



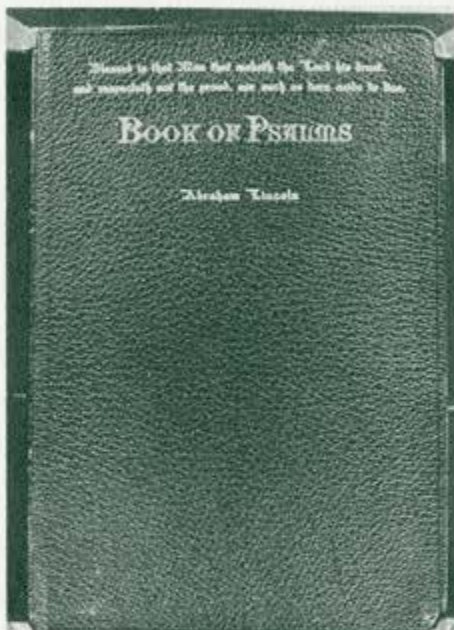
Lincoln Lore

Bulletin of The Lincoln National Life Foundation . . . Dr. R. Gerald McMurtry, Editor
Published each month by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana

A Shelf of Books – Unclassified

Every Lincoln collector or librarian has on his shelves books and pamphlets having some connection with the Sixteenth President or his family which defy classification. Such books do not merit bibliographical enumeration; neither can they be considered association publications. A collection of such items is to be found in the Foundation library. While this list of books is far from complete it gives a good cross-section of the publications beyond the pale of bibliographical classification.

1. Aunt Fanny: "Pop-Guns. One Serious and One Funny, Being The First Book of The Series." Sheldon & Company, New York, 1865, 157 pages. *The dedication follows: "This, and All The Books of The Series I Dedicate To Thomas Lincoln. The Son of That Loyal, Fearless, Honest Man, The President of The United States."*
2. Book of Psalms: "The Book of Psalms Translated Out of The Original Hebrew and with The Former Translation Diligently Compared and Revised. Set Forth In 1611 And Commonly Known As The King James Version." American Bible Society, New York, 212 pages. *On the cover title there ap-*

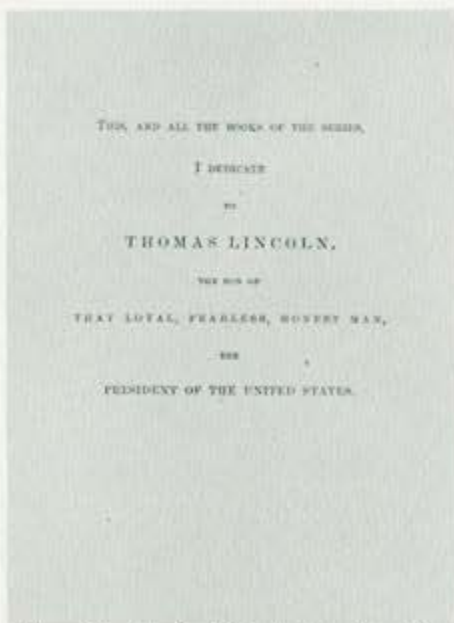


From the Lincoln National Life Foundation
This facsimile copy of the *Book of Psalms* is practically the same in size, style, and type as that used by Lincoln.

Printers To House of Reps., Washington, 1850, 625 pages. *On page 262 is A. Lincoln's patent No. 6469—Improved method of lifting vessels over shoals.*

5. Dick & Fitzgerald: *Chesterfield's Art of Letter-Writing Simplified . . . To Which is Appended The Complete Rules of Etiquette and The Usages of Society . . .* Dick & Fitzgerald, New York, (1860), 64 pages. *In the section of the book dealing with "Etiquette and the Usages of Society" there is a subdivision dealing with "Love Letters" in which the writer is admonished against a repetition of endearing terms and was told to "always compose your love-letters in a style that you would not be ashamed to have them fall into the hands of a third party." Then, too, the writer should "express your sentiments with candor and fervency, and in a humorous rather than a serious tone."*

