



Lincoln Lore

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The Atlantic Monthly Fiasco

About forty-one years ago (December, 1928; January, 1929 and February, 1929) there appeared in *The Atlantic Monthly* a serialized story entitled "Lincoln The Lover." The first installment was heralded with a four page introduction by the magazine editor, Ellery Sedgwick, titled "The Discovery — A New Storehouse of Lincoln Material." The author of the articles and the owner of the alleged authentic manuscripts was Wilma Frances Minor of San Diego, California.

What an historical scoop this was! Lincoln's love letters! How the romanticists yearned for authentic facts of the Lincoln-Rutledge episode! "How their mouths must have watered as Mr. Sedgwick told them of the letters, passionate and real, which Abraham wrote to Ann and Ann to Abraham." Then too, "there (were) other letters of Lincoln's own, telling of the love he bore Ann Rutledge."

Those collectors of Lincolniana who have these three issues of *The Atlantic Monthly* could spend an enjoyable hour re-reading the Minor articles. Perhaps they would immediately come to the conclusion that, with all of our present knowledge of the Sixteenth President, such a hoax, be it innocent or otherwise, could never again be perpetrated on the American public.

The readers of *The Atlantic Monthly* must have been a little surprised in December, 1928, when the magazine appeared on the bookstalls "with a tiny black-rimmed portrait (Lincoln) breaking the familiar contour of its buff-colored cover." Inside they found the first installment of what purported to be "a new storehouse of Lincoln material."

In the introduction Mr. Sedgwick explained precisely how this material came to *The Atlantic Monthly* through Miss Wilma Frances Minor, the owner. Naturally, the editor made tests to determine authenticity; tests by historians, tests by chemists and tests by handwriting experts.

His investigators supposedly succeeded in tracing the material back to a date approaching 1866 to a Mr. Frederick W. Hirth of Emporia, Kansas, a Civil War veteran. Miss Minor, however, was able to provide a fascinating account as to how the collection proceeded down through the years from the Cameron family to Sally Calhoun to *The Atlantic Monthly*.

Sedgwick and a "few others" were convinced that the material was authentic. However, the editor admitted that "only one person, a scholar of long experience, expressed doubt, and that doubt was based upon the possibility — which he regarded as only a possibility — of the material having been fabricated sometime before 1900."

Part I of the serial bore the title "The Setting — New Salem," part II, "The Courtship" and part III, "The Tragedy." The third title was prophetic because the publication of this serialized narrative was not only a so-called tragedy suffered by Lincoln, but also one suffered by the magazine as well. The harassed editor inserted a four page statement under the heading "With Charity For All" following not the last chapter, but what was to become the concluding published episode. He stated that "under the circumstances the *Atlantic*

will of course not proceed with its plan to publish the whole collection in book form without being able to substantiate it."

The press carried articles that "Ellery Sedgwick, editor and Nelson J. Peabody, publisher, of *The Atlantic Monthly* had announced that the series of Abraham Lincoln articles now running in that publication will be withdrawn because of the dispute over the authenticity of reputed Lincoln documents incorporated in the articles."

Miss Minor also made a statement for the press: "In view of the serious criticism offered against the authenticity of the Lincoln material now appearing over my signature in the *Atlantic Monthly*, I now formally withdraw the same from further publication."

Perhaps a full length book could be written about these *Atlantic Monthly* articles because of the furor they created. Such Lincoln authorities and handwriting experts as Worthington C. Ford, Paul M. Angle, Logan



THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY

has the great honor to announce the publication of the

Original Love Letters

which passed between

Abraham Lincoln and Ann Rutledge

At last, after nearly a century during which their existence was always suspected and hoped for, appear the priceless documents which lift the veil shrouding the love affair between Abraham Lincoln and young Ann Rutledge.

No longer need the biographer spend years of research, or the romancer dream of the idyll as it might have been. Here, for the first time, is revealed in Lincoln's own words, the tender love he bore for his "Dearly Valued Ann."

