



Lincoln Lore

Bulletin of The Lincoln National Life Foundation...Mark E. Neely, Jr., Editor. Published each month by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46801.

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A NEW VOLUME OF LINCOLN'S WORKS

The unsung heroes of the historical profession are the persons who patiently gather and meticulously annotate the papers of important Americans. The collected works of Henry Clay, Jefferson Davis, Andrew Johnson, John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster, Ulysses S. Grant, the Adams family, and Woodrow Wilson are currently in the process of being issued in series of bound volumes which will be available in every sizable public library for everyone who has an interest in American history. This inestimably valuable service will mean greater scholarship in greater quantity, for these collections save the student from long trips (and expensive lodging) and from looking up the many names, titles, and organizations mentioned in correspondence. The standards for these volumes are high. Texts are accurate. Routine materials devoid of content are often calendared to save the effort of wading through meaningless scraps and perfunctory verbiage. The footnotes explaining the circumstances of the correspondence are often so elaborate and informative that they constitute a source fully as important as biographies.

Roy P. Basler did much to set these high editorial standards. His eight-volume edition of *The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln* published by Rutgers University Press in 1953 was a model for later editions of the papers of America's public figures. After twenty-one years, however, a sufficient number of Lincoln manuscripts have come to light to require a supplemental volume to this landmark series. *The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln: Supplement 1832-1865*, edited by Roy P. Basler again but published by the Greenwood Press in Westport, Connecticut, is a must for even the smallest and most rudimentary Lincoln collection. Every student of history — indeed, every American citizen — is once again in Mr. Basler's debt.

It is a tribute to the thoroughness of Mr. Basler's original efforts and to the fame of Abraham Lincoln that the *Supplement* publishes for the most part only the shards and fragments of Lincoln's voluminous correspondence. Commonly as many as four items appear on a page of the book — an indication that most of the items, especially after 1860, are one- and two-line endorsements written on the backs of letters seeking Lincoln's authority and consent for appointments to government jobs. As Lincoln himself expressed it in one of the letters published in the *Supplement*, this correspondence deals for the most part with the "same everlasting subject — that of filling offices."

This is not the sort of material that will drastically alter Lincoln's historical reputation, but it is far from useless, especially because Mr. Basler's careful job of annotation explains a myriad of historical events involving many historic personalities. This is the sort of book that will be

mined by many historians for many years to come; the *Supplement* will be cited in footnote after footnote. It would be downright Faustian to attempt to weigh its impact on future Lincoln scholarship. This review will confine itself to suggesting just a few of the ways in which the *Supplement* can help the Lincoln student.

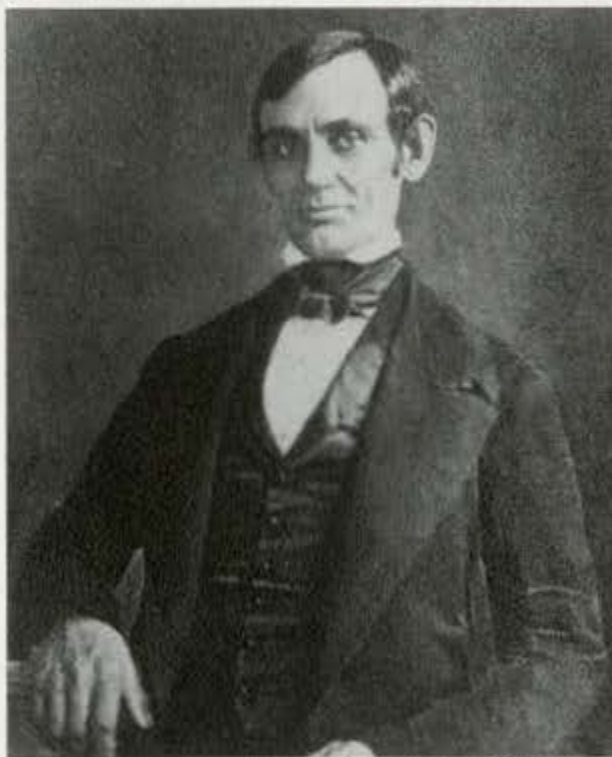
The pre-Civil War materials stem mostly from the period of Lincoln's single term in the House of Representatives in Washington and from the confusing politics of the 1850's. Anyone who is of the mind that Abraham Lincoln became an opponent of the Mexican War because he forgot the simple patriotism of his Western constituents and was dazzled by the Eastern Whig greats will have to cope with the material in the

