative – Eleazer Tandy; Second Representative – Walter F. Brayton”. (Ticket 8.8 cm X 12.6 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 3-86
Republican Ticket. District of Narragansett - (Ticket 10.2 cm X 7.5 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 3-87
Democratic Ticket, District of Narragansett - (Ticket 10.1 cm X 7.5 cm, Schofield collection)

Figure 3-88
Equal Taxation Ticket – District of Narragansett - (Ticket 10.1 cm X 7.3 cm, Schofield collection)
Figures 3-86, 3-87, 3-88 and 3-89. Figures 3-86 through 3-89 show ballots for the Narragansett District Council election held on June 3, 1889. In March of 1888 the District of Narragansett was taken from South Kingston and given all the powers of a town, except representation in the General Assembly. In March of 1901 the District was incorporated as a town. Interestingly the named candidates on the Republican ticket are the same names as found on the Democratic ticket and the Equal Taxation ticket. Also two of the five council positions found on the Citizens’ ticket, Figure 3-88, have names written in; these manuscript entries are the same named candidates found printed on the other tickets.
Figure 3-90
For Assessor of Taxes – This ticket is from the District of Narragansett before the district became a town. While it is undated it was used sometime between 1888 and 1901. (Ticket 12.6 cm X 7.7 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 3-91
First Ward Park Ticket – This is a Providence first ward ticket ca. 1880s representing the Park ticket. The debate over the use of public lands at Providence’s Cove for the railroad’s use caused a faction to develop within the Democratic Party. The handwritten numbers reflect the actual votes cast for each candidate. (Ticket 13.9 cm X 10.8 cm, URI collection)
Figure 3-92
Regular Republican Nomination – A Providence ward ticket for alderman and city council ca. 1880s. Stillman White served as alderman from Providence’s first ward from 1885 to 1887. (Ticket 14.4 cm X 9.0 cm, URI collection)
Figure 3-93
First Ward Regular Democratic Nomination – A ca. 1880s Providence first ward ticket for alderman and city council under the Regular Democratic Party (Ticket 14.3 cm X 8.8 cm, URI collection)
Figure 3-94

Democratic Park Ticket – This is a ca. 1880s Democratic Park Ticket from Providence for ward candidates of alderman and city council. (Ticket 14.6 cm X 11.8 cm, URI collection)
Figure 3-95

**Independent Citizens’ Ticket** – This ticket is a Providence Independent Citizens’ ward ticket ca.1880s for alderman and city council supporting the same candidates as the Prohibition ticket (Figure 3-96) and the Regular Democratic ticket (Figure 3-97) but the councilmen’s names are in somewhat different order. (Ticket 10.2 cm X 11.7 cm, URI collection)
Figure 3-96

9th Ward Prohibition Ticket – This is a Providence 9th ward Prohibition ticket for alderman and city council ca. 1880s. (Ticket 13.9 cm X 8.8 cm, URI collection)
**Figure 3-97**

*Ninth Ward Regular Democratic Nominations* — This is a Providence 9th ward alderman and city council ticket under the Regular Democrats, note the same candidates proposed as the Prohibition ticket Figure 3-96. Robert Smith, this ticket’s candidate for alderman, would ultimately serve as alderman in three different Providence wards, from 1878 – 1882 in the 7th ward; in 1887 in the 9th ward and from 1888 – 1891 in the 6th ward. (Ticket 14.0 cm X 8.9 cm, URI collection)
Figure 3-98
Ninth Ward Republican Ticket – This is a ca. 1880s Providence ninth ward ticket for alderman and city council under the Republican Party. (Ticket 12.0 cm X 8.9 cm, URI collection)
Figure 3-99
Regular Republican Ticket – This is a ca. 1880s Providence Regular Republican ward ticket for alderman and city council. (Ticket 14.3 cm X 10.1 cm, URI collection)
Figure 3-100

