



# Lincoln Lore

Bulletin of The Lincoln National Life Foundation . . . Dr. R. Gerald McMurtry, Editor  
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FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

January, 1969

## March 4, 1861 (A Newly Discovered Lincoln Letter)

**Editor's Note:** In order to feature an unpublished letter (Lincoln to Buchanan, March 4, 1861) the editor has incorporated some of the information under "March 4, 1861" in *Lincoln Day By Day—A Chronology* volume 3, pages 24 and 25, as proper background material for an important day in Lincoln's life.

**Weather:** Morning cloudy and raw. **Attendance:** 30,000 gathered to hear inaugural address. **Law & Order:** No disturbances occurred during day. **Cabinet:** Lincoln asked Seward to remain in his Cabinet. **Press:** Henry Watterston, newspaper representative at Willard's, was personally conducted by Lamon to Lincoln. **Interviews:** President-elect received Judge Davis, Edward Bates, Gideon Welles, and others. **Address Revisions:** Gave final touches to Inaugural Address. **Transportation:** Shortly after 12 M. President Buchanan and Lincoln emerged from 14th Street door of (Willard's) hotel and joined Sens. James A. Pearce (Md.) and Edward D. Baker (Oreg.) of Arrangements Committee in an open carriage to ride in the procession to Capitol. **Security:** Files of soldiers lined streets; riflemen on rooftops watched windows; artillery was posted near Capitol, which Lincoln entered through boarded tunnel. **Vice President's Oath of Office:** Senate is called to order, and oath of office administered to Hannibal Hamlin by Vice President Breckinridge. **Inauguration of President:** On portico of Capitol about 1 P.M. Baker introduced Lincoln. **Weather:** Bright and clear. **Hat:** On rising to deliver Inaugural Address Lincoln "could hardly find room for his hat, and Senator Douglas reached forward, took it with a smile and held it during the delivery of the Address." (See article "He Did Hold Lincoln's Hat" by Allan Nevins in *American Heritage*, February 1959, pages 98 and 99). **Address:** The half-hour address ended with the statement: ". . . In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war . . . We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching (sic) from every battlefield, and patriot grave, to every living heart and hearthstone, all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature." **Oath of Office:** Chief Justice Roger B. Taney administered oath of office. **Music:** Marine band played "God Save Our President."

**Parade:** Procession to White House began. **Incoming and Outgoing Presidents:** Lincoln and Buchanan exchanged farewells at Executive Mansion. Buchanan is reported to have said to Lincoln: "If you are as happy, my dear sir, on entering this house as I am in leaving it and returning home, you are the happiest man in this country." **American Heritage**, August 1960, page 106. **First Official Act:** John G. Nicolay appointed as private secretary. **Dinner:** About 17 persons sat down with President to first White House dinner. **Dinner Interrupted:** Lincoln

spoke to delegation of nearly 1000 New Yorkers. **Reception:** Presidential Party arrived at Inaugural Ball at 11 P.M. **Attendants:** Sen. Henry B. Anthony (R. I.) and Vice President Hamlin attended the President, who led Grand March arm in arm with Mayor Berret (Washington). **President's Wife:** Douglas escorted Mrs. Lincoln and danced quadrille with her. **After the ball was over:** President returned to White House at 1 A.M. Mrs. Lincoln remained at ball. **First Problem:** "The first thing that was handed to me after I entered the room, when I came from the inauguration was the letter from Maj. Anderson saying that their provisions would be exhausted before an expedition could be sent to their relief."

*The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln*, volume IV, edited by Basler, Pratt and Dunlap, Rutgers University Press, 1953, reveals that Abraham Lincoln did not go on record to any

great extent (with the exception of his great First Inaugural Address) with pen and ink on March 4, 1861. The entries for March 4, 1861 follow:

