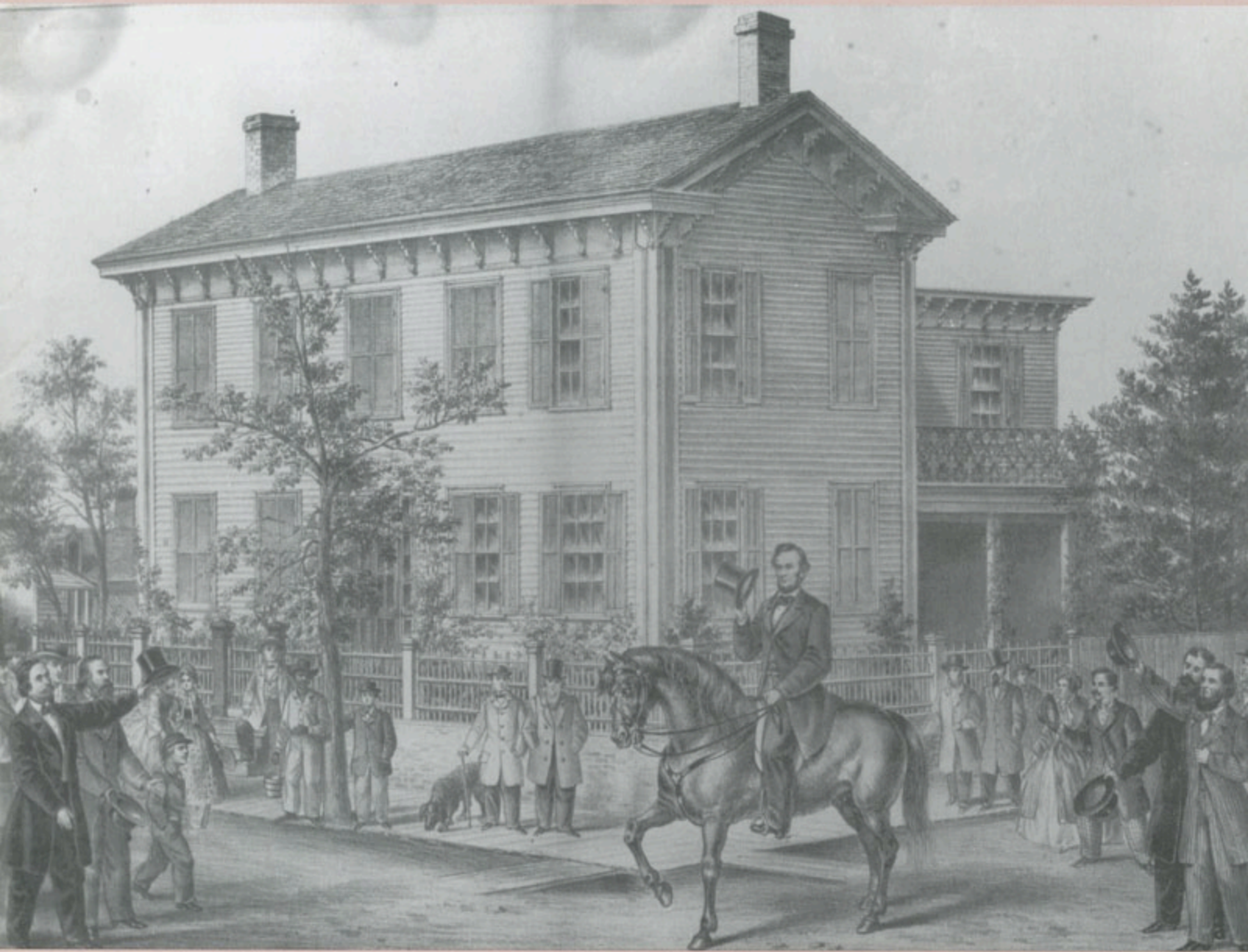


# Lincoln Lore

The Bulletin of THE LINCOLN MUSEUM



Number 1879 / Winter 2005

75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary  
of *Lincoln Lore*  
1929-2004



# For the Bible Tells Me So: The Use of Scripture to Justify Slavery

By Sara Gabbard, Editor

(Editor's note. This will be the first of two articles on the dispute over slavery. The second article will illustrate the use of "religious arguments" by abolitionists in the condemnation of the practice.)

Slavery was not the first, nor will it be the last, argument to illustrate Biblical justification for both sides. Perhaps Lincoln's grand statement, "Both read the same Bible, and pray to the same God," illustrates the dilemma more cogently than any other single statement. How could this have happened? How could there be such a fundamental divergence of opinion?

Apologists for slavery in the United States used a plethora of justifications:

- Many of our Founding Fathers owned slaves.
- Everyone knows that the "all men are created equal" statement in the Declaration of Independence was intended for free white males only.
- The Constitution doesn't contain the word slavery. Since it wasn't expressly forbidden, it was obviously acceptable.
- World markets are clamoring for our cotton, and we can't produce it without slaves.
- Slaves are much better off with their caring, benevolent owners here than they would be if they still lived in Africa.

But perhaps the most widespread and most frequently used justification was Holy Scripture. Slave owners and slave advocates believed that the Bible was rife with examples of the concept of one person owning others, and there appeared to be no moral stigma against such practices. The goodness and practicality of slavery was preached from pulpits; advocated in newspapers and pamphlets; and wholeheartedly endorsed in public debate.

One factor which makes such a study particularly challenging is the evolution of language in which one translation might freely use the word slave and the other will substitute the word servant. While neither the slave nor the servant role will sound particularly appealing to a reader today, there is no doubt that our concept of the word servant makes it the more appealing alternative. American history, after all, tells many stories of men who were able to come to this country as indentured servants. Most eventually served the required time of service and then were able to strike out on their own in search of fame and fortune. The word servant might even make one reflect on the marvelous relationship between Jeeves and Bertie Wooster of P. G. Wodehouse fame, but a slave will never be seen in this carefree light.

While radical abolitionists such as Henry Ward Beecher used the pulpit to express antislavery views, there appears to be a greater instance of proslavery preaching. As Mark Twain said of his mother's experience in Missouri:

---

On the Cover: *Mr. Lincoln. Residence and Horse, In Springfield, Illinois, as they appeared on his return at the close of the Campaign with Senator Douglas.* (TLM #2786) "The anachronism in this print, showing a bearded Lincoln before his election to the presidency, is perhaps a less important error than the false impression about presidential campaigns it imparts. Lincoln adhered to the view that presidential candidates should not campaign; he never left Springfield for the canvass and therefore could not have returned. This print indicates how strong the symbol of the Lincoln home had become in print portraiture, the hearthstone behind the martyr's greatness." (Caption taken from *The Lincoln Image: Abraham Lincoln and the Popular Print*; page 185; Harold Holzer, Gabor S. Boritt and Mark E. Neely, Jr.; Charles Scribner's Sons; New York; 1984.)

## Table of Contents

For the Bible Tells Me So: The Use of Scripture to Justify Slavery  
by Sara Gabbard

2

Lincolniana in 2004  
by Frank J. Williams

6

## Lincoln Lore

is the quarterly bulletin of  
THE LINCOLN MUSEUM

The mission of The Lincoln Museum is to interpret and preserve the history and legacy of Abraham Lincoln through research, conservation, exhibitry, and education.

Editor:

Sara Gabbard

Vice President and Director of Development

Contributors:

Joan L. Flinspach, President/CEO

Carolyn Texley, Director of Collections/Archivist

For subscription information, contact The Lincoln Museum

200 E. Berry Street, P. O. Box 7838



THE  
LINCOLN  
MUSEUM

The Life and Legacy of Abraham Lincoln

Fort Wayne, Indiana 46801-7838  
(260) 455-3864 Fax: (260) 455-6922  
email: [TheLincolnMuseum@LNC.com](mailto:TheLincolnMuseum@LNC.com)  
<http://www.TheLincolnMuseum.org>

© 2004 The Lincoln Museum

Reg. U.S. Pat. and TM Off

ISSN 0162-8615



*As I have said, we lived in a slaveholding community; indeed, when slavery perished my mother had been in daily touch with it for sixty years. Yet, kind-hearted and compassionate as she was, I think she was not conscious that slavery was a bald, grotesque and unwarrantable usurpation.*

*She had never heard it assailed in any pulpit but had heard it defended and sanctified in a thousand; her ears were familiar with Bible texts that approved it but if there were any that disapproved it they had not been quoted by her pastors; as far as her experiences went, the wise and the good and the holy were unanimous in the conviction that slavery was right, righteous, sacred, the peculiar pet of the Deity, and a condition which the slave himself ought to be daily and nightly thankful for. (Autobiography, p. 123)*

Thornton Stringfellow, a Baptist minister from Richmond, presented a list of readings from Scripture which provided his justification for slavery. (Stringfellow statements are in italics and quoted from Noll pages 388-9. Editor's comments revert to customary font.)

1. *I have shown by the Bible that God decreed this relation between the posterity of Canaan, and the posterity of Shem and Japheth. Genesis 9:25-27 (Canaan, the son of Ham, was cursed by Noah. There are many references in literature on slavery which refer to Africa as the continent which became home to the descendants of Ham, some even drawing the conclu-*

sion that these descendants had dark skin as punishment for Ham's sin in looking upon his naked father Noah. According to slavery advocate James Henry Hammond, "The doom of Ham has been branded on the form and features of his African descendants. The hand of fate has united his color and destiny. Man cannot separate what God hath joined." Miller, p. 139.)

2. *I have shown that God executed this decree by aiding the posterity of Shem to enslave the posterity of Canaan in the days of Joshua. Genesis 7:5; 12:15-16; 14:14; 23:6 (Noah's "good son" was given a position of power and authority.)*

3. *I have shown that when God ratified the covenant of promise with Abraham, he recognized Abraham as the owner of slaves he had bought of his money of the stranger, and recorded his approbation of the relationship by commanding Abraham to circumcise them. Genesis 17:12-13; 20:14-16 ("He that is born of thy house, and he that is bought with thy money, must needs be circumcised." This passage is used frequently as an early indication that God approved of the practice of one person buying another.)*

4. *I have shown that when he took Abraham's posterity by the hand in Egypt, five hundred years afterward, he publicly approved the same relation, by permitting every slave they had bought with their money to eat the Passover, while he refused the same privilege to their hired servants. Exodus 12:44-45 (Yet another example of an early line being drawn between servant*



The Lost Cause. Currier & Ives 1871. TLM #2964



and slave. In this instance, the slave is more highly valued because he is owned.)

5. *I have shown that God, as their national law-giver, ordained by express statute, that they should buy slaves of the nations around them (the seven devoted nations excepted), and that these slaves and their increase should be a perpetual inheritance to their children. Leviticus 25:44-46* (These verses refer to bondmen and bondmaids taken from "the heathen that are round about you. And ye shall take them as an inheritance for your children after you, to inherit them for a possession; they shall be your bondmen for ever." These statements most definitely treat slaves as property which can be handed down from generation to generation, although later, in the Old Testament or Hebrew Bible, there are provisions given for the eventual release of slaves under certain conditions.)
6. *I have shown that God ordained slavery by law for their captives taken in war, while he guaranteed a successful issue to their wars, so long as they obeyed him. Deuteronomy 20:10-11* (This passage refers to captives during war. Interesting to note that the King James Bible does not use the word slaves but "tributaries." The Revised English Bible refers to "forced labour.")
7. *I have shown that when Jesus ordered his gospel to be published through the world, the relation of master and slave existed by law in every province and family of the Roman Empire, as it had done in the Jewish commonwealth for fifteen hundred years. Cites Gibbon and Matthew 28:19 and I Corinthians 7:21.* (It is difficult to understand the citation in Matthew because it simply directs, "Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." Perhaps the assumption is made that the spread of Christianity will inevitably mean the spread of Roman custom and law, thus including slavery in what should be "taught." This reference to Corinthians is even more convoluted than Matthew. To quote The Revised English Bible, "Were you a slave when you were called? Do not let that trouble you; though if a chance of freedom should come, by all means take it." Stringfellow conveniently omits verses 22 and 23: "Anyone who received his call to be a Christian while a slave is the Lord's freedman, and, equally, every free man is a slave in the service of Christ. You were bought at a price; do not become slaves of men.")
8. *I have shown that Jesus ordained, that the legislative authority, which created this relation in that empire, should be obeyed and honored as an ordinance of God, as all government is declared to be. Romans 13:7 and I Peter 2:17-18.* (Romans: "Render therefore to all their dues: tribute to whom tribute is due; custom to whom custom; fear to whom fear, honour to whom honour." This statement appears to allege that slavery is to be permitted because it was consistent with policies of the Roman Empire and therefore "an ordinance of God." Peter: "Honour all men. Love the brotherhood. Fear God. Honour the king. Servants be subject to your masters with all fear; not only to the good and gentle, but also to the forward (harsh)." Peter's next few verses state the fact that it is "thankworthy if a man for conscience toward God endure grief, suffering wrongfully." Presumably, this suffering elevates one to a position closer to

the greater suffering of Christ and, therefore, closer to God.)