Ninth Ward Labor Ticket – This ticket from Providence’s 9th ward ca. 1880s was denoted as the Labor Ticket – the image of arm and hammer captures the essences of labor. While the image provides this labor ticket with a clear cut message it is the brilliant blue paper that makes the ticket truly outstanding. Henry T. Root would ultimately go on to serve in the state legislature as a representative from Providence. (Ticket 14.1 cm X 8.9 cm, URI collection)
Reform Ticket – This ticket with image of an eagle and American flag is from the town of Bristol and supported Augustus Bourn for state senator and Samuel Church and William Taylor for state representatives. While Augustus O. Bourn was elected to office successively from 1876 to 1882 the running mates on this ticket were never elected. This Reform ticket dates between 1876 and 1882. (Ticket 10.8 cm X 8.8 cm, URI collection)
Regular Democratic Nominations. – This ticket is for senator and representatives from East Providence. While this ticket is not dated it is from the mid 1880s. Benjamin R. Wilson was on the East Providence town council and had served as its president for ten years. This ticket was unsuccessful. (Ticket 10.9 cm X 8.9 cm, URI collection)
Figure 3-103
1890 Republican Ticket 1890 Johnston, R.I. – This ticket made use of many different fonts and some of the candidate’s names standout due to the use of a bold font. (Ticket 14.1 cm X 8.0 cm, Schofield collection)
Democratic Nominations
COVENTRY, 1893.

FOR MODERATOR DISTRICT No. 1:
Leonard D Greene,
OF GREENE

FOR CLERK DISTRICT No. 1:
Albert A. Watson,
OF WASHINGTON

FOR TOWN CLERK:
Elmer D. Wilcox,
OF QUIDNICK

FOR TOWN COUNCIL:
1. Jason T. Gorton,
OF COVENTRY CENTRE
2. James J. Potter,
OF GREENE
3. Edward A. Herbert,
OF ANTHONY
4. Daniel A. Whitford,
OF HARRIS
5. Edward A. Johnson,
OF WASHINGTON

FOR JUSTICES OF THE PEACE:
1. William A Stone,
OF GREENE
2. Israel Whaley,
OF COVENTRY CENTRE
3. Everett A. Round,
OF QUIDNICK

FOR TOWN TREASURER:
Philip C. Northup,
OF ANTHONY

FOR TOWN SERGEANT:
Charles Whitford,
OF ANTHONY

FOR ASSESSORS OF TAXES:
1. Pardon S. Peckham,
OF COVENTRY CENTRE
2. Henry T. Nichols,
OF QUIDNICK
3. Adoniram J. Hopkins,
OF QUIDNICK
4. Walter B. Chace,
OF HARRIS
5. Allen Henry,
OF SUMMIT

FOR OVERSEEOR OF THE POOR:
Israel Whaley,
OF COVENTRY CENTRE

FOR SCHOOL COMMITTEE:
Albert A. Watson,
OF WASHINGTON

Figure 3-104
Democratic Nominations Coventry, 1893 – This ticket from Coventry made use of a conventional woodcut of American eagle and flag similar to the woodcut used on a Bristol ticket in Figure 3-101. (Ticket 30.9 cm X 8.6 cm, WHS collection)
Democratic Ticket

FOR TOWN CLERK,
JAMES T. LOCKWOOD.

FOR TOWN COUNCIL,
1. OLIVER S. BAKER,
2. ALBERT W. GRAVES,
3. M. JOSEPH E. LEGRIS,
4. PHILIP DUFFY,
5. ALFRED FISHER.

FOR TOWN TREASURER,
DWIGHT R. ADAMS.

FOR TOWN SERGEANT,
William J. Wells.

FOR OVERSEER OF THE POOR,
William J. Wells.

FOR ASSESSORS OF TAXES,
1. Benjamin F. Dawley,
2. Henry L. Johnson,
3. Clarance O. Carpenter,
4. Benjamin Hill,
5. William V. Slocum.

FOR SCHOOL COMMITTEE,
No. 1. Henry L. Johnson, 3 years.
No. 4. George W. Spencer, Jr., 2 years.
No. 6. Webster Knight, 3 years.
No. 7. Isaac H. Whitford, 3 years.
No. 10. Benjamin F. Dawley, 3 years.
No. 17. Peter J. Gough, 3 years.
No. 18. Nathan D. Pierce, 3 years.

FOR JUSTICES OF THE PEACE,
1. Albert R. Greene,
2. James T. Lockwood,
3. Cyrus Holden,
4. William V. Slocum,
5. John J. Arnold,
6. Frank Cole,
7. Charles A. Lufkin,
8. Oliver P. Park,
9. Elihu R. Shippee,
10. Daniel Warner,
11. Thomas Spencer,
12. Moses Ffjeld, Jr.

