



Lincoln Lore

Bulletin of The Lincoln National Life Foundation . . . Dr. R. Gerald McMurtry, Editor
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The Most Significant Lincoln Cartoon And The Most Timely Lincoln Editorial, February, 1972

The week of Abraham Lincoln's birthday saw a dearth of Lincoln cartoons and editorials. Perhaps this was due to a confusion about the new week-end holiday, a growing emphasis on the Colonial and Revolutionary periods of our history which will be celebrated in 1976, and the denigration of Lincoln by Black and White militants and their academic counterparts.

On the other hand, during the birthday week, the Sixteenth President had considerable coverage on television, both local and national. For example, in the Boston, Massachusetts, area there were five Lincoln programs shown, two of which were repeated a second time.

While there is a decline in the publication of Lincoln books and pamphlets to an average of between thirty and forty items per year, collectors have witnessed an avalanche of medals, medallions and ingots, which feature the likeness of Lincoln. One medallion even bears the likeness of Mary Todd Lincoln, one of the forty "First Ladies of the United States." Perhaps we should be reminded that next to Jacqueline Kennedy and Eleanor Roosevelt, Mary Todd Lincoln is the most discussed first lady in presidential history and the most assailed.

These medals and medallions appear in white metal, bronze, silver, goldplated silver and platinum in many sizes and descriptions. One unique medallion, on its reverse, reveals the back side of Lincoln's head. The ingots are of various weights and all are of silver, and it is sometimes difficult to purchase the Lincoln number from a complete presidential set.

Undoubtedly peoples interests are changing, particularly in regard to newspaper cartoons and newspaper editorials. There is a growing tendency for many readers to consider the typical editorial as nothing more than warmed-over platitudes, while the editorial page cartoon appears in most cases to be devoid of all humor. Not so, the magazine cartoon, which, may, in many instances, be described as "sick," but they have a humorous appeal and, oddly enough, many of them pertain to Lincoln.

Early in January, the Foundation staff sent adequate postage and self-addressed labels to some twenty-five metropolitan newspapers throughout the United States, with the request that we be sent copies of all the Lincoln cartoons and Lincoln editorials that appeared in their newspapers during the week of the President's birthday (February 6th to February 12th). In years past, such a request would have brought dozens of different cartoons and editorials. The 1972 request netted six cartoons and four editorials. It should be noted, however, that today many cartoons and editorials are syndicated with local editors depending upon a central source for ideas and art. Consequently, fewer cartoons are drawn and fewer editorials are written.

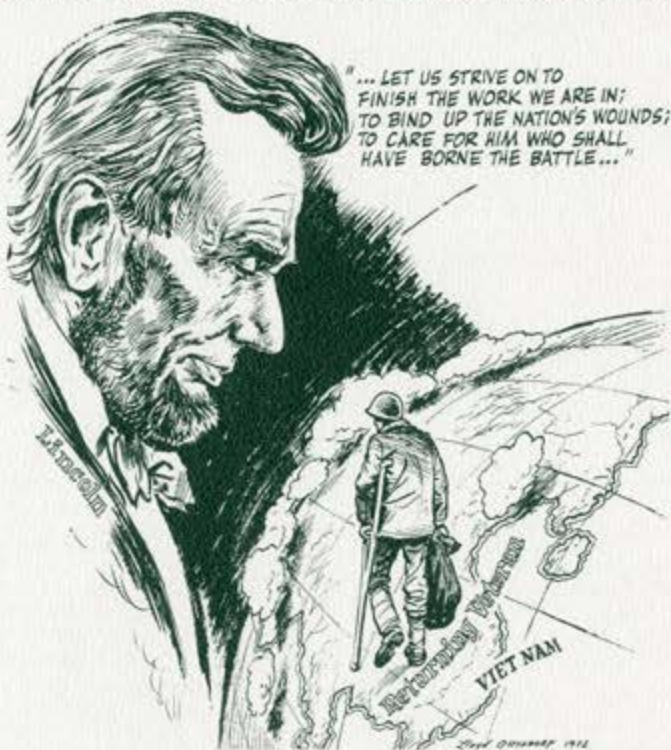
Since the birthday week, we have continued to collect Lincoln cartoons and editorials published this year, which have not necessarily fallen within the Lincoln birthday week. We are also cognizant that we have

missed certain cartoons and editorials published by newspapers not on our mailing list.

