



Lincoln Lore

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Recent Library - Museum Acquisitions

Editor's Note: From time to time, it has been our practice to feature, in *Lincoln Lore*, Library-Museum acquisitions. The most recent bulletin devoted to this topic is Number 1585, March, 1970, which described thirteen items which have greatly enhanced the exhibit value of our Museum. The recently acquired items listed in this issue are typical accumulations, some of which are of historical significance, while others might be considered curios or novelties which have considerable appeal to the casual visitor.

Our Fallen Heroes

The death of Abraham Lincoln in 1865 led Haasis & Lubrecht, Publishers, 108 Liberty Street, New York, New York, to create a colored lithographic poster which was titled "Our Fallen Heroes." Lincoln's portrait dominates the print, which over all measurements are 28" x 36". The name of the President with his birth-date and death date are given along with the statement: "I have fought a good fight; I have finished my course; I have kept the faith."

This newly acquired lithograph contains the military portraits of the following "Fallen Heroes":

- Col. E. E. Ellsworth
- Brig.-Gen. E. D. Baker
- Gen. Robert McCook
- Brig.-Gen. O. M. Mitchel
- Com. Andrew H. Foote, U.S.N.
- Gen. John Sedgwick
- Gen. Nath. Lyon
- Gen. Joseph K. F. Mansfield
- Gen. Philip Kearney
- Gen. John F. Reynolds
- Maj.-Gen. J. B. McPherson
- Gen. James S. Wadsworth

In addition to the military heroes, a very quaint memorial scene is depicted at the bottom of the print titled "National Monument." The monument, which is purely an artist's conception of a military memorial, has inscribed on its stone base, "The Grateful Country In Memory Of Her Noble Sons, Who On Land & At Sea Have Fallen Martyrs For Liberty And Union. Peace Be With Them. Amen."



Listed at the top of the monument, surmounted by an eagle, are the battles and military campaigns in which the heroes fell.

The print is considered to be a rarity, although the New York publisher had agents in Boston, Chicago, San Francisco and Cincinnati.

Medallions

The twenty-four Lincoln medallions that are being currently issued by The Lincoln Mint (Division of Ero Industries, Inc.), Chicago, 1970, are being acquired monthly as they are struck. The dies are being made from twenty-four illustrations by Lloyd Ostendorf. The mint has published an attractive three volume, boxed album of which volume one is devoted to *Abraham Lincoln—An Autobiographical Narrative* compiled by Ralph G. Newman. The remaining two volumes are designed to hold the twenty-four medallions. The Lincoln Library-Museum is purchasing both the silver and bronze sets.

In 1968, the Lincoln Library-Museum acquired the sterling silver set of The Franklin Mint Treasury of

Presidential Commemorative Medals (Washington to Johnson). With the election of Richard M. Nixon, the mint contributed, to all owners of the set, a medallion in identical form and size of the 37th President.

Now, being currently received, is the first edition, sterling silver proof set of *The First Ladies Of The United States*. The complete set will include forty separate medals, as more than one lady served some presidents as a White House hostess. Included with the medallions, is a handsome album with an attractive pamphlet by Gertrude Zeth Brooks entitled *First Ladies Of The White House*.

The Foundation is also a subscriber to the bronze set of Medallions, "The History of The Civil War," which is currently being produced by The Lincoln Mint. Seven of the forty medallions feature Abraham Lincoln.

\$3.00 Gold Piece

In *Lincoln Lore*, Number 1585, March, 1970, a collection of the sixteen coins (minus one) minted during the Lincoln administration were illustrated in a lucite holder. The statement was made that: "The most expensive one of the lot is the \$3.00 gold piece, which the Foundation has not yet acquired." Since that date, a \$3.00 gold piece, 1862, has been acquired and the collection is complete.

Lincoln Coin—75 Pesetas

The only current Lincoln coin, besides the U. S. 1-cent, is a 75 pesetas silver piece issued by the Republic of Ecuatorial Guinea. The 36 mm piece, minted in 1970 in a limited quantity (probably in a United States mint), sells for \$7.25 to collectors. It is beautifully packaged for display and preservation. Because of its premium value, it is doubtful if this attractive coin will ever appear as a medium of exchange. This coin is included in the Foundation's collection.

Minister To Bogota



On July 15, 1861, President Abraham Lincoln appointed Allen A. Burton of Kentucky as Minister Resident at Bogota (New Granada), Colombia. The original appointment signed by Abraham Lincoln and Secretary of State William H. Seward has recently been acquired for the Foundation's archives.