Figure 3-105
Democratic Ticket – This is a ca. 1890s town ticket for Warwick. The ticket is headed by James T. Lockwood who was first elected to the office of town clerk in 1887 and served in that capacity for more than twenty years. (Ticket 30.3 cm X 11.2 cm, WHS collection)
Figure 3-106
Republican Ballot for Town Officers, Exeter, R.I. – This is a ca. 1890s town ballot for the Republican party of Exeter. The ticket is headed by John H. Edwards who first served as town clerk in 1888. It is interesting to note that this ballot proposed George E. Money for four different offices. (Ticket 26.0 cm X 10.3 cm, DeSimone collection)
Figure 3-107
Town Council - (Ticket 11.6 cm X 11.6 cm, Schofield collection)

Figure 3-108
Democratic Ticket – (Ticket 12.7 cm X 7.6 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 3-109
Regular Republican Ticket – (Ticket 8.2 cm X 10.0 cm, Schofield collection)

Figure 3-110
Republican Ticket – (Ticket 9.4 cm X 12.5 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 3-111
Democratic Ticket – (Ticket 8.8 cm X 12.7 cm, WHS and Schofield collection)

Figure 3-112
Republican Ticket – (Ticket 8.9 cm X 12.3 cm, Schofield collection)
Democratic Ticket.

Moderator,
MOWRY P. ARNOLD, Jr.

Town Clerk,
DANIEL HOWARD.

Town Council,
1 MOWRY P. ARNOLD, Jr.
2 SOLOMON S. SWEET.
3 ALEXANDER CAMERON.
4 PHILIP CURTIS.
5 OLNEY BRAYTON.

Justices of the Peace,
1 ALEXANDER CAMERON.
2 WHIPPLE HOWARD.

Town Treasurer,
MOWRY P. ARNOLD.

Assessors of Taxes,
1 WHIPPLE HOWARD.
2 MOWRY P. ARNOLD, Jr.
3 GEORGE O. BLACKMAR.

Town Sergeant,
SAMUEL E. BENNETT.

Overseer of Poor,
LEONARD COLE.

Superintendent of Asylum,
LEONARD COLE.

School Committee, for three years,
Foster Republican Ticket, 1893

For Moderator,
JAMES W. PHILLIPS.

For Town Clerk,
EMORY D. LYON.

For Town Council,
1. WALTER I. STONE.
2. BYRON O. ANGELL.
3. TURNER WILLIAMS.
4. CHARLES W. BUFFINGTON.
5. WILLIAM H. PHILLIPS.

For Town Treasurer,
RAY HOWARD.

For Assessors of Taxes,
1. TURNER WILLIAMS.
2. WILLIAM R. HOPKINS.
3. ALBERT A. SWEET.

For Town Sergeant,
STANTON A. WINSOR.

For Overseer of the Poor,
HENRY BATTEY.

For Superintendent of the Asylum,
HENRY BATTEY.

For School Committee for Three Years,
GEORGE M. TILLINGHAST.

Figure 3-114
Foster Republican Ticket 1893 – (Ticket 21.8 cm X 11.3 cm, Schofield collection)
Republican Ticket.

Moderator,
JAMES W. PHILLIPS.

Town Clerk,
GEORGE W. PHILLIPS.

Town Council,
1 JAMES W. PHILLIPS.
2 HERMAN G. TUCKER.
3 WILLIAM R. HOPKINS.
4 JOHN E. DAWLEY.
5 GEORGE A. HENRYS.

Justices of the Peace,
1 DANIEL N. PAINE.
2 IRA WINSOR.

Town Treasurer,
MOWRY P. ARNOLD.

Assessors of Taxes,
1 RICHARD G. STONE.
2 SETH W. WELLS.
3 MATTHEW BLANCHARD.

Town Sergeant,
STANTON A. WINSOR.

Overseer of Poor,
JOHN HOWARD.

Superintendent of Asylum,
JOHN HOWARD.

School Committee,
SEARLES B. YOUNG.