Six cartoons and four editorials do not constitute much of a contest as to which should be adjudged first and second best of each category. Nevertheless, we submitted what we had collected to our Committee of Eight, and they voted according to the rules that we have explained and reviewed in many earlier issues of *Lincoln Lore*.

The cartoon drawn by Lloyd Ostendorf for *The Journal Herald* (Dayton, Ohio) won first place with sixteen points. It depicts Lincoln looking at the Asian portion of the globe where he sees the returning Viet Nam veteran. The cartoon bears the quotation: "... Let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle . . ."

The cartoon designated as second best won nine votes and bears the title "Timeless and Immortal." The fine portrait of Lincoln with a stove-pipe hat was drawn by Edward Kudlaty. This cartoon was the product of the



Untitled
by Lloyd Ostendorf
First Place

(Reprinted by permission of *The Journal Herald*, Dayton, Ohio)

Newspaper Enterprise Association, Inc. of Cleveland, Ohio, and it appeared, so far as we know, in *The Bridgeport (Conn.) Post* and *The Cincinnati (Ohio) Post*.

In the contest for best editorial, there was a tie for first place with fifteen votes each. One bears the title "Spare Him The Paeans" by Jeffrey Steven Smith which appeared in *The Arizona (Tucson) Daily Star*. The other bears the title "America's Savior" by Henry Cody which appeared in *The Bridgeport (Conn.) Post*.

The two cartoons and two editorials are reprinted with the permission of the copyright owners.

Spare Him The Paeans

Preachy parents and other well-intentioned adults are posing a dangerous threat to the good name and warm memory of one of America's greatest men, Abraham Lincoln, the 16th President of the United States.

Today on the 163rd anniversary of his birth it might be well to rise in defense of Lincoln's reputation and remind the nation's youth that Abraham Lincoln isn't to blame for all of the good things older people continually say about him.

It wasn't Lincoln's fault, for example, that he was born in a log cabin, of poor parentage, or that he had to walk five miles through the snow to school. It was his parents' fault that he knew poverty—or perhaps the fault of their parents—and had he the choice, Lincoln would surely have come into this world under more hygienic circumstances: a contemporary hospital or a clapboard house at least.

And as to the trudging to school through the snow, history and Lincoln's own admission record that he attended school all of one year, "a little now and a little then," and that he had no great affinity for it. Nor does the fact that he occasionally hiked a few miles to borrow a book necessarily mean that he was out to win points with the neighborhood elders or future historians and purveyors of "good examples." The only book the Lincoln family owned was the Bible and anyone cursed with the gift of literacy, as Lincoln was, must surely have grown weary of that steady diet. And it wasn't his fault that the electric light hadn't been invented and he had to read by candlelight.

True, Lincoln was a lanky six feet, four and constructed along the lines of a rail-splitter, but just as true he shunned manual labor for a desk job as soon as he could become a lawyer.

Lincoln was like so many other frontier children—forced by poor circumstances either to scratch for opportunities or content himself with a cold and hungry existence—and counseled by normal horse-sense to opt for the more comfortable of the two.