To the *Atlantic's* care has been confided the invaluable package inherited by Miss Wilma Frances Minor. Here are Lincoln's letters to Ann, and Ann's to Lincoln; letters from Lincoln to his friend and benefactor, John Calhoun; letters from the twenty-year old Ann to her cousin Mathilda Cameron, describing Lincoln's wooing ("he talks to me just like poetry," wrote the gentle, untutored girl); Mathilda's simply written revealing diary; the Bible Ann gave to Abraham; the little book of rhetoric with characteristic marginalia, which was the young Abe's daily companion through the days when he lived out the idyll of New Salem.

To those already privileged to see this collection, these documents seem the most moving personal mementoes in our history. Their deposit in the Treasury Room of the Congressional Library in Washington has been invited by the librarian.

Our first question, like the reader's, was,

of course, But, can this be true? Where have these letters been hidden all these years? When Lincoln scholars, students, lovers of his name, have eagerly searched for the proofs of this romance just hinted at in a few casual references and meager records of a scattered group of places and people, why have they not been discovered and given to the world before?

If there is one life of which the American people wish to know everything, it is Lincoln's, and his is the one life about which it long ago seemed impossible to unearth any new material.

And what have Lincoln scholars to say about this find? The leading Lincoln biographers and the country's most distinguished chemist who scrutinized the paper to determine if it were authentically of the period,—do they all accept these documents as the living record of the fragrant romance?

The answer to every question will be published in detail in the *Atlantic Monthly* beginning in December.

Miss Minor's story, with all its wealth of original, invaluable and long-sought Lincoln material, will begin in that issue. This feature alone, the first printing of these documents, will make an *Atlantic* subscription for the coming year a life-long keepsake—and incidentally a most appropriate Christmas remembrance.

The Lincoln story will be surrounded by an editorial program of true *Atlantic Monthly* standard.

The Lincoln serial will begin in the December *Atlantic Monthly*

Hay, Oliver R. Barrett, Louis A. Warren, Charles A. Seiders and Edward L. Dean were quick to note historical discrepancies and handwriting flaws in the articles. Later on, Carl Sandburg, William E. Barton and Ida M. Tarbell, with some reluctance, joined the others in a denunciation of the Minor articles.

Ford, Seiders and Dean were particularly critical of the handwriting in the documents. They noted such differences (from original Lincoln letters) as to make it impossible that the same man could have written the manuscripts printed in the magazine. Ford also discovered that one letter, when examined under a powerful glass, did not indicate the roughness natural in an eroded document, but showed the clean-cut marks of scissors.

It was also pointed out that none of the documents revealed a fold, and this was the day before envelopes, when letters were folded and addressed on the outside sheet. It is also well to note that none of the letters were sent through the mail. The same critic pointed out that to test the paper is no test at all, because old paper is hoarded by binderies and fly-leaves of old books are readily available. Neither could an ink test be conclusive because if soaked in tea or treated chemically any quality of fading can be achieved. Ford also scoffed at Sedgwick's claim that Lincoln had two definitely distinct styles of writing.

Seiders found in the documents a peculiarly formed letter "J" written identically by "Abe" and "Mat" and "Sally." He believed that in all spurious documents some particular is always overlooked. Dean, who was a dealer in rare manuscripts, stated that after he examined photostatic copies of the originals, it was his opinion that the forgeries were written within the last fifteen years.

Angle, Hay and Barrett attacked the letters largely from an historical approach. Angle was struck by what he called "a startling weakness in the chain of circumstances by which these documents have been transmitted from Lincoln's day to the present." He pointed out that (according to John Carroll Power's "History of the Early Settlers of Sangamon County") John Calhoun had no daughter named Sarah or Sally.

The historical authorities also attacked Lincoln's statement (July 22, 1848) regarding an "inheritance" from his step-mother, which was an odd way for him to express his regard for Sarah Bush Johnston. Likewise, Mrs. Lincoln was not in Washington, D.C. (she was probably enroute to Washington from Lexington, Kentucky) at the time she is mentioned as being there in the letter of July 22, 1848. Lincoln supposedly closed his letter by writing "... Mary is well thank the Lord ..." and Logan Hay pointed out that "Lincoln ... always spoke of God and did not use the term Lord unless he was quoting."

