

Lincoln Love

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The Lincoln Museum

The Emancipation Inkwell?



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On the morning of January 1, 1863, Abraham Lincoln quietly and without ceremony signed the most momentous political document of his presidency, the final Emancipation Proclamation.

Before handing the manuscript over

to Secretary of State Seward,

whose duty it was to affix the

Great Seal and place the docu-

ment in the archives, Lincoln

the careful lawyer looked the

paper over one last time ...

and found an error. Previous

presidential proclamations had

included the subscription "In witness

whereof I have hereunto set my hand ..."; this

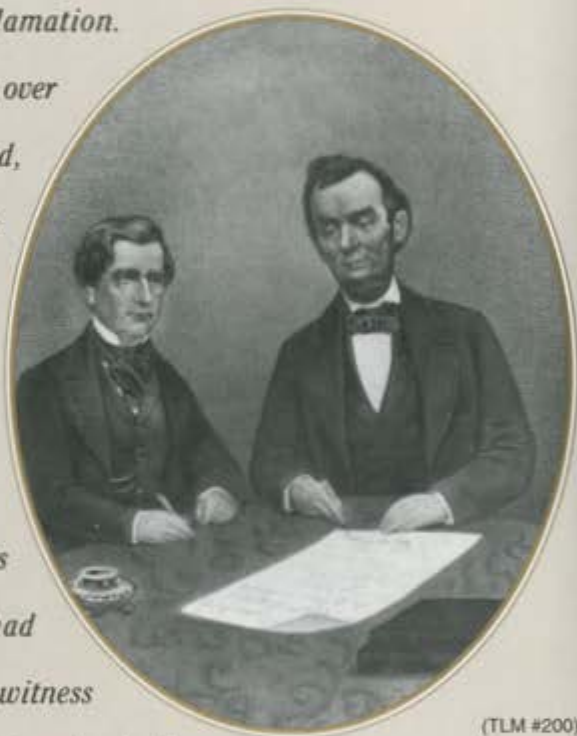
one contained a subscription normally associated with treaties that had been

ratified by Congress, implying that the Proclamation was the act of Congress

as well as the President. A corrected copy would have to be made, and mean-

while there were guests arriving in the Blue Room for the annual New Year's

reception. The signing of the corrected Proclamation would have to wait!



(TLM #200)

(On the cover: The Emancipation Inkwell)

Hours later, Lincoln again met with Seward and a few others, and prepared to sign the proclamation. He picked up a pen, found that he could not keep his hand from trembling, and set the pen back down. "I have been shaking hands since nine o'clock this morning, and my right arm is almost paralyzed," he said to the small gathering. An unsteady signature, he noted, would allow future readers of the document to believe that he had hesitated to sign it, when in fact "my whole soul is in it." With that, Lincoln again took up the pen and wrote his name slowly, carefully, and clearly. "That will do," he said.²

Today, the Proclamation itself is one of the treasures of the National Archives. The pen Lincoln used to sign it was presented to Massachusetts Senator Charles Sumner, and now belongs to the Massachusetts Historical Society. What of the inkwell into which Lincoln dipped that fateful pen? After 133 years out of the public eye, in February 1996 the "Emancipation Inkwell" will go on display as the newest acquisition of The Lincoln Museum.

The inkwell, pictured on the cover, comes to The Lincoln Museum from the descendants of Alexander Williamson. Williamson's long association with the Lincoln family began in September 1861, when Mary Lincoln enlisted him to tutor her sons Willie and Tad. After Willie's death in February 1862, Williamson was no longer formally employed as tutor to the unscholarly Tad, but remained a family friend. According to his son W. B. Williamson, who served as a U. S. Military Telegraph Bureau courier for the White House from November 1863 to February 1865, it was Tad who first showed the inkwell to Alexander Williamson. The elder

Williamson, perhaps fearing that the historic artifact would not fare well in Tad's careless hands, asked if he might have it. At Williamson's request, Tad sought his father's permission to make a gift of the inkwell, and with Lincoln's approval gave the memento to his friend and former teacher.

Alexander Williamson maintained a close relationship with the Lincoln family for the rest of his life. He assisted Mary in her financial difficulties after the war, and continued to correspond with Robert Todd Lincoln until their deaths in 1926, just two days apart. He gave the inkwell, and several letters that Mary Lincoln had written to him, to his son. William, who in 1909 recorded the history of the inkwell, gave it to his daughter Mrs. F. B. Farnsworth, in whose family it remained until 1995 when it was purchased at auction by The Lincoln Museum.³

Was this particular White House inkwell really the one from which Lincoln signed the final Emancipation Proclamation? The *Queen Mary* could float away on the collected contents of all the inkstands that have been put forth as used by Lincoln to sign this or that historic document. There is no conclusive graphic evidence, as the signing was not photographed and the inkwells in various artistic depictions of the event all differ.⁴ Nor did any eyewitness bother to describe such a mundane detail. On the other hand, since 1931, Alexander's great-granddaughter Ruth Farnsworth has publicly claimed that her inkwell was that used for the Emancipation Proclamation, and to date no rival has emerged to challenge that claim.⁵

Whether this artifact was directly associated with the Emancipation Proclamation, or was simply an "ordinary" Executive Mansion inkwell used for signing routine letters and documents, its real significance is that it is a tangible piece of the physical environment in which Abraham Lincoln once worked. The inkwell will be displayed along with Lincoln's paperweight, penknife, and other desk objects as part of an exhibit titled, "The Public Opinion Bath," where visitors can sit at a desk covered with these and other artifacts and face a simulated stream of visitors, re-creating Lincoln's practice of opening his office to the public several times each week. The presence of this unique relic from Lincoln's desk will provide one more avenue through which visitors may be inspired to feel the presence of Abraham Lincoln himself.

1. Charles Eberstadt, *Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation* (New York: Dushnes Crawford, Inc., 1950) 15-16.

2. Quotations are from an account by John W. Forney quoted in [Francis] B. Carpenter, *The Inner Life of Abraham Lincoln: Six Months at the White House* (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1883) 269-70. Frederick W. Seward's eyewitness account, in *Reminiscences of a Wartime Statesman and Diplomat 1830-1915* (N. Y. & London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1916) 227, is similar.

3. For Alexander Williamson, see Wayne C. Temple, *Alexander Williamson-Tutor to the Lincoln Boys* (Madison: Lincoln Fellowship of Wisconsin, 1971). Williamson died on July 29, Robert Todd Lincoln on July 27, 1926. For the history of the inkwell, see the letter of W. B. Williamson, October 28, 1909, in the files of The Lincoln Museum.

4. Compare the illustrations of the painting by Edward Dalton Marchant, the engraving by John Sartain, and the Currier & Ives lithograph (opposite) in Harold Holzer, Gabor S. Boritt, and Mark E. Neely, Jr., *The Lincoln Image: Abraham Lincoln and the Popular Print* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1984) 101, 107-8.

5. *Lincoln Lore* 172, July 25, 1932.

LINCOLNIANA IN 1995

By Frank J. Williams

Lincoln Lore is proud to present the annual "Lincolniana" article of Frank J.

Williams. Judge Williams, recently named to the bench of the Superior Court of Rhode Island, was President of the Abraham Lincoln Association from 1986 to 1995, and remains an active Lincoln collector and lecturer.

The Spoken Word — Lincoln Group Activities

The Lincoln Memorial Association of the Lincoln Shrine in Redlands, California heard John Y. Simon present "Lincoln and Grant: The Rough Road to Victory" at its 63rd annual Watchorn Lincoln Dinner on February 12. On February 11, approximately 1,000 Scouts visited Redlands for the 56th annual Lincoln pilgrimage. A special patch featuring the Lincoln Memorial Shrine was prepared for the occasion.

The Twenty-second Annual Abraham Lincoln Symposium was held on February 12 in the Old State Capitol in Springfield. "Abraham Lincoln and American Religious Thought" included papers by Mark Noll, Richard J. Carwardine, and Allen C. Guelzo, with comments by Nathan O. Hatch. The banquet of the Abraham Lincoln Association was held that evening with anecdotes by Brian P. Lamb, president of C-SPAN, who was responsible for the re-enactment of the Lincoln-Douglas Debates in 1994.

The Lincoln Club of Delaware heard Merrill D. Peterson discuss Lincoln and Jefferson at its annual dinner on February 9. Evelyn Swensson presented "Abraham Lincoln's Musical Preferences" on November 19.

The Illinois Republican Party's Lincoln Day Luncheon was held in the Prairie Capitol Convention Center, Springfield, on February 13. The program included a discussion of the 1994 re-enactment of the Lincoln-Douglas debates.

The Lincoln Group of Florida heard Thomas F. Schwartz at its Eleventh Annual Meeting on February 25. His paper, "The Lost Town of Pappsville and Abraham

Lincoln's IOUs" was preceded by the Fifth Annual Basler Memorial Lincoln Symposium with Douglas W. Hill presenting "Lincoln's Portrait on U.S. Coin and Currency," and Herb Lefkowitz giving his slide program, "An Evening With Mr. Lincoln."