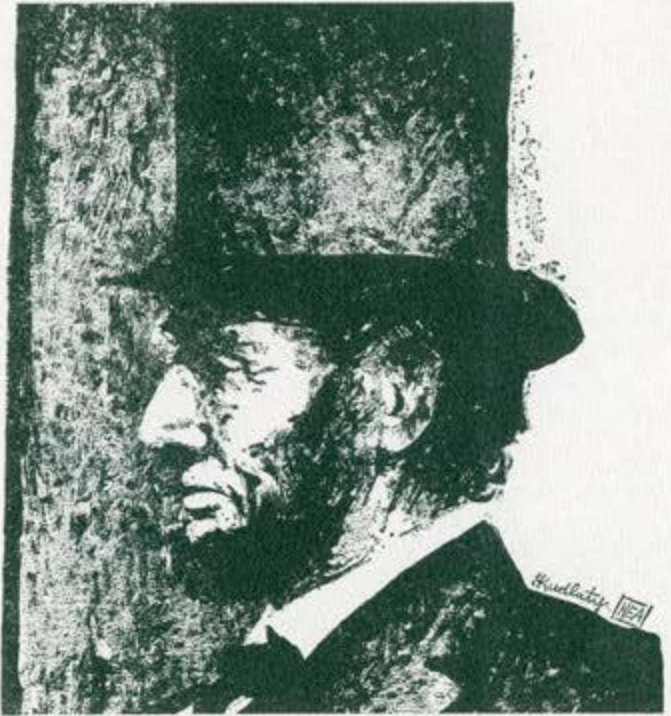
But like others of his background who rose out of the muck to attain high position and do great deeds for mankind, Lincoln has been cursed with a legion of admirers who have glorified his name to the point of making it anathema to a younger generation without log cabins, or five miles of snow; a generation which faces a different set of challenges, and which, like anyone else, grows sick of hearing about the "perfect" youngster they know they can never be, and whom they doubt ever was.

America today can still believe in heroes, but it cannot believe in human gods. The young Lincoln of Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois was neither. The older Lincoln of the White House was a hero for all mankind. The deifying fables are cheap adornments which diminish the man's simple greatness.

America's Savior

What accounts for the hold Abraham Lincoln has on the American people? Why is he so universally regarded as our greatest President, perhaps our greatest man?

Part of the reason undoubtedly lies in his plainness. Born in a log cabin, self-educated, homely, awkward, he made himself by dint of hard work a lawyer, a politician,



Timeless And Immortal
by Edward Kudlaty
Second Place

(Reprinted by permission of the Newspaper Enterprise Association, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio)

a congressman, and a President. His life is a fanfare to the common man. He proved that in the United States of America the rags-to-riches saga is no mere fiction. The cliché that the humblest citizen in this land can aspire to the highest office of all stands revealed not as Fourth of July oratory but as pure fact when we turn our thoughts to Abraham Lincoln of Illinois.

But other poor boys have grown up to reach the White House without touching the heart of America so profoundly. The secret of Mr. Lincoln's magnetism lies in the kind of President he was.

He rode into office on the tail of a whirlwind, sworn to lead a country about to rip itself apart. Ironically, he, who could not be reelected to a second term as a congressman because of what today would be called his "dovish" position on the Mexican War, became the Commander in Chief of armed forces destined to shed American blood. Indeed, his election precipitated the Civil War because of his views against slavery.

He saw the Union through that terrible fratricidal struggle when brothers denied their kinship by marking themselves off in uniforms of blue and gray. At the end, his troops victorious, he sought not revenge but reconciliation. In his second inaugural address, he asked for "malice toward none" and "charity for all," realizing that "a house divided against itself cannot stand."

Vindictive conquerors sow the seeds of future wars. Lincoln's policy of forgiveness brought peace. It is accurate to say that while George Washington fathered our country, Abraham Lincoln saved it.

This nation's constant devotion to its 16th President is a tribute to the good instincts of the American people. Whatever our present divisions, we draw inspiration from a man big enough in spirit to transform conflict into peace, discord into harmony, and slavery into freedom.