9. *I have shown that Jesus has prescribed the mutual duties of this relation in His kingdom. I Timothy 6:2-5.* (This passage exhorts those who have "believing masters" to listen to and obey these masters instead of taking part in "perverse disputings of corrupt minds.")
10. *And lastly, I have shown that in an attempt by his professed followers to disturb this relation in the Apostolic churches, Jesus orders that fellowship shall be disclaimed with all such disciples, as seditious persons — whose conduct was not only dangerous to the State, but destructive to the true character of the gospel dispensation. I Timothy 6:2-5.* (Stringfellow once again uses the same citation from Timothy to argue that slaves who don't believe as they are taught by their masters represent a threat to the very foundation of society. Stringfellow could have gone back a few verses in Timothy to state that, "Let as many servants as are under the yoke count their own masters worthy of all honour, that the name of God and his doctrine be not blasphemed. And they that have believing masters, let them not despise them, because they are brethren; but rather do them service.")

The mention of slaves and slavery is constant in the Bible; sometimes simply to furnish information and sometimes to teach a lesson. Stringfellow chose not to quote other citations which apologists for slavery have made:

Paul's letter to Philemon apparently asks that the runaway slave Onesimus be taken back. There is, perhaps, a hint that Philemon might want to consider the possibility of eventually freeing his slave; or perhaps at least a request that Philemon deal gently with the runaway who has accepted Christ.

Matthew 18:25 "But forasmuch as he had not to pay, his lord commanded him to be sold, and his wife, and children, and all that he had, and payment to be made." Although the owner eventually relents and keeps the family together, there is no questioning of his authority to sell his slaves as property. And eventually the slave in question is repudiated because he failed to give the debt of another.



Prayer in Stonewall Jackson's Camp. Artist unknown. TLM #2955





God Save the Southern Land.  
Lithograph by George Dunn &  
Company, Richmond, Virginia.  
TLM #2991

Mark 14:66 "And as Peter was beneath in the palace, there cometh one of the maids of the high priest." The ownership of slaves by priests would seem to indicate that the practice was in accord with God's will.

Luke 12:45-48 gives credence to the concept of the owner's right to punish his slaves, but the beating was to be less if the slave was unaware of the owner's wishes than if he had deliberately disobeyed the master.

Colossians 4:1 shows that the slave is to his master as the

master is to God. "Masters, give unto your servants that which is just and equal, knowing that ye also have a Master in heaven."

Ephesians 6:5 gives Paul the opportunity to repeat the same concept as in Colossians 4:1. "Servants, be obedient to them that are your masters according to the flesh, with fear and trembling, in singleness of your heart, as unto Christ." In the same chapter (verse 9) Paul warns slave owners to treat their property correctly, "knowing that your Master also is in heaven."

Another puzzling omission by Thornton Stringfellow is his failure to cite the story of Hagar in his litany of Biblical justifications for slavery. It can be argued that the story in Genesis 16 clearly gives permission for Abraham to use the slave Hagar as a means to continue his lineage. An angel of the Lord communicates with Hagar, even to the point of stipulating that her son should be named Ishmael. Here again, God's direct hand can be construed, if one is inclined to argue the point, to show both recognition and approval of slavery. The fact that Sarah herself eventually gave Abraham another heir (Isaac) in no way lessens the story of Hagar and Ishmael. In view of current religious factionalism, "Abraham societies" have proliferated (even rating a cover story in Time) in an attempt to promote outreach and understanding because Jews, Christians and Muslims can all claim this Patriarch as their own.

In 1861 Rabbi M.J. Raphall even used the Ten Commandments as justifying slavery, stating that slaves fall "under the same protection as any other species of lawful property." Rabbi Raphall goes so far as to accuse antislavery statements as blasphemous. "How dare you, in the face of the sanction and protection afforded to slave property in the Ten Commandments...how dare you denounce slavery as a sin?" Since God's chosen leaders Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob were slaveholders, the practice had divine protection. Some have even argued that the Tenth Commandment could end after "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house" because it was unnecessary to add such property as wife, servant, ox. People at the time would have understood that a man's "house" included everything. (Religious Tolerance website)

Biblical instructions regarding the treatment of slaves abound in Exodus, Leviticus and Deuteronomy. The mere fact that these requirements were listed (just as God gave requirements for worship) seemed to prove to proslavery advocates that God approved the practice.

In support of this argument, Jefferson Davis stated, "Slavery was established by decree of Almighty God. It is sanctioned in the Bible, in both Testaments from Genesis to Revelation." (Rowland, Vol. 1, p.286) Other Southern leaders voiced similar opinions.

What are we to deduce from this form of argument in support of slavery?

There is no question that then, as well as now, people frequently look for reasons to support opinions which have already been formed, rather than doing the research before arriving at the conclusion. In a society which valued religious sentiment, the use of Scripture to prove a point was commonplace. From the early colonists until today, people seeking to influence public opinion and actions have frequently relied upon "religious arguments" as a motivational tool. Apologists for slavery fall into that category. Whatever we may think today of the use of Scripture to defend slavery, there is no question that these justifications resonated with proslavery audiences, particularly when these arguments were presented by authority figures such as clergy; or when Biblical references were cited by laymen. Perhaps there is a lesson for today. Do we automatically accept everything pronounced by people in authority...or... Do we automatically reject such pronouncements? Surely there is compromise which would dictate careful study and consideration before a conclusion can be reached. Surely, too, there must come the recognition that history contains abundant instances in which people are left to deal with great issues which ideally should have been settled at an earlier time. Perhaps the presence of slavery in the United States in the 19th Century is a primary example of such an issue.

## Suggested Reading

Glancy, Jennifer A. *Slavery in Early Christianity*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2002.

Holifield, E. Brooks. *Theology in America: Christian Thought from the Age of the Puritans to the Civil War*. New Haven & London: Yale University Press, 2003.

Jaffa, Harry V. *A New Birth of Freedom: Abraham Lincoln and the Coming of the Civil War*. Maryland: Rowman & Littlefield, 2000.

Miller, William Lee. *Arguing about Slavery: John Quincy Adams and the Great Battle in the United States Congress*. New York: Vintage Books, 1998.

*Mark Twain's Autobiography Vol. 1*. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1924.

Noll, Mark A. *America's God: From Jonathon Edwards to Abraham Lincoln*; New York: Oxford University Press, 2002.

Rowland, Dunbar. *Jefferson Davis*. Mississippi Department of Archives and History, 1923.

For those readers who prefer information from the internet, it is suggested that you peruse [www.religioustolerance.org](http://www.religioustolerance.org)



# Lincolniana in 2004

By Frank J. Williams

## Introduction

Every generation re-invents Lincoln in its own image. He has been variously described as a consummate moralist, a shrewd political operator, a life-long enemy of slavery, a racist.

History seldom repeats itself in exactly the same way, but as recent editorials attest, there are uncanny resemblances between the policies of the George W. Bush administration since September 11 and Abraham Lincoln's response to the crisis of the Civil War. Leading members of both administrations described military conflict as epic struggles between good and evil inspired by the country's divinely ordained mission to spread freedom and democracy throughout the world. The "war on terror" has directed attention to the permissible limits on the rule of law. The same issue has become central in recent accounts of the Lincoln presidency.

Interest in Abraham Lincoln, as reflected in this annual survey, suggests why the 16<sup>th</sup> president remains so respected—even if he did take extra-constitutional measures to "save the Union." Despite waning respect for America abroad, Lincoln's reputation continues to grow.

The Lincoln story fills news pages as richly as ever. In anticipation of Abraham Lincoln's bicentennial in 2009, the U.S. Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission presented its report and recommendations to Congress. New books describing Lincoln's Cooper Union address as the speech that helped make him president accentuate the importance of our national elections. The Lincoln Forum conference held in November discussed the election and re-election of Lincoln. Editorial cartoonists made fun of the fact that both Lincoln and Democratic Vice Presidential candidate, John Edwards, were trial lawyers. One editorial writer suggested that today's presidential candidates should "debate more, not less" as Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas did in 1858.

Political courage is the order of the day. One of my favorite Lincoln quotations, which may be apocryphal, is, "I desire so to conduct the affairs of this administration that if at the end, when I come to lay down the reins of power, I have lost every other friend on earth, I shall at least have one friend left, and that friend shall be down inside me." This survey demonstrates that Abraham Lincoln understood both humility and courage.

## Lincoln's International Legacy

**Antigua and Barbuda** have issued an American Civil War plate featuring Union and Confederate generals, as well as President Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis.

**Sin-U Nam** has translated **David Herbert Donald's** *Lincoln* into Korean (1000 Route 9, Woodbridge, NJ 07095).

The April 5 "Collectors' Forum" in *Linn's Stamp News* pointed out that legitimate postal issues from **Oman** are inscribed "Sultavate of Oman," so that the 1976 Abraham Lincoln stamp inscribed "State of Oman" is illegal.

U.S. wartime presidents featuring Lincoln and eight other presidents from a 2000 Liberia souvenir sheet were offered in the Spring 2004 *Mystic Stamp Showcase* for \$26.95. The Summer 2004 catalog from **Mystic Stamp Company** illustrates the 2002 sheet of six mint stamps from **St. Kitts** featuring a painting of Lincoln and historic Civil War railroad engines. It sells for \$7.95. **Mystic's** summer *Showcase*, advertised a block of 5-cent 1908 Lincoln stamps in very-fine condition for \$5,350.

To honor artist **Norman Rockwell** the Latin American nation of **Dominica** released a sheet of four stamps. The souvenir sheet shows a section of Rockwell's painting of America's sixteenth president done in 1962 titled "Lincoln for the Defense."

**St. Vincent Grenadines**, in February 2004,

released a \$1.40 stamp depicting Norman Rockwell's painting, "The Young Lawyer."

**John Lockwood's** "Stone for Lincoln Nearly Lost" appeared in the January 24 issue of the *Washington Times*. It tells the story of the Freemasons of Rome who decided in early 1865 to honor Lincoln.

Malaysia's **Abraham Lincoln Cultural Center** exhibited a photo of the replica of **Daniel Chester French's** seated Abraham Lincoln statue. The **International Lincoln Center** at LSU in Shreveport donated the sculpture at the departure ceremony of U.S. Ambassador **Marie T. Huhtola** from Kuala Lumpur on May 28 at the end of her three-year term. <http://usembassymalaysia.org.my/>.

**Robert J. Havlik's** article, "Bram Stoker's Lecture on Abraham Lincoln" which originally appeared in *Irish Studies Review* (Vol. 10, No. 1, 2002), was reprinted in the Winter 2003 *Lincoln Herald*.

While tourists were able to view a new exhibit on "The Cubist Paintings of Diego Rivera" at the **National Gallery of Art** in Washington, D.C. (sponsored in collaboration with the **Museo de Arte Moderno**, Mexico City), the annual Washington mini-semester of the **International Lincoln Center** also had the opportunity to see the mural by **Robert Cueva del Rio**, a student of **Rivera**, which features portraits of Abraham Lincoln, **Benito Juarez**, and other Latin American leaders. It was displayed at the **Mexican Cultural Center** in Washington, DC.

One of the most popular blogs on Iraq is written by **Faiza Jarrar**, who is an engineer by training. Her July 17 entry dealt with Abraham Lincoln and asks the question: does the United States have a split personality today? <http://afamilyinbaghdad.blogspot.com>.

**Jorge Abel Fernandez**, the new Mayor of Lincoln, Argentina, invited **Dr. William Pederson**, Director of the **International**



**Lincoln Center at LSU in Shreveport**, to the annual celebration of the city's founding on July 19. The miniature replica of the **Lincoln Memorial** which was on exhibit in **City Hall in Lincoln, Argentina** since 1999 when it was donated by the **International Lincoln Association**, has been moved to the **Enrique A. Urcola Museum**.