Twenty years earlier, Lincoln had tried unsuccessfully to secure this same position. On January 23, Lincoln wrote to his law partner, John T. Stuart, then in Congress, suggesting that, "a change of scene might help me." Lincoln was suffering from a psychopathic illness, the cause of which he later referred to as "that fatal first of Jany. '41." It was at this period of Lincoln's life that he asked to be released from his engagement to Mary Todd. His awareness, that his action was embarrassing to Miss Todd as well as humiliating to his own personal pride, was so acute that his friends became concerned over his mental predicament. On January 22, 1841, Martin McKee wrote to John J. Hardin that, "We have been very much distressed, on Mr. Lincoln's account; hearing that he had two Cat fits and a Duck fit since we left."

On March 5, 1841, Congressman Stuart wrote Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, recommending Lincoln to be charge' d' affaires at Bogota. However, all hopes for an appointment came to an end with the death of President William H. Harrison in Washington, on April 4, 1841. Harrison, it will be remembered, was succeeded by John Tyler of Virginia, an anti-Jackson Democrat.

Destiny was kind to Lincoln by not removing him from the main stream of Illinois and national politics, and he did patch up his love affair with Mary Todd by marrying her on November 4, 1842.

Lincoln first appointed Burton of Lancaster, Kentucky as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the

Dakota Territory This was shortly after the President had assumed his oath of office. On July 17, 1861, Lincoln wrote to Edward Bates, his Attorney General: "You remember Allen A. Burton was appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota Ty. Since then I have given him a different place; and the judgeship of course becomes vacant." Lincoln was referring to Burton's appointment to Bogota dated July 15, 1861. Burton served in this capacity until 1866.

During Burton's service with the State Department, the country, to which he was assigned, was beset with revolutions. A war against the Republic of New Granada, begun before Lincoln assumed the oath of office of President, resulted in a new government under the name of the United States of Colombia, however, the struggle had various vicissitudes, sometimes favorable and sometimes adverse, to the revolutionary movement.

One cannot help but wonder when Lincoln appointed Burton as Minister Resident to Bogota in 1861, if he did not momentarily recall how desperately in 1841 he had sought a "change of scene" in the same South American city.

Harvard Class Day—1864

Robert Todd Lincoln, the eldest son of President Abraham Lincoln, played a prominent role in the Harvard Class Day exercises of 1864. According to the class record book kept by the secretary, Robert received 47 of the 89 votes cast by the seniors, on January 15, 1864, for the position of committee chairman.

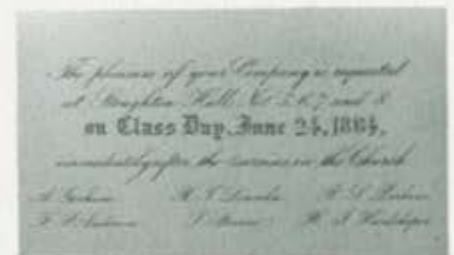
While the program of events constituting the formal ceremonies make no mention of Robert, the invitation to the exercises (June 24, 1864) and the two admission tickets recently ac-

quired by the Lincoln Library-Museum, namely, "Exercises In The Church" and "Dances In The Hall," do list the name of the President's son. Then too, in the newspaper clippings concerning the Harvard Class Day exercises, one reporter mentioned Robert as a member of the Class Day Committee.

The newspaper, the *New York Times*, July 1, 1864, printed the following comment: "Robert Todd Lincoln, the President's eldest son, is a member of the class and officiates as Chairman of the Class Day Committee; so it is not strange that Mrs. Lincoln is present enjoying the festivities and that crowds are eager to catch a glimpse of her."

John S. Goff in his book, *Robert Todd Lincoln—A Man In His Own Right*, states that Robert was graduated from Harvard on July 20, 1864. While it may appear odd that the commencement would be held almost a month following the Class Day exercises, this fact has been confirmed by the Assistant Curator of the Harvard University Archives. Goff further commented: "It was not possible for the weary President to go to Cambridge to see the ceremonies, although there were those who hoped he might attend. Robert dashed those ideas by writing from the Executive Mansion, 'The President will not be at commencement.' Commencement Day was described as 'very warm' and the crowd assembled on the college grounds, including the First Lady, heard the great orator Edward Everett give the principal address."

The class of 1864 was not one of the most distinguished to graduate from Harvard. Goff believes that Robert T. Lincoln was undoubtedly the most famous of the ninety-nine graduates.