The Eighth Annual Harmon Memorial Lincoln Lecture was held on February 2 at Washburn University along with the monthly meeting of the Lincoln Club of Topeka. Cullom Davis spoke on "Lincoln's Legal Practice." Members heard David Smith discuss "The Lincoln Family" at its May 7 meeting. The meeting notice for February included a reprint of "The History of the Club" by Arthur F. Loux that appeared in the fall 1994 issue of *Lincoln Herald*. The September 7 meeting heard Dale Jirik attempt to answer "What Happened to Lincoln's Body? Strange History Brought to Light." Bill Stumpff presented "The Lincoln Highway, the First Transcontinental Highway" on October 5. Pete North summarized the three — act play *The Trial of Mrs. Lincoln* on November 2.

George Hendrick, Curator of the Carl Sandburg Collection at the University of Illinois Library, spoke to The Lincoln Group of the District of Columbia on February 14 about Carl Sandburg's "Lincoln Poems 'To be Published After My Death.'" The Group's annual auction was held on March 21 and John A. Lupton discussed the "Lincoln Legals" at the May 16 meeting. On September 19, Michael Burlingame presented "Emphatically the Black Man's President: New Light on Frederick Douglas and Abraham Lincoln." Attorney Frank Gorman, who successfully represented Baltimore's Greenmount Cemetery in the Booth exhumation case, spoke at the November 21

The Search for a President to Honor

As the 20th century comes to an end with the prospect of inaugurating at best only one more President, it is tempting

(TLM #4470) to wonder who among its uneven crop might ever join Abraham Lincoln in the rarified ranks of Monday holidays.

"We do seem to be at the point where Lord Bryce wrote in the late 19th century that it was impossible for a great man to become President," said David Herbert Donald, author of the new biography of Lincoln.

Fans of Abraham Lincoln might take comfort from the reality that Americans have always known that Presidents had feet of clay, according to Fred I. Greenstein, professor of politics at Princeton University.

"Presidential greatness is sort of nonsensical," said Dr. Greenstein, who confessed that his studies on Eisenhower's hidden hand style of quasi-military management have done their share to pump up Ike's Washingtonesque reputation, and diminish J.F.K.'s by contrast. "Because greatness is a value judgment and even disasters have their redeeming qualities," he said, "there's a kind of yo-yo quality to the whole thing."

Tastes change, and historians are fickle and partial to their own generations. J. G. Randall, Professor Donald's mentor and pre-eminent Lincoln scholar of the mid-20th century, ranked Woodrow Wilson even higher, in part because Randall came of intellectual age in the progressive ferment of Wilson's New Freedom.

Lincoln's path to sainthood was especially tortured, beginning, of course, when he died on Good Friday, 1865, at an assassin's hand. Even today, though it is a legal holiday in many Northern states and sometimes combined with Washington's in the twofer known as President's Day, Lincoln's birthday is not celebrated officially in a single state of the Old Confederacy.

— Todd S. Purdum, *The New York Times*, February 19, 1995.

meeting on the topic "Booth and Lincoln in the Courts." The December 19 meeting focused on collecting Lincoln items, with Chris Coover of Christie's. The Group has published a new membership directory for its 60th anniversary year.

"The Inner World of Abraham Lincoln" was Michael Burlingame's topic at the February 7 meeting of the Lincoln Group of New York. On April 11, this group heard Dr. Richard A. R. Fraser and Dr. John K. Lattimer argue over their divergent theories as to "Who Killed Lincoln — Booth or the Doctors? Must Dr. Leale share the blame with Booth's Derringer?" Michael T. Kauffman discussed the controversy in his "About New York" column for the *New York Times* on April 15, "Medicine on a Good Friday 6 Score and 10 Years Ago." Attendance at the meeting surpassed all records as more than 100 heard the debate between Dr. Fraser, a neurosurgeon at New York Hospital, who contends that President Lincoln need not have died from the wound inflicted by John Wilkes Booth and Dr. Lattimer, a urologist, who repeated the assertion he made in his 1980 study "Kennedy and Lincoln: Medical and Ballistic Comparisons of Their Assassinations" that modern medicine would not have helped Lincoln survive his wounds. David Donald presented his "The Most Shut-Mouthed Man: The Reticence of Abraham Lincoln" on November 16.

The 55th Annual Meeting of the Lincoln Fellowship of Wisconsin was held on April 22. Thomas F. Schwartz presented "Finding the Missing Link: A Promissory Note and the Lost Town of Pappsville," Rodney O. Davis presented "Success ... Which Gave Him So Much Satisfaction: Lincoln in the Black Hawk War" and Wayne C. Temple delivered his address "Thomas and Abraham Lincoln as Farmers."

I presented my paper, with slides, "Abraham Lincoln, Our Ever-Present Contemporary" and Michael Maione, Site Historian at Ford's Theatre, spoke on the assassination at the April 8 meeting of the Lincoln Group of Boston. Thomas R. Turner presented his paper comparing the leadership of Abraham Lincoln and Dwight Eisenhower at the group's October 14 meeting.

The annual meeting of the Lincoln Group of Illinois was held at Illinois Benedictine College on June 10 with Ralph Newman giving the fourth annual Thomas J. Dyba Lecture, "Fifty-Six Years With Mr. Lincoln." Lew Mallow presented a slide lecture on Lincoln's assassination.

The second Frank and Virginia Williams Lincoln Lecture of the Louisiana Lincoln Group was held at LSU-Shreveport on February 25 with Jean H. Baker presenting "Mary Todd Lincoln as First Lady."

The speaker for the Lincoln Fellowship of Pennsylvania's commemoration of the 132nd anniversary of the Gettysburg Address on November 12 was Gabor S. Boritt. Geoffrey Ward gave the luncheon address.

On February 21, Harold Holzer discussed "The Lincoln Mailbag: What Civil War America Wrote to the President" at the Smithsonian's American History Building. David Herbert Donald presented "The Fatalism of Abraham Lincoln" at the Smithsonian on October 10 and examined how Lincoln's belief in the doctrine of necessity affected such actions as the President's issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation and the Second Inaugural Address. Dr. Donald gave a similar talk at the 16th annual R. Gerald McMurtry Lecture, part of the opening festivities of the new Lincoln Museum in Fort Wayne, Indiana, on September 22.

Harold Holzer presented his slide lecture on "The Lincoln Family Album" at the Surratt Society's 19th annual banquet on May 19. Wayne C. Temple gave his address "Lincoln's Connections with Illinois College" for the school's Phi Alpha Literary Society on February 13. On January 13, Eric Foner spoke at the Library of Congress on "1863: America's New Birth of Freedom."

The Veterans of Foreign Wars sponsored the 48th annual program at the Lincoln Tomb in Springfield and the American Legion hosted its 61st annual pilgrimage to the Tomb on February 12. On February 8, Gabor S. Boritt delivered the Eleventh Annual Lloyd Ostendorf lecture at Lincoln Memorial University. Glen N. Wiche presented "The Prairie President and The City: Abraham Lincoln and Chicago" at the Chicago Public Library on September 10.

At the Lincoln Home National Historic Site's observance of the 130th anniversary of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, Paul H. Verduin presented his lecture, "One of Lincoln's Most Dramatic Law Cases: A New Discovery," on April 23.

Civil War Round Table programs included William Hanchett, "Lincoln's Assassination After 130 Years" (Chicago, April 14), Ralph Newman, "A Handful of Lincoln and Civil War Authors" (Chicago, February 17), David Herbert Donald, "The Most Shut-Mouthed Man: The Reticence of Abraham Lincoln" (Chicago, November 10), William F. Hanna, "Abraham Lincoln's Visit to Rhode Island" (Rhode Island, February



A fatal wound? Dr. Richard Fraser has advanced the controversial idea that proper medical care could have saved Lincoln's life. (TLM #3210)



Had Lincoln lived today: "We cannot resource — we cannot access — we cannot impact this ground ..." (TLM #1720)

Rob Kyff, in "Efforting to Impact Lincoln's Address," *The Hartford Courant* (February 22), wonders what the Gettysburg Address would sound like if it had been delivered in the business jargon and obfuscatory bureaucratese of today: "Within the parameters of an 87-year time period, our progenitors engendered on the Atlantic Rim, a state-of-the-art political paradigm, prioritized in personal empowerment, with an upfront sign-off on the mandate of a level playing field. At this point in time, we are engaged in Operation Just Fratricide, testing whether that paradigm, or any paradigm so prioritized, can achieve sustainability. We are met on a level playing field of that intra-ethnic conflict with a breakaway republic. We have come to resource a statistically significant percentage of that field as a terminal destination for those who have been outplaced so that this paradigm might be ongoing for the foreseeable future. But, taking the long view, we cannot resource — we cannot access, we cannot impact — this ground. The cowardice-challenged personnel, operative and inoperative, who competed in this arena, have arguably impacted it far above our modalities to enhance or disenhanche. The family of nations will be out of the loop about our dialogue here, but it will always have a great comfort level with what they did here. It is for us the viable, rather, to sign on to the long-range plan which those who pushed the envelope here have thus far formulated. Our mandate is to actualize the great agenda on our plate — that from these honored outplaced we take enhanced commitment to the priorities they opted for — that we buy into the notion that these outplaced shall not have been derecruited in vain, that this entity, under Top Management, shall have a revitalization of discretionary activity — and that governmental systems of the average, middle-class American families, by the average middle-class American families, shall not be zeroed out in the new world order."