Figure 3-115
Republican Ticket – (Ticket 19.7 cm X 10.3 cm, Schofield collection)
TOWN OF FOSTER

Republican Ticket

Moderator
WHEATON L. HARRINGTON

Town Clerk
GARDNER HOWARD

Town Council
1. JOHN B. SPEARS
2. BYRON O. ANGELL
3. JOB D. PLACE
4. STEPHEN S. HOPKINS
5. WILLIAM H. PHILLIPS

Town Treasurer
RAY HOWARD

Justice of the Peace
JAMES M. HOPKINS

Assessors of Taxes
1. ARTHUR HOPKINS
2. GEORGE K. TYLER
3. JAMES A. STONE

Town Sergeant
HENRY W. BENNETT

Overseer of the Poor
CHARLES H. BASSETT

Superintendent of Asylum
CHARLES H. BASSETT

School Committee for Three Years
PHILLIP SHIPPEE

Figure 3-116
Town of Foster Republican Ticket – (Ticket 25.5 cm X 9.0 cm, Schofield collection)
Republica\n\nRepublican Caucus Town of Foster – (Ticket 17.3 cm X 9.3 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 3-118
Town of Foster – (Ticket 16.7 cm X 10.1 cm, Schofield collection)
Republican Nominations

MAY 28, 1906

Town of Foster

Moderator
WHEATON L. HARRINGTON.

Town Clerk
GARDNER HOWARD

Town Council
1. JOHN B. SPEARS.
2. FRED A. SIMMONS.
3. STEPHEN S. HOPKINS.
4. WILLIAM H. PHILLIPS.
5. GEORGE P. LYON.

Town Treasurer
RAY HOWARD

Tax Assessors
1. STANTON A. WINSOR
2. WHEATON SWEET
3. JOHN B. SPEARS

Town Sergeant
HENRY W. BENNETT.

Overseer of Poor
OSCAR W. BENNETT.

Supt. of Asylum
OSCAR W. BENNETT.

School Committee for 3 years
HERMAN G. TUCKER.

Figure 3-119
Republican Nominations May 28, 1906 Town of Foster – (Ticket 17.8 cm X 9.8 cm, Schofield collection)
Republican Nominations.

MAY 31, 1909
TOWN OF FOSTER

Moderator
WHEATON L. HARRINGTON
Town Clerk
GARDNER HOWARD
Town Council
1. ARTHUR B. DEXTER
2. JOHN H. PHILLIPS
3. HARRIS A. HAMMOND
4. GEORGE A. WEATHERBEE
5. JAMES H. McGINTY
Town Treasurer
RAY HOWARD
Assessors of Taxes
1. STANTON A. WINSOR
2. JOHN F. HOPKINS
3. FRANK B. HILL
Justice of the Peace
BRAYTON A. ROUND
Town Sergeant
WILLIAM H. PHILLIPS
Overseer of the Poor
GEORGE P. LYON
Superintendent of Asylum
GEORGE P. LYON
School Committee for 3 years
HERMAN G. TUCKER

Figure 3-120
Republican Nominations May 31, 1909 Town of Foster – (Ticket 18.4 cm X 10.4 cm, Schofield collection)
REPUBLICAN CAUCUS
TOWN OF FOSTER
OCTOBER 9th, 1909.

Delagates to State Convention
1. Frank B. Hill
2. Lester P. Simmons
3. Herman G. Tucker
4. William H. Cook
5. Stanton A. Winsor
6. Louis C. Cole

Republican Town Committee
1. Stanton A. Winsor
2. James L. Phillips
3. William H. Cook
4. Louis C. Cole
5. Henry Arnold
6. Henry J. Paine
7. Frank B. Hill

FOR SENATOR
Frank B. Hill

FOR REPRESENTATIVE
Herman C. Tucker

Figure 3-121
Republican Caucus Town of Foster October 9th, 1909 – (Ticket 15.7 cm X 9.8 cm, Schofield collection)
Republican Nominations

MAY 29, 1911
Town of Foster

Moderator
WHEATON L. HARRINGTON.

Town Clerk
GARDNER HOWARD.

Town Council
1. JOHN H. PHILLIPS.
2. LEON A. DEXTER.
3. BYRON O. ANGELL.
4. GEORGE A. WETHERBEE.
5. WALTER D. COLLINS.

Town Treasurer
RAY HOWARD.

Assessors of Taxes
1. JOHN F. HOPKINS.
2. EVERETT H. DEXTER.
3. HOWARD P. SANBORN.

Justice of the Peace
HENRY J. PAINE.

Town Sergeant
WILLIAM H. PHILLIPS.