Presidential Silver Ingots

To hedge against inflation, a great many mints and mining companies are advising their clients to invest in bars of silver of various weights, because of the prediction that the price of silver will increase.

To make the ingots more attractive and a collector's item, they have been stamped or struck with dies depicting the head of Lincoln, along with numerous other attractive subjects.

A one ounce pure silver ingot (.999 fine, numbered 000669), bearing a right profile of Lincoln with his signature, has been made available by Harry Forman, Inc., P. O. Box 5756, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19120. A three ounce pure silver ingot (.999 fine, dated 1970) bears a three-quarter image of Lincoln with the firm name, Lincoln Mining Company of Coeur D'Alene, Idaho, on the obverse side. The reverse side depicts a prospector panning for ore. This ingot can be obtained at Foster, Inc, 7 South 2nd, Walla Walla, Washington 99362. Both of the above mentioned ingots have been acquired by the Foundation.

A third presidential, silver ingot bearing the portrait of Lincoln has been issued by the Danbury Mint, One Glendinning Place, Westport, Connecticut 06880. This Lincoln ingot is one of a series of thirty-six that is being issued of each President of the United States. It will appear in two different sizes of 5,000 grains and 2,500 grains. To secure the Lincoln ingot, the collector must purchase the entire series.

The latest silver ingots to be advertised for sale are of six presidents described as "Cameos in Silver" by Prestige Creations. The portrait of Lincoln and the other presidents are "struck in high relief framed in an oval pool of brilliant proof, surrounded by a frosted field . . ." The ingots are .999 fine silver and weigh one troy ounce each. The six ingots of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, Franklin Roosevelt, Eisenhower and Kennedy can be purchased for \$30.00 from Harry J. Forman, Inc., whose address is given above.



Our Martyrs



The Lincoln Library-Museum has been able to acquire a sizeable collection of metal badges and celluloid buttons with ribbons along with celluloid buttons without ribbons, each one of which features the Lincoln image or the Lincoln name. Many of these have been issued in years past for conventions sponsored by the Grand Army of the Republic, the Republican Party, the Lincoln National Life Insurance Company and myriad clubs and organizations which bear the name Lincoln.

Interest in Lincoln badges and buttons has not waned and several new ones are being manufactured every year for memorial, identification, publicity, political and propaganda purposes. Recently three celluloid buttons have been acquired by the Foundation that are of a memorial nature, two of which call attention to our three martyred presidents (early 1900's), while a later one memorializes our four martyred presidents (1960's).

It is hardly conceivable that the pictures of the three, first martyred Republican Presidents, Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley, would be used on buttons for political purposes. Certainly this would not be true of the memorial button that includes Kennedy, a Democrat.

The Foundation has on exhibit approximately two hundred Lincoln badges and buttons, which greatly compliments our collection of medallion Lincolniana.

**Abraham Lincoln—
"The Hoosier Youth"**

A miniature Lincoln statuette, "Abraham Lincoln — The Hoosier Youth," has been modeled after Paul Manship's original heroic bronze statue and distributed to several hundred Lincoln National Life Insurance Company agents who qualified last spring in the President's month sales contest.

The bronze statuette, 9¼ inches high was manufactured by a Cincin-

nati, Ohio, firm in 1971. The smaller version of the statue was cast by George F. Yostel whose sculpture in bronze and stone appears in all parts of the country. The initial step was the forming of a clay model from which the bronze statuettes were cast.

The total production, beyond the needs of the qualifier awards, was quite limited and the statuette will be utilized in the future as gifts to outstanding agents and friends of the company. They are not commercial souvenirs; they are works of art in their own right, as are fine reproductions of a famous artist.

Fortunately, the Foundation was able to acquire the bronze statuette for its Lincoln Library-Museum and to provide storage space for the original plaster mold. Unfortunately, the statuette is not available to collectors or institutions.