14), and Gerald J. Prokopowicz, "Abraham Lincoln and the Roots of Strategy" (Southern Indiana, November 21 and Dayton, Ohio, December 12).

Lincoln Legal Papers Project

Over the past five years, the Project has collected more than 90,000 records pertaining to Lincoln's law practice. Staff member's John Lupton and William Beard are briefing 5,500 of Lincoln's cases for the complete CD-ROM edition, due to be issued in 1997; document scanning has approached the half-way point. Matthew Noah Vosmeier

described the Project in *Lincoln Lore* No. 1841, "We'll Go Right on Practicing Law."

The *Associated Press* reported on June 22 that John Lupton uncovered 59 previously unknown documents signed by Lincoln in the National Archives. The documents, dated from 1844 to 1859, were Treasury Department affidavits and receipts relating to federal pension money which Lincoln assisted in getting for veterans or their survivors. All the documents are signed either A. Lincoln, Abraham Lincoln or, even rarer, two are signed Abram Lincoln. This author was quoted as saying, "Abraham Lincoln had his own personal piques. He didn't like to be called Abe."

"In Search of the Missing Lincoln," by Cullom Davis is a memento given by the Project to those who donate \$100 or more. The January–March issue of *Lincoln Legal Briefs* contained Paul Verduin's report on Lincoln's legendary "skinned defendant" case, *Rebecca Thomas vs. Erastus Wright*.

Arts

James J. Nance (4605 Lonetree Drive, Loveland, CO, 80537) has created two busts of Lincoln, *Prairie Lawyer* and *Immortal Conscience*. The first shows the future President alert and eager with lantern jaw and jutting cheekbones and suspenders that suggest the way the attorney might look on a hot summer day. The latter shows a tired yet determined President eager to see the Civil War to conclusion.

Harold Holzer's article on "The Many Faces of Lincoln" appeared in the April 12 issue of *The Antique Trader Weekly*. Artist Gary R. Wallace created a vignette of the Lincoln-Douglas Debate at Quincy, Illinois. Kris Kristofferson and Jane Curtin played Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd Lincoln in the Family Channels television historical drama "Tad" that was broadcast on February 12.

New sculptures include Ron Tunison's *Abraham Lincoln* offered by Historical Sculptures (Box 141, Cairo, NY, 12413) and a 13-inch Lincoln sculpture by Luna Models (106 Century, Claburne, TX, 76031). Chilmark (321 Central, Hudson, MA, 01749) is offering Francis J. Barnum's *Abraham Lincoln*, along with a standing Lincoln at Gettysburg. Replicas of the Volk Lincoln life mask and hands as well as his draped bust of Lincoln are available from Design Toscano (15 E. Campbell St., Arlington Heights, IL, 60005).

Gutzon Borglum's *Seated Lincoln* that he created in his Stamford, Connecticut studio in 1910 for Newark, New Jersey, has been reproduced and, on July 11, dedicated in Stamford. This Lincoln invites the viewer to ascend a few steps to sit alongside and commune with him.

The 1996 historic Illinois calendar features interior color views of the David Davis Mansion, Bloomington, Old State Capitol, Springfield, and the blacksmith shop at Lincoln's New Salem. Denise Bethel in "Mr. Halladay's Picture Album" in the fall issue of *Seaport* describes Halladay's photographic album of New York City's des-

titute, with portraits of Abraham and Mary Lincoln. Stanley B. Burns is the author of *Forgotten Marriage: The Painted Tintype & The Decorative Frame, 1860-1910, A Lost Chapter in American Portraiture* (Burns Press). It features a painting of Abraham Lincoln by Alexander Francois thought to be a painted photograph probably from a Mathew Brady negative.

Herbert Mitgang's *Mr. Lincoln*, a one-character play, was revived at the Irish Arts Center with William Walsh portraying Lincoln. Commuters Library (P.O. Box 3168, Falls Church, VA, 22043) has produced "Lincoln's Letters: The Private Man" and the "Warrior and Lincoln's Prose: Major Works of a Great American Writer," both read by George Vail.

Grafica Multimedia, Inc. (1777 Borel, Suite 500, San Mateo, CA, 94402) produced "A House Divided: The Lincoln-Douglas Debates" in CD-ROM along with a 50-page teacher's guide. Here, you can step back into 1858 and enter a mansion filled with interactive artifacts that paint a vivid picture of mid-19th century America. As you wander through the rooms, you will find video reenactments of Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Douglas, narrated photo essays and a collection of political cartoons and manuscripts.

Exhibits and Collections

The Gettysburg Address and the Emancipation Proclamation were on display at the Library of Congress and the National Archives, respectively, in mid-January, attracting thousands of visitors. The Library of Congress, owner of two copies of the Gettysburg Address, had not publicly displayed either since 1973. The Library



Former President Gerald R. Ford and Lincoln National Corporation CEO Ian M. Rolland at the Lincoln Museum's opening.

displayed the Nicolay copy, one of the first drafts. Complementing the display entitled "The Gettysburg Address: Words that Shaped America" were related materials from the Library's incomparable collection of Lincolniana.

The dispute as to whether one of the two copies in the collection of the Library of Congress should remain at the Visitors Center at the Gettysburg Military Park was finally resolved with the return of the copy to the Library of Congress in September 1994.

The reopening of the New York Historical Society in May featured a show of 200 artistic treasures from the Society's collection including Mary Todd Lincoln's mourning jewelry.

The new Lincoln Museum in Fort Wayne was officially opened in October with an 8,000 square foot permanent exhibit entitled, "Abraham Lincoln and the American Experiment." The Museum also contains a reference room for use of its 16,000-volume library, a conference area and Museum store. Its newsletter *Lincoln Lore* continued publication with issue 1842 in September 1995 describing the new Museum, the cost of which was placed at \$6 million. *The Journal Gazette* and *The News-Sentinel* (Fort Wayne) published a special supplement honoring the new Lincoln Museum on September 28. Visitor guides and membership brochures are available.

Audrey Coulter, Education Coordinator for the Abraham Lincoln Museum at Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tennessee, has completed a collection guide to train future museum personnel. The spring issue of the *Lincoln Herald* included a reprint of "In The Abraham Lincoln Museum Collection" by F. Lauriston Bullard about the extra-illustrated volume, "Lincoln Bibliography" by Andrew Boyd." The museum has a new descriptive brochure as does the Lincoln College Museum in Lincoln, Illinois.

Barbara Hughett's "The Treasure Trove of Resources at the Lincoln College Museum: Logan County's Best-Kept Secret" appeared in the fall issue of the *Lincoln Newsletter*. Edmund B. Sullivan's "Collecting Lincolniana" appeared in the April 7 edition of *Antiques and the Art Weekly* and Don Johnson's "Lincoln Memorabilia" was in the February 6 issue of *Antique Week*. Harvey Ginsberg, a postcard collector, wrote "Everyone Owned a Lincoln" for *The New York Times* on February 20.

A rare ambrotype (a positive likeness on glass viewed against a dark background) of Abraham Lincoln, taken between 1858 and 1860 and believed to be by Peoria photographer Roderick M. Cole, has been donated to the Henry Horner Lincoln Collection at the Illinois State Historical Library along with an 1865 original oil painting of "Mary Todd Lincoln" by artist J. D. Fielding. The 36 x 40 inch painting was donated by the Dr. Paul H. Wallace Trust and the Sue Nolze Trust. Also, the *Dispatch/News* of the Illinois State Historical Society reported that the Alexander Hesler rare glass photographic plates taken in June 1860 have been bequeathed by King V. Hostick to the Henry Horner Lincoln Collection.

Twenty-seven Lincoln prints owned by Jack Smith of South Bend, Indiana have been on exhibit at Lincoln Memorial University. "An Increased Devotion: A New Look at Abraham Lincoln," an exhibition of oils on canvas by Wendy Allen, appears November 7 through March 1, 1996 at Gettysburg College. A special exhibit, "The Endearing Mr. Lincoln," was prepared at the Surratt House Museum in Clinton, Maryland with a catalog compiled by Joan L. Chaconas. The James S. Copley Library in San Diego, in conjunction with the History America conference "Jewel of Liberty," prepared a Lincoln exhibition.