Overseer of the Poor
GEORGE P. LYON.

Supt. of the Asylum
GEORGE P. LYON

School Committee for
3 Years
JAMES S. TUCKER

Figure 3-122
Republican Nominations May 29, 1911 Town of Foster – (Ticket 21.2 cm X 9.5 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 3-123
Progressive and Citizen Nominations May 29, 1911 Town of Foster – (Ticket 18.5 cm X 11.6 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 3-124
Town of Foster Republican Nominations Ticket May 26th, 1919 – (Ticket 21.5 cm X 8.3 cm, Schofield collection)

Figures 3-107 through 3-124. Shown in Figures 3-107 through 3-125 are local ballots all for local office from the town of Foster. These tickets span the time frame of the late 1880’s through the second decade of the twentieth century and help demonstrate grass root democracy at work.
Figure 3-125
Westerly 2nd Representative – This is a late 19th century palm card promoting 2nd representative candidate Walter Price of Westerly for office. With the advent of the Australian ballot in 1889 any ballot for state office had to be printed by the Secretary of State. This palm card most likely was handed out on election day as a reminder to vote for Walter Price. (Ticket 7.5 cm X 12.7 cm, URI collection)
Figure 3-126

Manuscript Town Council – This is a town of Exeter handwritten ticket for E. Phillips, G. Barber 2nd, J. Sweet, S. Sherman and C. Blivin as candidates for town council. Note on back of ticket “elected by 19th May”. (Ticket 6.4 cm X 9.7 cm, URI collection)
Figure 3-127
Democratic Nomination for Mayor – (Ticket 9.7 cm X 12.8 cm, Schofield collection)

Figure 3-128
Democratic Ticket – (Ticket 9.7 cm X 12.7 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 3-129
For Senator Jacob Babbitt - (Ticket 6.0 cm X 11.3 cm, Schofield collection)

Figure 3-130
Prohibitory Ticket (Hopkins) – (Ticket 7.2 cm X 11.4 cm, Schofield collection)

Figure 3-131
Prohibitory Ticket (Phillips) – (Ticket 8.5 cm X 11.2 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 3-132
Eight Ward Independent Ticket – (Ticket 14.2 cm X 8.9 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 3-133
National Union Republican Ticket Eight Ward – (Ticket 14.8 cm X 8.6 cm, Schofield collection)
Figure 3-134
Town Council – (Ticket 12.6 cm X 8.7 cm, Schofield collection)

TOWN COUNCIL

1. HORACE MARTIN,
2. SIMEON C. ARNOLD,
3. EDWARD D. SMITH,
4. HARLEY P. ANGELL,
5. GEORGE F. ALDRICH,
6. STEPHEN FISKE,
7. HENRY W. EMMONS.
Figure 3-135
For Moderator – (Ticket 6.5 cm X 13.5 cm, Schofield collection)

Figure 3-136
Citizens’ Ticket! Ward Four – (Ticket 14.5 cm X 8.0 cm, Schofield collection)
Delegates to City Convention.

E. H. Rhodes,
W. H. Henderson,
J. H. Tower,
Geo. L. Pierce,
J. G. Whitehouse.

Figure 3-137
Delegates to City Convention – (Ticket 12.2 cm X 9.3 cm, Schofield collection)
Figures 3-127 through 3-139. Figures 3-127 through 3-139 show local election tickets from the mid to late 19th century and are from indeterminate towns and uncertain dates.
Figure 3-140
For Town Clerk – An early 20th century local ticket supporting Everett Whipple for town clerk of Westerly (note date of 15 May 07 handwritten on the ticket). (Ticket 5.1 cm X 10.2 cm, URI collection)
Figure 3-141
For Senator – This is a palm card and dates to 1911; it is from the town of Warren. Charles Greene was elected senator but had been the town treasurer in previous years. With the advent of the Australian ballot in 1890 any ballot for state office was officially printed by the Secretary of State’s office. A palm card was handed out at polling places as a reminder to voters to vote the candidate on the card. (Ticket 9.3 cm X 14.7 cm, DeSimone and Schofield collections)
Figure 3-142

Regular Democratic Nominations – This is a local Providence election handbill from the 1930s and may be for either presidential election year of 1932 or 1936. (Ticket 20.9 cm X 12.0 cm, DeSimone collection)