Countless other discrepancies were cited as to chirography, chronology, geography and history, but one of the most glaring errors which apparently severely shook the confidence of the *Atlantic Monthly* editor appeared in the May 9, 1834 letter in which Lincoln was alleged to have written to John Calhoun; namely, "the Bixby's are leaving this week for some place in Kansas." How could this have been possible? Kansas was not organized as a territory until 1854. Twenty years previous to this date the area was Indian land. The name "Kansas" in 1834 was restricted to the Kansas River.

Another error almost as glaring as the "Kansas" one dealt with the federal land system of townships six miles square with thirty-six sections that are one mile square. In the same letter dated at New Salem, May 9, 1834 Lincoln allegedly wrote John Calhoun "if you have in your possession or can tell me where you left the certificate of Survey of Joshua Blackburn's Claim, there seems some controversy between him and Green concerning that North East quarter of Section 40 — you remember." How could there be a section 40?

Another error that Sedgwick could not very well live with, although he offered an explanation, concerned a letter from Ann Rutledge where she made reference to Spencer's copy-book, when in fact Spencer's first publication on penmanship was made thirteen years after the death of Ann Rutledge.

Worthington C. Ford and Paul M. Angle were likely the most vociferous of all *The Atlantic Monthly's* critics, and syndicated articles quoting them appeared in many metropolitan newspapers and the "letters" became a topic for several editorial writers.

A writer for the *Christian Science Monitor* (December 17, 1928) pointed out that Mr. Sedgwick had exhibited the proper humility but "does that relieve the public mind" and the writer further pointed out that the "public may rule that no editor has the right to be mistaken where material of such exquisite import is involved."

A *New York Times* writer (January 23, 1929) under the heading of "The Romantic Temperament" seemed relieved that the "new storehouse of Lincoln" had been branded fraudulent, because it would leave us (if authentic) with a "slobbering, inflated and illiterate Lincoln."

Medal of Honor

The highest distinction which can be earned by a member of the armed services of the United States is the Medal of Honor. The award is usually presented by the President, in the name of Congress, to an individual who while serving in the armed services "distinguishes himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty." Because the medal is

presented in the name of the Congress of the United States, it is sometimes called the Congressional Medal of Honor.

This award was conceived in the early 1860s and was first presented in 1863. The creation of the award went through an evolved process. Senator James W. Grimes of Iowa, chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, introduced a bill to create a Navy medal. This bill was passed by both Houses of Congress and was approved by President Lincoln on December 21, 1861. It was designed for enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps.

A bill for the creation of an Army medal started two months later by Senator Henry Wilson of Massachusetts. As a member of the Committee of Military Affairs and the Militia he introduced a Senate resolution providing for the presentation of "medals of honor" to enlisted men of the "Army and Volunteer Forces" who "shall distinguish themselves by their gallantry in action, and other soldier-like qualities." President Lincoln approved the resolution on July 12, 1862.

However, the Act was amended on March 3, 1863 which extended the provision to include officers as well as enlisted men, and made the provisions retroactive to the beginning of the Civil War. This legislation under which the Army medal of honor could be awarded remained in force until July 9, 1918, when it was superseded by a new and revised statute.

After five designs of a medal for the Navy were drawn, the suggestion was made to Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton that one would be appropriate for the Army. On May 6, 1862 the Navy approved one of the designs. On November 17, 1862 the War Department selected a design for the Army. The only difference was that the Army medal was attached to its ribbon by means of an American eagle standing on crossed cannon and cannon balls, while the Navy medal was attached to its ribbon by an anchor. Numerous changes in the Army and Navy medals have been instituted over the years as well as the creation of an Air Force Medal of Honor.