On July 17, for the first time since April 14, 1865, the items found in the pockets of Abraham Lincoln when he was assassinated and now in the custody of the Library of Congress were returned to Ford's Theatre, for public display until October. National Park Service Chief Historian Dwight Pitcaithley joined Merrill Peterson to open the exhibit.

Gary Crawford and Jared D. Cohen are co-founders of Friends of Ford's Theatre National Historic Site, Inc. (2000 L Street, NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20036), created to preserve and interpret the sites related to the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. Crawford was recently profiled in the *U.S. Tax Courts Newsletter*.

"Lincoln and His Contemporaries," an exhibit of photographs by Mathew Brady from the Frederick Hill Meserve Collection, was organized by the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service and shown at the Harold Washington Library Center in Chicago (September 2 to October

14) and The Lincoln Museum, Fort Wayne (November 7 through December 31).

Laura E. Hill reported in the February 14 issue of the *Chicago Tribune* that the Lincoln funeral train built by Wayne and Steve Wesolowski has been completed. The train, built to 1/12 scale, was unveiled on February 20 at Illinois Benedictine College. Following a national tour, the train was displayed at The Lincoln Museum in October.

The National Archives celebrated the Thanksgiving holiday from November 8 through 26 by displaying Lincoln's 1863 Presidential Proclamation making the celebration a nationwide holiday.

Dr. Richard D. Mudd's Lincoln collection is on permanent loan to the Hoyt Main Public Library of Saginaw, Michigan and will become the property of the library upon the death of Richard and Rose Mudd.

Auctions

Christie's, on December 9, 1994, auctioned Abraham Lincoln's "Bass-ackwards fragment," the only surviving example of Lincoln's frontier ribaldry, for \$222,500. A pardon signed in full by President Lincoln, but in the hand of another, sold at Swann Galleries on February 2 for \$7,475. The Sotheby's auction held on June 1 sold an unrecorded autographed letter from Lincoln to General Lew Wallace for \$20,700.

The duplicate mail auction of the William L. Clements Library at the University of Michigan included a letter by A. Lincoln to Major General Meade on September 12, 1863. Pre-bid estimate was \$7,500 to \$15,000; the high bid was \$40,000. Skinner, auctioneers and appraisers of antiques and fine arts, held a sale at the Boston International Antiquarian Book Fair in November that included original sketches and plans for the Lincoln Memorial in Washington.

A one-line telegram to General McClellan by A. Lincoln, "How does it look now?" in which the President queries the Commander of the Army of the Potomac about his pursuit of the Confederate Army which led to the battle of Antietam sold for \$55,200 at Christie's on May 19. A letter by the President to Major General Halleck protesting the arbitrary arrest of a New Mexico judge the day after the President proclaimed the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus sold for \$18,400.

On October 18, Butterfield & Butterfield of San Francisco and Los Angeles sold sixteen Lincoln lots from the collection of the heirs of Lincoln family tutor Alexander Williamson. Among them was the inkwell Lincoln used in signing the final Emancipation Proclamation, which was purchased by The Lincoln Museum.

Awards and Prizes

Phillip S. Paludan, author of *The Presidency of Abraham Lincoln*, and C-SPAN were the recipients of the 1995 Baroness Lincoln Award of the Civil War Round Table of New York.

For his interest in Abraham Lincoln and for his enthusiastic support of the re-enactment of the Lincoln-Douglas debates which were broadcast during the summer of 1994, Brian Lamb received the Annual Award of Achievement of the Abraham Lincoln Association at its banquet on February 12.

Michael Burlingame received the \$1,000 prize and a publication contract with Southern Illinois University Press as the first and only award recipient of the ALA-SIUP Manuscript Prize for his "Abraham Lincoln: An Oral History, John G. Nicolay's Interviews with Friends, Colleagues and Other Acquaintances of the 16th President." Doug Pokorski wrote about this in "Interviews Unique Lincoln Resource" for *The State Journal-Register* (Springfield) on February 12.

Lincoln College presented honorary degrees to Jean H. Baker and Brian Lamb at its Charter Day Convocation celebrating its 130th anniversary on February 11.

The Presidency of Abraham Lincoln by Phillip S. Paludan won the 1995 Lincoln Prize. The prize jury noted that the book reflects a mastery of the enormous Lincoln literature and achieves brilliant thematic unity in arguing that Lincoln saw as one the aim of saving the Union and freeing the slaves. The \$35,000 prize, for excellence in Civil War studies, was presented April 13 in Philadelphia by the Lincoln and Soldiers Institute at Gettysburg College.

The institute's director, Gabor S. Boritt, received the 1995 Lincoln Diploma of Honor from Lincoln Memorial University and a Distinguished Alumni Award from Boston University.

George Painter, Historian at the Lincoln Home National Historic Site,

received the 1995 Roy E. Appleman-Henry A. Judd Award.

William Hanchett was the recipient of the 1994 Telly Award for outstanding achievement in a television documentary, for his manuscript, "Black Easter: The Assassination of Abraham Lincoln," produced and directed by Gary Beebe.

The spring issue of the *Dispatch/News* of the Illinois State Historical Society reported that the Society had received \$1.35 million from the estate of King V. Hostick. The Society and the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency will jointly contribute annually to a fund for fellowships known as the King V. Hostick Awards.

Lincoln National Life Insurance Company announced in a full-page ad in *Newsweek* on September 4 its sponsorship of the National Forensic League's Lincoln-Douglas Debates, in which high school students argue significant moral issues, as in the 1858 debates. Lincoln Life and The Lincoln Museum jointly announced the creation of the Spirit of Lincoln Awards. The first award was presented in February to Brian Lamb.

The Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games Cultural Olympiad announced a regional award in the humanities for 1995-1996 for Louisiana State University-Shreveport's Deep South Presidential Program, which includes the annual Frank and Virginia Williams Lincoln Lecture of the Louisiana Lincoln Group.

The catalog for "The Last Best Hope of Earth: Abraham Lincoln and the Promise of America," an exhibit co-sponsored by the Illinois State Historical Library and the Huntington Library in San Marino, California, received a special Award of Merit from the American Library Association.

David Herbert Donald received the Lincoln Group of New York's 1995 Award of Achievement on November 16.

Periodicals

Harold Holzer's "Dorsal Debate: A Report from the Field on the Battle to Authenticate What Its Owner Still Hopes is the Earliest Lincoln Photograph" appeared in the July/August issue of *American Heritage*. Holzer's 21st annual article for *The Antique Trader Weekly* appeared on February 8, "The Anti-Lincoln Image:



Professor Wayne Wesolowski of Illinois Benedictine College displays his scale model of the locomotive that pulled Lincoln's funeral train. (Photo by S. Wesolowski)

Popular Prints of Unpopular Abe" along with his "Lincoln Mailbag."

Michael Perman's review essay, "Lincoln, the Civil War and the New Approval Ratings" in which he discusses James M. McPherson's *Abraham Lincoln and the Second American Revolution* and *What They Fought For, 1861-1865*, Mark E. Neely, Jr.'s *The Fate of Liberty: Abraham Lincoln and Civil Liberties*, and Phillip S. Paludan's *The Presidency of Abraham Lincoln* appeared in the spring issue of *American Studies*.

"Mr. Grant Goes to Washington" by Thomas D. Gilbert was in the April issue of *Blue & Gray Magazine*. The June issue contained Hudson Alexander's "A Memorial Dirge for Lincoln" which described the tribute to the recently assassinated President by the 102nd Ohio Regiment, whose band assembled on the roof of the A. A. Burleson home on the banks of the Tennessee River at Decatur, Alabama to play a solemn memorial.

David K. Nelson, in "A Rolling Memento" in the March/April issue of *Civil War Times Illustrated*, described Wayne Wesolowski's project to model the Lincoln funeral train and gave the history of the railroad coach built especially to carry the President. Lincoln never saw the coach, which carried only his corpse. The September/October issue contained Harold Holzer's "Lincoln's Secret Arms Race" in which he discussed what archaeologists found at Cold Spring, New York. The December issue was titled "The Man Who Remade America — Lincoln," with articles by Mark E. Neely, Jr., Stephen B. Oates, James

M. McPherson, William Hanchett, Gabor S. Boritt, Harold Holzer, Michael Burlingame, and Jonathan Mann and a special photo essay "Portraits of the President," by Harold Holzer.

Michael K. White's "Lincoln: The Precognitive President" appeared in the February issue of *Fate*. To White, Abraham Lincoln was not superstitious, but his backwoods upbringing taught him to have a deep respect for omens and dreams. "Abraham Lincoln Endorses Document Clearing Captain Richard Fanning Loper of Charges of War Profiteering" by Norman Boas appeared in the February *Historical Footnotes* (bulletin of the Stonington, CN, Historical Society).

The *Commercial-News* published "Lincoln in Danville" (17 West North, Danville, IL, 61832). Ed Russo's "Sacred Reposes: Oak Ridge Cemetery and the 19th-Century Rural Cemetery Movement" was in the May 25 issue of *Illinois Times*. The February issue of *Illinois History, A Magazine for Young People*, published by the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, had as its theme "Lincoln Before the Presidency."