## Arts

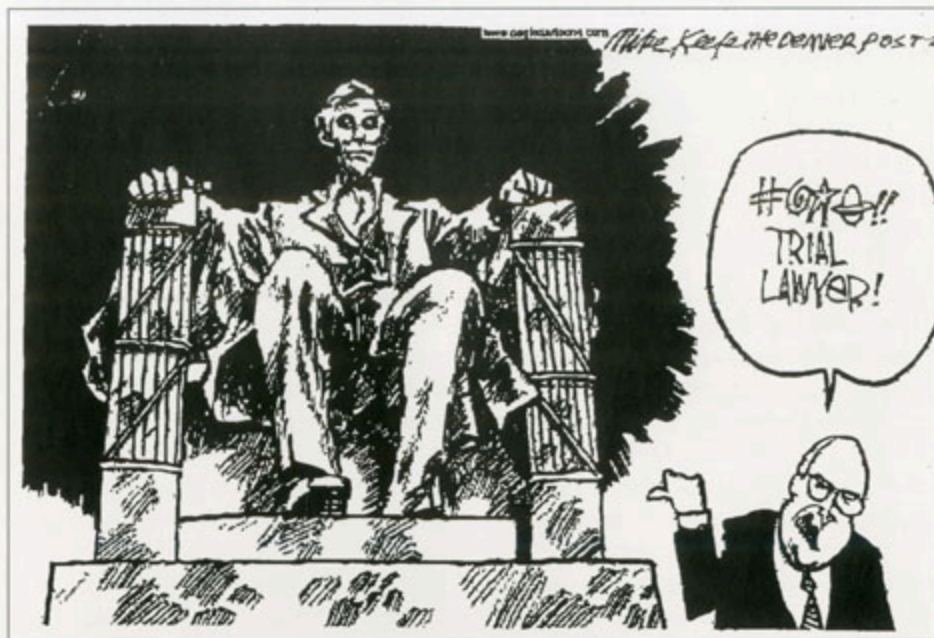
The statue *Abraham Lincoln: Deputy County Surveyor*, was unveiled at the **Visitor's Center at Lincoln's New Salem State Historic Site, IL**. It depicts a 25-year-old Lincoln with his surveyor's compass and staff. Sculptor **John McClarey** was commissioned to create the statue, the first unveiled at Lincoln's New Salem in 35 years. It was commissioned by the **Illinois Professional Land Surveyors' Association**. **McClarey** has completed or is at work on different stages of three additional Lincoln statuary projects — *Vision for a Greater Illinois* for the **Macon County Historical Society Prairie Village** in Decatur, IL, dedicated on September 4; *Last Stop* for the **Christian County Courthouse** in Taylorville, IL, which will be dedicated Memorial Day 2005; and *A Greater Task* for the **Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum**, Springfield, IL, which while already completed, awaits the official opening of the museum in April 2005.

**The Basil Street Gallery** at [www.basilstreet.com](http://www.basilstreet.com) is selling a full scale replica (23"W x 14"D x 34"H) of **Thomas D. Jones's** sculpture of Abraham Lincoln from life for \$299.00 plus \$20.90 for shipping.

Artist **Richard Wengenroth**, who created the giclee print *Candidate Lincoln* in 2002, released his *Lawyer Lincoln* in 2003. [ludik@earthlink.net](mailto:ludik@earthlink.net).

**Richard Masloski** has created a bronze limited edition of 25 of his sculpture *Prairie Lawyer*. Each statue is 14 inches by 31 inches by 17 inches. [www.masloski.com](http://www.masloski.com).

The October *Civil War News* reported that the **Pennsylvania Monument**, the largest monument on the Gettysburg battlefield, was rededicated on July 23 with Pennsylvania **Governor Edward G. Rendell** as principal speaker. The



!@#% Trial Lawyer. Mike Keefe, The Denver Post 2004.

*The editorial contents of the cartoons, reprinted with permission in this issue, do not necessarily reflect the views of the author or of The Lincoln Museum.*

**Friends of the National Parks at Gettysburg** raised the funds to restore the famous monument. Atop the memorial is the Goddess of Victory. Eight bronze figures, including President Lincoln, stand on the monument's corners.

The nearly three-foot high bronze cast of **Daniel Chester French's** iconic sculpture of the seated Abraham Lincoln — the first metal replica that the artist ever cast of the plaster copy of his original clay model for the statue in **The Lincoln Memorial** — was on view at **The Metropolitan Museum of Art** from October 23, 2003 to January 25, 2004 as part of the special exhibition, *A Private Passion: 19th-Century Paintings and Drawings from the Grenville L. Winthrop Collection*, Harvard University.

**Ron Keller** and **Erika Nunamaker** reported in the Winter/Spring issue of *The Lincoln Newsletter* that **Lincoln College**, Lincoln, IL, had acquired an 1865 **William Cogswell** oil canvas portrait of Abraham Lincoln. It was donated by **Louis Starr** of Springville, NY.

Sculptor **Donna L. Dobberfuhr** has produced a limited edition face portrait bronze sculpture, *Abraham Lincoln*. ([studio@sculpturaldesigns.com](mailto:studio@sculpturaldesigns.com)).

**Mannheim Steamroller** produced a new music album in 2003 entitled *American Spirit*. One of the songs, *Tin Type*, includes several references to Lincoln. The words were written and are spoken by **Bill Fries** (a/k/a C.W. McCall).

**Gregory E. Mescha** wrote "Portrait Engravings by William Edgar Marshall" for the February *Antiques*. Marshall issued portraits of Abraham Lincoln, Ulysses S. Grant, and George Washington, among many others.

**Patrick M. Reynolds's** *Flashbacks*, for the *Washington Post* on December 28, 2003, featured the story of the Emancipation Proclamation through cartoon art.

**Ben Brantley** reviewed **Stephen Sondheim's** revival, *Assassins*, in the April 23 *New York Times*. The review insists that the musical "does not celebrate its homicidal subjects. Mr. Sondheim [is] simply posing a question that arises in many people's minds when they read accounts of shocking, irrational crimes: 'why would someone do that?'" **Michael Cerveris** received a **Tony Award** for his performance as John Wilkes Booth. Soon after *Assassins*, *The Booth Variations* opened with **Todd Cerveris** playing both Edwin and Junius Booth. Cerveris's



brother, **Michael Cerveris**, played John Wilkes Booth in this new production. **Ben Brantley** wrote about it in "Family Affair, Notorious and Historic," for the August 9 *New York Times*, and **Erik Piepenburg** reviewed the play in "A John Wilkes Booth for the Video Age" in the August 8 *New York Times*.

**Elliot Rosenberg** recalled the **New York Philharmonic's** Lincoln concert performed from April 22 to April 29, 1865, to commemorate Abraham Lincoln two weeks after his death ("Tasteful Conclusion: The Philharmonic's Lincoln Concert, 1865," *Daily News*, May 2).

**C-SPAN** broadcast **Sam Waterston's** extraordinary recitation of Abraham Lincoln delivering the **Cooper Union** address from the stage of Cooper Union's Great Hall on May 23. **Glenn Collins** wrote about actor **Sam Waterston's** presentation of Abraham Lincoln's one hour and ten-minute **Cooper Union** speech in *The New York Times* on May 4. Author **Harold Holzer**, whose new Cooper Union book from Simon & Schuster inspired the event, introduced Waterston in the role of the *New York Post's* 1860 editor, William Cullen Bryant.

The original of **Rebecca Childers Caleel's** sculpture *Lincoln and Son* was presented to the **Oak Brook Public Library** (IL) on June 1.

A life-sized bronze sculpture of Abraham and Mary Todd Lincoln and their sons Robert and Willie was unveiled on June 5 at the **Old Capitol Plaza** in Springfield. The piece shows Lincoln on his way from his law office to the Old State Capitol to deliver a speech and pausing while his wife Mary adjusts his clothes. Willie is waving goodbye to his brother. The \$210,000 sculpture by **Larry Anderson** will be the highlight of a series of more than 30 outdoor exhibits which are part of a new program called "Here I Have Lived."

**The History Channel** broadcast *Lincoln: Man or Myth?* on June 21 and September 20. Authors **Harold Holzer**, **Phillip Paludan**, **Lerone Bennett, Jr.**, **Michael Burlingame**, and **I** discussed how Lincoln became a myth, whether or not he was really the Great Emancipator, and whether the President actually wrote

the great condolence letter to Lydia Bixby, among other issues.

Lincoln's assassination was re-enacted at **Ford's Theatre** on July 11 for a five-minute **IMAX** film. Director **Erik Courtney** has been fascinated with the assassination for years. The **National Park Service** has deemed the Presidential box now "off limits" to film makers, so, the *opposite* box was used. It is hoped that the **Smithsonian** will regularly screen this production.

**Bruce Chadwick**, author of *The Reel Civil War* believes *Young Mr. Lincoln* and *Abe Lincoln in Illinois* are among the 10 greatest movies about the Civil War. (August-September *American Heritage*). While these were listed in fifth place, *Glory* was in first place.

**Will Munyon and Sons** is selling an edition of 1,000 signed and numbered lost-wax museum quality bronze re-strike sculptures of **George E. Bissell's** *The Great Emancipator* for \$798 [www.willmunyonandsons.com](http://www.willmunyonandsons.com).

**Toypresidents Inc.** (281-977-2320) has created "talking action figures" of Abraham Lincoln, John F. Kennedy, Ronald Reagan and George W. Bush. Each figure delivers 25 authentic phrases and includes a biographical pamphlet and historical timeline.

**Megan Hardgrave of Profiles in Chocolate**, 1846 Rosemeade Pkwy. #297, Carleton, TX 75007, is producing profiles of the presidents in chocolate. Her Lincoln profile is packaged in a CD jewel case with a mini biography of Lincoln on the back of the insert.

## Exhibits

The Summer 2003 *Lincoln Lore* featured "A Walk through the 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Special Exhibition" which **Carolyn Texley**, **Cindy VanHorn** and **Jim Waechter** assembled to mark the diamond anniversary of **The Lincoln Museum** in Fort Wayne, Indiana.

**The Decatur (IL) Public Library** hosted the exhibit *Forever Free: Abraham Lincoln's Journey to Emancipation* from November 19, 2003 to January 9, 2004. The touring exhibit

was organized by the **Huntington Library**, San Marino, CA and the **Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History**, New York City, in cooperation with the **American Library Association**.

**The National Archives** celebrated Martin Luther King's birthday by displaying Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. Approximately 2,000 visitors attended the one-day presentation. (*Washington Post*, January 20).

The traveling exhibit, "*Forever Free: Abraham Lincoln's Journey to Emancipation*," was shown at **Lawrence University** from January 21 - March 5.

**The Hofstra University Museum**, hosted the exhibit, *President Abraham Lincoln's Funeral Procession in New York City, April 24 and 25, 1865*, from February 2 - May 28. Guest curators were **Leo Hershkowitz** and **Theodore Cohen**.

"*No Man Can Hinder Me*," a phrase from a spiritual sung by African-American soldiers in the Civil War, is the title of an exhibition at the **Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library at Yale University** which ended on March 15. On display were a letter from Frederick Douglass to his son Charles and the pen used by President Abraham Lincoln to sign the Emancipation Proclamation. Visitors received a 52-page catalogue of the exhibition.

**Randy Kennedy** wrote "Journals of Two Former Slaves Draw Vivid Portraits" in the June 14 *New York Times*. The journals of John Washington and Wallace Turnage, former slaves, surfaced and came to the attention of **David W. Blight at Yale University**. They speak to the debate as to what extent did Lincoln emancipate the slaves and to what degree did they emancipate themselves during the war? Mr. Washington and Mr. Turnage liberated themselves during the war, stealing away from their masters by rowboat, at great risk. But both were protected by the Union army, without whose help they might have been recaptured. "What these narrators demonstrate in authentic and rich detail is that slaves became free by both means," Dr. Blight said. Excerpts of the journals appeared with an introduction by Mr. Kennedy in the *Times* of June 30.



Artist **Wendy Allen's** Lincoln portraits were exhibited at **The Lincoln Museum**, Fort Wayne, IN, beginning August 8. The exhibit is titled *An Increased Devotion: A New Look at Abraham Lincoln*. The artist has published a new catalog of her Lincoln images (60 Old Northville Road, New Milford, CT 06776).

**The Surratt House**, Clinton, MD, has prepared an exhibit, *Getting Out the Vote: The Political Scene in the 1800s*, that ran through November 28. This special exhibit of political memorabilia from the 19<sup>th</sup> century was drawn from the private collection of **Steve Ackerman**.

**Michael Fowler** and **Gary Chassman** are preparing for a major museum exhibition with a companion publication entitled *Portraying Lincoln: Man of Many Faces*. It is scheduled to open in 2007 and then travel throughout the United States, ending during the Lincoln bicentennial year in 2009. The exhibition is intended to demonstrate the many artistic responses inspired by the life and legacy of Abraham Lincoln.

## Collections

**The National Constitution Center** in Philadelphia, in association with **The Lincoln Museum**, Fort Wayne, IN, has prepared a prospectus and topical outline for a traveling exhibition entitled *Freedom's Progress: Journeying with Abraham Lincoln and the Constitution*. The exhibit is expected to open at the Center in June 2005.