On March 25, 1863 the first Army Medals of Honor were presented by Secretary of War Stanton to six members of the Andrews' raiders through Georgia. This raid was perpetrated by 22 Union volunteers in April 1862 to sabotage the important Confederate rail link between Atlanta and Chattanooga. The men disguised as civilians captured the locomotive *General* at Big Shanty, Georgia, which was 200 miles deep in Confederate territory. Under close pursuit by the enemy, the party fled north, attempting to destroy the track and burn the bridges along the way.

After a ninety mile chase the raid ended with the capture, a few days later, of all the men. Andrews and seven others were tried and executed. On March 25, 1863, six of the party,

paroled from a Confederate prison, arrived in Washington to be presented with Medals of Honor.

Following the presentation of the medals, Stanton escorted the six men to the White House for a visit with Lincoln. The Medal of Honor was subsequently awarded to thirteen other members of the raiding party, some posthumously.

On April 3, 1863, the first Navy Medals of Honor were awarded to several sailors for taking part in the attacks on Fort Jackson, Fisher and St. Philip, on April 24, 1862.

Lincoln was unduly lavish in the presentation of the Army Medal of Honor. As an inducement for re-enlistment he offered an entire regiment (27th Maine Volunteer Infantry) the medal. Their enlistment was to expire in June of 1863. Those men who re-enlisted numbered 309. Certainly they were displaying "soldierlike qualities" as extended duty would cause them to face battle action and possible death. Under these conditions they were entitled to the medal according to the provisions of the original law.

Unfortunately, a clerical error led to awarding those soldiers who did not accept Lincoln's offer a medal. This confusion led to awarding 864 medals to one group.

On October 16, 1916 a board was created, under the Army Reorganization Bill, to gather all of the 2,625 Medal of Honor records for study, and 911 names were subsequently stricken from the list on February 15, 1917. Of these, the 864 soldiers of the 27th Maine Volunteer Infantry, along with forty-seven others, were deleted from the record. Two of the forty-seven were William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) and Mary Walker (a Civil War surgeon), the only woman who had received such an honor. Under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1916 a recipient of the award must have exhibited "distinguished conduct . . . involving actual conflict with an enemy."

No members of the naval service who had received the Medal of Honor were deleted from the list.

To avoid a misuse of the numerous provisions regarding awards, and to clear away any inconsistencies of the legislation that had grown around the army medal, a new act was approved on July 9, 1918, which provided that "the President is authorized to present, in the name of Congress, a Medal of Honor only to each person who, while an officer or enlisted man of the Army, shall hereafter, in action involving actual conflict with an enemy, distinguish himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty."

On February 4, 1919 a new (second) Medal of Honor was approved by Congress for Navy personnel who met the requirements similar to Army personnel except that the words "without detriment to the mission" were added.

Numerous other legislation, executive orders and governmental board recommendations have been enacted under different Presidential administrations to make the Medal of Honor the most coveted of all military awards.

Editor's Note: A book of 1087 pages entitled *Medal of Honor 1863-1968*, prepared under the direction of The Subcommittee on Veterans' Affairs Of The Committee on Labor and Public Welfare United States Senate, was published in 1968 by the United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, price \$4.50. This short article, the information of which was secured from the above mentioned book, only attempts to cover the history of the Medal of Honor during the Lincoln administration.

Lincoln And A Weather Prophet

Francis L. Capen wished to predict the weather for the War Department, and in a letter addressed to the President, dated April 25, 1863, he stated, "I will guarantee to furnish meteorological information that will save many a serious sacrifice." In the center of Capen's one-page letter appears his card with the following information: "Thousands of lives & millions of dollars may be saved by the application of Science to war. Francis L. Capen. Certified Practical Meteorologist & Expert in Computing the Changes of the Weather."

Apparently, Lincoln considered Capen more of a crank than a scientist (other correspondence seems to confirm this), and he endorsed the letter with the following comment: "It seems to me Mr. Capen knows nothing about the weather, in advance. He told me three days ago that it would not rain again till the 30th of April or 1st of May. It is raining now & has been for ten hours. I can not spare any more time to Mr. Capen. April 28, 1863. A. Lincoln."