The Lincoln Home National Historic Site's essay competition for Illinois eighth graders had as its theme, "Abraham Lincoln as a Leader." Elizabeth Yakes of Prairie View Junior High School in Tinley Park won, followed by Tricia Anderson of Waverly Elementary School in Waverly and Jarek Barc of Brookwood Junior High School in Glenwood. All three essays were published in the Sangamon County Historical Society's *Historico*.

The August 1994 issue of the *Lincoln Ledger* (a publication of the Lincoln Fellowship of Wisconsin) contained Evelyn Wehrle's "Horace White, The Reporter Who Traveled with Lincoln." The November 1994 issue included Frank L. Klement's "A Small-Town Editor Criticizes Lincoln: A Study in Editorial Abuse." The February issue contained Daniel Pearson's cumulative bibliography, and the May issue contained the memorial address on Abraham Lincoln delivered to the House of Representatives on February 12, 1920.

Volume 7, No. 3, fall 1993 and Volume 7, No. 4, winter 1993 (issued in July) of the *Lincoln Legacy* (a quarterly publication of the Lincoln Group of Illinois) was the "Lincoln Funeral Train" issue containing a pamphlet "The Lincoln Train is Coming" by Wayne and May Cay Wesolowski.

The spring/summer issue of *Lincoln Letters*, a publication of the Abraham Lincoln Museum, contained Meg Holzer's narrative poem, "What It's Like in Springfield."

William D. Pederson's and Frank J. Williams's description of the first Lincoln conference held in the deep south, "Deep South Conference Produces Living Lincoln Legacy" was in the spring issue of *The Lincoln Newsletter*. George D. Levy's "Prisoner's in the Dust: Hostages and Pawns Under the Lincoln Administration?" was in the summer issue.

Royal Dano's "Passing Recall Omnibus Production of Abraham Lincoln," by Clark Evans appeared in the January/February issue of *The Lincolnian* (Lincoln Group of the District of Columbia). His "James Agee Meets the Railsplitter" was in the March/April issue and "Henry Winter Davis: Lincoln's Maryland Nemesis" in the May/June issue. Gayle T. Harris also discussed in this issue, "Mary Lincoln's 1865 Shopping Spree." Wayne C. Temple's "Charles Henry Philbrick: President Lincoln's Private Secretary from Illinois College" appeared in the September/October issue. The November/December issue included Clark Evans's article on the 60th anniversary of the Keckley authorship controversy.

The spring issue of the *Louisiana Lincolnator* contained David Wells's report on Jean Baker's lecture before the Louisiana Lincoln Group on February 25, a poem done in rap, "Abraham Lincoln: Man of Faith," and an editorial "The Williams Legacy" about my

nine year tenure as President of the "Abraham Lincoln Association." In *The Williams Legacy*, the editor wrote: "During his tenure, Mr. Williams governed the ALA with Lincolnesque style, prudence, and magnanimity. Mr. Williams, like Lincoln, devoted himself to achieving goals in office rather than being contented with a ceremonial role. One of the goals that he pursued tirelessly was to reach out regionally and internationally to make the ALA an inclusive organization with a sphere of influence that extended well beyond the boundaries of Springfield." The summer issue described the September 14-16 conference on the "Life and Legacy of Franklin D. Roosevelt," particularly the section on the comparison of Lincoln and FDR. "Changing Images of Lincoln" by David Wells was also included.

Mel Smith's "Ten Letters on Death, Dying, and Condolences" which he did for the winter issue of *Manuscripts* included Abraham Lincoln's famous letter to Fannie McCullough. The spring 1994 issue of the *Midwest Quarterly* contained "Pericles's Influence on the Gettysburg Address" by James A. Stevenson. Herman Herst, Jr.'s "Lincoln's Brief Career as Illinois Postmaster" was in the February 20 issue of *Linns Stamp News*. Edwin Black's "Gettysburg and Silence" appeared in the February, 1994 issue of *Quarterly Journal of Speech*. Beverly Lowry's "Getting to Know Mr. Lincoln" was in the May 14 issue of the *New York Times Magazine*.

The May issue of the *Newsletter* of the Lincoln Fellowship of Pennsylvania published Henry Cisneros's commemoration of the Gettysburg Address on November 19, 1994. Joseph Sweet's "Abraham Lincoln's Two Visits to Rhode Island" was in the January/February issue of *Old Rhode Island*. The special issue "The Civil War II" of *The Quarterly Journal of Military History* contained James M. McPherson's "How Lincoln Won the War With Metaphors."

Jonathan Mann has announced a new quarterly publication, *The Rail Splitter*, which is intended to serve collectors and dealers interested in Lincoln and his era (Box 275, New York, 10044). The first issue contained Edmond B. Sullivan's "The Collectible Mr. Lincoln," Eric C. Caren's "The Assassination of Lincoln and the *New York Herald* of April 15, 1865," a section "In the Marketplace," "The Day Lincoln's Home Sold to the Highest Bidder" and Donald

Ackerman's "A Short-Lived Confection: The Lincoln Doughnuts."

The spring issue of *Sino-American Relations* contained my "The Individuality of Lincoln," originally delivered at the International Conference on Lincoln and Democracy in Taipei, November 12-15, 1989. The summer 1995 issue included Richard H. Yang's "President Lincoln and the Secessionist Movement."

Doug Pokorski's article "Negative Results: Vein Comparison Shows Photo Not of Young Lincoln" in the January 15 issue of the *State Journal-Register* (Springfield, IL) described the results of Dr. Ralph Leonard's examination of the veins in the hand of the man shown in the Hoffman daguerreotype, which purports to be the earliest known photograph of Lincoln. The vein pattern differs from that portrayed in Leonard Volk's cast of Lincoln's hand made in 1860.

Books and Pamphlets

Lincoln, the long-awaited new biography by David Herbert Donald was published by Simon & Schuster to much acclaim. It may be the best one-volume biography of Lincoln. Donald's Lincoln is slow to react, slow to move, slow to build a consensus — slow in everything. Lincoln comes across as very human, with all of the insecurities of politician and lawyer. The author does an outstanding job in bringing together so many overlapping aspects of Lincoln's life — especially during the presidential years. The book was a main selection of the History Book Club and Book of the Month Club.

Michiko Kakutani's review in the October 3 issue of *The New York Times* characterized the book as a further demystification of Lincoln. He referred to a recent interview of Dr. Donald for the magazine *George* in which Donald described his Lincoln as the Lincoln of the 1990's, i.e., a Lincoln of steps and stumbles and hesitations and pauses, and compared Lincoln to President Clinton. To Kakutani, "it's a comparison that underscores just how far Lincoln has tumbled from his pedestal." Jonathan Yardley reviewed the book for the *Washington Post* on October 1. Harold Holzer's review appeared in the *Chicago Tribune* on October 15. *The New York Times* featured another review on October 22 (Geoffrey C. Ward), as did *Newsweek* on October 16 (David Gates). John Updike wrote a review for *The New Yorker*.

Lincoln on Democracy, the award-winning collection of the President's writings on democracy, edited and introduced by Governor Mario M. Cuomo and Harold Holzer, was published in Hebrew by Carta of Jerusalem.

Abraham Lincoln: Contemporary, edited by Frank Williams and William Pederson, contained some of the papers delivered at the 1993 LSU-Shreveport Lincoln Symposium (Savas Woodbury Publishers, 1475 South Bascom Avenue, Suite 204, Campbell, CA, 95008).

A new CD-ROM work about the life of Lincoln, entitled "His Name Was Lincoln," authored by James M. McPherson and narrated by Michael Moriarty, is available from the Lighthouse Group.

The papers presented at the International Conference on Abraham Lincoln from November 12-15, 1989 in Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China, have been published as *The Universal Lincoln* edited by Yu-Tang Daniel Lew, published by the Lincoln Society, Taipei and distributed by Chinese Culture University Press.

The Easton Press has published, in boxed editions, the first replica of Abraham Lincoln's written autobiography, the first edition of Abraham Lincoln's Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation issued on September 22, 1862 and the first edition of Abraham Lincoln's Final Emancipation Proclamation signed on January 1, 1863, all in the possession of the Library of Congress.

Bison Books of the University of Nebraska Press has re-printed *The Everyday Life of Abraham Lincoln* by Frances Fisher Brown with a new introduction by John Y. Simon. The papers from the Eighth Annual Lincoln Colloquium, held on October 23, 1993, at Sangamon State University were published as *Abraham Lincoln in the American Mind*. George L. Painter and Linda Norbut Suits served as editors.

Dan W. Banister's *Lincoln and the Illinois Supreme Court* is available from the author at 22 West Washington Place, Springfield, IL, 62702. *The Lincoln College Story: 1865-1995* by Barbara Hughett, with a foreword by John Y. Simon, tells the story of the first institution of higher learning named for Abraham Lincoln during his lifetime. It is available from the Lincoln College Museum, 300 Keokuk Street, Lincoln IL, 62656.