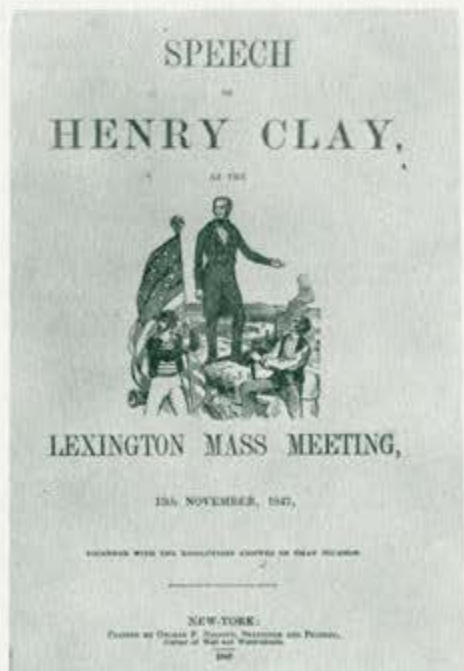
The author of "Chesterfield's Letter Writer" pointed out that "many lovers find it difficult to begin a letter satisfactorily," so for



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation
The dedication page of the *Book Pop-Guns. One Serious and One Funny* by Aunt Fanny.

pears: "Blessed is that man that maketh the Lord his trust, and respecteth not the proud, nor such as turn aside to lies. Book of Psalms. Abraham Lincoln." This facsimile copy of the *Book of Psalms* is practically the same in size, style and type, as that used by Lincoln. His was the issue of 1857, from the same publishing company, the American Bible Society of New York. The identical name and verse were stamped on Lincoln's copy.

3. Henry Clay: *Speech of Henry Clay at The Lexington Mass Meeting, 13th November, 1847, Together with Resolutions Adopted on That Occasion*: George F. Nesbitt, New York, 1847, 14 pages. *On November 13, 1847, Abraham Lincoln is believed to have heard Henry Clay deliver this speech on the conduct of the Mexican War at the Market House in Lexington, Kentucky. This is a deluxe edition of the speech printed in gold ink. Only two other copies of the gold ink edition are known to be extant.*
4. Commissioner of Patents: "Report of The Commissioner of Patents For The Year 1849 . . ." Office of



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation
The title page of the pamphlet containing the speech by Henry Clay that Lincoln heard him deliver at the Market House in Lexington, Kentucky.

No. 6469.—Improved method of lifting Vessels over Shoals.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by letters patent, is the combination of expandible buoyant chambers, placed at the sides of a vessel, with the main shaft or shafts C, by means of the sliding spurs or shafts D, which pass down through the buoyant chambers, and are made fast to their bottoms and the series of ropes and pulleys, or their equivalents, in such a manner that by turning the main shaft or shafts in one direction, the buoyant chambers will be forced downwards into the water, and at the same time expanded and filled with air for buoying up the vessel by the displacement of water, and by turning the shaft in an opposite direction, the buoyant chambers will be contracted into a small space, and secured against injury.

A. LINCOLN.

From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

Lincoln's patent—Improved method of lifting Vessels over Shoals, which appears on page 262 of the Report of The Commissioner of Patents For The Year 1845.

the benefit of the novice who wants to write his first letter (after having paid the girl a visit) a skeleton letter was provided:

"My Dearest Amelia—I cannot refrain from writing you a few lines to-day, though we parted so recently. My thoughts are constantly with you, and your pleasant face and sweet smile seem even now to be before my mind's eye. I do not know that it is much satisfaction to you to be so often reminded of my love and devotion, but it is a pleasure to me to speak my thought on the subject, and perhaps I am selfish in this respect. Be that as it may, I am sure my whole soul is with you, and the only anxiety I have is the fear that I may not be enabled to prove myself worthy of your generous confidence. I shall do my best, however, to merit your constant love, waiting and hoping for the happy day

when we part no more.