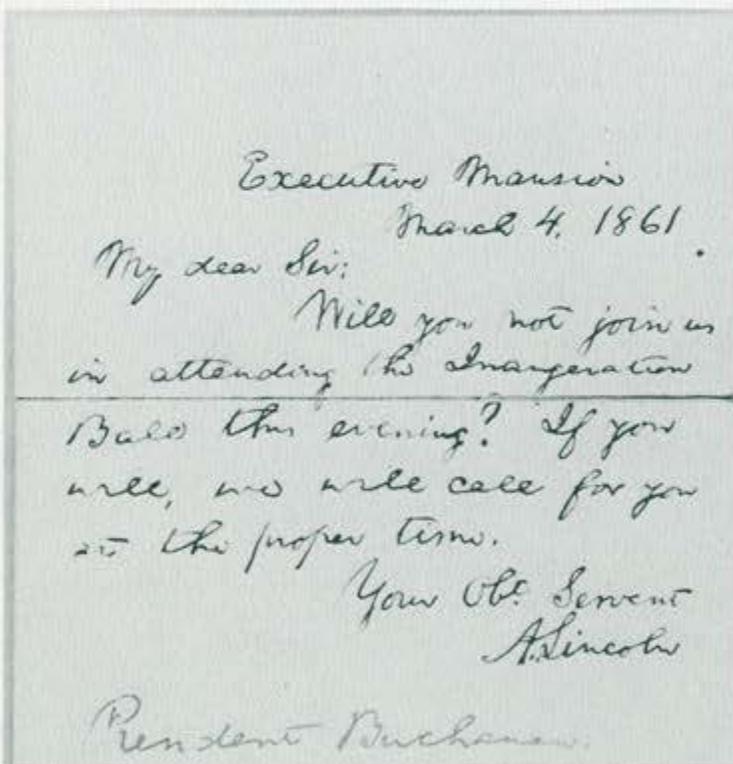
- First Inaugural Address (2 versions)
- Appointment of John C. Nicolay as private secretary
- Reply to a New York delegation (2 versions)
- Letter to William H. Seward concerning Cabinet appointment
- A newly discovered letter bearing the first inaugural date follows:

Executive Mansion  
March 4, 1861

My dear Sir:

Will you not join us in attending the Inauguration Ball this evening? If you will, we will call for you at the proper time.

Your Obt. Servant  
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President Buchanan.

The original letter now on display in the Lincoln Library-museum of the Foundation came in a frame bearing an interesting history of the document:

"President Buchanan gave this note to the father of Mr. Adam B. Magraw of \_\_\_\_\_ County, Maryland. He gave it to Cornelia Day McLanahan who married F. Kingsbury Curtis."

F. Kingsbury Curtis was the grandfather of Dr. F. K. Curtis of Bainbridge Island, Washington, from whom the Director of the Foundation secured the original letter.

This personal note has a particular significance, in that it was written by an incoming President of the United States to an outgoing President, on a very important day in our nation's history. Then, too, the letter contains another intangible element—a proper courtesy from one gentleman to another.

### Did "Coughdrop Joe" Ratto Hold Booth's Horse?

Did "Coughdrop Joe" Ratto hold John Wilkes Booth's horse that fateful night of President Lincoln's assassination? Perhaps he believed he did, because the more he thought about it the better he could remember the incident. Historians, however, know the horse holder was one "Peanuts" John Burroughs. This established historical fact, ironically enough, has no bearing on the Ratto case.

The rumor connecting "Coughdrop Joe" with Booth was the bane of his existence. Joe was mentally low grade and spoke English with great difficulty. He received his nickname during his youth when he peddled Lewis' Famous Coughdrops in the downtown saloon district of Washington, D. C. Born in Genoa, Italy, Joe came to this country in a sailing vessel before the Civil War. His given name was Guiseppe. During a part of his boyhood he lived in Philadelphia but is said to have come to Washington in 1861. He grew up in the neighborhood of 10th and E Streets.

Ratto was very short, not over five feet in stature. Perhaps his ambling gait could be attributed to an injury he received while working as a building laborer on the reconstruction of the old Willard Hotel. He wore a mustache of the handlebar variety, black and drooping. His shapeless black derby hat, pulled down over his ears, was never changed—it was timeless. His "ultra-fashionable" trousers fell in folds about his shuffling shoes. (Joe was said to have been the man who introduced Oxford bags to Washington some three-quarters of a century ago.)

Joe always looked exactly the same as he shambled along in an overcoat which hung almost to his shoe tops. He never bathed, and if he ever had a haircut he gave it to himself. With shoulders hunched and head lowered, preoccupied and oblivious to the squealing brakes and squawking horns of outraged motorists, Joe ambled across Washington streets serenely unconscious of the fact that he took his life in his hands each time he stepped in front of moving traffic. Often he could be seen late at night wending his lonely way along F Street, between 9th and 14th. "Coughdrop Joe" was Washington's oddest character.

Old Joe was an isolationist. He never made any friends, nor was he ever cordial to anyone he chanced to encounter. The fact that he lived many years near the Ford Theatre lent credence to the reports associating him with Booth. Even up to the date of Joe's death on Monday, August 12, 1946, at the age of 92, he was in constant fear of being accused of complicity in Booth's plans. Frequently, instead of denying the accusation outright, he would blurt, "They can't prove it!"