The Gettysburg Address Illustrated in Black and White by Michael McCurdy and

containing a foreword by Garry Wills was published by Houghton-Mifflin. Lloyd Efflandt (605 24th Avenue, Moline, IL, 61265-4629) has published his paper, "Lincoln — Illinois Militiaman," which he presented to the 15th Annual History Symposium in Springfield, December 1994.

Henry Holt & Co. has reprinted *Lincoln's Devotional* with an introduction by Carl Sandburg. Holt's catalog mentioned that Lincoln carried this reprint of *The Believer's Daily Treasure* in his pocket, but Herbert Mitgang, a Lincoln authority and former book critic for *The New York Times*, says that while Lincoln was known to have a copy of the *Daily Treasure*, it is not likely that he packed it on his person.

After William Morrow & Co. backed out of publishing the purported diary of Mariah Vance, who worked for the Lincolns as a laundress from 1850 to 1860, *Lincoln's Unknown Private Life*, edited by Lloyd Ostendorf, and Walter Oleksy was published by Hasting's House of Mamaroneck, New York. Doug Pokorski discussed this in his "New Publisher Welcomes Lincoln Book Controversy" for the *State-Journal Register* on January 19 as did Dan Greenfield in his "Lincoln's Life: Spousal Abuse, Monkey Looks and Smelly Feet?" which he did for *The Daily Item*.

For children, David R. Collins, with illustrations by Leslie Carowosoff, has written *Tad Lincoln: White House Wildcat* (Discovery Enterprises, Lowell, MA). Edmund Lindop has authored *James K. Polk, Abraham Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt* for Twenty-First Century Books. The University

Press of Mississippi has published *We Saw Lincoln Shot: 100 Eyewitness Accounts*.

Essays delivered at the Huntington Library in September 1993 on the opening of the exhibit, "The Last Best Hope of Earth" have been published by the University of Illinois Press as *We Cannot Escape History: Lincoln and the Last Best Hope of Earth* edited and with an introduction by James M. McPherson.

Gabor Boritt is the editor of *War Comes Again, Comparative Vistas on the Civil War and World War II* published by Oxford, which includes essays by Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr. ("War and the Constitution: Abraham Lincoln and Franklin D. Roosevelt") and Howard Jones ("To Preserve a Nation: Abraham Lincoln and Franklin D. Roosevelt as Wartime Diplomats"). Don E. Fehrenbacher wrote the epilogue "Two Casualties of War."

Mayhaven Publishing (Box 557, Mahomet, IL, 61853) has published Wayne C. Temple's *A. Lincoln: From Skeptic to Profit. Past Imperfect: History According to the Movies*, edited by Mark C. Carnes, includes Mark E. Neely, Jr.'s essay on how Lincoln was presented in the cinema.

Barry Schwartz's "The Reconstruction of Abraham Lincoln" is in *Collective Remembering*, edited by David Middleton and Derrick Edwards (SAGE). Mark E. Neely, Jr. has provided new introductions to *The Inner Life of Abraham Lincoln, Six Months at the White House* by F. B. Carpenter (Bison) and *The Outbreak of Rebellion* by John G. Nicolay (Da Capo). James A. Rawley has written a new introduction to the reprinting of *Lincoln and the*

Telegraph Office: Recollections of the United States Military Telegraph Corps During the Civil War by David Homer Bates (Bison).

New in paperback: David M. Potter, *Lincoln and His Party in the Secession Crises* (LSU Press), with a new introduction by Daniel W. Crofts; Don E. Fehrenbacher, *Sectional Crises and Southern Constitutionalism* (LSU Press), with a new introduction by the author; Phillip S. Paludan, *The Presidency of Abraham Lincoln* (Kansas); P.M. Zall, ed., *Abe Lincoln Laughing: Humorous Anecdotes From Original Sources By and About Abraham Lincoln* (University of Tennessee Press) (very useful); Gabor S. Boritt, *Lincoln and the Economics of the American Dream* (University of Illinois Press); and Mark E. Neely, Jr., *The Last Best Hope of Earth: Abraham Lincoln and the Promise of America* (Harvard University Press).

People

Merrill Peterson was interviewed by Leeann Hanson on radio station WNYC-FM, New York City, on February 12. Dick Oliver interviewed Harold Holzer on WEVD-AM, New York City, on February 20. Wayne C. Temple participated in a Lincoln radio program on February 13 on WMAY in Springfield.

Chef and caterer, William Taylor (P. O. Box 522, Hollywood, MD, 20636), has prepared a Lincoln dinner with steamed oysters, chicken quenelles, Delmonico potatoes and Kentucky corncakes with Mary Todd Lincoln's vanilla almond cake. His Mary Todd Lincoln reception soiree menu includes champagne punch, cold roast, Maryland ham, chicken fricassee and filet of de boeuf.

In a report by George and Alec Gallup, a majority of 52% of American teenagers answered the question "Which three United States Presidents do you regard as the greatest?" with President Lincoln, followed by Washington (46%) and Kennedy (38%).

Gail Kimberling reported in the February 8 issue of the *News Guard* in Lincoln City, Oregon, of the efforts of Oceanlake Elementary School students and members of the Noon Kiwanis Club to raise the funds for a plaque to be placed at the Lincoln on the Prairie statue in Lincoln City. The plaque tells the story of the 14-foot bronze statue which was created by sculptor Anna Hyatt Huntington. Then-governor Mark O. Hatfield accepted the statue, a copy of the one outside of New Salem, for the people of Oregon in 1965.



The Lincoln Museum celebrates the 135th anniversary of Lincoln's first inauguration with a fund-raising "Inaugural Ball" on March 16; see back cover. (TLM #3294)

On February 13, the *Daily News-Record* (Harrisonburg, VA) reported Philip C. Stone's annual pilgrimage to the Lincoln cemetery north of Harrisonburg, on the site where Lincoln's father, Thomas, was born in 1778. Paul Verduin told the crowd at the Lincoln Cemetery ceremonies that the most successful campaign of Captain Abraham Lincoln was his first, in the fall of 1774, as an Ensign in the Shenandoah Valley. His company, led by Captain Benjamin Harrison, defeated an Indian force led by Cornstalk during the battle of Point Pleasant.

Steven K. Rogstad has been named review editor of *Lincoln Herald* and Jon Austin, former Executive Director of the Rome, New York Historical Society, has been named Executive Director of the Illinois State Historical Society.

Through the efforts of Duke Russell, *Los Angeles Times* columnist, Jack Smith recited Lincoln's Gettysburg Address at the Third Annual Remembrance of Abraham Lincoln in Los Angeles on February 12.

On February 19, Jim Auchmuty, in his "President's Day: Log-cabin Industry," reported about the collection of men who lived to play the role of the 16th President and the 37 Abes who attended the first convention of Lincoln Presenters in Lexington, Kentucky.

The membership brochure of the Supreme Court Historical Society features a legal pleading in Lincoln's hand from the 1843 case of *The County of Menard vs. Lesure & Bliss* which is in the collection of the United States Supreme Court.

Garry Wills has been inducted as a new member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Frank J. Williams has been elected a member of the American Antiquarian Society. William Safire was elected a member of the Pulitzer Prize Board. Cullom Davis has been elected President of the Abraham Lincoln Association.

The January 17th issue of *The National Institutes of Health Record* highlighted the career of Edward Steers, Jr. upon his retirement after 31 years at the NIH. Steers is a former President of the Lincoln Group of the District of Columbia and well versed in the Lincoln assassination, having led many tours of the John Wilkes Booth escape route.

Dr. Weldon Petz, who for over sixty years has generously shared his love of Abraham Lincoln, was profiled in the March issue of *Michigan History Magazine* in "Tops

With Lincoln" by Mary A. Dempsey. Vincent Marsala, co-editor of "Abraham Lincoln: Sources and Styles of Leadership," has been named Chancellor of Louisiana State University in Shreveport. Frank B. Coburn, a 1995 graduate of Lincoln Memorial University, has been named curator of the Abraham Lincoln Museum. Charles Hubbard has been named director.

Lincoln artist Joan Knight was profiled in the February issue of *Art Matters* in "Love Affair with Lincoln: An Artist's Story by Linda Dormont." Jennifer B. Lee, curator of printed books and the McLellan Lincoln collection at Brown University, has departed for the New York Public Library where she will head reader services.

Jennifer Sutton's "Totally Buff," in *Rhode Island Monthly* discusses Rhode Islanders who are obsessed with their hobbies: it includes me as an Abe admirer along with others who are weather watchers, Azalea queens, Rocky Horror freaks, animal lovers and devoted fans of the Pawtucket Red Sox.

Herbert E. Abram's presidential portrait of George Bush depicts the former President in front of G.P.A. Healey's painting, "The Peacemakers," which features President Abraham Lincoln, Admiral Farragut, and General's Grant and Sherman on board the *River Queen*.