Supplement. True, Lincoln was, he said, "a good deal flattered by" invitations to speak in places like Boston that were far from his Springfield constituents. Nevertheless, Lincoln was just as "desirous of advising my constituents of the settlement of the claims at an early day" when the claims affected his home base. The latter phrase appears in a letter written to the second auditor of the Treasury Department (a typical example, incidentally, of those pieces of information that are hard to find but which Mr. Basler so generously supplies) concerning the back pay of a soldier in the Illinois Volunteers. Lincoln cooperated even with Democrat Stephen Douglas in seeking a promotion to brevet lieutenant colonel for Brevet Major Backenstos of the Illinois Mounted Rifles for gallant conduct at the Battle of Chapultepec. Lincoln was not neglecting the interests of his constituents even when those constituents were veterans of the war he opposed.

Lincoln's theory of representation would hardly have allowed him to do otherwise. In a letter of recommendation written for one George H. Holtzman, a resident of the District of Columbia, Lincoln said, "I can not recommend him as an Illinoisian; because

applicants now resident here [Illinois] would have just cause to complain of me." He went on to recommend Holtzman as otherwise a worthy candidate; Lincoln proved himself scrupulously faithful to his constituency. The event recalls a little-quoted letter to Elihu Washburne from Volume II of *The Collected Works*:

The objection of your friend at Winnebago rather astonishes me. For a Senator to be the impartial representative of his whole State, is so plain a duty, that I pledge myself to the observance of it without hesitation; but not without some mortification that any one should suspect me of an inclination to the contrary. I was eight years a representative of Sangamon county in the Legislature; and, although, in a conflict of interests between that and other counties, it perhaps would have been my duty to stick to Old



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

Congressman-elect Abraham Lincoln

Sangamon; yet it is not within my recollection that the Northern members ever wanted my vote for any interest of theirs, without getting it. . . . Again, I was a member of Congress one term. . . . Now I think I might appeal to Mr. Turner and yourself, whether you did not always have my feeble service for the asking. In the case of conflict, I might without blame, have preferred my own District. As a Senator, I should claim no right, as I should feel no inclination, to give the central portion of the state any preference over the North, or any other portion of it.

Lincoln was cooperative and not a narrow-minded provincial bounded by the horizons of his constituents, but he recognized his first duty to be service as a deputy of the direct interests of his immediate constituency.

Lincoln's concept of representation as a makeshift for direct democracy rather than as an improvement on and buffer against democracy was also good politics. Basler's *Supplement* confirms again that Lincoln was a skilled practitioner of the political arts. He knew that judges shared his political universe and were not independent arbiters of justice. In discussing an Illinois judiciary bill in 1841, Lincoln put it plainly to John T. Stuart: "The five new Judges will of course be Locos, and they, being a majority, that tribunal necessarily becomes a Loco concern." Lincoln used that fiercely partisan language of political friends and political enemies and that cool calculation and timing which have never ceased to puzzle, shock, and amaze the American people. The *Supplement* prints this example, a letter written in 1845 to Benjamin F. James, editor of the *Tazewell Whig* in Tremont, Illinois:

Yours of the 4th., informing me of Hardin's communication and letter, is received. . . . the certainty that he intends to run for congress . . . [is no] matter of surprise to me. . . . Now as to the probable result of a contest with him. To succeed, I must have 17 votes in convention. To secure these, I think I may safely claim — Sangamon 8 — Menard 2 — Logan 1, making 11, so that, if you and other friends can secure Dr. Boal's entire senatorial district — that is — Tazewell 4 — Woodford 1 and Marshall 1, it just covers the case. . . . Some of Baker's particular friends in Cass, and who are now my friends, think I could carry that county; but I do not think there is any chance for it. Upon the whole, it is my intention to give him the trial, unless clouds should rise, which are not yet discernable. This determination you need not however, as yet, announce in your paper — at least not as coming from me. . . . It is desirable that a sharp look-out should be kept, and every whig met with from those counties, talked to, and initiated. . . . More than this, I want you to watch, and whenever you see a "moccasin track" as indian fighters say, notify me of it. . . . I fear I shall be of a great deal of trouble to you in this matter; but rest assured, that I will be grateful when I can. . . . This letter is, of course, confidential; tho I should have no objection to it's being seen by a few friends, in your discretion, being sure first that they are friends.