Ratto was constantly taunted by street characters, loafers, newsboys and kids who would yell at him, "Didya hold Booth's horse?" Joe would fly into a rage; he would scream, wave his arms, spit, jump up and down, and finally chase his tormentors for blocks. Often, he carried a pool cue which he would throw like a javelin at the boys as he pursued them. The rumor connecting him with Booth originated, it is said, from a jest by a policeman with a fondness for twitting the picturesque old Italian. The joke was next taken up by the newsboys who unceasingly poked fun at him. The rumor grew and spread



Photograph by courtesy of Don Bloch

Photograph (circa 1935-36) of Guiseppe "Coughdrop Joe" Ratto. The young man holding back the crowd for the photographer was a copy-boy in the Washington Star newsroom.

until nearly everybody in Washington came to refer to Old Joe as "the man who held Booth's horse."

Then, too, there was a lot of mystery about how shuffling Joe made his living. Of course, it was evident that he made the rounds of the downtown trash cans, boxes and gutters. But what exactly was his means of livelihood? Did he have funds supplied by those enemies of the government who had wished to see Abraham Lincoln removed from the Presidency? A reporter from the Washington Sunday Star solved the mystery. Joe sold old newspapers to produce and fish dealers. Sometimes he would make forty to fifty cents a day. If he could collect one hundred pounds of paper, he could earn a dollar. He once saved \$300, which he lost in the famous Waggaman realty crash around the turn of the century.

Before Joe took up the paper business he was a tin foil collector; but when the cigarette and chewing gum manufacturers started using the cheaper paper substitutes, he was out of business. Joe had to adjust to the times. He had to give up selling coughdrops in the downtown saloon district with the advent of prohibition which put an end to free lunches and Lewis' coughdrops. The coughdrops were of far greater value socially than medically. In 1926 Joe gave considerable thought to going into the fruit business selling apples, oranges, bananas and grapes; however, this ambition he was never to realize.

People of Washington who came to recognize Joe when seen on his nocturnal jaunts, wondered where and how he lived. He had a small room in the rear of an upper floor of the building at 416 Tenth Street. His room was over a second-hand furniture store. Ratto would never allow anyone to visit that room. Behind a closed door he folded his papers and sorted out his other "finds" including partially smoked cigars and cigarettes. Apparently Joe liked his work in the city's trash cans as there was always the possibility of being rewarded with the unexpected—as well as a cut finger on a broken beer bottle, or a skirmish with a foraging rat. Joe was a late

sleeper. Seldom ever did he leave his room before ten or eleven o'clock in the morning. He was a night character — hardly ever returning to his room until the early hours of the morning.

To transport his "finds" Joe had an old wagon or push cart. This vehicle was an item of as much concern to Joe as to the police department. It was always getting lost. Often it would turn up near the scene of its disappearance, indicating mischief on the part of Joe's "admirers" in newsboy circles.

Because Joe was so sullen and uncommunicative, he became a challenge to a few policemen and others who sought to draw him out about his complicity in the Lincoln assassination plot. One account reveals that while drinking beer with a couple of would-be friends, Joe became quite confidential and confessed that he actually did hold Booth's horse. To another so-called friend Joe emphatically stated that he never held Booth's horse. Joe was old enough to have played around the alleys near the Ford Theatre during the period of the Civil War. Maybe he did hold Booth's horse at some time or other — but not on the night that the assassin shot the Sixteenth President.

Had not Joe put on such a good show for the men and boys when they taunted him with their accusations, the rumor, which began as a jest, would have been forgotten, and "Coughdrop Joe" would not have lived most of his life in the shadow of a crime he did not commit.

Joe's best friend was Father Nicolas De Carlo of the Holy Rosary Church. In failing health, Joe lived the last four years of his life at the Sacred Heart Home. He lies buried in a lot, donated by a distant relative, in the St. Mary's Cemetery. There is no marker on his grave.

"Coughdrop Joe" was an alley habitue; his alley was in the block only one square removed from and adjoining the Ford Theatre Square on the east. Out of one alley came an assassin, and out of the other came a poor harmless Italian immigrant. May his soul rest in peace.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Editor is indebted to Bert Sheldon of Washington, D. C. who in the 1940's provided some of the information incorporated into this article.