National Geographic Traveler in its September/October issue profiled History America Tours, whose tours focus on historical figures including Abraham Lincoln (P. O. Box 797687, Dallas, TX, 75379).

Associate Editor Mark E. Steiner resigned from the Lincoln Legal Papers Project to take a teaching position at South Texas College of Law in Houston. Chuck Hand has published his "Lincoln Catalog #5" and the Abraham Lincoln Bookshop has published its catalogs 130, 131 and 132. Andrew Solomon told about his visit to Gore Vidal in *The New York Times Magazine* on October 15. Vidal states: "I'd like to say that professional politicians are struck by Lincoln's lack of vindictiveness, which is almost unique in American politics, but what they like about it — it's a complete blueprint for how to become dictator of the United States and cover it with rhetoric."

"A Gentle Madness" by Nicholas A. Basbanes contains a profile of Lincoln collector, Louise Taper.

Lincoln in Popular Culture

A smaller version of Mt. Rushmore, one-third the size of the original South Dakota monument to Lincoln, Washington, Jefferson and Theodore Roosevelt, opened near Tokyo. The \$27 million replica is at the Western Village Theme Park in Imaichi, Japan. The *Washington Post*, on April 5, showed a large plastic head of Abraham Lincoln on its side, waiting to be installed as part of another scaled-down reproduction of Mount Rushmore, to be a permanent exhibit in Moscow's Gorky Park. *The New York Times Sunday Magazine* on September 3, told about "The Shrinking World" where, in Shenzhen, China, some 5.5 million people have visited the Window of the World theme park which includes, you got it, the Rushmore boys.

The Lincoln Highway Association is looking for some of the 3,000 posts bearing bronze busts of Lincoln that were set along the road by Boy Scouts in 1928. The Association is attempting to preserve what is left of the first paved transcontinental highway.

Suzy Frisch in "Red-light District Casts a Shadow on Lincoln Historic Site" (*Chicago Tribune*, February 12) indicated that Lincoln wouldn't be happy with some of the people working near his old neighborhood as, depending on the season, there are between 25 and 50 prostitutes who work the block near the Lincoln residence and next to the Old State Capitol. Lincoln Home National Historic Site employees have pointed out that police have never arrested prostitutes within the four blocks of the Lincoln home area.

Patrick T. Reardon proves that Lincoln is always with us in his "In Name Only"



The original under construction. (TLM #1945)

(*Chicago Tribune*, February 12). In the Chicago area the name Lincoln has been bestowed on so many businesses, public buildings, parks, neighborhoods, suburbs, streets, malls and stores that it is a commonplace of the landscape. Reardon notes that it is a measure of how deeply Abraham Lincoln is imbedded in American life, particularly in the Chicago area, that he becomes, at times, invisible.

Civilization reported in its July/August issue about a Confederate woman giving Abe the needle when she sent a flag to "His Excellency, A. Lincoln, President of Northern States" on September 28, 1861. The flag contained fifteen stars (one for each slaveholding state) and represented an optimistic interpretation of the Confederacy's first national flag — the Stars and Bars.

The *Providence Journal-Bulletin* on July 20 reported that Myles Callum, writing for *New Choices for Retirement Living* magazine, gave a flunking grade to "Lincoln's Gettysburg Address" as judged by a computer grammar program. RightWriter is supposed to improve grammar, syntax, word usage and sentence length. Here is what it had to say about Lincoln's work: "The writing can be made more direct by using the active voice, shorter sentences, fewer weak phrases and more positive wording." This goes to show you that a computer program is only as good as the person creating it. The program considers the first sentence of the Gettysburg Address to be too long at 29 words.

U.S. Today reported that if you want to own a piece of a star like Abraham Lincoln, you can buy a bio-collectible with his DNA on a lapel pin.

The Lambda Report on Homosexuality notes that University of Massachusetts professor Charley Shively caused quite a stir around the country with his dramatic revelation that Abraham Lincoln was gay. Shively's book, titled *Drum Beats: Walt Whitman's Civil War Boy Lovers*, alleges that the 16th President and his friend, Joshua Speed, were homosexual lovers for four years. The author also asserts that Lincoln had a same-sex relationship with his longtime law partner, William Herndon and that he cruised Lafayette Park for male lovers while residing in the White House. No probative evidence was presented to prove these allegations. Shively is remembered from an incident in 1987 when he posted a

swastika on his door after lecturing on the rise of Nazism.

David W. Dunlap discussed the alleged homosexuality of Lincoln in his "When Today's Agenda is a Prism for the Past" that appeared in the October 1 edition of *The New York Times*. As pointed out in the article, just because Lincoln and Joshua Frye Speed



Joshua Speed and Fanny Henning Speed.
(TLM #3300)

shared beds, a common occurrence in those days, does not make them gay. In fact, when Lincoln traveled on the 8th Judicial Circuit with other lawyers, most shared beds in the substandard boarding houses where they stayed. As Martin Duberman, Executive Director of the Center for Lesbian and Gay Studies at the Graduate Center of the City University of New York, stated, "it was irresponsible to quickly label someone from the past gay or lesbian unless we have very concrete evidence of genital activity and probably a romantic connection — and we almost never have that." As David Donald said in the 1950s, "everyone wants to get right with Lincoln."

Quadrennial candidate for president, humorist Pat Paulsen worries about a potential snag in running once again: the presidents who had the best sense of humor were Lincoln, Kennedy and Reagan, and they all got shot. Paulsen was quoted in "What Makes Billy Joe Run" by Mike Grudowski, *The New York Times Magazine*, November 26.

A. E. Hotchner in his "Presidential Bellyaches, Grouse Under Pressure: The White House Was No Picnic" for *The New York Times* (October 8), assesses what former occupants of the White House had to say about the office. "Being President," said Lincoln, "makes you feel sometimes like the man who was ridden out of town on a rail. 'If it wasn't for the honor of the thing, I'd rather walk!'"

Necrology

Ellen Watson, former editor of the *Surratt Courier*, died on March 14.

Cartoonist Jim Dobbins, who could always be counted on to do a Lincoln cartoon for the *Boston Herald* and *Manchester Union Guardian*, died on May 5, 1994.

Author and historian Paul Horgan, who wrote *Citizen of New Salem*, died on March 8.

Ferdinand Lundberg, iconoclast, died on March 1. His *The Treason of the People*, published in 1954, scolded Americans for failing as citizens and took a jaundiced view of the Lincolnian thesis that enduring democracy had triumphed. Lundberg suggested that America was really a plutocracy managed by oligarchs.

Evelyn Lincoln, who worked in the Kennedy White House, died on May 11. She became a macabre footnote to assassination lore linking two slain presidents elected exactly 100 years apart when it was widely but incorrectly reported that Abraham Lincoln had a secretary named Kennedy and President Kennedy had a secretary named Lincoln.

W. Emerson Reck, Vice-President Emeritus of Wittenberg University and Lincoln author, died on August 22.

Page Smith died on August 28. Smith championed a story-telling approach to historical writing, arguing that great history has always been narrative history, history with a story to tell that illuminates the truth of the human situation, that lifts spirits and prospects to new potentialities.

Henry C. Friend, a longtime member of the Lincoln Fellowship of Wisconsin and scholar on Lincoln's commercial law practice, died.

Assassination

At least once a year there is a canard when the news services latch on to a story of purported interest which is foolish at best. This year's winner goes to the effort to exhume the body of John Wilkes Booth buried in the family plot at Greenmount Cemetery in Baltimore. Judge Joseph H. H. Kaplan in Baltimore Circuit Court heard the petition of two members of the Booth family to exhume the body to ensure it is Wilkes Booth who is buried there. Michael Janofsky described this effort in "Pursuing an Assassin, 130 Years Later, Petition Seeks Exhumation to Verify Identity of John Wilkes Booth" for the May 12 edition of *The New York Times*. *The Washington Times*, in "Who's In Booth's Grave?" on April 13, gave the opposing views. Nate Orlowek wants the exhumation to prove his theory that John Wilkes Booth did not die days after shooting President Lincoln, but Michael Kauffman and James O. Hall believe that there is no evidence that Booth escaped and lived until 1903. Kauffman presented his position in "Historian's Oppose Opening of Booth Grave" for the May/June issue of *Civil War Times Illustrated* and "The Petition to Exhume John Wilkes Booth: Digging Up An Old Theory Once Again" for the January issue of the *Surratt Courier*. A rebuttal by Mark S. Zaid, attorney for the Petitioners, appeared in the May issue.

