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LINCOLN IN NEWSPAPER FEATURES

Attention is focused on newspaper features by the death last week of Robert L. Ripley, the creator of "Believe It or Not." While he extended his human interest information through many vehicles of distribution it was his cartoon appearing in daily newspapers by which he will be remembered.

The United Press in a first page announcement of Mr. Ripley's death mentioned that "his statements were not always what they appeared to be... and occasionally he was wrong." Illustrating the last affirmation attention was called to his allegation that "Abraham Lincoln and Robert E. Lee were first cousins." A "not" of course in the Ripley vernacular. The fact is significant that the United Press, out of all of the thousands of his propositions, should choose a Lincoln subject for one of its two references. Yet how often Ripley used some statement about Lincoln is well established by the large number of his cartoons in the files of the Foundation.

One of the earlier Ripley drawings stressing the Lincoln theme appeared on Lincoln's birthday twenty-seven years ago. It was an illustration with a large Lincoln portrait associated with a log cabin with date, 1809; the capitol at Washington with date, 1861; and the Washington Lincoln Memorial with date, 1922. It did seem almost unbelievable that the boy born in the cabin should eventually become the seated Lincoln in America's most beautiful shrine.

One might conclude from the frequent references to Lincoln in Ripley's well known feature that he was greatly interested in this unique character. When Simon and Schuster published the second series of his book entitled Believe It Or Not a portrait of Abraham Lincoln was used as a cover design with the caption "Lincoln was Wrong!" The words of Lincoln recalled were those found in the Gettysburg speech, "The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here," and Ripley comments, "Yet this address is remembered longer and more universally than any other."

It would be expected that the popularity of Ripley's features would invite other artists to try their hand at the same type of human interest illustrations. Possibly the best known of the competitors, if they can be so considered, is the feature by John Hix "Strange as it May Seem." Hix also seems to have been attracted by the Lincoln story as the large number of drawings relating to the Emancipator reveal.

A fragmentary list of other series of illustrated features developing along the same line as the Ripley approach and which have drawn occasionally upon the Lincoln story is submitted here:

THE UNUSUAL

Berg, R. O.—Religious Remarkables
Ferguson—This Curious World
Flanagan, Raymond—Explore Your Mind
Foxy—Today's Riddle
Gaille, Walter—Truth is Stranger than Fiction
Gaille, Walter—But It's True
Krenz, Art—Miracles of Sport
Payne, Christi—Food Oddities
Roberts, Paul—Oddly Enough
Scott, R. J.—Scott's Scrap Book
Scott, R. J.—Now You Know

BIOGRAPHICAL

One of the earliest picture strip feature series relating to Abraham Lincoln was released by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate in 1927. The first installment appeared in the Chicago Herald Examiner on Thursday, February 24 and continued daily except Sundays until Wednesday, June 22.

The strip consisted of four pictures for each of the 102 panels and with four pictures to a panel. Over 400 episodes in Lincoln's life from cradle to grave were displayed. The art work was done by Nicolas Alfonsky. Ida M. Tarbell was the editor of the text and the series was called, "In the Foot Steps of Abraham Lincoln." Its historical accuracy is most unusual for a work of this type and gave the reading public an excellent portrayal of Lincoln. It is to be regretted that the art work by Mr. Alfonsky was not on a par with the editorial contribution.

J. Carroll Mansfield brought out a Lincoln picture strip in 1933 and used the same form of four episodes to a panel as were used in the Tarbell effort. There were 84 strips in the series which also covered the complete life of Lincoln. The illustrative material, and especially the sketches of Mr. Lincoln, received much better treatment at the hands of the artist than the longer and more detailed series to which we have already referred.

EPISODES

The Tarbell and Mansfield features were also directly or indirectly instrumental in bringing before the public historical and biographical series such as the following, all of which featured Lincoln incidents regardless of the "unusual" character of the episode. Here are a few of them as gleaned from the Foundation files:

Beck, Thomas—All in a Lifetime
Brown, Paul F.—Uncle Sam, His Day Book
Bull—The Week's News
Byrnes, Gene—Reg'ler Fellers
Cox, Edwin—Private Lives
Globe Feature Syndicate—The Story of Our Country
Krenz, Art—100 Years of Baseball
Leonard, Lank—Brushing Up your Memory
Mathieu, Herbert—Our Democracy
Murray, Fig—Seein' Stars
Swain, Bob—Your Maryland and Mine

MISCELLANEOUS

There are also a large number of miscellaneous columns which includes, such items as cross-word puzzles, etc. which might be extended indefinitely. Nearly all the comic strips have at some time referred to Lincoln. The latest series appeared in "Dixie Dugan" by McEvoy and Striebel. A few features follow, exclusive of the funnies, which have occasionally used Lincoln themes:

Dodd, Ed.,—Back Home Again
Knecht, Karl Kae—Going and Coming
Prim—Telling Tommy
Shafer, Bo—Pen Paragraphs
Thomas, Dan—Closeup and Comedy
Wiggam, Albert Edward—Let's Explore Your Mind