

HOWSONVILLE, KY.

DRAWER 11

KENTUCKY GOVERNMENT - 2014

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Kentucky

Counties & Towns

Hodgenville

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

63	64
69	70

66	65
39	38

64	65
37	36

62	61
35	60

70	11
71	12
72	45

20	19
12	11
11	

18	14
10	9
	3

34	59
33	58
32	57

Left Street

Right Street

14	21
15	22
46	23

1	
5	6
13	14

2	
7	8
12	16

31	56
30	55
29	54

Water Street

--	--

24	25
47	18

26	27
49	50

28	53
31	52

lots 105 ft square

lots 60 ft

Plot of HODGENVILLE, KY, 1818

On December 12, 1808, Thomas Lincoln bought the Sinking Spring Farm three miles south of Hodgen's Mill [Hodgenville, KY]. It was here that Abraham Lincoln was born on February 12, 1809. Each year, on the second weekend of October, the people of LaRue County unite to stage a special celebration in recognition of the county's rich history. The result is a weekend filled with fun, food, entertainment and a renewed awareness of our nation's past.

Come spend some time with us and enjoy an exciting glimpse into the past. You may also want to allow some time during the weekend to visit nearby Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site, Lincoln's Boyhood Home at Knob Creek and other historic points of interest in the Bardstown and Elizabethtown areas.

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 Second Weekend of
 October
 Hodgenville, Kentucky

A WEEKEND FILLED WITH FUN & HISTORY

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Parade & Interstate Band Contest

The Arizona Daily Star

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TUCSON, ARIZONA

DAVID F. BRINEGAR
EXECUTIVE EDITOR

10/6/65

Lincoln Called It 'Hogginsville'

On maps of Kentucky there is marked the Abraham Lincoln National Historical Site near Hodgenville. Recent publication by Lincoln Lore of Ft. Wayne, Ind., of some of Lincoln's correspondence reveals that he knew the town as "Hogginsville" as late as May 28, 1860. He was born on a farm near the town.

In 1860, as in 1809, Hodgenville was in Hardin County. It now is listed as the seat of Larue County. Lincoln's spelling of the name probably was phonetic. If so, he had good precedent for phonetic spelling by a great American. George Washington reported from the field on a youthful surveying trip that it was uncomfortable to sleep under "one thread Bear blanket with double its Weight of Vermin such as Lice Fleas &c."

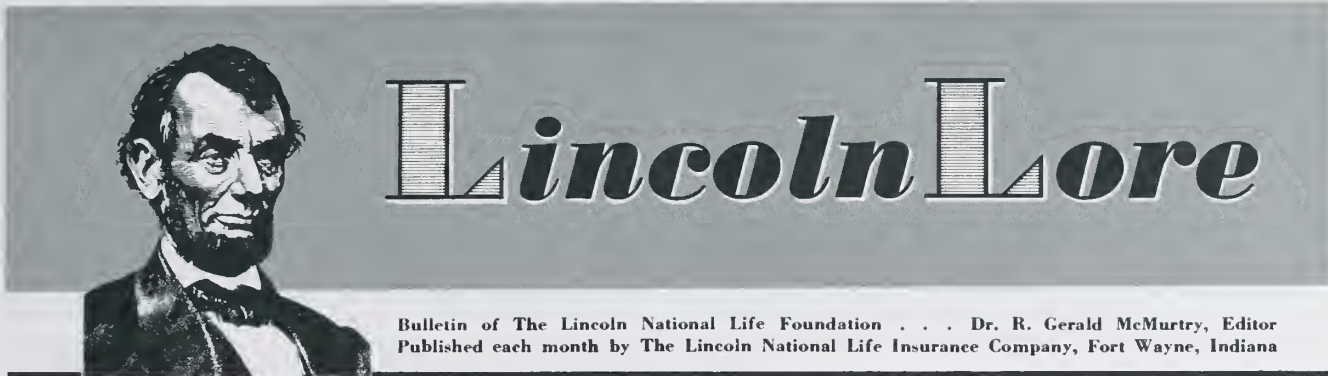
Lincoln's spelling of "Hogginsville" appears in a letter to Samuel Haycraft, pioneer settler of Elizabethtown, still located a few miles from Hodgenville. Haycraft asked about Lincoln's early history. Lincoln replied that Haycraft was wrong in his assumption he was born at Elizabethtown — "but my mother's first child, a daughter, two years older than myself, and long since deceased, was."

It can be observed further that while

it is nice to be able to speak and spell, and certainly most newspaper editors try to learn the language in which they write, some eminent men have learned only in the hardest of fashions.

Lincoln's educational pains are widely known. It perhaps surprised many to find that the articulate Adlai Stevenson was not always an A student in his youth. The biography of Sir Winston Churchill reveals that one teacher thought him the worst pupil ever, and that he attributed his knowledge of the English sentence to the fact he stayed in one grade so long he never was confused with Latin and Greek.