The *New York Times*, on May 26, reported that Judge Joseph H. H. Kaplan denied the petition, arguing that since there were no dental records available for comparison, the identification may be inconclusive. The *Chariho Times* (Hope Valley, RI) reported a Rhode Island connection as the only petitioner proven to be a proper party, Lois Rathbun, lives in Hopkinton, RI. Kevin Keenan described this connection and my criticism of the exhumation in "Hopkinton Resident Digs into Mystery of Booth's Tomb: Local Lincoln Scholar Criticizes Exhumation" on May 25. The full opinion of Judge Kaplan appeared in the June issue of the *Surratt Courier* and a report of the Judge's rejection of the petition appeared in the July issue of the *Civil War News*. The July/August issue of *The Lincolnian* discussed Judge Kaplan's decision. An appeal of Judge Kaplan's decision denying the petition has been filed in the Circuit Court for Baltimore City.

Steven G. Miller talks about the man who captured John Wilkes Booth in his "Lincoln's

Adirondack Avengers" in the April issue of *Adirondack Life*. Sarah Mark's "Tracking An Assassin" appeared in the Weekend edition of *The Washington Post* on April 14.

Thomas Mallon, author of *Henry and Clara*, a historical novel which tells the story of Henry and Clara Rathbone who were in the President's box at Ford's Theatre on the night Lincoln was assassinated, delivered his lecture "Ford's Theatre Relics: Abraham Lincoln's Possessions and Guests" before The Friends of the Library of Brown University on March 16. An exhibition, "Lincoln Relics and Assassination Items from the McLellan Lincoln Collection," was on display at the John Hay Library.

Dr. Mudd and The Lincoln Assassination, The Case Reopened: The Proceedings of a Moot Court of Military Appeal to Hear the Case of Dr. Samuel A. Mudd, with contributions by F. Lee Bailey, John J. Douglass, Candida Ewing Steele and John S. Jenkins and edited by John Paul Jones, was published by Combined Books. Arising out of a University of Richmond law school moot hearing in 1993, the book is an overview of the case from all sides, including the legality of the military tribunal that tried Dr. Mudd and the other conspirators.

The *Surratt Courier*, a publication of the Surratt Society, announced John Wilkes Booth escape route tours for April 15 and 29, May 6 and 13, and September 9 and 23. Art Candequist discussed the Lattimer-Fraser debates for the July issue. Dr. Blaine V. Humes discussed "The Wound of Abraham Lincoln" and Betty J. Owensbey discussed "Lewis Thornton Powell's Many Medical Problems" in the August issue. James O. Hall and Laurie Verges "The Scope of President Andrew Johnson's Pardon of Dr. Samuel A. Mudd" appeared in September.

The June issue of *Blue & Gray* reported that the remains of assassination conspirator, Lewis Thornton Powell, alias Paine, have been returned to Florida 133 years after he left to enlist in September of 1861. Powell was buried in central Florida beside his mother, Patience Caroline Powell, after his skull had been located in the Smithsonian Anthropology Department. The *Providence Journal* announced on May 30 that the Conspiracy Museum in Dallas has a traveling exhibit "The Lincoln Conspiracy" including photos of Ford's Theatre, John Wilkes Booth and a mummy.

The History Channel presented *American Heritage Magazine's* special documentary of "The Lincoln Assassination." Journalist Roger Mudd, who, ironically is a descendant of Dr. Samuel B. Mudd, hosted the documentary. Actor Tom Berenger narrated and comments were offered by Linda Levitt Turner, Harold Holzer, Thomas Turner and William Hanchett. It aired on November 12 on the History Channel and A&E Network. A&E's biography of John Wilkes Booth, "Assassin," was shown on the History Channel on November 20. Roger Mudd acted as commentator.

Elaine Sciolino's "Assassins Usually Miss the Larger Target" appeared in *The New York Times* on Sunday, November 12. She points out that John Wilkes Booth hurt the South and while driven by his love for the Confederacy and his hatred of Lincoln, could never understand why he wasn't appreciated. Lincoln's death only made it worse for white Confederates.

Author's Note


I welcome any news concerning Abraham Lincoln for consideration in next year's article. Write the author at 300 Switch Road, Hope Valley, Rhode Island, 02832.

(The above article has been edited for space; readers interested in additional "Lincolniana in 1995," including Judge Williams's summary of Lincoln-related newspaper editorials, lists of book reviews, contents of the Journal of the Abraham Lincoln Association, Journal of the Lincoln Assassination, and The Lincoln Herald, titles of papers at Lincoln conferences, programs at the Lincoln Home National Historic Site, and works in progress should send a self-addressed 8 1/2 by 11 inch envelope and 4 stamps to Lincoln Lore, The Lincoln Museum, 200 E. Berry Street, PO Box 7838, Fort Wayne, IN, 46801-7838.)

At the Lincoln Museum


Upcoming exhibits:

"Thomas Nast: The Art of Political Cartooning"
February 10 through April 14

From the Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Center in Fremont, Ohio comes an exhibition of the works of America's first great political cartoonist, Thomas Nast. Nast's cartoons helped to convict corrupt New York City mayor "Boss" Tweed, associated the elephant and donkey with the Republican and Democratic parties, and originated the now-universal image of Santa Claus as a jolly old elf. The exhibit includes more than 200 items illustrating the career of the man who considered himself Lincoln's "most successful recruiting sergeant." 



"American Greek Revival Architecture"
Opening May 1996

In 1838, the young Abraham Lincoln pleaded for "cold, calculating, unimpassioned reason" to serve as America's guiding force. In architecture, the Greek Revival style of that era embodied the same desire to impose order on an unruly world. Organized by the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of American History and Traveling Exhibition Service, this exhibit allows visitors the chance to examine the subtleties and elegant forms of this style — which are still showcased across America today. The exhibit is based on the scholarship of Roger Kennedy, architectural historian and former director of the National Museum of American History, now director of the National Park Service. 


Special Events:

All events are at The Lincoln Museum

63rd Annual Lincoln Pilgrimage

January 1 — February 29




The Lincoln Museum continues the tradition of awarding unique souvenir patches to all Boy and Girl Scout groups that visit during the Pilgrimage. Groups must pre-register to receive their patches; for reservations please call (219) 455-3864. Regular group discounts apply. 

A Celebration of Freedom

Saturday, January 13 — 6:30 p.m.




To celebrate the anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther King, Jr., the Fort Wayne Urban League, the local chapter of the NAACP and The Lincoln Museum present "A Celebration of Freedom." The program includes passages from speeches by Abraham Lincoln and Martin Luther King presented by area high school student orators, a youth choir performance, and a brief talk by Lincoln Museum historian Gerald J. Prokopowicz. 

"What They Wore: The Fashions of the 1860s"

Saturday, February 3 — 10 a.m.




If you're curious about what to wear to the Inaugural Ball (see below), come to this lecture by Kay Gnagey, creator of the antebellum clothing recreations in The Lincoln Museum's costume exhibit. Admission is \$3 for members and \$5 for nonmembers. For more information, please call (219) 455-5606. 

"Let's Go to the Ball!" Dressmaking Workshop


Saturdays, February 10, 17 and 24, 10 a.m. to noon



Don't have a period dress for the Inaugural Ball? On four consecutive Saturdays, historic clothing expert Kay Gnagey will help interested seamstresses recreate their own 1860s ball gowns. Workshop cost is \$40 for members and \$50 for nonmembers. Participants will need to purchase a set of 19th century notions (available at the workshop for \$22) in addition to their gown fabric. For reservations, please call (219) 455-5606. 


The Spirit of Lincoln Award

Monday, February 12, 1996 — 7:30 a.m.

In conjunction with the Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, The Lincoln Museum will recognize the anniversary of Lincoln's birth by presenting the second annual Spirit of Lincoln Award. The award will be given to a public figure who uses the power of language for the public good, in the tradition of Abraham Lincoln. Last year's winner was Brian Lamb, founder and CEO of C-SPAN, the public service cable station. Members of The Lincoln Museum can nominate individuals for next year's award using the ballot below. Admission to the awards breakfast is by invitation. 

Inaugural Ball

Saturday, March 16 — 8 p.m. to midnight

The Lincoln Museum is celebrating the 135th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's first inaugural by hosting a fund-raising ball. While guests are invited to come in period costume, such dress is entirely optional. A dancing master will provide instructions to all in such nearly-forgotten dances as the lancers, schottische, and waltz. Tax-deductible tickets for the ball are \$100 per couple or \$50 per person; proceeds benefit the educational programs of The Lincoln Museum. For more information, please call (219) 455-5606. 

Lincoln National Life Insurance Co.

and

The Lincoln Museum

call for nominations for the

1997 Spirit of Lincoln Award

The winner of the Spirit of Lincoln Award will be a nationally known individual who:

- *Recognizes and mobilizes the power of language in pursuit of the public good.*
- *Demonstrates personal conviction.*
- *Stands for truth and plain speaking, is honest and direct.*
- *Makes a positive contribution to society by giving something of him- or herself.*

I nominate _____

for the Spirit of Lincoln Award. (S)He meets the criteria of the award because:

Please mail completed ballots (or facsimiles) to:

Spirit of Lincoln
The Lincoln Museum
200 E. Berry Street
P.O. Box 7838
Fort Wayne, IN 46801-7838



The Lincoln Museum