**The Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission** is distributing a poster *Celebrating the 200<sup>th</sup> Birthday of the Greatest American President*. [www.lincolnbicentennial.gov](http://www.lincolnbicentennial.gov).

**The A.K. Smiley Public Library**, Redlands, CA has published a brochure describing the **Watchorn Lincoln Memorial Association** and **The Lincoln Shrine** created by **Robert Watchorn**.

After completion of a renovation project, **Ford's Theatre** and **The Lincoln Museum** have reopened. The project called for upgraded heating, cooling, lighting, and fire suppression systems along with a renovated exhibit space.

The October-December 2003 *Lincoln Legal Briefs* included **Susan Krause's** "New Salem's 'Lawyer.'"

The December 29, 2003 Springfield, IL *State Journal-Register* included **Abbey Brown's** "Group Wants Abe the way he was." In 1969, Charleston, IL constructed the world's largest statue of Abraham Lincoln. It stood majestically with his right arm and index finger extending upward. The statue, more than 60 feet tall, has fallen in disrepair and was moved from **Lincoln Memorial Park** to **Springhaven Camp Grounds**. **The Graywood Foundation**, a nonprofit organization that works with people with disabilities, is now dedicated to rehabilitating the statue. The foundation purchased the statue and camp-grounds about two years ago and will raise funds needed to fix the statue through its **Lincoln Restoration Benefit**. The cost to repair the statue is between \$35,000 and \$45,000.

**Deborah Fitts**, in the January *Civil War News*, reported that the "Lincoln Train Station Rehab to Begin." After five years of planning, the Borough of Gettysburg went out to bid in January 2004 to undertake a \$2 million rehabilitation of its historic train depot, the **Lincoln Train Station**, where Lincoln arrived to deliver his Gettysburg Address. The depot will serve as a visitors and orientation center. About \$400,000 is earmarked to create and install exhibits and interpretive panels outlining the history of the station.

The Winter/Spring *Rail Splitter* contained **Michael Schulman's** "Given In the Roman Tradition: Lincoln and the Indian Peace Medals," **Nancy Rosin's** "Valentines and Romance in the Civil War: A Collector's Journey" and **Norman F. Boas's** "William Franklin Berry, Abraham Lincoln's Business Partner in New Salem, Illinois."

A report on the restoration of the Lincoln cottage at the **President Lincoln and Soldiers' Home National Monument** was written by **Linda Hales** in the January 3 *Washington Post*.

**My** personal selection of the best books about Lincoln, "Getting A Read On Lincoln," appeared in the February 12 *Providence Journal*.

**Stephanie Simon** wrote about the proposed **Honest Abe** theme park plan for Lincoln, IL in "A Town Divided on Plan for Lincoln Theme Park" for the *Los Angeles Times* on March 22. The developers envision animatronic displays of Civil War history and a 19<sup>th</sup> century frontier farm. Not everyone agrees. **Richard Norton Smith**, director of the **Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum** said, "Can you just quote my laughter?"

On March 28, the *Chicago Tribune* magazine reported that the two silver "Liberty" half dollars, dated 1854 and 1861, and allegedly used to close the eyes of President Abraham Lincoln after his death on April 15, 1865, have been found in the **Chicago Historical Society's** collection. It was a common practice then to weight the eyelids of the deceased until the eyes flattened and the lids became fixed through rigor mortis. The coins have been in the museum collection since the early 1920s. It is not known exactly how or from whom the society obtained the coins.

Donors of \$100 or more to the **Papers of Abraham Lincoln (Lincoln Legal Papers)** will receive a 24" by 36" poster, *Abraham Lincoln's Cabinet*. (One Old State Capitol Plaza, Springfield, IL 62701.)

The Library portion of Springfield's **Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum** was opened in October. **Sarah Antonacci** reported in the *State Journal-Register* on July 21 that the **Illinois State Capital Development Board** signed off on the \$22.5 million Presidential Library and Museum. Repairs were completed June 17, and the library's move was completed in October. **U.S. Senator Dick Durbin**, a longtime supporter of the library and museum, indicated to **Bernard Schoenburg** that he was concerned that Springfield be ready for the expected crush of visitors to the site. Schoenburg is the political writer for the *Illinois State Journal-Register*. The exhibit areas inside the museum are beginning to take shape. One exhibit includes a replica log cabin, in which Lincoln lived during his formative years before moving from Kentucky. It is being constructed of logs from a circa-1800s cabin from Virginia. **The museum is expected to open in April 2005**. **Governor Rod Blagojevich**, created a new foundation



headed by former **Governor Jim Edgar**. One advisory board member indicated that, "there's an intricate network of things going on" (*Illinois State Journal-Register*, June 23, 2004).

The **U.S. Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission** met in the Lyndon Baines Johnson Room of the **U.S. Capitol** on June 7 to review its Interim Report due the **Congress** pursuant to the enabling legislation that created the Commission. The Interim Report was submitted to Congress on June 24 outlining plans and activities for the celebration of the bicentennial of Lincoln's birth in 2009. Copies of the report can be found at the Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission web site [www.lincolnbicentennial.gov](http://www.lincolnbicentennial.gov). The February *Parade* contained a report encouraging readers to send suggestions on how to celebrate Lincoln's 200<sup>th</sup> birthday to the Commission. My quarterly **Lincolniana** article that I do for **The Lincoln Herald** is now posted on the Commission website.

The train depot in Peekskill, NY, where Abraham Lincoln spoke on his way to his inauguration, will be preserved and restored for use as a museum. **Mayor John Testa**, President of the **Lincoln Society in Peekskill** announced the effort to transform a storage facility to its original use as a depot. When Lincoln stopped at Peekskill on February 19, 1861 he declared: "I will say in a single sentence, in regard to the difficulties which lie before me and our beloved country, that if I can only be as generously and unanimously sustained as the demonstrations I have witnessed indicate I shall be, I shall not fail. But without your sustaining hands, I am sure that neither I nor any other man, can hope to surmount these difficulties."

**The Friends of the Lincoln Museum, Inc.** distributed its **2003 Annual Report** reflecting on the 75-year history of **The Lincoln Museum**. Attendance has grown from a few hundred Lincoln financial group employees and their guests to nearly 50,000 per year. The Museum store has published a brochure: *Statuary and Images of Abraham Lincoln* available from the museum. [www.TheLincolnMuseum.org](http://www.TheLincolnMuseum.org).

**Mary Jo Murphy's** article, "Autograph

Hunters With History, Not Celebrity, in Mind," describes the ever increasing prices of historical documents and profiles Lincoln dealer and collector **Daniel R. Weinberg** in the July 4 *The New York Times*.

**Lisa Kernek's** "New letter by Lincoln uncovered: Sheds light on evolution of his stand on slavery" (*State Journal-Register*, July 16) reported that **Daniel Weinberg**, owner of the **Abraham Lincoln Book Shop** in Chicago, is selling a newly discovered letter in which Lincoln argued that the Republican Party should strengthen its anti-slavery stance. **Harold Holzer**, who previewed a copy of the letter, commented: "It's a great statement of his seriousness on the slavery issue." In his 1859 letter to an Ohio congressman, Lincoln asks, "Do you understand me as saying Illinois must have an extreme anti-slavery candidate? I do not so mean. We must have, though, a man who recognizes the slavery issue as being the living issue of the day; who does not hesitate to declare slavery a wrong, nor to deal with it as such."

The **Forbes House Museum**, Milton, MA, received a \$10,000 grant from **The Tomfohrde Foundation** to restore its historic Lincoln Log Cabin. This is a challenge grant where the funds will be received if donors match them (**Forbes House Museum—Cabin Preservation**, 215 Adams Street, Milton, MA 02186).

**Dave Bakke** discussed the return of Lincoln-era photos to Springfield, IL, in "Homeward bound." (*State Journal-Register*, July 17, 2004). Photographer **Frederick Ingmire's** great-great-granddaughter showed the photographs taken by Ingmire who had a photography studio in Springfield. **Diane Schaefer** brought 15 photographs, including some never-before seen images taken by Ingmire in Springfield on the day of Lincoln's funeral. They include the Lincoln home decked out in mourning bunting and Lincoln's coffin next to Willie's at **Oak Ridge Cemetery**. Ingmire's photograph of the Lincolns' dog, **Fido**, is his most famous and **Diane Schaefer** brought three more pictures of the pet, taken the same day as the others.

**ebay** listed a purported Civil War daguerreotype of "Abraham & Mary Todd Lincoln" with a starting bid of \$50 million

despite letters from Lincoln authorities doubting its authenticity. Abraham and Mary Lincoln were never photographed together.

On August 18, the **Associated Press** reported that **Tom Heyser** of Maryland, whose parents were housekeepers for President Lincoln's son, Robert, donated a briefcase called a portfolio, used by Lincoln, and a dress worn by Mary Todd Lincoln to the **Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum**. **Richard Norton Smith**, the Library and Museum's Director, said that, "Other than the celebrated stovepipe hat, probably no other object has closer association with the Lincoln story than this portfolio." The briefcase is stamped with the President's name in gold leaf.

**The Lehrman Institute** has published five web sites on Abraham Lincoln that can be accessed at [www.abrahamlincoln.org](http://www.abrahamlincoln.org). They include [www.mrlincolnanandfreedom.org](http://www.mrlincolnanandfreedom.org) which details the progress of Mr. Lincoln's opposition to slavery, [www.mrlincolnanandfriends.org](http://www.mrlincolnanandfriends.org) reviews the many men and a few women whose friendships helped Mr. Lincoln in the "race of life," [www.mrlincolnanandthefounders.org](http://www.mrlincolnanandthefounders.org) examines the impact of the Founders, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution on Mr. Lincoln's life, [www.mrlincolnanandnewyork.org](http://www.mrlincolnanandnewyork.org) appraises how the political, media, and economic power in 19<sup>th</sup> century America interacted with Lincoln, and [www.mrlincolnswhitehouse.org](http://www.mrlincolnswhitehouse.org) examines the people and events who worked with Lincoln during the Civil War.

**The Papers of Abraham Lincoln** has completed the electronic publication of *The Lincoln Log: A Daily Chronology of the Life of Abraham Lincoln*. *The Lincoln Log* incorporates all of the material published in the **1960 Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission** publication, *Lincoln Day by Day: A Chronology, 1809-1865*. The staff worked with the scholarly technology group at **Brown University** to design a powerful interface to search the thousands of daily entries from Lincoln's life. *The Lincoln Log* can search every word in the text or they can limit the search to a specific range of dates, the day of the week, or where Lincoln was at the time. **The Lincoln Log** can be accessed at <http://dev.stg.brown.edu/projects/lincoln/index.php>.



**Edward Steers, Jr.** has rebuilt the **Lincoln Herald** website. The new URL is: [lincolnherald.com](http://lincolnherald.com).

## Awards and Prizes

The **Lincoln Forum** announced the 2004 essay topic: "The Challenge of Holding an Election in the Midst of War." Contestants were asked to compare and contrast Abraham Lincoln's re-election in 1864 with other wartime elections in American history. [www.thelincolnforum.org](http://www.thelincolnforum.org).

The **Lincoln Group of New York** presented its 2003 annual award to **David Herbert Donald** for his *"We are Lincoln Men": Abraham Lincoln and his Friends*. The 2004 award recipient was **Harold Holzer** for his *Lincoln at Cooper Union: The Speech That Made Abraham Lincoln President*.

The **Civil War Round Table of Chicago** honored **Edwin C. Bearss** with the award named for him, the **Annual Ed Bearss Preservation Award**, at its 54<sup>th</sup> annual tour to the Atlanta area battlefields.

**Edward J. and Pamela A. Collins** of Providence, RI present their "Lincoln Award" to any of their 4 children or 11 grandchildren who can recite Lincoln's Gettysburg Address in its entirety. A certificate, suitable for framing, is presented to the child who can remember the entire Gettysburg Address.

**John Y. Simon**, Executive Director of **The Ulysses S. Grant Association** and History Professor at **Southern Illinois University**, Carbondale, won a **Special Lincoln Prize Achievement Award** from the **Gilder Lehrman Institute** and the **Civil War Institute at Gettysburg College** for "his outstanding achievement in editing 26 volumes of *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant* (**Southern Illinois University Press**). A three-member historians' jury recommended the winners for **The Lincoln Prize** after reviewing 146 submissions. British Historian **Richard J. Carwardine** won the first prize of \$30,000. Simon received \$20,000 for his Special Achievement Award. Carwardine is the first British historian to win **The Lincoln Prize**.

**Lonnie G. Bunch, III**, President of the **Chicago Historical Society**,

delivered the **Lincoln College Commencement** address on May 15. **Bunch, Michael F. Bishop**, Executive Director of the **U.S. Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission**, **Gabor S. Boritt**, Director of the **Civil War Institute at Gettysburg College**, and **Jack D. Nutt**, President of **Lincoln College** for over 20 years, received Honorary Degrees.