Chase's Abortive Effort to win the Presidential Nomination in 1864

In 1864, the National Executive Committee of the Republican Party attempted to divert public support away from Abraham Lincoln, who wanted a second presidential term, by pressing the candidacy of Secretary of the Treasury, Salmon P. Chase. The political strategy to accomplish this diversion was the issuance of a circular appearing over the signature of Senator S. C. Pomeroy of Kansas.

While several *Lincoln Lore*s (Nos. 527, 1082 and 1097) have been devoted to a discussion of the Pomeroy Circular, the complete document, with introduction and conclusion, has never before appeared in the bulletin. The following copy is taken from the original circular marked "private" and signed by S. C. Pomeroy:

Private

Washington, D. C., February, 1864.

Sir:

The movements recently made throughout the country, to secure the renomination of President Lincoln, render necessary some counteraction on the part of those unconditional friends of the Union, who differ from the policy of his administration.

So long as no efforts were made to forestall the political action of the people, it was both wise and patriotic for all true friends of the Government to devote their influence to the suppression of the rebellion. But when it becomes evident that party machinery and official influence are being used to secure the perpetuation of the present administration, those who conscientiously believe that the interests of the country and of freedom demand a change in favor of vigor and purity and nationality, have no choice but to appeal at once to the people, before it shall be too late to secure a fair discussion of principles.

Those in behalf of whom this communication is made, have thoughtfully surveyed the political field, and have arrived at the following conclusions:

1. That, even were the re-election of Mr. Lincoln desirable, it is practically impossible against the union of influences which will oppose him.

2. That, should he be re-elected, his manifest tendency towards compromises and temporary expedients of policy will become stronger during a second term than it has been in the first, and the cause of human liberty and the dignity and honor of the nation, suffer proportionately; while the war may continue to languish during his whole administration, till the public debt shall become a burden too great to be borne.

3. That the patronage of the Government, through the necessity of the war, has been so rapidly increased, and to such an enormous extent, and so loosely placed, as to render the application of the "one-term principle" absolutely essential to the certain safety of our Republican Institutions.

4. That we find united in Hon. SALMON P. CHASE more of the qualities needed in a President during the next four years, than are combined in any other available candidate; his record, clear and unimpeachable, showing him to be a statesman of rare ability, and an administrator of the very highest order, while his private character furnishes the surest obtainable

guaranty of economy and purity in the management of public affairs.

5. That the discussion of the Presidential question, already commenced by the friends of Mr. Lincoln, has developed a popularity and strength in Mr. CHASE, unexpected even to his warmest admirers; and while we are aware that this strength is at present unorganized and in no condition to manifest its real magnitude, we are satisfied that it only needs systematic and faithful effort, to develop it to an extent sufficient to overcome all opposing obstacles.

For these reasons, the friends of Mr. CHASE have determined on measures which shall present his claims fairly and at once to the country. A Central organization has been effected, which already has its connections in all the States, and the object of which is to enable his friends everywhere, most effectually to promote his elevation to the Presidency. We wish the hearty co-operation of all those in favor of the speedy restoration of the Union upon the basis of universal freedom, and who desire an administration of the Government during the first period of its new life, which shall, to the fullest extent, develop the capacity of free institutions, enlarge the resources of the country, diminish the burdens of taxation, elevate the standard of public and private morality, vindicate the honor of the Republic before the world, and, in all things, make our American nationality the fairest example for imitation which human progress has even achieved.

If these objects meet your approval, you can render efficient aid by exerting yourself at once to organize your section of the country, and by corresponding with the Chairman of the National Executive Committee, for the purpose either of receiving or imparting information.

Very respectfully,

S. C. Pomeroy

Chairman National Executive Committee

The Pomeroy Circular was in the mails as early as February 6, 1864, in order that the various Republican leaders could take the proper political action in their state conventions later in the month. The circular continued to "encumber the mails" as late as early March.

Despite the efforts of the opposition group, the Pomeroy movement gradually faded away with the popular, political current, unmistakably, favorable to Lincoln as the Union (Republican) nominee for 1864.