"(Here you can put in your own talk and gossip, and conclude the letter as follows:

"With further assurance of my entire devotion, and that you have my whole heart, I remain as ever, my dear girl, your affectionate friend and lover,

Abraham Lincoln."

As if it was not enough to make unauthorized use of the name of the sixteenth president, the author took other liberties. A skeleton letter purporting to be written by "a matter-of-fact philosopher (who) soars into the regions of the romantic, and 'piles on the agony' a little, in writing to his lady-love" is addressed to "My Bonnie Kate" and signed "Hannibal Hamlin."

6. J. W. Hoyt: "Transactions of The Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, with Reports of County Societies, and Kindred Associations", Vol. V—1858-59, Carpenter & Hyer, Madison, 1860, 555 pages. Pages 287-299 contain the Annual Address by the Hon. Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, delivered at Milwaukee on September 30, 1859.

7. Humphrey, F. S.: "Humphrey's

Manual of Typewriting, Business Letter-Writer and Exercises For Phonographic Practice . . ." Haight & Dudley, Poughkeepsie, 1887, 185 pages. One of the exercises (page 121-149) for phonographic practice is a part of the testimony of the Trial of the United States vs. John H. Surratt In The Criminal Court of The District of Columbia.

8. Thomas W. Knox: "Decisive Battles Since Waterloo. The Most Important Military Events From 1815 to 1887." Third Edition, Revised And with Index. Eighth Impression, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York & London, 1900, 490 pages. This book contains a fore-edge painting of the portrait of Lincoln along with the cabin and the White House.

9. Frederick Leypoldt: "Ye Book of Copperheads" Frederick Leypoldt, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, 1863, 32 pages. On page (7) there appears a Lincoln cartoon entitled "By the way this puts me in mind of a little story in Esop's Fables." A copperhead snake is depicted gnawing on the Lincoln file (Lincoln's head constitutes the handle) with the caption:

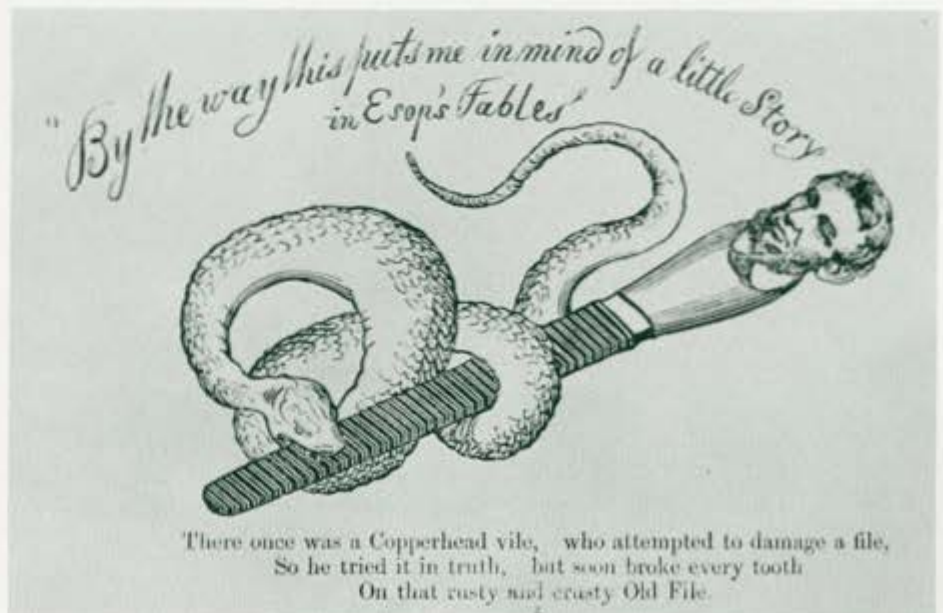
"There was a copperhead vile,
Who attempted to damage a file,
So he tried it in truth,
But soon broke every tooth
On that rusty and crusty Old File."