Perhaps the Capen episode in Lincoln's busy life prompted the telling of a yarn about "The Weather Prophet." In the year 1863, an article was published in *Leslie's Weekly* magazine (article not located) concerning Lincoln's humor. The fact was pointed out that the President's jokes were like the parables of old, told not for the joke's sake but for lessons of wisdom. An example of Lincoln's humor was related with a story about a weather prophet, which has appeared in several versions in different localities.

Whether or not Lincoln actually told this tale is beside the point, because it amply demonstrates the skill with which Lincoln used parables to illustrate a current problem.

According to *Leslie's Weekly*, Mr. Lincoln was besieged with office seekers when he first assumed the Presidency. One day, when about twenty patronage seekers had taken possession of his office, armed with credentials and perfectly good reasons why they should be given high wage government positions, Lincoln is reported to have said:

"Gentlemen, I must tell you a story. Once they wuz a king. And the king he hired him a prophet to prophet him his weather. One day the king he notioned

to go fishin' but the best fishin' place was nigh onto where his best girl lived so he aimed to wear him his best clothes. So he called in his prophet and he says, 'Prophet, is hit a-comin' on to rain?' and the prophet he says, 'No, king, hit hain't a-comin' on to rain not even a sizzle-sozzle.'

"So the king, he put on his best clothes and got his fishin' tackle and started down the road toward the fishin'-place. And he met a farmer ridin' a jack-ass. And the farmer says, 'King, if you hain't aimin' to get them clothes wetted, you'd best turn back for hits a-comin' on to rain, a trash-mover and a gulley-washer.' And the king drewed himself up and he says, 'I hire me a high-wage prophet to prophet me my weather and he 'lows as how hit hain't a-comin' on to rain not even a sizzle-sozzle.' So the king he went a-fishin'. And hit come on to rain a clod-buster and a chunk-mover, and the king's clothes wuz wetted and they shrunked on him. And his best gal she seen him and laffed. And the king was wroth and he went home and throwed out his prophet. And he says, 'Fotch me thet thar farmer, and they fotched him. And the king says, 'Farmer, I throwed out my other prophet and I aims to hire you to prophet me my weather from now onnards.' And the farmer he says, 'King, I hain't no prophet. All I done this evenin' wuz to look at my jack-ass's ears. For if hit's a-comin' on to rain his ears lops down, and the harder hit's a-comin' on the lower they lays. And this evenin' they wuz a-layin' and a-loppin'' and the king says, 'Go home, farmer. I'll hire me the jack-ass,' and thats how hit started, and the jack-asses hev been holdin' down all the high-wage government jobs ever sense."

This sing-song parable lends itself well to an expert story-teller, and many years ago at a large Washington, D.C. Lincoln banquet a college president rendered "The Weather Prophet" in a masterful way only to have his audience informed by a well-known Lincoln authority (without a sense of humor) that "the king did not go fishing—he went hunting!"

McMurtry's Speaking Itinerary 1970

St. Louis, Missouri	Jan. 12 & 13
Dallas, Texas	Jan. 15 & 16
Fort Worth, Texas	Jan. 19 & 20
San Antonio, Texas	Jan. 22 & 23
Houston, Texas	Jan. 26 & 27
Tyler, Texas	Jan. 29 & 30
Washington, D.C.	Feb. 12

On Lincoln's birthday a special achievement award will be conferred upon Dr. McMurtry the details of which will be announced later.