On May 18, **Velma Cherwek**, former Corresponding Secretary of **The Lincoln Group of the District of Columbia**, received its annual **Lincoln Award**.

The **Stephen A. Douglas Association** presented the association's first **Brooks and Betsy Davis Achievement Award** to **Brooks Davis** at its meeting in June.

**The Lincoln Museum** received the **2003 Milestone Award** from the **Indiana Tourism Council**.

The **Illinois State Historical Society** awarded the **Lincoln Surveyor Statue Project** with its "**Special Projects**" award for organizing and executing the new statue at New Salem.

**John Y. Simon** also received the **Richard Nelson Current Award of Achievement** from The Lincoln Forum on November 18.

## Books and Pamphlets

**Simon & Schuster** published *Lincoln at Cooper Union: The Speech that Made Abraham Lincoln President* by **Harold Holzer**, which paints a new and complex picture of the events leading to Lincoln's most influential pre-presidential speech. The book was a summer editors' selection for **The History Book Club**.

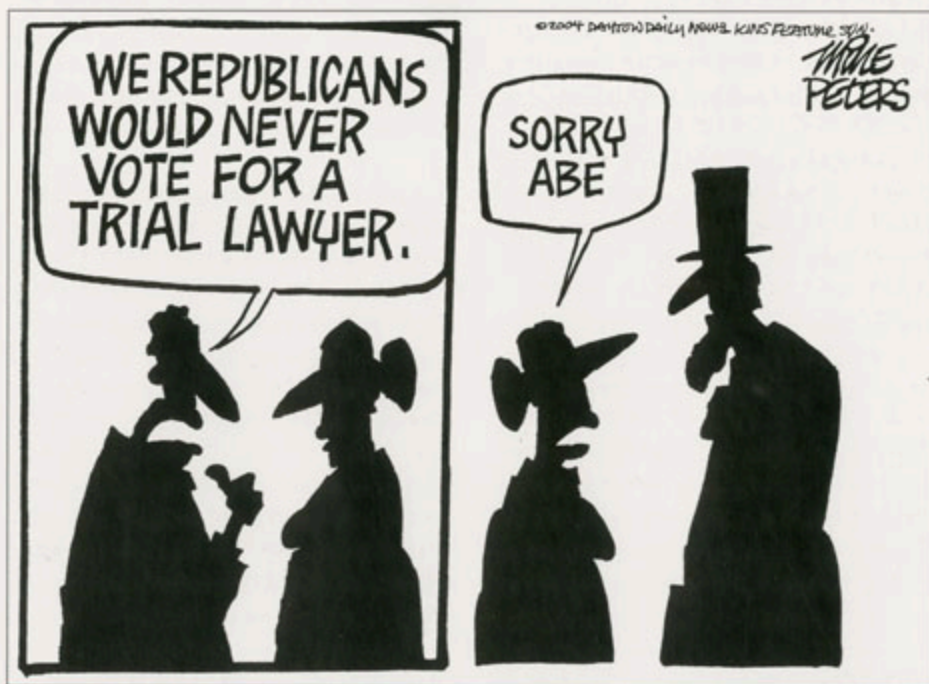
**John A. Corry** is the author of the self-published *Lincoln at Cooper Union: The Speech that Made Him President* (**Exlibris Corporation**, 1-888-795-4274).

**Simon & Schuster** has also published **Allen C. Guelzo's** *Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation: The End of Slavery in America*.

**Harold Holzer's** "*The President is Shot!*" *The Assassination of Abraham Lincoln*" written for children, has been published by **Boyd's Mills Press**. Holzer dedicates his book to **Michael Maione**, the late historian at **Ford's Theatre**.

**Wayne C. Temple** is the author of "*The Taste Is in my Mouth a Little*": *Lincoln's Victuals and Potables* from **Mayhaven Publishing**.

**Longman** has published **Richard Carwardine's** *Lincoln: Profiles in Power*.



Never vote for a trial lawyer. Mike Peters, Dayton Daily News, King Feature Syn. 2004



**William D. Pederson** and **I** edited *Franklin D. Roosevelt and Abraham Lincoln: Competing Perspectives on Two Great Presidencies* for the **M.E. Sharpe Library of Franklin D. Roosevelt Studies**. Essays include: "Franklin Delano Roosevelt's Abraham Lincoln" by **Ronald D. Rietveld**; "Two Wartime Elections: The Presidential Elections of 1864 and 1944" by **David E. Long**; "Abraham and Mary, Franklin and Eleanor: Their Growth from Private to Public Comprehension" by **James Chowning Davies**; "FDR and Lincoln in Stone (and Bronze)" by **C. Todd Stephenson**; "Warrior, Communitarian, and Echo: The Leadership of Abraham Lincoln, Winston Churchill and Franklin Roosevelt" by **me**; "An Evaluation of Franklin Delano Roosevelt" by **Glen Jeansonne**; "Franklin D. Roosevelt, Huey P. Long, and Political Leadership: Room for Just One at the Top" by **Glen Jeansonne**; "Jesus, Lincoln, and Beethoven: Three Notes on the Same Grand Chord" by **James Chowning Davies**; "The Depression, Eleanor, and World War II: What do Elementary School Social Studies Tell Us About Franklin Roosevelt?" by **Sherry L. Field**; "FDR and American Life: Portrayals and Interpretations in Secondary School American History Textbooks" by **O.L. Davis** and **Matthew D. Davis** and "Teaching FDR to the Next Generation" by **Matthew Ware Coulter**.

*The Telegraph Goes to War: The Diary of David Homer Bates — Lincoln's Telegraph Operator* has been edited by **Donald E. Markle** for **Edmonston Publishing, Inc.**

**David Herbert Donald's** *Lincoln at Home: Two Glimpses of Abraham Lincoln's Family Life* is now available in paperback from **Simon & Schuster**.

**Ballantine Books** has published *Lincoln and Whitman: Parallel Lives in Civil War Washington* by **Daniel Mark Epstein**.

*The Tarheel Lincoln* by **Richard Eller** and **Jerry Goodnight** claims that Lincoln may have been the illegitimate son of a North Carolinian named Abraham Enloe. **Tarheel Press** has published the book which has been greeted with skepticism by many who know the Lincoln story. The North Carolina story has circulated for some time but has never been corroborated. The authors base their

argument on "a physical resemblance between Lincoln and Enloe."

**Cumberland House** has published **Michael Burkheimer's** *100 Essential Lincoln Books*.

**Herman Hattaway's** essays, *Reflection of a Civil War Historian*, have been published by the **University of Missouri Press**.

In the category of fiction, *Loving Mr. Lincoln: The Personal Diaries of Mary Todd Lincoln* by **M. Kay duPont** has been published by **Jedco Press**.

**The 42<sup>nd</sup> Annual Fortenbaugh Memorial Lecture** delivered at **Gettysburg College** on November 19, 2003, *A Time of Uncertainty: The Civil War Era and America's Two-Party System* by **Michael F. Holt**, has been published by the college.

**Brian Lamb** has edited *Booknotes on American Character: People, Politics and Conflict in American History*. The section on Abraham Lincoln includes excerpts from appearances by **Edward Steers, Jr.** and **me** on *Booknotes*.

**My** "Abraham Lincoln and Civil Liberties: Then and Now" is a chapter in the proceedings of the **Second Annual Conference** on *The North in the Civil War* that was presented jointly by the **Blue and Gray Education Society Association** and **The Massachusetts School of Law** in Andover, MA on October 11-12, 2003.

**Galloped International** has published **Carole Marsh's** *Abraham Lincoln Great Emancipator* for children.

**New Millennium Press & Audio** has published **Charles Higham's** *Murdering Mr. Lincoln: A New Detection of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century's Most Famous Crime*.

**Easton Books** has published, in leather, *Abraham Lincoln: His Life & Speeches*, which includes **David Herbert Donald's** award-winning Lincoln biography and 250 of Lincoln's greatest speeches, letters, and writings. Easton has also re-published *Twenty Days: The Assassination of Abraham Lincoln*.

**Mario M. Cuomo's** unapologetic book about his political hero — Abraham Lincoln — *Why Lincoln Matters: Today More than Ever* has been published by **Harcourt**.

**Joseph R. Forni** is the editor of *The Language of Liberty: The Political Speeches and Writings of Abraham Lincoln* (**Eagle Publishing**).

**Tony Wolk** is the author of *Abraham Lincoln: A Novel Life* (**Ooligan Press**, Portland State University, Portland OR).

**Michael Green** is author of *Freedom, Union, Power: Lincoln and His Party in the Civil War* (**Fordham University Press**).

*The Lincoln-Douglas Debates: The First Complete, Unexpurgated Text*, edited and with a new Introduction by **Harold Holzer**, has been re-published by **Fordham University Press**.

**Paul Finkelman** wrote "Abraham Lincoln: Prairie Lawyer" and **John A. Lupton** provided "Selected Cases of A. Lincoln, Esquire, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law for America's Lawyer-Presidents: From Law Office to Oval Office." **Norman Gross** is editor and **Northwestern** is the publisher of this **American Bar Association** project.

**V. Neil Wyrick** is the author of *The Spiritual Abraham Lincoln* published by **Magnus Press** (Box 2666, Carlsbad, CA 92018).

The *New York Times* has reprinted its *Pictorial Lincoln History*, originally published on February 9, 1913, with a new introduction by **Harold Holzer**, "How Lincoln Coped with his Image Problem." The 16-page insert accompanied a box set of a special 96-page commemorative newspaper, *Lincoln: Original News Coverage from the New York Times*. **David Herbert Donald** and **Harold Holzer** chose the selections and provided introductions, and **The Lincoln Museum** provided scans of the original.

**Geoffrey Perret**, author of *Lincoln's War: The Untold Story of America's Greatest President as Commander-in-Chief* (**Random House**), a selection of **The History Book Club**, demonstrates how the Chief Executive's powerful role



as Commander-in-Chief — now all but taken for granted — was in Lincoln's era unprecedented and all but revolutionary.

**Fordham University Press** has re-issued *Lincoln on Democracy*, edited and with a new Introduction by **Mario M. Cuomo** and **Harold Holzer**. The cover art is an original watercolor of the Lincoln Memorial by the legendary singer, **Tony Bennett**.

**John C. Waugh**, author of *The Class of 1846*, has written *20 Good Reasons to Study the Civil War* (**McWhiney Foundation Press**).

The *Encyclopedia of Leadership* has been published by **Berkshire Publishing/Sage Reference** and is edited by **George R. Goethals**, **Georgia Sorenson** and **James MacGregor Burns**. Entries include "Abraham Lincoln" by **me**.

**John Keegan's** *Intelligence in War: Knowledge of the Enemy from Napoleon to Al-Qaeda* (**Knopf**) includes sections on intelligence gathering and Lincoln's constant search for accurate intelligence during the Civil War, especially during General Jackson's Valley Campaign.

**C. Wyatt Evans** is the author of *The Legend of John Wilkes Booth: Myth, Memory, and a Mummy* (**University Press of Kansas**).

**Cumberland House Publishing** released a new edition of **H. Donald Winkler's** *The Women In Lincoln's Life* formerly titled *Lincoln's Ladies: The Women in the Life of the Sixteenth President*.

## Periodicals

**James A. Percoco** wrote "Sculpture and Public History: My Summer with Lincoln" for the October 2003 *Occasional Paper*, *National Council for History Education*.

"Civil Liberties in Wartime" by **Geoffrey R. Stone** appeared in the 2003, Volume 28, No. 3 *Journal of Supreme Court History*.

The 2003 *Newsletter of The Lincoln Fellowship of Pennsylvania* (P.O. Box 3372, Gettysburg 17325) published the remarks of **Lynne V. Cheney** delivered on the 139<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Gettysburg Address at the **National Cemetery**, Gettysburg on November 19, 2002.

"Lincoln's Friend and Biographer: Joseph Hartwell Barrett" by **Nightingale** was in the Autumn 2003 *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society*.

**William Lee Miller's** **McMurtry Lecture** delivered at **The Lincoln Museum**, Fort Wayne, IN on September 18, 1999, *He Will Be Good — But God Knows When* was published in the Fall 2003 *Lincoln Lore: The Bulletin of The Lincoln Museum*. The Winter *Lincoln Lore: The Bulletin of The Lincoln Museum* contained my "Lincolniana for 2003" and **Sara Gabbard's** interview of **William Lee Miller**, author of *Lincoln's Virtues: An Ethical Biography*. **Douglas L. Wilson** wrote "Herndon's Dilemma: Abraham Lincoln and the Privacy Issue" for the Summer issue.