10. Moore, Mrs. M. B.: "The Geographical Reader, For The Dixie Children." Biblical Recorder Print, Bronson, Farrar & Co., Rawleigh; 1863, 48 pages. On pages 18 and 19 the statement is made that "In the year 1860 the Abolitionists became strong enough to elect one of their men for president. Abraham Lincoln was a weak man, and the South believed he would allow laws



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

An exercise for phonographic practice taken from Humphrey's Manual of Type Writing . . . etc.



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

A Lincoln Cartoon from Ye Book of Copperheads by Frederick Leypoldt.



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

Fore-edge painting of Lincoln, the log cabin and the White House taken from *Decisive Battles Since Waterloo. The Most Important Military Events From 1815 to 1887* by Thomas W. Knox.

to be made, which would deprive them of their rights. So the Southern States seceded and elected Jefferson Davis for their president. This so enraged President Lincoln that he declared war and has exhausted nearly all the strength of the nation, in a vain attempt to whip the South back into the Union. Thousands of lives have been lost, and the earth has been drenched with blood; but still Abraham is unable to conquer the "Rebels" as he calls the South. The South only asked to be let alone, and to divide the public property equally. It would have been wise in the North to have said to her Southern sisters, 'If you are not content to dwell with us longer, depart in peace. We will divide the inheritance with you, and may you be a great nation.'

11. Pilgrim John: "The Soldiers Armor of Strength . . . A Brief Course of Non-Sectarian Devotional Exercises . . ." D. S. Holmes, Brooklyn, 1865, 96 pages. The book is dedicated as follows: *To Abraham Lincoln, President of The United States, and His Glorious Retinue of Triumphant Commanding Generals with All Their Noble and Gallant Companions in Arms For The Defence and Protection of The*

Just Rights and Privileges of a Great, Free, and Intelligent People, and The Best Government In The World: These Pages Are Respectfully Dedicated."

12. Ben, Perley Poore: "Congressional Directory Compiled For The Use of Congress." Government Printing Office, Washington, 1873, 141 pages. On the front cover of the book appears the name of Hannibal Hamlin (Lincoln's first vice-

14. Stewart, K. J.: "A Geography For Beginners" J. W. Randolph, Richmond, 1864, 223 pages. On page 40-41, Section XVIII, under the title of "History of the Confederate States", the statement is made that "The first collision of the War for Independence of the Southern States Occurred at Charleston, in the spring of 1861, and was occasioned by the President (Lincoln), elected by the citizens of the Northern States, attempting to sieze, provision, and occupy the forts of Charleston Harbour, and turn their guns upon the city they were designed to protect."

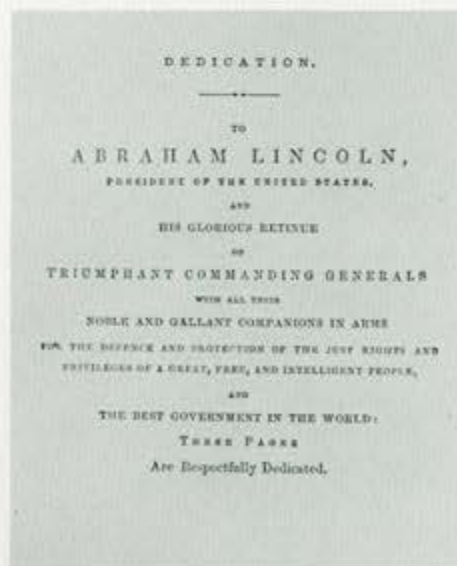
15. Thayer & Eldridge: "Southern Notes For National Circulation." Thayer & Eldridge, Boston, 1860, 132 pages. The book is dedicated as follows: *To Honest Old Abe of Illinois, Who, Although He Has Often Split Rails, Won't Allow Northern Freemen to Be 'Rode' on them, These Notes Are Dedicated, In The Hope And Belief, If He Shall Be Elected President, That It Will Never Again Be Possible Or Necessary To Make A Similar Collection."*