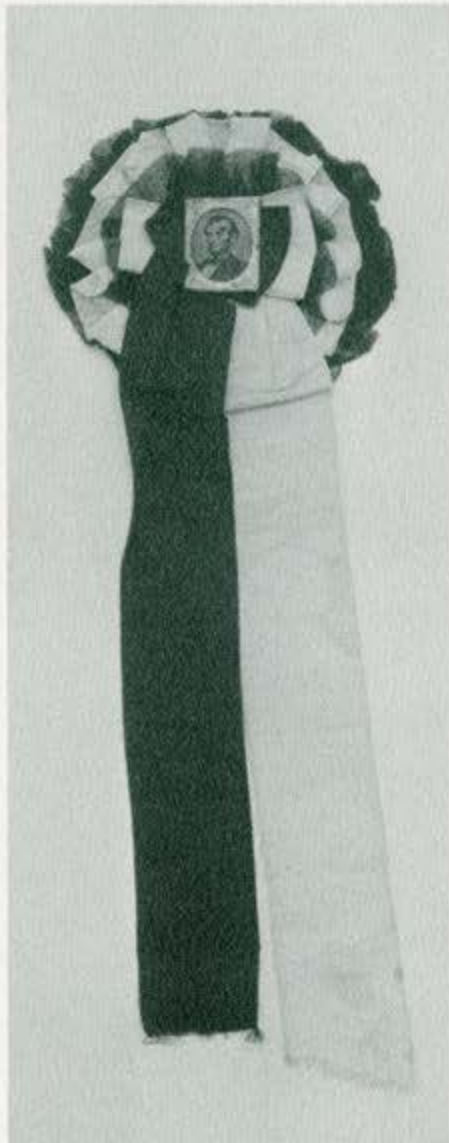
The Lincoln Library-Museum does have a limited number of copies of a twelve page illustrated pamphlet titled *The Hoosier Youth Story*. This publication contains additional information on Manship's heroic bronze statue and the Yostel statuette. Our limited supply of this publication is available free to those wishing a copy.



Lincoln Funeral Rosette

An article entitled "Accouterments For Lincoln's Funeral" appeared in *Lincoln Lore*, Number 1562, April, 1968, which might well serve as an explanation for the manufacture and sale of this Lincoln funeral badge. The statement was made in the above mentioned article that: "Mercantile establishments did render a service in supplying funeral accouterments that the people wished to purchase and hawkers of novelty funeral items hovered around the edges of the great crowds selling their photographic badges, ribbons, flags, jewelry and mementoes to the thousands of mourners who attended Lincoln's funeral services in the different villages, towns and cities throughout the United States."

This funeral badge, ten inches in length, the largest in the Foundation's collection, is made of black and white gro-grain ribbon with an encased tin-type photograph of the Sixteenth President. This photograph identifies the relic as a genuine Lincoln funeral item, despite our lack of knowledge as to where it was manufactured, in what city it was sold and the name and identity of the individual who purchased it and wore it during the mourning period.



Micro - Book



In 1965, the Toppan Printing Company, Ltd, Tokyo, Japan, published a microscopic version of the Gettysburg Address. The book, which measures 11/64 inches square overall, has eleven pages with approximately forty-five words to the page. The pages measure 9/64 inches in height and the type used is .005 inches high, with a stem of .0010 inches, approximately one-third the diameter of a human hair.

This minuscule book, the result of a new microprinting process, involves an ultra high resolution lens to make a camera proof of a phototypeset of the original. The book, one of the world's two smallest, has been described by *Book News* as a miracle of typography, printing, and binding. The finished product is bound in green, gold-tooled leather and is handsomely boxed with a red velvet lining. In the box is to be found a facsimile of the Gettysburg Address (Bliss copy) and a miniature book measuring one inch square from which the micro-copy was produced.

This remarkable specimen of the printer's craft was published under the sponsorship of M. Mochizuki, the director of the Tokyo Lincoln Center.

The micro-book is not for sale and the Foundation's copy was acquired as a gift resulting from the many contributions made by the Lincoln Library-Museum to the Tokyo Lincoln Center.

Wedgwood Lincoln Bust

Donald Brindley of the Wedgwood Studios, Barlaston, Stoke-on-Trent, England, modeled, in 1971, a Lincoln bust in black basalt. The miniature nine-inch bust is limited to 2,000 and the copy received by the Foundation is numbered 111. An attractive signed certificate attests to its number and total output along with a small folder which provides an historical sketch of the Sixteenth Presi-

dent written from the English point of view.

Stamped in gold on the front base of the bust is to be found the words: "Abraham Lincoln President of the United States 1861-1865." The under base is impressed with the registered trade mark "Wedgwood" and "Made in England." The composition called "Black Basalt" was developed by Joseph Wedgwood in 1768, and its fine grain, rich line and smooth texture prompted its discoverer to write in 1773: "The Black Basalt is sterling and will last forever."



Assassination Relic

In a display case of the Foundation's, Lincoln assassination relics is a small piece of pine wood (2 1/4" x 5/8") bearing the following inscription: "A piece of the table upon which J. Wilkes Booth's body was examined after death. From the monitor *Montauk*." This is a recent gift of Mr. Henry Clark Ottiwell of Vineyard Haven, Massachusetts.