For readers interested in Lincoln the man, the glimpses are rare enough. The *Supplement*, however, does reveal one very rare instance of Lincoln's sense of the artificiality of the political world, his sense of isolation as a man with hundreds of political "friends" but few personal ones. On his birthday in 1849, Lincoln wrote privately to David Davis, "Out of more than [sic] three hundred letters received this session, yours is the second one manifesting the least interest for me personally."

A less revealing personal trait is confirmed by the *Supplement*, Lincoln's personal distaste for alcohol but his toleration of occasional weakness on this score among others. To Richard J. Oglesby in 1854 when Illinois politics were rent with slavery, nativist, and temperance agitations, Lincoln wrote, "Other things being equal, I would much prefer a temperate man, to an intemperate one; still I do not make my vote depend absolutely upon the question of whether a candidate does or does not taste liquor." Nine years later, Lincoln expressed the same sort of conviction in the case of Captain John N. Riedenbach of the 158th N.Y. Vols., "dismissed from the service, on the Charge of 'Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.'" Lincoln saw "evidence [of] . . . a good deal of boisterous misconduct, during a single case of intoxication," but he inclined "to think he does not habitually get in that condition." Lincoln, therefore, had no objection to Riedenbach's being reappointed to the service.

Lincoln's theory of representation did not prevent him from cooperating with other representatives on projects of broad scope, and it did not prevent him from cultivating contacts outside his district which would be useful should he ever have the chance to represent an area larger than a congressional district. To Thomas J. Henderson of Stark County Lincoln wrote in 1847 of his "intention to snatch a moment now and then, to send documents to some friends out of my district." Lincoln also showed a willingness to follow the people's will, even if it should lead to the advantage of the Democrats. Thus he wrote Ebenezer T. Miller from Washington in 1849:

Your letter in relation to the Post-office at Jacksonville, is received. I do not know, as yet, whether Mr. Happy will be removed, nor if he shall, whether I shall be permitted to name the person to fill the vacancy. If, however, this responsibility shall fall upon me, I shall have no motive in the exercise of it, other than to oblige the good and intelligent people of Jacksonville, and vicinity. And if, with all the lights before me, when the time comes, their preference shall seem to be for you, I shall be most happy to gratify both them and you.

Miller was a Democrat.

Such political flexibility and skill helped to thrust Lincoln to considerable prominence in the politics of the 1850's. There is a very interesting remark in one letter written to Richard Yates in 1855 and published in the *Supplement*; Lincoln was speculating on his chances for election as United States Senator by Anti-Nebraska forces in the Illinois legislature.

The Bissell movement of which you speak, I have had my eye upon, ever since before the commencement of the session; and it is now perhaps as dangerous a card as we have to play against. There is no danger, as I think, of the A[nti] N[eb]raska men uniting on him, but the danger is that the Nebraska men, failing to do better, will turn onto him *en masse*, and then a few A.N. men, wanting a pretext only, will join on him, pretending to believe him an A.N. man. He can not get a single *sincere* Anti Nebraska vote. At least, so I think.

William Bissell soon became the first Republican governor of Illinois. Although he was a former Democrat with whom Lincoln had tangled upon occasion in his early years in the Illinois legislature, Lincoln had considerable influence with the Bissell administration and even drafted some of the Governor's messages. A hasty check of the citations of Bissell's name in the index to the original *Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln* revealed no unfavorable remarks about Bissell after their pre-1850 disagreements. Lincoln's political acumen allowed him to cooperate with and influence men with whom he was not particularly in agreement.

Most of the items in the *Supplement* date from the Civil War, and most of the Civil War items are endorsements. Endorsements do not make particularly delightful reading, and one suspects that some scorn attaches to them. They contain only a sentence or two of Abraham Lincoln's words,



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

Lincoln in Philadelphia, February, 1861

and they deal with matters that might be variously characterized as mundane or sordid, to wit, patronage and the granting of favors. Yet endorsements are not without their value. Governments are inevitably governments of men as well as laws, even in America, and patronage and favors are therefore the nuts and bolts of day-to-day political machinery. Note, for example, how important a knowledge of political appointments is to William Dusing's refreshing interpretation of Abraham Lincoln's presidency in *Civil War Issues in Philadelphia, 1856-1865* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1965):