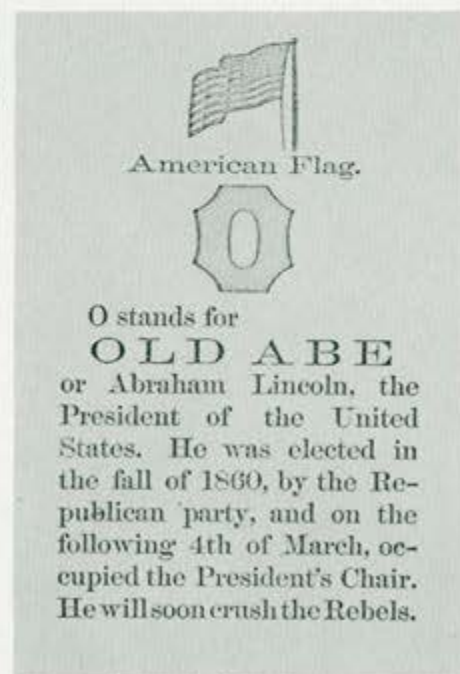
From the Lincoln National Life Foundation
Hannibal Hamlin's (Lincoln's first vice-president) copy of the *Congressional Directory 3rd Session 42nd Congress.*

president) stamped in gold with the title, "Congressional Directory 3rd Session 42nd Congress."

13. Sampson & Farrar: "The Union Alphabet For Children". Sampson & Farrar, Boston, 1862, 24 pages. Under the letter "O" is the following statement: "O stands for OLD ABE or Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States. He was elected in the fall of 1860, by the Republican Party, and on the following 4th of March occupied the President's chair. He will soon crush the Rebels."



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation
The dedication page of the book *The Soldiers Armor of Strength . . . A Brief Course of Non-Sectarian Devotional Exercises . . .* by Pilgrim John.



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation
The Union Alphabet for Children. "O Stands for OLD ABE."

What Constitutes An Item of Lincolniana

The Lincoln librarian is constantly confronted with the problem of determining what constitutes an item of Lincolniana. Such a decision seldom confronts the private collector unless he attempts to catalogue his collection along the rules laid down by Jay Monaghan, Theodore C. Pease and Paul M. Angle. These rules are found on page XXVI-XXVII of the Introduction of Monaghan's "Lincoln Bibliography, 1839-1939" which was published by the Illinois State Historical Library in 1945.

It has been the Foundation's policy to follow Monaghan as to author and number in every detail; however, the yardstick as to what constitutes an item of Lincolniana is not followed to the letter. About four times a year *Lincoln Lore* publishes a cumulative bibliography which is the only one listing Lincoln items since 1939. Up to date the Lincoln items listed number 2351. These items are selected by the editor of *Lincoln Lore* and a committee of eight scholars who read and keep abreast of all the new Lincoln items that come from the press. Many times there are disagreements among members of the committee and such controversies usually lead to the elimination of the book or pamphlet. One area of disagreement has to do with the effort to keep the "junk" out of Lincolniana even though the item conforms in every respect to the yardstick. The editor has been adamant in following through with the inconsequential publications because they may some day be bibliographical rarities.

In order to work with the committee of eight members, a Foundation yardstick has been established which has proved to be ideally suited to our needs:

1. Printed books, brochures, pamphlets and folders are eligible for inclusion. (Mimeographed, multigraphed, photostatic and photographic items are declared ineligible.)

2. Abraham Lincoln should dominate the theme of the text.

3. If the publication deals with different subjects than Lincoln, the number of pages about Lincoln should equal about one-third of the total, before inclusion.