Chase, unconvincingly, disclaimed any knowledge of the circular until he saw it in print. He wrote Lincoln a letter of explanation on February 21st and among other things he stated that:

"I do not wish to administer the Treasury Department one day without your entire confidence."

Lincoln replied: "I have not yet read it, and I think I shall not. I was not shocked or surprised by the appearance of the letter, because I had had knowledge of Mr. Pomeroy's Committee, and of secret issues which I supposed came from it, and of secret agents who I supposed were sent out by it, for several weeks . . . Whether you shall remain at the head of the Treasury Department is a question which I will not allow myself to consider from any standpoint other than my judgment of the public service; and, in that view, I do not perceive occasion for a change."

A thorough study of the Chase candidacy and the Pomeroy Circular are timely topics for this election year of 1972.

CUMULATIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY 1971-1972

Selections approved by a Bibliography Committee consisting of the following members: Dr. Kenneth A. Bernard, Boston University, 725 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.; Arnold Gates, 289 New Hyde Park Rd., Garden City, N. Y.; Carl Haverlin, 8619 Louise Avenue, Northridge, California; James T. Hickey, Illinois State Historical Library, Old State Capitol, Springfield, Illinois; E. B. (Pete) Long, 607 S. 15th St., Laramie, Wyoming; Ralph G. Newman, 18 E. Chestnut St., Chicago, Illinois; Hon. Fred Schwengel, 404 Union Arcade Bldg., Davenport, Iowa; Dr. Wayne C. Temple, 1121 S. 4th Street Court, Springfield, Illinois. New items available for consideration may be sent to the above persons, or to the Lincoln National Life Foundation.

1971

ANGLE, PAUL M.

1971-12 a

The Collected Poetry Of/Abraham Lincoln/Private Printed, Springfield, Illinois, 1971/[Copyright 1971 Lincoln & Herndon Building and Press. All rights reserved.]

Brochure, stiff boards, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", fr., xv p., 13 pp., price, \$10.00. Limited edition of 295 copies of which this is Copy No. 136. Signed by Paul M. Angle.

ANGLE, PAUL M.

1971-12 b

Same as above.

Regular unnumbered edition, price, \$5.00.

JENNISON, KEITH W.

1971-13

A Watts Ultratype™ Edition/*The Essential Lincoln*/edited by Keith W. Jennison/Franklin Watts, Inc./A Division Of Grolier Incorporated/845 Third Avenue/New York, New York 10022/[Copyright 1971 by Franklin Watts, Inc.]

Book, cloth, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", fr., viii p., 247 pp., illus., price, \$4.50.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY

1971-14

Lincoln Memorial University Press/ (Device) /Summer, 1971/ Vol. 73, No. 2/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, 10 $\frac{1}{8}$ " x 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", 53-124 pp., illus., price per single issue, \$1.50.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY

1971-15

Lincoln Memorial University Press/ (Device) /Fall, 1971/Vol. 73, No. 3/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, 10 $\frac{1}{8}$ " x 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", 125-196 pp., illus., price per single issue, \$1.50.

MOCHIZUKI, MASAHARU

1971-16

(Device) No. 13/Tokyo Lincoln Center/Report No. Thirteen/November 21, 1971/Tokyo Lincoln Center/Masaharu Mochizuki, Director/ . . . /Phone 291-1860/ [Cover title] [Printed in Tokyo, Japan in both Japanese and English languages.]

Pamphlet, paper, 10 $\frac{1}{8}$ " x 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", 7 (1) pp., illus. (A list of acquisitions, reminiscences for the past ten years along with an expression of appreciation and memorial publication on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the Tokyo Lincoln Center.)

PHILLIPS, RICHARD M.

1971-17

Illiniwek/Accounts Of The History, Science And People Of The Great Midwest/Volume 9 May-June 1971 Number 3/(Picture of Old State Capitol)/[Cover title] [Issue devoted to the Old State Capitol. Title: Chronology.]