### Coins Minted During the Administration of Abraham Lincoln

During the administration of Abraham Lincoln sixteen different varieties of United States coins were minted and distributed. This chart indicates the dates they were issued, the most common dates, the denomination and the metal from which they were struck. At the present time the Foundation is attempting to secure each coin (the most common date) for display in the Lincoln Library-Museum. The most expensive coin of the lot is the three dollar gold piece. Such an exhibit should prove to be most appropriate when displayed with the medals, medallions, and Lincoln cents that have always attracted so much attention from our visitors.

Dates Issued	Denomination	Most Common Date(s)	Metal
1861-1864	Cent	1862, 1863	Copper-Nickel
1864-1865	Cent	1864, 1865	Bronze
1864-1865	Two Cent	1864, 1865	Bronze
1865	Three Cent	1865	Nickel
1861-1865	Three Cent	1861, 1862	Silver
1861-1865	Half Dime	1861, 1862	Silver
1861-1865	Dime	1861, 1862	Silver
1861-1865	Quarter	1861, 1862	Silver
1861-1865	Half Dollar	1861, 1862	Silver
1861-1865	Silver Dollar	1861, 1865	Silver
1861-1865	Gold Dollar	1861, 1862	Gold
1861-1865	Quarter Eagle	1861, 1862, '65-S	Gold
1861-1865	Half Eagle	1861, 1865-S	Gold
1861-1865	Eagle	1861	Gold
1861-1865	Double Eagle	1861, 1865-S	Gold
1861-1865	Three Dollars	1861, 1862, 1863	Gold

### Dire Political Predictions 1860

In the fall of 1860 the success of the Republican presidential ticket seemed to be assured. However, as the contest continued "a glimmer of hope arose" for those opposed to Lincoln. To be sure it would have been impossible for Douglas, Breckinridge or Bell to obtain a majority of votes in the electoral college, "it was

within the bounds of possibility to defeat Lincoln by throwing the election into the House of Representatives."

With such a turn in events political prognosticators then believed Breckinridge might be elected, or if the House failed to make a choice, Joseph Lane (who ran with Breckinridge on the National Democratic ticket) would become President because he surely would have been chosen Vice-President by the Senate.

This was not a fanciful surmise because if Lincoln had gained a plurality but not a majority of the electoral vote, the voting would have been by states in the House. The political experts reasoned that the delegates from fifteen states would support Lincoln, while at least twelve states would support Breckinridge, and six doubtful delegations might go for Douglas or Bell. This division might conceivably lead to a deadlock in the House. Meanwhile, the Senate would choose the Vice-President (undoubtedly Joseph Lane), and if a new President had not been chosen before noon on March 4, 1861, Lane as Vice-President-elect would have been sworn in as President.

This possibility, was stressed by the Hon. John Hickman (Congressman from Pennsylvania) in a speech in Concert Hall, in Philadelphia on Tuesday evening, July 24, 1860. This speech printed in pamphlet form (8 pages) was copied from the Chester County (Pennsylvania) *Times*. While the speech in English is not listed in the Monaghan Bibliography, it is listed in the German language as M. 3735.

Hickman made the following observations: "Shall Mr. Lincoln be elected? The one hundred and twenty electoral votes of the South will be divided mainly, if not exclusively, between Mr. Bell and Mr. Breckinridge . . . Such effective force as Mr. Douglas may possess is in the North; but his most sanguine friends admit not only that his election is impossible, but that he cannot carry over two or three states. The body of the northern vote will be given to Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Douglas's supporters can do nothing for him; the only significant result they can possibly produce will be, to withdraw enough strength from Mr. Lincoln to throw the election into the House. This done, and Lane would certainly be chosen by the Senate—the condition of parties in the House being such as to prevent a majority of the States agreeing to either of the candidates. Resting on these admissions, for they are accepted universally, we discover that every vote given to Mr. Douglas must tend to the elevation of Lane, who, possessing neither education, experience, nor executive ability, has been selected to enable the South to make the most out of an accident in case it shall occur."

Hickman's fears did not materialize. Lincoln and Hamlin received 180 electoral votes (57 more votes than the three opponents combined), Breckinridge and Lane 72, Bell and Everett 39 and Douglas and Johnson 12.

### The First Known Publication in Pamphlet Form of the Gettysburg Address

The third sale of the Thomas W. Streeter collection of Americana was held on October 24-25, 1967, at the Parke-Bernet Galleries in New York City. At this sale a pamphlet containing the Gettysburg Address sold for \$15,000. Listed in Monaghan's bibliography as No. 192, it is the first known publication in pamphlet form of the Gettysburg Address.