The November 20-26, 2003 issue of the *Illinois Times* contained **Jeannette Batz's** "In Lincoln's Shadow: Abe's Thanksgiving Lesson for George W. Bush — And the Rest of Us."

The November/December issue of *Abe's Magazine* was the first to "showcase" all of the aspects of Springfield, IL (2060 Timberbrooke, Suite 3, Springfield 62702).

"The Maternal Ancestry of Abraham Lincoln The Origins of Nancy (Hanks) Lincoln: A Study in Appalachian Genealogy" by **Christopher Challenger Child** was in the Winter *New England Ancestors*.

Lincoln sites in Washington, DC are described by **Martin Weil** in "Historic Byways, Hidden in our Midst," the *Washington Post*, December 11, 2003.

"When Lincoln Returned to Richmond: Dispatches from an Unlikely Culture War" by **Andrew Ferguson** was in the December 29 – January 25 *Weekly Standard*.

"Looking for Lincoln" by **Evelyn Taylor** was in the January/February *Abe* (Springfield, IL).

**Norman F. Boas's** "Lincoln and Trumbull: A Lost Anecdote" appeared in the February *Historical Footnotes: Bulletin of the Stonington (CT) Historical Society*.

**Joan Chaconas** reviewed *Dark Union: The Secret Web of Profiteers, Politicians, and*

*Booth Conspirators that Led to Lincoln's Death* by **Leonard F. Guttridge** and **Ray A. Neff** for the February *Surratt Courier*. Sections of the July 8, 1865 *New York Herald* describing the execution of the Lincoln conspirators were also reprinted in this issue. The March issue contained **Deirdre Barber Kincaid's** "Mary Ann Doolittle? The 'Flower Girl' Myth of the Booths' Mother." The May *Surratt Courier* contained an article about **J. Summerfield Staples** who served as President Lincoln's "substitute" in the Civil War. Even though there was a statute exempting the president from serving, there was nothing to prevent the president from sending forth a substitute to fight in his place. In the June *Courier*, **Edward Steers, Jr.** clarified that John Summerfield Staples was not a "substitute" for President Abraham Lincoln, but rather a "Representative Recruit." The President was exempt from the draft and therefore did not need to furnish a substitute. On June 26, 1864, Provost Marshal General, James B. Fry, issued an order that "Persons not required by law to perform military duty have expressed a desire to be personally represented in the Army. In addition to the contributions they have made in the way of bounties, they propose to secure recruits at their own expense and present them for enrollment in the service." So that on Staples's enlistment papers in the **National Archives**, the word "substitute" is crossed out and written above it are the words "Representative Recruit." This issue also contains **Steven G. Miller's** "John Wilkes Booth and the Lincoln Assassination in Recent Fiction." **Randall Haines's** "Evidence of a Canadian Connection With Confederate Agents in the Lincoln Assassination" was in the July *Courier*.

**Michael W. Kauffman's** "Booth's First Attempt, Revisited" was in the August issue of *The Surratt Courier*.

"In Brief" in the February 9 *U.S. News & World Report* contained **Ulrich Boser's** discussion of "A Poet and a President" about **Daniel Epstein's** book *Lincoln and Whitman: Parallel Lives in Civil War Washington*.

**Bob Trimble's** "Hail to the Chief" in the February 13 *Dallas Morning News* included a brief description of **William C. Harris's** new book, *Lincoln's Last Months*.



The February 15 *Morning Call* (Easton, PA) included "Lehigh Valley Women Honored with a 'Presidential Seat' in 1860" by **Frank Whelan**.

**Lewis E. Lehrman's** "The Party of Lincoln: The Legacy of the First Republican President" was published in the February 16 *Weekly Standard*.

"Abraham Lincoln, Emancipator" by **Michael Mink** appeared in the February 17 *Investor's Business Daily*.

**Bruce Kauffmann's** "Honoring Abraham Lincoln: Great Writer, Great President" appeared in the *Oregonian* on February 29.

**Allen C. Guelzo's** "Understanding Emancipation: Lincoln's Proclamation and the End of Slavery" appeared in the Winter *Journal of Illinois History* as did **Scott L. Stabler's** "Ulysses S. Grant and the 'Indian Problem'."

The February *Numismatist* contained **Gene Hessler's** "Honoring our Sixteenth President" describing how Abraham Lincoln is portrayed on numerous paper money issues and **Edward C. Rochette's** "The Two Faces of Lincoln" described the encouragement of Grace Bedell to Lincoln to grow a beard, thus changing Lincoln's image that we now see on the penny as engraved by Victor D. Brenner.

**Richard A. Hanks**, Associate Archivist at the **Lincoln Shrine**, Redlands, CA, has written "The Lincoln Tree" for the Winter *Lincoln Memorial Association Newsletter*. **The Lincoln Tree** is one of those great monuments lying within the **Sequoia National Park** where many of the trees are named for famous Americans including William Tecumseh Sherman, Ulysses S. Grant, George Pershing, and George Washington.

The Winter *Journal of the Abraham Lincoln Association* contained "How Abe Lincoln Lost the Black Vote: Lincoln and Emancipation in the African-American Mind" by **Allen C. Guelzo**; "Lincoln and Colonization: Policy or Propaganda?" by **Phillip Shaw Paludan**; "The Campaign Dial: A Premiere Lincoln Campaign Paper, 1864" by **Gary L. Bunker**; and "The Lincoln Landscape. The Real Lincoln Highway: The Forgotten Lincoln Circuit

Markers" by **Guy C. Fraker**. The Summer issue contained "Albert J. Beveridge and Demythologizing Lincoln" by **John Braeman**; "Acts of Remembrance: Mary Todd Lincoln and Her Husband's Memory" by **Jennifer L. Bach**; "A More Perfect Tribute" by **Kent Gramm**; and "The Lincoln Landscape, Looking for Lincoln's Philadelphia: A Personal Journey from Washington Square to Independence Hall" by **Bradley R. Hoch**.

"The Roots of Greatness" by **Doug Pokorski** appeared in the February 11 *State-Journal Register*.

The Lincoln Issue of the January-February *Illinois Heritage* included "Honest Abe and the African-Americans" by **Richard E. Hart** and "Courtship and Politics: Lincoln and Douglas as Suitors" by **Dan Guillory**. Also reported was that, on October 13, 2003, the **Quincy Adams County Historical Society** dedicated a new historical marker to Stephen A. Douglas. Located near Washington Park and downtown Quincy, it commemorates Douglas's career in Quincy as well as his famous debate with Abraham Lincoln there on October 13, 1858.

"'Not One Word . . . Will I Ever Recall:' Abraham Lincoln and the Emancipation Proclamation" by **Allen C. Guelzo** was in the *March North & South*.

The April *Journal of the Lincoln Assassination* included **Frederick Hatch's** "The Trial of John H. Surratt," a biography of Anna Surratt and a continuation of Hatch's novel *In Honor or Dishonor*. The August issue included "Kidnap President Lincoln!" by Hatch and a biography of John Mathews. This issue also reprinted **John S. Bond's** "With Lincoln From Washington to Richmond in 1865" from the May 1907 *Appleton's Magazine*.

Volume 9 of *The Lincolnator: A Publication of the Louisiana Lincoln Group* has been published (**International Lincoln Center**, LSUS Shreveport, LA 71115-2301).

**Harold Holzer's**, "The Speech that Made Abraham Lincoln President" appeared in the May issue of *North & South*, and he discussed the great hall of New York City's Cooper Union in "History Now" for the *May American Heritage*.

**The Lincoln-Douglas Society** of Freeport, IL, is producing a new semiannual newsletter entitled *The Stump*. Its first issue was published in May (2236 Chelsie Avenue, Freeport, IL 61032).

"The Trials of John H. Surratt" by **Joseph George, Jr.** was in the Spring *Maryland Historical Magazine*.

"The Challenge of Democracy" by **Douglas N. Paal** was published in the Summer **Sino-American Relations** as "Proceedings of the Lincoln Society of Taipei."

**Harry V. Jaffa** wrote, "Our Embattled Constitution" for the June *Imprimis* — The National Speech Digest of **Hillsdale College**.

**Guy Fraker** is the author of *Lincoln in Logan: A special series reprinted from the pages of The Pantograph* (1-800-747-7323).

The June 17 *Illinois Times* contained **Mikel Weisser's** "Lincoln the poet," where Springfield, Illinois's local poets rate Abraham Lincoln.

The June *Presidential Studies Quarterly* contained **James E. Underwood's** "Lincoln: A Weberian Politician Meets the Constitution."

**Candace Page** wrote about **Hildene**, the home of Robert Todd Lincoln in "Lincoln Legacy: Presidential Connection Only Adds to Retreat's Allure" in the July 11 *Burlington Free Press*. A companion story discusses Hildene's Executive Director, **Seth Bongartz** and Hildene's plans for growth.

**John Lockwood** discussed John E. Buckingham, the doorman at Ford's Theatre and the man who held the door as the dying Lincoln was carried out to the Peterson house in the August 7 *Washington Times*. **John E. Carey** wrote "Willard Hotel: Elegant landmark in city" for the same issue.

**Harold Holzer** wrote "Windows on the Civil War at Sea" for the August *United States Naval Institute* journal.

**Kim Bauer**, in his "Another Curiosity from the Henry Horner Lincoln Collection" discussed *The Myriopticon, A Historical Panorama of the Rebellion* in the Autumn



*For the People: A Newsletter of the Abraham Lincoln Association.* The maker of this 1868 pictorial curiosity was Milton Bradley. It is a box with a long scroll that turns by dowels, revealing images of the Civil War taken from the pages of *Harpers Weekly*.

**Richard Lawrence Miller**, who discovered the poem *Contemplating the Subject of Suicide* purportedly penned by Abraham Lincoln, contains the line "What is hell to one like me . . ." for the August-September *American Heritage*.

"Discovering the man behind the myth" was in the **Illinois Times** 2004-2005 **Capital City Visitor**.

## People

The September 22, 2003 *Time* featured a tribute to the late **Johnny Cash**. **Kris Kristofferson** said of Cash, "He is unlike any artist I've ever known. He's as comfortable with the poor and prisoners as he is with Presidents. He's crossed over all age boundaries, all political boundaries. I like to think of him as Abraham Lincoln with a wild side."

The December 22, 2003 *Newsday* contained "It's In the Cards," describing how more and more people are making their own Christmas cards. Featured was Lincoln student **Milton Seltzer** of Wantagh, New York, a member of **The Lincoln Group of New York** who, each year, makes an unusual card with an Abraham Lincoln theme. His 2003 card is a photo of John Rogers's statue of Abraham Lincoln, Edwin M. Stanton and General Ulysses S. Grant called *The Council of War*. The trio is reviewing a map, but on Seltzer's card they appear to be reading a huge Lincoln holiday card while wearing red Santa hats.

**Steven Rogstad** has resigned after eight years as Review Editor of *The Lincoln Herald*. **Edward Steers, Jr.** succeeds him.

**Carol Cone** has replaced **Nathaniel Boone** as Chair of the **Hildene** board. **Hildene**, in Manchester, VT, was the summer, and then the permanent, home of Robert Todd Lincoln.

**Nancy Lathrop** is the new President of **The Surratt Society**.

**Peter S. Carmichael** has resigned as **Director of The President Lincoln and Soldiers' Home National Monument** to return to teaching.

**Kathryn Harris**, Director of Library Services for the **Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum**, was interviewed in the March-April issue of *Illinois Heritage*.

**John Marszalek**, who recently retired from teaching at **Mississippi State University**, has recently returned to MSU to serve as the university's Director of Distinguished Scholarships.

**Roger D. Bridges** has succeeded **Robert S. Eckley** as President of the **Abraham Lincoln Association**.

**Bob Willard**, Treasurer of **The Lincoln Group of the District of Columbia**, was profiled in the November-December 2003 *Lincolnian*. Willard is also President of **The Lincoln Institute** where **Paul Pascal** serves as Vice President.

On February 5, the staff of the **Papers of Abraham Lincoln** presented a framed copy of their Lincoln's Cabinet poster to **Dr. Wayne C. Temple** on his 80<sup>th</sup> birthday.

**Paul Martin** has been appointed to the Board of Directors of **The Lincoln Society** in Peekskill, NY.

**Harold Holzer** has joined **The Gettysburg Museum Advisory Committee**. Holzer is one of eleven Civil War scholars and museum officials who are advising the **Gettysburg Museum Foundation** and the **National Park Service** in the development of programs and exhibits for the new **Gettysburg Museum and Visitors Center**.

The April 16 *Chronicle of Higher Education* contained an interview with **William C. Harris**, author of *Lincoln's Last Months*. Harris believes that Lincoln was not "a very good administrator, . . . He let the department heads carry on, except for the war effort."