The situation in Philadelphia presents a useful point of departure for interpreting the career of Lincoln, who has sometimes been portrayed as conservative and opportunistic in his antislavery policy. When Lincoln, in the debates with Douglas in 1858, was attacking popular sovereignty on the grounds that territorial slavery should be conclusively prohibited, Philadelphia's Peoples Party upheld popular sovereignty as its rallying point against Buchanan. In February, 1861, Lincoln's Philadelphia speech favoring Negro rights contrasted remarkably with the prevailing local tone. The new President appointed the most radical of the city's important Republicans as head of the custom house. His decision to supply Fort Sumter was more decisively unionist than was editorial opinion in Philadelphia at the moment. William White's speech at the Democratic meeting in 1862 makes the President's well-known letter to Horace Greeley appear as an astute move to disarm the growing opposition, while preparing the grounds for emancipation. After the proclamation was finally issued, the *Ledger's* opposition, the *Inquirer's* hesitation to declare itself, and Mayor Henry's later silence, all showed how far Lincoln's action was beyond the expectation of most local residents. In 1863 the President appointed a Massachusetts general, who felt deep sympathy for Negro soldiers, to command in Philadelphia, and only later replaced this officer with a man whose views corresponded more closely to the local temper.

Readers of *Lincoln Lore* No. 1633 will recall how helpful it would be to have an endorsement or two suggesting the channels through which Alvin Hovey's replacement of Henry Carrington as commander of the military district including Indiana flowed.

Of particular interest to *Lincoln Lore's* readers too is one of the *Supplement's* few letters dating from the Civil War period. Professor Joseph George, Jr., of Villanova University called to the editor's attention a Lincoln letter which he had discovered in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, a letter which establishes conclusively the influence on Lincoln of Charles Janeway Stillé's pamphlet *How A Free People Conduct a Long War*. Professor George discussed the letter and the pamphlet in an article entitled "Charles J. Stillé, 'Angel of Consolation,'" in *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, LXXXV, pp. 303-315. Professor George also contacted Mr. Basler, and the letter appears in *Basler's Supplement*. This is Lincoln's letter to Charles J. Stillé on December 31, 1862:

Your letter of the 27th and pamphlet were duly received, and for which please accept my sincere thanks. The pamphlet is far the best production upon the subject it treats which I have seen. The reading, and re-reading of it has afforded me great pleasure, and I believe also some profit. May I express the hope that you will not allow your pen to rest.

Interestingly enough, the mention of "re-reading" the pamphlet suggests that Orville H. Browning's recollection that Lincoln read the entire pamphlet aloud to him is not as unlikely to be true as it sounds.

The items from the Civil War period show, among other things, Lincoln's loyalty to his old friends. Lincoln had had a political falling out with Joshua Speed by 1860, though a letter in the *Supplement* shows that Speed's wife was more favorable towards Lincoln's views than her husband. As early as September 4, 1861, however, Lincoln recommended that Simon Cameron grant one of Joshua's requests. The Speed family appears with regularity in the *Supplement*.

Despite the traces of past friendships on Lincoln's Civil War appointments, it is also clear from the correspondence in the *Supplement* that Lincoln's political views had left the past far behind. There are several pieces of correspondence having to do with Negro soldiers, including a very exceptional letter

which Mr. Basler chooses as the *Supplement's* frontispiece. This letter to Charles Sumner is little more than an endorsement, but it is very important:

The bearer of this is the widow of Major Booth, who fell at Fort Pillow. She makes a point, which I think very worthy of consideration which is, widows and children in fact, of colored soldiers who fall in our service, be placed in law, the same as if their marriages were legal, so that they can have the benefit of the provisions made the widows & orphans of white soldiers. Please see & hear Mrs. Booth.

In fact, there are several interesting references in the *Supplement* to ethnic and religious groups, all of which tend to confirm Lincoln's tolerant attitudes. In 1861, Lincoln wrote to Secretary of War Simon Cameron in regard to the religious interests of the army personnel at Governor's Island, New York: "A catholic priest attends, & if the Govt. pays the Protestant anything, it is thought, as much might be done for the Catholic." Lincoln ordered Edwin M. Stanton to appoint Cheme M. Levy as an Assistant Quarter-Master because, as Lincoln put it, "I believe we have not yet appointed a Hebrew." Indeed, the most fascinating minor character to appear in the *Supplement* is one Isachar Zacharie, a Jewish doctor whose "peculiar profession," as Lincoln described it, was to operate on the corns and bunions of America's foot-weary army. Zacharie was also a conduit of information on conditions in the South, which apparently he gained from conversations with Jewish Southerners. There are half a dozen passes and letters of introduction for Dr. Zacharie in the *Supplement*.