The cover title (1863) follows: The Gettysburg Solemnities. Dedication of The National Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, November 19, 1863, with the Oration of Hon. Edward Everett, Speech of President Lincoln, &c., &c., &c., Published at the Washington Chronicle Office.

The pamphlet measures 10½" x 6¼"; double columns. Monaghan knew of only two copies; one at the Illinois State Historical Library at Springfield, Illinois, and one in the L. D. Carman collection in the Library of the Supreme Council Scottish Rite of Free-masonry in Washington, D. C. The Streeter copy was described as "Uncut, badly dampstained and repaired, full morocco slip case."

This rare publication was discussed at length by Paul M. Angle under the title *Four Lincoln Firsts* in the papers of the Bibliographical Society of America, volume Thirty-six, First Quarter, 1942. The article later appeared as a reprint.

## CUMULATIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY 1967-1968

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.; Judge Warren L. Jones, U. S. Court of Appeals, Jacksonville, Fla.; Hon. Fred Schwengel, 636 Union Arcade, Davenport, Iowa. New items available for consideration, may be sent to the above address or to the Lincoln National Life Foundation.

## 1967

## LINCOLN, ABRAHAM

1967-29

Maxims, Observations/and Comments/of/Abraham Lincoln/Chronologically Arranged/Cut of Lincoln/The Black Cat Press/Chicago, Illinois. [Design and Typography N. W. F.]

Miniature brochure, leather, 2½" x 1½", 62 pp.  
(This item replaces #1967-29 which was a duplicate of #1967-14)

## CURRENT, RICHARD N.

1967-36

The Political Thought of/Abraham Lincoln/Edited by/Richard N. Current/The University of North Carolina/at Greensboro/(device)/The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc./Indianapolis—New York. [Copyright 1967 by the Bobbs-Merrill Co. First Printing] (The American Heritage Series, 46)

Book, flexible boards, 8" x 5¼", xi p., 340 pp., price, \$3.25.

## 1968

## ANGLE, PAUL M.

1968-17

A Portrait of/Abraham Lincoln/in letters/by his oldest son/Edited by Paul M. Angle/with the assistance of Richard G. Case/(Seal)/The Chicago Historical Society/Chicago, Illinois [Copyright 1968 by the Chicago Historical Society. Published by the Philip K. Wrigley Fund at Lakeside Press, R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co.]

Book, cloth, 10¼" x 7", Fr., xiii p., 92(1) pp., price, \$5.95.

## THE BUCKLINS BOOKS

1968-18

Catalogue 45/Abraham Lincoln/And His Era/(picture)/A Selection of Books for sale/by/(device) The Bucklins Books (device)/Ipswich, Mass., 01938/U.S.A./Area Code 617 356-2413 [Cover title]

Pamphlet, paper, 8½" x 5½", 91 pp. (Catalogue of Lincolniana.)

## FURBEE, LEONARD J.

1968-19

Twenty-Four Years/With Lincoln/Leonard J. Furbee/illustrated with photographs/Vantage Press/New York Washington Hollywood [Copyright 1968 by Leonard J. Furbee. First Edition.]

Book, cloth, 8½" x 5¾", 81 pp., illus., price, \$2.95.

## GORDON, A. M. (M.D.)

1968-20

Sonderdruck aus: Verhandlungen/des/XX. Internationalen Kongresses/fur/Geschichte der Medizin/Berlin, 22.-27. August 1966/(device)/1968/Georg Olms Verlagsbuchhandlung/Hildesheim [Cover title]

Pamphlet, flexible boards, 9½" x 6¾", 821-828 pp.  
(Reprint: "Abraham Lincoln—A Famous Case of the Marfan Syndrome")

## ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY 1968-21

The Illinois State Historical Society/and the/Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission/present/A Tribute to the Old Capitol/Leland Motor Hotel/Springfield/Saturday, the twenty-fourth of August, nineteen hundred and sixty-eight/half past seven o'clock in the evening.

Program, flexible boards, 6" x 8", (6) pp., illus.  
(contains information on Abraham Lincoln)

## ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY 1968-22

(device)/Journal of the Illinois/State Historical Society /Volume LXI Number 3/Autumn 1968/Printed by Authority/of the State of Illinois/Samuel H. Shapiro, Governor[Contains Lincoln articles]

Book, flexible boards, 9½" x 6¾", 229-391 pp., illus.

## LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY 1968-23

Lincoln Memorial University, Summer, 1968/Vol. 70, 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. [Published by Lincoln Memorial University Press, Harrogate, Tennessee.]

Pamphlet, flexible boards, 10½" x 7¾", 71-134 pp., illus., price, \$1.00.

## LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE FOUNDATION 1968-24

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 1565, July 1968—Number 1570, December 1968.

Folder, paper, 11" x 8½", 4 pp., illus. Number 1565, Seward's Western Tour, Campaign of 1860, July 1968; Number 1566, Lincolniana Auction Prices—1914, August 1968; Number 1567, Lincoln And The Vice Presidency, September 1968; Number 1568, Lincolniana Auction Prices—1914 (Part II), October 1968; Number 1569, The Clothing Worn by President Abraham Lincoln The Night of His Assassination, November 1968; Number 1570, Lincoln Lore Index for 1968, Nos. 1559-1570, December 1968.

## MAHANNA, JOHN G. W.

1968-25

The/Seated/Lincoln/By/John G. W. Mahanna/Edited by Keith Wiesley/Copyright by John G. W. Mahanna, all rights reserved. Library of Congress Card No. 68-9723. Published by BB & W Publishing Co., Inc., 1616 H Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006.

Pamphlet, flexible boards, 9" x 6", 48 pp., illus., price, \$1.00.

## MIERS, EARL SCHENCK

1968-26

Earl Schenck Miers/That Lincoln Boy/Illustrated by Kurt Werth/(drawing of Lincoln)/The World Publishing Company/Cleveland and New York. (Double title page) [Text copyright by Earl Schenck Miers 1968. Illustrations copyright by Kurt Werth 1968.]

Book, cloth, 9¼" x 7¼", 141 pp., illus., price, \$3.95.

## MILLER, EDWARD AND BETTY JEAN MUELLER

1968-27

The Halls of/Lincoln's/Greatness/Narration and Decorations/by Edward Miller and Betty Jean Mueller/Meredith Press/New York. [Copyright 1968 by Edward Miller. Meredith Press. First edition.]

Book, cloth, 9½" x 6¼", Fr., pref., 144 pp., illus., price, \$3.95.

## MOCHIZUKI, MASAHARU

1968-28

(device)/No. 9/Tokyo Lincoln Book Center/Report No. Nine/February 12, 1968/(3 lines of print in Japanese Language)/(Printed in Japan)[Cover title]

Pamphlet, paper, 10½" x 7¾", 11 pp. (Lincoln Chronology, printed in Japanese with introduction in English.)

## OCTAVO PRESS

1968-29

Lincoln/and the Lincoln Country 95¢/(portrait)/A souvenir guidebook-containing a pictorial biography-illustrations-Lincoln's/life in his own words-maps-handwritten manuscripts and/letters-typical Lincoln humor-frameable Lincoln portrait. [Cover title] (Copyright 1968 by the Octavo Press, 725 East Jackson St., Springfield, Illinois 62703.)

Pamphlet, 12" x 9", flexible boards, (28) pp., illus., price, 95¢.

## OCTAVO PRESS

1968-30

Lincoln Letters/(facsimile of letter)/ . . . "If you wish to be a lawyer, attach no/consequence to the place you are in, or/the person you are with, but get books,/sit down anywhere, and go to reading/for yourself. That will make a lawyer/of you quicker than any other way." /A. Lincoln. [Cover title] (Octavo Press/725 East Jackson Street/Springfield, Illinois 62703)

Pamphlet, flexible boards, 11¼" x 8¾", (23) pp., illus., price, 95¢.

McMurtry's  
Speaking Itinerary

1969

Toledo, Ohio	Jan. 14 & 15
Birmingham, Michigan	Jan. 16 & 17
Johnstown, Pennsylvania	Jan. 20 & 21
Allentown, Pennsylvania	Jan. 22 & 23
Kingston, Pennsylvania	Feb. 3 & 4
Wilmington, Delaware	Feb. 5 & 6
Martinsburg, West Virginia	Feb. 7 & 10
Roanoke, Virginia	Feb. 11 & 12
Manchester, New Hampshire	Feb. 17 & 18
Hartford, Connecticut	Feb. 19 & 20
Waterbury, Connecticut	Feb. 21 & 24
Bridgeport, Connecticut	Feb. 25 & 26

Those persons interested in learning of the schedule in detail in the various cities named above, may contact the general agency offices of The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company.