**Jack Smith**, Lincoln collector of original photographs, lithographs, engravings, etchings, and paintings, and a 1958 journalism graduate from **Bowling**

**Green State University**, was profiled in the Spring issue of *Bowling Green State University Magazine*.

**Martin** and **Edith Segal** hosted a reception honoring **Harold Holzer** and his new book *Lincoln At Cooper Union*, at New York's **Century Association** on May 5. **Richard Leiby** reported in the May 25 *Washington Post* that **Heritage Foundation** staffer **James Swanson** hosted a crowd of 75 at his Capitol Hill home, on May 20 for **Holzer**. **Senator Hillary Rodham Clinton** was present to celebrate the new book along with Chicago-based actor **Mike Starr** and **Bruce Cole**, **Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities**.

**Deborah H. Fitts** wrote about my appointment as a member of the **Military Commissions Review Panel** for the tribunals to be held in **Guantanamo Bay** in the May *Civil War News*.

**Gettysburg College** on May 12, announced the appointment of **Allan Guelzo** as the **Associate Director of the Civil War Institute**. He was also appointed the **Henry R. Luce Professor of the Civil War Era** and **Professor of History** at **Gettysburg College**. He will coordinate the college's **Civil War Era Studies** program and direct "The Gettysburg Semester," which brings students from across the country to **Gettysburg College**.

**Edward Finch** has been named to succeed the late **Rich Sokup** as President of the **Lincoln-Douglass Society** of Freeport, IL.

**Brian Lamb**, President and CEO of **C-SPAN**, discussed the presidential assassinations of Abraham Lincoln, James Garfield, and William McKinley with **Ed Steers**, **Ken Ackerman**, and **Eric Rauchway** on **C-SPAN 2** on June 12 and 13.

With the June issue of *The Civil War Roundtable* newsletter (Chicago), **Barbara Hughett** ended 17 years as its editor.

**Burrus Carnahan** is now the president of the **Lincoln Group of the District of Columbia** succeeding **Gordon Leidner**. Former President, **Steve Carson**, now serves as Archivist for this Lincoln group.



**Stephanie Fosnight** discussed **Wayne C. Temple's** latest book, *The Taste is in My Mouth a Little: Lincoln's Victuals and Potables* (**Mayhaven Press**) in the Food section, *Pioneer Press*, on July 1.

**Harold Holzer** was interviewed by **Sara Gabbard** for the Summer *Lincoln Lore*.

**Richard Norton Smith**, Director of the **Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum**, was interviewed in the August *Springfield Business Journal*.

The late **Dr. Richard D. Mudd's** papers are now open at **Georgetown University**, where he donated them.

## Lincoln in Popular Culture

**Harold Holzer** also indicated that there has been "little success for Democratic generals" in his op-ed for *The New York Sun* — September 26-28, 2003 Weekend Edition.

And **Rush Limbaugh** in his "Wesley McClellan," published in *The Wall Street Journal* on September 25, 2003, argued that "Just as Gen. McClellan lost to Abraham Lincoln, Gen. Clark will lose to George W. Bush, should the Democrats nominate him."

**E.J. Dionne, Jr.** wrote "One Nation Deeply Divided" for the November 7, 2003 *Washington Post*. Bemoaning that "The red states get redder, the blue states get bluer, and the political map of the United States takes on the coloration of the Civil War," he believes that "Up in heaven, Abe Lincoln must be shaking his head in astonishment. The country he sought to keep united is pulling apart politically, and largely along the same lines that defined Honest Abe's election victory in 1860."

**Eleanor Clift's** essay "'And Ain't I a Woman?'" excerpted from her book *Founding Sisters and the Nineteenth Amendment* (**John Wiley & Sons, Inc.**), asserts that Abraham Lincoln made a deal to push for woman's suffrage at the conclusion of the Civil War. The commitment collapsed, she says, when he was assassinated.

The November 28, 2003 *New York Times* published **Brian Knowlton's** "Dangers in Iraq? For Lincoln, Richmond Was Scariest"

as background to President Bush's trip to Iraq on Thanksgiving Day.

**Suzanne Fields** wrote, "Standing On Lincoln's Shoulders" for the December 11, 2003 *Washington Times*. To her, George W. Bush is similar to Abraham Lincoln.

**Nicholas D. Kristof**, in his op-ed "The God Gulf" in the January 7 *New York Times* wrote: "As we move into the religious wars, I wish we could recall how Abe Lincoln achieved moral clarity without moral sanctimony."

*The People's Vote*, co-sponsored by the **National Archives and Records Administration, National History Day**, and *U.S. News and World Report* invited Americans to vote for ten of 100 milestone documents. The top ten included The Declaration of Independence which received the most votes, The Emancipation was fifth and the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment abolishing slavery was seventh, with the Gettysburg Address following in eighth place.

Massachusetts **Governor Mitt Romney**, in his "A Citizen's Guide to Protecting Marriage" in the February 5 *Wall Street Journal*, disagreed with the decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court that found in the state Constitution a right of same-sex couples to wed. In warning against activist judges who perform law-making function, Romney quoted Abraham Lincoln after the *Dred Scott* case. Confronting a judicial decision that he believed wrong, Lincoln said, "If the policy of the government upon vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal." To Romney the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court circumvented the legislature and the executive and assumed the power of legislating.

**William Lee Miller** wrote "They Like Abe" for the February 8 *Boston Globe*. Miller points out that American presidents like to quote Lincoln as they fasten "firmly onto Lincoln's coattails." When Miller visited the **White House** at a gathering of the **Abraham Lincoln**

**Bicentennial Commission** and its advisory board, including the author, he "was astonished to find that there was only one speaker: George W. Bush." Bush indicated his Lincoln lessons, "Be a uniter, not a divider" which was odd when applied to a resolute leader in our Civil War where 620,000 were killed. Bush also thought that the weightiest lesson from Lincoln was that Lincoln "believed in the almighty." "You have to be a religious person to be a great president." But to Miller this does not do justice to the "one-time scoffer who bypassed conventional piety on both sides and became our greatest president."

In his "The Uniter" **Ralph Peters** praises Lincoln in the February 12 *New York Post*.

The *Chicago Tribune*, on February 12, expressed its heartiest birthday greetings to a subscriber. That subscriber was Abraham Lincoln, who in 1855 visited the *Tribune's* office and was greeted by the newly arrived editor and one-third owner, Joseph Medill. Lincoln had come to prepay a six-month subscription to the paper.

**My** editorial on military tribunals, "Lincoln and the War on Terror," appeared in the February 13 *Providence Journal* and February 12 *Westerly Sun*. In them I describe the challenges of maintaining civil liberties in wartime — especially during the Civil War and today's war against Al Qaeda.

On February 17 **Brendan Miniter** wrote "That This Nation Shall Not Perish: What Bush Learned from Lincoln" in the *Wall Street Journal*.

The February 22 *New York Times* contained a column by **Christie Hefner**, Chairman and Chief Executive of **Playboy Enterprises** in Chicago. Her "Lincoln Taught Me That" discusses her interest in Civil War and Lincoln, "who goes through a frustrating period when he gives directions to his generals but doesn't think they're listening. In leadership, it isn't about what you say; it's about what the other person hears."

**Kevin Baker's** "Your Brave and Early Fallen Child . . . : How Should a President Honor Our War Dead" was in the March *American Heritage*. To Baker, "The last word should go, as usual, to Lincoln. At the



dedication of the **Gettysburg Cemetery**, of course, he gave us the greatest funeral oration since Pericles."

In a speech in Quincy, IL, on March 13, where Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas met in the sixth of seven debates in their 1858 Senate campaign, presidential nominee **John Kerry** declared: "Surely, if the attack ads can start now, at least we can agree to start a real discussion about America's future." Senator Kerry came to Quincy to repeat his call for President Bush to engage him in monthly one-on-one debates until Election Day. Kerry also used the legacy of Lincoln to engender debates which he held with Massachusetts Governor William F. Weld in 1996 for the U.S. Senate. Those debates are credited with helping Mr. Kerry win after he had fallen behind in the polls.

**Joseph Mondello's** "Bush Isn't First to use War Imagery in Campaign" was in the March 14 Sunday *Oregonian*. The author points out that **President George W. Bush** is not the first president to come under attack "more from their political opposition than their obvious battlefield foe."

**Emily Eakin** in "Uncovering an Interracial Literature of Love . . . and Racism" (*The New York Times*, April 17) discussed the hoax perpetrated on Abraham Lincoln in 1863 when two Democrats authored *Miscegenation: The Theory of the Blending of the Races, Applied to the American White Man and Negro* which exhorted the intermarriage of races by arguing that "Science has demonstrated that the intermarriage of diverse races is indispensable to a progressive humanity." It was an unsuccessful effort by the two journalists at a pro-Democratic newspaper to turn voters against Abraham Lincoln.

In "Every Administration Has Its Naysayers," (*New York Times*, April 25) **John Tierney** discusses the Bartleby approach, which occurs when an official disagrees with his president, as personified by Herman Melville's 1853 story, "Bartleby, the Scrivener." Bartleby deflects all commands from his boss with the maddeningly calm reply, "I would prefer not to." The fear of being fired from a mistake made public discourages creative thinking or risk-taking. How much can you disagree and stay in the

administration? **Michael A. Genovese**, author of *The Power of the American Presidency*, indicates that "Rarely does an issue rise to such heights," that would force you to resign. "For the most part, the job of an advisor is to bite his lip and carry on until it is no longer possible to carry on."

Reporting on the death of former Arizona Cardinals safety **Pat Tillman** with the Army Rangers in Afghanistan on April 22, the *New York Times*, on May 2, recalled other athletes who served and died for the United States. One of those was **Nile Kinnick**, a University of Iowa running back who won the 1939 Heisman Trophy, a Naval aviator who died when his plane went into the sea on a training mission off the aircraft carrier Lexington in June 1943. In a letter to his family on April 25, 1941, Kinnick wrote, "Lincoln was a moral and upright man. He was a pacifist at heart. But when there was no other alternative he did not equivocate nor cravenly talk of peace when there was no peace. He grabbed the bull by the horns; realizing that the nation could not endure half slave and half free, he threw down the gauntlet and eradicated the evil. We are faced with the same thing and the longer we wait the worse it becomes."

**My** "Abraham Lincoln and Civil Liberties: Then and Now" was published on the website of the **National Constitution Center**, [www.constitutioncenter.org/explore/Viewpoints/AbrahamLincolnandCivilLiberties](http://www.constitutioncenter.org/explore/Viewpoints/AbrahamLincolnandCivilLiberties) and my *Abraham Lincoln and Civil Liberties in Wartime* was published by **The Heritage Foundation** on May 5.

**William Katz** imagines the Select Commission on Gettysburg, as seen on television in his "Lincoln Under Oath," which appeared in *The New York Sun* on May 6.

The death of former President **Ronald Wilson Reagan** on Saturday, June 5, provoked a plethora of articles about prior presidential funerals. The June 10 *Washington Post* carried "Two Hundred Years of Presidential Funerals" by **Marylou Tounsignat**, describing Abraham Lincoln's 1865 state funeral. In fact, Tounsignat reported that more than a dozen funerals were held for Lincoln in the two weeks following his assassination. Perhaps as many as three million people lined the 1,700-mile route of the train that bore his

body along with that of his 11-year-old son, Willie, who had died three years earlier, from Washington back to Illinois. Lincoln, the nation's first murdered president was also the first to have his remains publicly displayed. This allowed open-casket services during the long journey. Even so, an undertaker on the train had to touch up the corpse several times.

On June 8 the *Associated Press* reported that presidential historian **Richard Lawrence Miller** had searched every issue of the weekly *Sangamo Journal* from 1832 to 1842 and found an unsigned poem that matched one described by a friend of Abraham Lincoln. Miller analyzed "The Suicide's Soliloquy," published in the August 25, 1838 issue and he concluded that the 29-year-old Lincoln was the author. Miller wrote about his find in the Spring 2004 issue of *For the People* — the newsletter of the Abraham Lincoln Association. **Joshua Wolf Shenk** wrote about the find, "Eureka Dept. The Suicide Poem," for the June 14 and 21 *New Yorker*. The poem reads, in part,

*Yes! I've resolved the deed to do,  
And this the place to do it:  
This heart I'll rush a dagger through  
Though I in hell should rue it!*

\*\*\*

*Sweet steel! Come forth from out  
Your sheath,  
And glist'ning, speak your powers;  
Rip up the organs of my breath,  
And draw my blood in showers!  
I strike! It quivers in that heart  
Which drives me to this end;  
I draw and kiss the bloody dart,  
My last — my only friend!*

Lincoln scholars **Harold Holzer** and **Douglas Wilson** told *The New Yorker* that they believe Lincoln did write it. **David Herbert Donald** said he was not yet convinced.