Baltimore, Maryland	Feb. 13 & 16
Richmond, Virginia	Feb. 17 & 18
Norfolk, Virginia	Feb. 19 & 20
Atlanta, Georgia	Feb. 23 & 24

CUMULATIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY 1968 - 1969

Selections approved by a Bibliography Committee consisting of the following members: Arnold Gates, 289 Hyde Park Road, Garden City, New York; Carl Haverlin, 8619 Louis Avenue, Northridge, California; E. B. Long, 708 Kenilworth Ave., Oak Park, Ill.; Ralph Newman, 18 E. Chestnut Street, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Kenneth A. Bernard, Boston University, Boston, Mass.; James T. Hickey, Illinois State Historical Library, Centennial Bldg., Springfield, Ill.; Hon. Fred Schwengel, 636 Union Arcade, Davenport, Iowa; Dr. Wayne C. Temple, 821½ S. Fifth Street, Springfield, Ill. New items available for consideration may be sent to the above addresses or to the Lincoln National Life Foundation.

1968

THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN ASSOCIATION 1968-49

(Lincoln Portrait) The/Lincoln Home/Area [Cover title] (Plan for the Lincoln Home Area drawn up by members of The Abraham Lincoln Association assisted by The Junior League of Springfield and Mrs. Inez C. Hoffman, legal advisor. Brochure designed by Bill England of W. R. Hahn Advertising.)

Pamphlet, flexible boards, 6½" x 11", (6) pp., illus.

ILLINOIS STATE JOURNAL & ILLINOIS STATE REGISTER 1968-50

A/history of the/Demolition and Reconstruction of the Illinois Old State Capitol./Rededicated during Illinois Sesquicentennial Year 1968/(picture)/Illinois State Journal (Device) Illinois State Register/Springfield, Illinois [Cover title]

Pamphlet, flexible boards, 12" x 9", (22) pp., illus.

ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY 1968-51

(Seal of Illinois State Historical Society/Journal of the Illinois/State Historical Society/Volume LXI Number 4/Winter 1968/Printed by Authority of the State of Illinois/Samuel H. Shapiro, Governor.)

Pamphlet, flexible boards, 9½" x 6¼", pp. 397-512, illus.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY 1968-52

Lincoln Memorial University Press Winter, 1968/ Vol. 70, No. 4/Lincoln Herald/A Magazine devoted to historical/research in the field of Lincolniana and/the Civil War, and to the promotion of Lincoln Ideals in American/Education. [Harrogate, Tenn.]

Pamphlet, flexible boards, 10½" x 7½", pp. 179-216, illus., price, \$1.50

PEARSON, EMMET F. 1968-53

Tragic Deaths Of The Lincoln Sons/By Emmet F. Pearson, M.D./Springfield [Caption title] (Reprinted from Illinois Medical Journal, November, 1968.)

Folder, paper, 11" x 8", (4) pp., illus.

THOMAS, BENJAMIN P. 1968-54

(Device). Abraham/Lincoln/A Biography/By Benjamin P. Thomas/(Device)/The Modern Library/New York [The First Modern Library Edition, September, 1968, Copyright 1952 by Benjamin P. Thomas. Published by Random House, Inc. New York.]

Book, cloth, 8¼" x 5¼", 548 pp., xii p., illus. with maps, price, \$3.95.

1969

CASHMAN, DOROTHY M. 1969-3

Lincoln's/Only/Love/(Port. of Mary Todd)/By Dorothy Cashman [Cover title] (Copyright 1969 by Dorothy M. Cashman)

Pamphlet, flexible boards, 8½" x 5½", 19 pp., illus., price, \$1.00. (Lincoln Tomb, Springfield, Ill. 62702)

COLEMAN, J. WINSTON, JR. 1969-4

Assassination of President Lincoln/and the/Capture of John Wilkes Booth/By J. Winston Coleman, Jr., author of/Historic Kentucky,/Lexington during The Civil War, etc./An address delivered before the Chevy Chase/Coffee Club, Lexington, February 10, 1969./ (Device)/Privately Printed/Lexington, Kentucky/1969 [Limited Edition of 250 Copies, printed by The Thoroughbred Press, 1969]

Pamphlet, flexible boards, 9½" x 6¼", (Port.), 10 pp.

ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY 1969-5

Illinois/History/Volume 22/Number 5/February 1969/ Abraham Lincoln/(Cut of portrait Young Mr. Lincoln)/ Lincoln and the Arts—The Law Went/Swimming—The Peoria Debate—A/Big Day in Springfield—That/Baltimore Plot — "Old Abe Is/Nominated!" — The Artist Changed/His Mind — "Only a Man after All" —/The Patient President—The Unpopular/Candidate—Batavia's Famous Visitor — A/Family Reminder — Two Lincoln Letters (Cover title) [Published by the Illinois State Historical Library for the Illinois State Historical Society, Centennial Bldg., Springfield, Ill. 62706]

Pamphlet, flexible boards, 10" x 7¼", pp. 99-119, illus.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY 1969-6

Lincoln Herald/Index/Vol. 69/Spring, 1967 through Winter, 1967/Compiled by Gary R. Planck/Edited by Wayne C. Temple/Lincoln Memorial University Press/Harrogate, Tennessee/1969.

Pamphlet, paper, 10½" x 7½", 13 pp.

MOCHIZUKI, MASAHARU 1969-7

(Device)/Tokyo Lincoln Center/Report No. Ten/February 12, 1969/(3 lines of printing in Japanese language) / [Cover title] (Printed in Tokyo, Japan, 2 Sarugakuchō 1-chrome, Chiyoda-ku, Japan. Tokyo Lincoln Center, Masaharu Mochizuki, Director.)

Pamphlet, paper, 10½" x 7¼", 11 pp., illus., printed in both Japanese and English.

PHILLIPS, RICHARD M. 1969-8

Iliniwek/Accounts of the History, Science and People of the Great Midwest/Volume 7 May-June 1969 Number 3/(picture)/ [Cover title] (Issue devoted to Abraham Lincoln. Title: Prairie Lawyer.)

Four page folder, 17½" x 11½", pp. 18-24, illus. (Published bi-monthly. Copyrighted by Richard M. Phillips. Subscription \$3.00 annually. Iliniwek, Box 2312, East Peoria, Illinois.)

OSTENDORF, LLOYD 1969-9

The Photographs/of Mary Todd Lincoln/by Lloyd Ostendorf/ [Copyright 1969 by the Illinois State Historical Society, Springfield, Illinois 62706]

Brochure, cloth, 9½" x 6½", 64 pp., illus., price \$3.40. (Reprint from Autumn 1968, Vol. LXI, No. 3, issue of the *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society*.)

SEARCHER, VICTOR 1969-10

Lincoln Today/An Introduction to Modern Lincolniana/ By Victor Searcher/(Device)/Thomas Yoseloff/New York South Brunswick London [Copyright 1969 by Victor Searcher. Thomas Yoseloff, Publisher, Cranbury, New Jersey 08512]

Book, cloth, 8½" x 5¼", 342 pp., price, \$7.50.

SMITH, E. B. 1969-11

Lincoln: Opportunist or Statesman/By E. B. Smith/ Ames, Iowa/Address at Annual Meeting/Lincoln Fellowship of Wisconsin/Madison/1969/Historical Bulletin No. 24/ 1969 [Cover title]

Pamphlet, flexible boards, 10" x 7½", 17(1) pp., illus.

TURNER, JUSTIN G. 1969-12

A Leaf/From The/Lincoln & Herndon/"Commonplace/ Notebook" [Cover title]

Folio, 12¼" x 8½", containing text by Justin G. Turner, folder "The Dearborn Independent, November 20, 1926." with article "Letter to the Folks" by Matthew S. Marsh of New Salem, Illinois in 1834 and franked by Postmaster A. Lincoln. Drawing of Lincoln in profile by Dana Bartlett. A record of authorities cited by Lincoln and Herndon to the Courts between 1849 and 1860. Single sheet.

U.S. DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE 1969-13

Washington/The Lincoln Memorial/Washington DC/ [Cover title] (U.S. Govt. Printing Office: 1969-346-120-206.)

Double folder, paper, 9¼" x 4", 4 printed columns, illus. (For sale by the Supt. of Documents, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, price 10¢.)