Four page folder, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", pages 18-24, illus. (Published bi-monthly. Copyright 1971 by Richard M. Phillips. Subscription \$3.00 annually. Illiniwek, Box 2312, East Peoria, Illinois 61611.)

ROSCOE, THEODORE

1971-18

A Focus Book (Device)/The Lincoln Assassination,/ April 14, 1865/by Theodore Roscoe/Investigation of a President's Murder Uncovers a Web of Conspiracy/Illustrated With Prints And Photographs/Franklin Watts, Inc./845 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10022/[Copyright 1971 by Franklin Watts, Inc.]

Book, cloth, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", fr., 90 pp., illus. (book and book cover), price, \$3.95.

SAGE, HAROLD K.

1971-19

Jesse W. Fell/and the/Lincoln Autobiography/By/Harold K. Sage/Normal, Illinois/1971/ [Printed by The Original Smith Printing Co., Bloomington, Illinois.]

Pamphlet, paper, 9" x 6", 17 pp., includes references and notes, illus.

SARUYA, KANAME

1971-20

A/Japanese Sees/Abraham Lincoln/ (Two lines of Japanese)/(Portrait of Lincoln facing front)/Tokyo Japanese Center/Japan/ [Copyright 1971 by Kaname Saruya. Illustration by Goichi Yanagawa. First printing 1971.]

Book, cloth, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 6 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", 198 (14) pp., illus., map of United States on front end papers and Thanksgiving in Camp kitchen scene on back end papers. Two part book. Part I is a brief biography, "The Life Of Abraham Lincoln." Part II is six chapters covering various aspects on "He Belongs To The Ages." There is also a brief history of Tokyo Lincoln Center by Masaharu Mochizuki. Segments of book printed in both Japanese and English languages including index.

LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE FOUNDATION

1971-21

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/Number 1601, July 1971 to Number 1606, December 1971.

Folder, paper, 11" x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", 4 pp., illus. Number 1601, The Ballad Of Abraham Lincoln, July 1971; Number 1602, Major Rathbone And Miss Harris, Guests of the Lincolns In The Ford's Theatre Box, August 1971; Number 1603, Warren's Reference Lincolniana, September 1971; Number 1604, Lincoln Need Not Have Signed The Resolution Submitting The Thirteenth Amendment To The States, October 1971; Number 1605, John E. Burton, Lincoln Collector, November 1971; Number 1606, Index for 1971, December 1971.

DAVIS, MICHAEL

1971-22

The Image Of/Lincoln/In The South/By Michael Davis/ (Device) Knoxville: The University Of Tennessee Press/ [Copyright 1971 by The University Of Tennessee Press. First Edition. Printed by Heritage Printers, Inc., Charlotte, North Carolina.]

Book, cloth, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 6 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", fr., 205 pp., price, \$7.95.

1972

JORDAN, JAN

1972-1

Dim The Flaring Lamps/(Device)/A Novel Of The Life Of John Wilkes Booth/Jan Jordan/Prentice-Hall, Inc./Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey/ [Copyright 1972 by Jan Jordan.]

Book, cloth, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 6 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", vi p., 282 pp., price, \$6.95.

Lincoln Lore

Titles of Bulletins and Indexes

for

Bulletins One to Fifteen Hundred

Part 1 . . . Titles of Bulletins

Part 11 . . . Index to Subjects

Part 111 . . . Index to Persons

Subscribers who still wish to obtain copies of the *Lincoln Lore* Index may do so by sending a check in the amount of \$2.00 to the Lincoln National Life Foundation, Fort Wayne, Indiana, 46801.

This index is a 56 page publication which matches in size the monthly bulletin. It covers the first 1500 issues, dating from April 15, 1929 to February, 1963. Indexes of bulletins 1501 (March, 1963) to 1606 (December, 1971) have been published in *Lincoln Lore*s 1558, 1559, 1570, 1582, 1594 and 1606.