In "What Makes a President Great?" (*The Wall Street Journal*, June 10), **James Taranto** reported that in 2000, the **Federalist Society** prepared a new survey for ranking presidents. The Society asked 78 scholars in history, law, and politics to rate the presidents on a 5-point scale. Three presidents made the cut as "Great": George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and Franklin D. Roosevelt.



On July 10, *The Washington Times* reported that academics and politicians in the **District of Columbia** urged lawmakers there to declare April 16 (**Emancipation Day**) a public Holiday. April 16, 1862 is the date when Lincoln signed the D.C. Emancipation Act ending slavery in the city. It freed more than 3,000 slaves and came nine months before the Emancipation Proclamation.

**William Safire's** "wordnerd watch" for July 11<sup>th</sup> that appeared in *The New York Times Magazine*, recommends *Presidential Voices: Speaking Styles from George Washington to George W. Bush* (**Houghton Mifflin**). In the chapter on "Presidents as Neologists," the author describes words or phrases coined by presidents. Lincoln is credited with "Michigander." Safire points out that the author should have added Lincoln's "That is Cool" in his Cooper Union speech, meaning "ironically desirable." Lincoln was clearly ahead of his time.

**Wesley Pruden**, in the July 13 *Washington Times*, discussed the suggestion that the country ought to consider postponing the November elections because of a threat by Osama bin Laden. In calling this "The dumbest idea of the season," Pruden discusses how Abraham Lincoln declined to call off the presidential elections of 1864 in the midst of civil war.

**The Republican Party** has produced a large pin featuring Abraham Lincoln and George W. Bush celebrating the "150<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Republican Party — 1854, Lincoln; Bush 2004." The Democrats responded with a Lincoln-Kerry button.

On July 21, *The Providence Journal*, the oldest continuously published daily newspaper in America, published a special 175<sup>th</sup> anniversary section, *A Faithful Reporter of the Passing News*. Articles included "Lincoln Focuses on Free Men; Douglas on Free Clams," describing Abraham Lincoln's visit to Providence on February 28, 1860, (the day after his Cooper Union Address), and Stephen A. Douglas's visit to Rocky Point on August 2.

Did President **George W. Bush** force his opponent Senator **John Kerry**, to make a fatal "Freeport doctrine" comment when

Bush asked Kerry to answer the question, "If Mr. Kerry knew more than a year ago what he knows today about the failure to find weapons of mass destruction in Iraq, would he still have voted to authorize the use of military force to oust Saddam Hussein?" Kerry answered that he would have voted for the resolution [authorizing the President to use force in Iraq] — even in the absence of evidence of weapons of mass destruction. **David E. Sanger** wrote about it in the August 12<sup>th</sup> *New York Times*, "For Now, Bush's Mocking Drowns Out Kerry's Nuanced Explanation of His War Vote." At Freeport, the second and most famous of the Lincoln-Douglas Debates on August 27, 1858, Lincoln asked Douglas if the people of a territory could really keep slavery out if, as Douglas had repeatedly affirmed, the Dred Scott decision were valid? Douglas's answer that local police regulations could keep slavery out of a territory, no matter what the Dred Scott decision said about Congress's inability to do so, deeply hurt him in the South.

In this election year with three presidential debates scheduled, **Harold Holzer** in "Debate More, Not Less," appeared in the August 25 *New York Sun*. It describes the granddaddy of all debates, the 1858 Lincoln-Douglas debates, for the U.S. Senate seat in Illinois. There were seven such debates, one in each of Illinois' nine congressional districts. The candidates, Abraham Lincoln and his political nemesis, Stephen Douglas, spoke for 21 hours, unlike the limited debates of today. Holzer suggests that presidential candidates today should follow the Lincoln-Douglas debate format with one speaking for 60 minutes, followed by the opponent for 90 minutes, and then a 30-minute rebuttal.

**Peter Edidin's** "Is This Thing On?" in the August 29 *New York Times*, discusses oratory at past national political conventions. He describes **George William Curtis**, who spoke at the 1860 Republican Party's convention at the **Wigwam** in Chicago, where Lincoln was nominated, suggesting that the party include in its platform the statement, "All men are created equal." Delegate Curtis and a well-known writer of the time, delivered an impassioned speech in support of the idea. The resolution was adopted.

## Necrology

Distinguished sculptor **Robert Alexander Weinman** died on September 7, 2003 at the age of 88 from congestive heart failure. Mr. Weinman was known for his 36-inch bronze Lincoln plaque featuring a standing Lincoln on the right looking at the moon and stars with Lincoln saying, "I cannot conceive how a man could look up into the heavens and say there is no God" inscribed to Lincoln's left.

**Jerry Russell**, the outspoken advocate for battlefield preservation for nearly 40 years, died on December 5, 2003. Although by profession a political consultant, history and preservation were his passion and as such he served as **National Chairman** of the **Civil War Roundtable Associates**. In 2002, the **Civil War Preservation Trust** honored him with the **Edwin C. Bearss Lifetime Achievement Award**. In 2003 Jerry received the **Nevens-Freeman Award** from the **Civil War Roundtable (Chicago)**. Jerry underwent lung surgery on November 24 and was thought to be recovering when he died suddenly.

Former **U.S. Senator Paul Simon** died on December 9, 2003, in Springfield, IL, following heart surgery. A five-term Democratic Congressman and two-term Senator from Illinois, he was the author of *Lincoln's Preparation for Greatness: The Illinois Legislative Years*. **David E. Rosenbaum's** obituary of Senator Simon appeared in the December 10 *New York Times*. Shortly before his death, Simon convinced **U.S. Senate Appropriations Chairman Ted Stevens** to insert a provision earmarking \$500,000 to establish a bipartisan commission to make recommendations on creating an **Abraham Lincoln Study Abroad Fellowship Program** — aimed at expanding opportunities for students to travel overseas. Simon envisioned that that the Lincoln Fellowship would allow 50,000 students over a period of ten years to travel abroad, at a cost of 3.5 billion. But the result would be an educated populace "less likely to commit international blunders."

**Chester Byers, President of The Lincoln Fellowship of Pennsylvania**, passed away unexpectedly.

**Oswald Villard, Jr.** whose great-



grandfather was **William Lloyd Garrison**, the abolitionist, and his grandfather **Henry Villard**, the editor, publisher, and financier, died on January 7. He developed radar able to see over the horizon. He was 87.

**Rich Sokup** of Freeport, IL, President of **The Lincoln-Douglas Society** and a popular Douglas interpreter, died on January 16. He was 65. A member of the **Lincoln Forum Advisory Board**, Sokup was perhaps best known for portraying Stephen Douglas alongside his friend **George Buss** as Abraham Lincoln during reenactments of the historic Lincoln-Douglas debate that occurred in Freeport on August 27, 1858.

**Russell F. Weigley** who received the **2001 Lincoln Prize** for *A Great Civil War: A Military and Political History, 1861-1865*, died of a heart attack on March 3 at his home in Philadelphia. He was 73.

**Doug Pokorski**, veteran *Illinois State Journal-Register* reporter who covered Abraham Lincoln in Springfield, died suddenly, of a heart attack, on April 30. He was 53. His Lincoln reporting was respected by Lincoln scholars, historians, and academics as fair and objective.

**Edward Wagenknecht**, editor and biographer, died on May 24. He was 104. His many works included an anthology *Abraham Lincoln: His Life, Work, and Character as Shown in Biography, Fiction, Poetry and Drama*.

## Works in Progress

Military historian **Sir John Keegan** is at work on a history of the Civil War scheduled for publication in 2005.

**Daniel Bassuk** has completed his manuscript, *Lincoln — A Racist? 9 Blacks Encounter Lincoln*.

**Hans Trefousse** has completed his manuscript on Lincoln's reputation during his administration and has started another on Lincoln's foreign policy.

**Elizabeth Smith Brownstein** has completed her manuscript, *Abraham Lincoln's Soldiers' Home*, which will be published by **Wiley** in 2005.

**Guy C. Fraker** is at work on a book about Abraham Lincoln and the **Eighth Judicial Circuit** where Lincoln practiced. It will give a brief history of each town and Lincoln's relationships with all of them.

**Ralph Gary** has completed his manuscript *Following in the Footsteps of the Presidents*.

**Tom Goodrich** has completed a book *The Darkest Dawn — Lincoln, Booth and The Great American Tragedy* (**Indiana University Press**) on the Lincoln assassination which focuses on the reactions of people around the country.

**Ellen Jackson** has completed her manuscript for a children's picture book, *Abraham's Animals*.

**Rodney O. Davis** has recently finished a new edition of *Herndon's Lincoln* to be published by the **University of Illinois Press**. He is currently at work on *Lincoln's Sword* that will examine Lincoln's presidential writing. **Alfred A. Knoff** will publish.

**Richard Lawrence Miller** is at work on a multi-volume account of Lincoln's years in Illinois.

**Ron White's** latest book *The Eloquent President: A Portrait of Lincoln through his Words* will be published by **Random House** in January 2005.

**Bertram Wyatt-Brown** is currently preparing *Lincoln's Assassination and the Undoing of Union Victory*.

**Doubleday** will publish *What Lincoln Believed: The Values and Convictions of America's Greatest President* by **Michael Lind**.

## Author's Note

I want to thank **Harold Holzer, Tom Lapsley, William D. Pederson, John Y. Simon, Richard Sloan, Dennis E. Stark, Joseph Fornieri, Wayne C. Temple, Steve Carson, and David Warren** for providing information for this column. **Harold Holzer, William D. Pederson** and **Sara Gabbard** rendered editorial assistance. I welcome news concerning Abraham Lincoln. Please contact me at 300 Switch Road, Hope Valley, RI 02823; fax (401) 539-7272; e-mail: [alincoln@courts.state.ri.us](mailto:alincoln@courts.state.ri.us).



## About the Author

**Frank J. Williams** is Chief Justice of the **Supreme Court of Rhode Island** and founding Chair of **The Lincoln Forum**. This year **President George W. Bush**, through the **Secretary of Defense**, appointed Chief Justice Williams as a member of the **Military Commission's Review Panel** for military tribunals to be held at the **Guantanamo Bay Naval Base**, Cuba. His latest book *Judging Lincoln* is available from **Southern Illinois University Press**.



# Cast Your Vote

2004 Lincoln Colloquium attendees at the Friday night session were asked, "Other than presidents, who was the most important person in 19<sup>th</sup> Century American history?" The answers, which could cover both positive and negative contributions, were fascinating, and we ask readers to continue this discussion by submitting your answers (including reasons for the choice) to Editor, Lincoln Lore, The Lincoln Museum, 200 E. Berry, Ft. Wayne, IN 46802. You may choose any of the names mentioned below or submit new ideas. -Selected answers (names and reasons) will be printed in future issues as space is available.

## A sampling of choices from the Colloquium:

Ralph W. Emerson  
Henry Clay  
John C. Calhoun  
Frederick Douglass  
Harriet Beecher Stowe  
John Wilkes Booth  
Winfield Scott

Samuel Clemens  
Stephen Douglas  
William Lloyd Garrison  
Robert E. Lee  
Mary Todd Lincoln  
Alexander Graham Bell  
Jay Gould

Stanford, Harriman, and Westinghouse  
Joseph Lister  
Harriet Tubman  
John Marshall  
Carnegie, Rockefeller and Vanderbilt  
Stephen Austin  
Thomas Edison



Allen Guelzo



Frank J. Williams



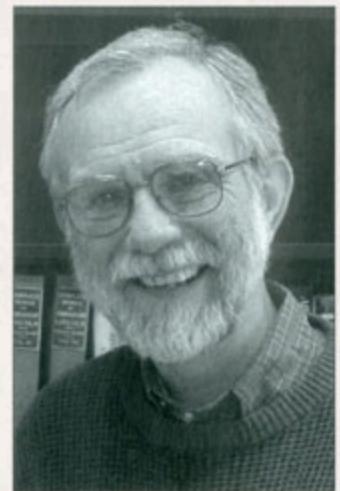
Phillip Stone



Joseph Fornieri

## Here's a tentative list of articles to be carried in future issues of Lincoln Lore:

- The text of Allen Guelzo's 2004 McMurtry Lecture, *Emancipation Moment: Lincoln's Other "First of January"*
- An interview with Frank Williams
- *The story of Dr. Phillip Stone and the Lincoln Society of Virginia* by Joe Garrera
- An interview with Joe Fornieri
- *His Truth Is Marching On: God and the Union*, the second of a series which began with *For the Bible Tells Me So*
- An interview with Douglas Wilson



Douglas Wilson

## Books currently assigned for review:

*Freedom Rising*, *American Brutus*, *Israel on the Appomattox* and *The Eloquent President*