Let the reader not be deceived: not all the endorsements and fragments from the Civil War period are as interesting as these. Some deal with subjects as lowly and mundane as the appointment of a Superintendent of Life Boats on the Coast of Long Island; just the sort of petty concern that the idea of presidential patronage always conjures up in an American's mind.

Nevertheless, it is to be hoped that this review has suggested something of the range of uses to which Mr. Basler's wonderful *Supplement* may be put by the Lincoln student. It is worth repeating that the book is a *must* for Lincoln students and that we all owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Basler. And it will detract nothing from his already secure fame to add that, in a sense, the *Supplement* is really a cooperative effort. As the discovery of Professor George reveals, Lincoln students found things and called them to Mr. Basler's attention. Many of the items that are reprinted in the *Supplement* are in the hands of private collectors, and they too must be complimented for their generosity. Various Lincoln institutions and universities throughout the country contributed their parts as well. It is certainly to be hoped that this spirit of cooperation among Lincoln students will continue.



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

Joshua and Fanny Speed

CUMULATIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY 1973 - 1974

Selections approved by a Bibliography Committee consisting of the following members: Dr. Kenneth A. Bernard, Belmont Arms, 51 Belmont St., Apt. C-2, South Easton, 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, 200 Maryland Avenue, N.E., Washington, D.C.; 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.

1973

KLEMENT, FRANK L.

1973-24

Governor Edward Salomon, W. Yates Selleck, / And The Soldiers' Cemetery At / Getty(s)burg / By Frank L. Klement / Reprinted from the (Transactions of) Wisconsin Academy Of Sciences, Arts & Letters / Volume LXI-1973 / (Cover title) / Pamphlet, paper, 8 1/2" x 5 1/2", 11-28 pp.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY

1973-25

Lincoln Memorial University Press / (Device) / Winter, 1973 / Vol. 75, 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, 10 1/2" x 7 1/2", 125-192 pp., illus., price per single issue, \$1.50.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY

1973-26

Lincoln Herald / Index / Vol. 74 / Spring, 1972 through Winter, 1972 / Compiled by / Lanta S. Livesay / and / Lois R. Rowlett / Lincoln Memorial University / Harrogate, Tennessee / 1973 / (Cover title) /

Pamphlet, paper, 10 1/2" x 7 1/2", 24 pp.

PRIDEAUX, JAMES

1973-27

The Last / Of / Mrs. Lincoln / A Play In Two Acts / By James Prideaux / (Device) / Dramatists / Play Service / Inc. / [Copyright 1973 by James Prideaux.]

Book, paper, 7 1/2" x 5 1/4", fr., 78 (4) pp., illus., price, \$1.75.

RUSSELL, G. DARRELL, JR.

1973-28

Lincoln And Kennedy: / Looked At / Kindly Together / by / G. Darrell Russell, Jr. / A Hearthstone Book / Carlton Press, Inc. New York, N.Y. / [Copyright 1973 by G. Darrell Russell, Jr. All rights reserved.]

Brochure, cloth, 8 1/4" x 5 1/2", 75 pp., price, \$3.50.

SIGELSCHEFFER, SAUL

1973-29

The American Conscience / The Drama of the Lincoln-Douglas Debates / Saul Sigelschaffer / Horizon Press (Device) New York / (Double title page) / [Copyright 1973 by Saul Sigelschaffer.]

Book, cloth, 9 1/2" x 6 1/2", 488 (roman and numerical numbers included) pp., illus., maps on front and back covers, price, \$12.95.

1974

BASLER, ROY P.

1974-1

The Collected Works Of / Abraham Lincoln / Supplement 1832-1865 / Roy P. Basler, Editor / Contributions in American Studies, Number 7 / (Device) / Greenwood Press / Westport, Connecticut / London, England / [Copyright 1974 by Roy P. Basler. All rights reserved.]

Book, cloth, 9 1/2" x 6 1/2", xi p., 320 (4) pp., illus., price, \$15.00.

BRINKLEY, PHYLLIS C.

1974-2

Abraham Lincoln And His Wife, Mary: / A Study Of Two Human Beings / By Phyllis C. Brinkley / Waunakee, Wisconsin / (Portrait) / Address At Annual Meeting / Lincoln Fellowship Of Wisconsin / Madison / 1973 / Historical Bulletin No. 29 / 1974 / (Cover title) /

Pamphlet, flexible boards, 10" x 7 1/2", 12 pp., illus., price, \$1.25. Send to Mrs. Carl Wilhelm, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 816 State Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53706.