4. Books about Lincoln, Mrs. Lincoln, the Lincoln Family, assassins, conspirators working with Booth, government orders by Lincoln, etc. should be considered as Lincolniana. (Works dealing with Douglas, Welles, Browning, cabinet members, etc. should not be considered.)

5. Title of books should have no bearing on the decision. Many books are Lincolniana without having Lincoln in the title, while many books with Lincoln in the title are not Lincolniana.

6. Magazine reprints, even though the page numbers have not been changed, should be considered. (Magazines are not eligible unless a major portion of the pages are devoted to Lincolniana.)

7. The insignificance of an item or its worthlessness as a contribution to Lincoln biography should not be a determining factor, because the item may prove to have some bibliographical interest. (Menus, programs, or advertising material such as bulletins, circulars, or pictures should be excluded unless they embody enough informational data to give them lasting merit.)

8. Fictional works should be considered as items of Lincolniana if Lincoln is the dominating theme.

9. Broad-sides, broad-sheets, manuscripts, sheet music, etc. are not to be considered for inclusion in a Lincoln library.

While many librarians and bibliophiles may violently disagree with the Foundation's yardstick, this institutional collection has found this 9 point yardstick quite workable.



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation
Dedication page of the book "Southern Notes For National Circulation" by Thayer & Eldridge.

16. Weaver, William A.: "Register of All Officers and Agents, Civil, Military, and Naval, In The Service Of The United States On The Thirtieth September, 1835 . . ." Blair & Rivers, Washington, 1835, 297 pages. On page 265 A, Lincoln is listed as Postmaster of New Salem, Illinois earning \$55.70 compensation.

1835. EXECUTIVE. *265		Compensation.
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT— Illinois.		
Post Office.	Postmaster.	
Marionville	H. F. Taylor	9 41
Marionville	Daniel W. Pease	12 50
Marionville	John Smith	71 50
Marionville	Caleb Mayberry	3 45
Marionville	Alexander Curry	33 75
Marionville	Dorcas Smith	41 74
Marionville	Joe B. Woodard	1 00
Nashville	Wm. E. Smith	34 41
Nashville	O. Foster	34 23
Nashville	Wm. Bond	40 28
Nashville	J. N. Pitzer	3 00
New Haven	Peter Sizer	32 00
New Haven	A. Lincoln	55 70
New Haven	Daniel Dry	4 40
Orland	W. W. Morrison	3 47
O'Harris	Jan. O. Harris	10 00
O'Leary	Edgar Austin	10 00
O'Leary	Jos. E. Campbell	239 12
O'Leary	Thomas Brock	3 90
Palmer	Wm. Wilson	47 94
Palmer	Wm. Miller	29 40
Palmer	M. K. Alexander	107 44
Palmer	R. Alexander	20 15
Palmer	J. C. Morgan	20 00
Palmer	John L. Bagwell, (1841)	213 07
Palmer	Wm. Mitchell	3 00
Palmer	John C. Doss	15 15
Palmer	Thos. M. Knight	15 15
Palmer	Andrew Phillips	25 47
Palmer	J. E. Jones	41 77
Palmer	J. J. Turbough	60 20
Palmer	Levi P. Arnold	34 90
Palmer	James T. Scott	12 50
Palmer	James R. Good	0 44
Palmer	Jan. Jackson	11 00
Palmer	E. Newkirk	3 34
Palmer	Wm. Henry	10 12
Palmer	N. Chamberlain	31 45
Palmer	John M. Gray	278 60
Palmer	Robert Tibon	1 50
Palmer	David Noble	0 50
Palmer	James Alexander	0 50

From the Lincoln National Life Foundation
A page from the Register Of All Officers And Agents, Civil, Military, and Naval, In The Service Of The United States On The Thirtieth September, 1835 . . . compiled by William A. Weaver. (Note name of A. Lincoln.)