COLEMAN, WILLIAM R.

(1974)-3

(Device) / President / Abraham Lincoln / to Mrs. J. K. Dougherty / Facsimile of a Pass / With a note pertaining / thereto / February 17, 1865 / (Portrait of Lincoln facing right) / (Cover title) / [Illustrated facsimile of the original pass from the collection of William R. Coleman attached to inside back page. The type has been set by Burck's Press of San Bernardino.]

Folder, paper, 7 1/4" x 5 1/4", (4) pp., one sheet folded once, illus.

DYBA, THOMAS J.

1974-4

A / Chronology / Of / The Only Home / Abraham Lincoln / Ever Owned / (Picture of Abraham Lincoln's Springfield Home) / by / Thomas J. Dyba / (Cover title) / [Printed in February, 1974.]

Folder, paper, 8 1/2" x 3 1/2", single sheet folded twice, printed chronology covering statistical data on Abraham Lincoln's Springfield Home from April 23, 1839 up to and including the present and future dates.

ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY

1974-5

Illinois / History / Volume 27 / Number 5 / February 1974 / Abraham Lincoln / Those Infamous Letters — The / Many Faces of Lincoln — A World / View of America's Hero — A Journey / after Death — Lincoln's Namesake / Town — Presidential Election of / 1848 — An Unusual White House / Affair — Death Stalks the / Lincoln's — The Problem of / Amnesty — A Poet's View of / Lincoln — Three Presidential / Assassinations — The Other / Mary Lincoln — From Indiana to / Illinois — Lincoln in My Hometown / (Portrait) / A Lincoln Portrait from Germany / (Cover title) / [Copyright 1974 Illinois State Historical Society. Published by the Illinois State Historical Library for the Illinois State Historical Society, Old State Capitol, Springfield, Illinois 62706.]

Pamphlet, flexible boards, 10" x 7 1/4", pages 99-119, illus., a magazine for young people, price, 20¢.

LLOYD, JOHN A.

1974-6

Vignettes / Of / Lincoln / by John A. Lloyd / Published by / The Union Central Life Insurance Company / and / Union Central Assurance Corporation / Cincinnati / 1974 / [Copyright 1974 by John A. Lloyd. First printing, 1974.]

Brochure, cloth, 9 1/4" x 6", fr., vii p., 63 (1) pp., illus., price, \$3.00.

LLOYD, JOHN A.

1974-7

Address of John A. Lloyd / to / Lincoln Memorial Meeting / of / Queen City Optimists Club / Cincinnati / February 9, 1974 / *Lincoln Defines America* / (Caption title) / [Copyright 1974 by John A. Lloyd.]

Pamphlet, paper, 8 1/2" x 5 1/2", 10 pp.

MOCHIZUKI, MASAHARU

1974-8

(Device) / (Portrait of Lincoln facing right) / (1809-1865) / 16th President of U.S.A. / No. 16 / Tokyo Lincoln Center / Report No. Sixteen / February 12, 1974 / Tokyo Lincoln Center / Masaharu Mochizuki, Director / 2-1, Sarugaku-cho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan / Phone 291 — 1860 / Mail address: P.O. Box 5001 Tokyo International, Tokyo Japan / (Cover title) / [Printed in Tokyo, Japan in both Japanese and English languages.]

Pamphlet, paper, 10 1/2" x 7 1/2", 6 (2) pp., illus. (List of acquisitions, tribute write up on Abraham Lincoln, listings on Lincoln Report and collected publications of the Lincoln Tokyo Center.)

LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE FOUNDATION

1974-9

Lincoln Lore / Bulletin of The Lincoln National Life Foundation . . . Mark E. Neely, Jr., Editor. Published each / month by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46801. / Number 1631, January 1974 to Number 1636, June 1974.

Folder, paper, 11" x 8 1/2" 4 pp., illus. Number 1631, Henry Clay's First Biographer, January 1974; Number 1632, Treason In Indiana: A Review Essay, February 1974; Number 1633, Treason In Indiana: A Review Essay, March 1974; Number 1634, How A Free People Conduct A Long War, April 1974; Number 1635, *Miscegenation: Broad Farce Or Political Dirty Trick?*, May 1974; Number 1636, *Miscegenation: Broad Farce Or Political Dirty Trick?*, June 1974.