Spelling, which must be memorized in most instances and the difficulties with which cause editors to wear out dictionaries, isn't as important in some cultures as in the American or English. In the Near East, so T. E. Lawrence noted in "Revolt in the Desert," words rarely are spelled the same way twice consecutively. Arabic, the language of a culture that has given much to mathematics, astronomy and literature, is made to be uttered around a campfire, or at a camel, or into the teeth of a khamseen. Few worry about its spelling.



Bulletin of The Lincoln National Life Foundation . . . Dr. R. Gerald McMurtry, Editor
Published each month by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana

Number 1545

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

November, 1966

HODGENVILLE, KENTUCKY

How It Fits Into The Lincoln Story

Abraham Lincoln, in preparing his autobiographical sketches for presidential campaign purposes in 1860, often gave the approximate location of his Kentucky birthplace as Hardin County. However, he was cognizant in 1860 that the precise locality on the South Fork of the Nolin River was in the "recently formed [March, 1843] county of Larue." To have been more explicit, although he could not pin-point the site as we can today, he would have had to state that his birthplace was between the forks of the Nolin River, three miles from the North fork and one mile from the South fork, and three miles from Robert Hodgen's mill site at the old Gum Spring.

Hodgen's mill was built perhaps as early as the year 1789. Hodgen also was the proprietor of an "ordinary" or tavern in which many notables were entertained, including the French botanist, Michaux, in January 1797, and the royal travelers, exiled Prince Louis Phillippe and his brothers in April 1797. Hodgen died in 1810, and soon after the settlement that had sprung up near his tavern was named for him.

The name of the town was incorrectly spelled "Hogginsville" by Lincoln in his letter to Samuel Haycraft, Jr., of May 28, 1860. The county seat town, which did not exist when the Thomas Lincolns resided in Kentucky, was not founded until February 9, 1818.

The founding of Hodgenville was accomplished by the favorable action of the proprietors and the surveyed plat which was ordered to be recorded in the county's records by Samuel Haycraft, Jr., the Court Clerk. The petition follows:

"To The Honorable the Justices of Hardin County Court, The undersigned, Isaac and John Hodgen, executors of the last will and testament of Robert Hodgen, late of said County, deceased and Sarah Hodgen relict of the

same, now in possession of the home plantation of said deceased beg leave respectfully to represent:

That it having been heretofore repeatedly suggested to them by the good people of the vicinity, that, it would inure to their benefit as well as to that of the undersigned and the other heirs of said decedant, to procure the establishment of a town on said plantation, they the undersigned, have caused, agreeably to law, notification to be made in the Bardstown Repository, of an intention, on the part of the undersigned, to make application to your Honorable body for that purpose during the present February term: — as reference being made to said publication, herewith offered will more fully appear. The town above mentioned to be contained within the limits following (Viz.). Beginning at the South west corner of said [plantation] house thence running North 83° East 12 poles 12 ft., thence South 7° East 63 poles 13½ ft., thence South 83° West 63 poles 13½ ft., thence North 7° West 70 poles 8 ft., thence North 83° East 49 poles 1½ ft., thence South 7° East 12 poles 12 ft. to the Beginning Containing 27½ acres, as in the plan of said contemplated town, hereto annexed will more fully appear.

We the undersigned do further pray your Honorable Body, that Joseph Kirkpatrick Senior, William Brown, William Cessna, Samuel Hodgen and Abraham Enlow be appointed trustees of said town dated this 7th February 1818.

John Hodgen
Sarah Hodgen"

The original petition, tied as a folder with yellow ribbon, contains a partially mutilated plat of (76) lots. The lots measure 105 feet square and the streets are 60 feet wide. Some of the streets bear the names of Main, Cross and Water. (See plat)

Until the formation of the new County of Larue (named for John La Rue), Hodgenville's growth was slow. The



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

An early photograph (Circa 1909) of the Larue County Court House situated near the center of the Public Square in Hodgenville, Kentucky. It was built in 1843-44 and razed in 1966.

15	17	16	15	11	12	12	11
16	16	39	38	25	31	35	18
20	11	20	19	15	19	34	39
21	12	12	11	10	9	33	35
22	13	11		13		32	37
114	21	1		2		31	38
115	22	5	6	7	5	30	33
116	13	1	10	10	16	29	34
		14	3	21	11	15	33
		17	13	11	21	31	32

about 10 ft

From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

The original surveyed plat of Hodgenville, Kentucky, submitted by the town Commissioners to the Hardin County, Kentucky Court February 9, 1818.

town was first designated as a Post Office on December 7, 1826. The present population of greater Hodgenville is 2900. The area of greatest interest is the Public Square. Here was built (1843-44) the County Court House, which preserves among its records all the land transactions after the year 1843 relative to Thomas Lincoln's Sinking Spring (the President's birthplace) and Knob Creek farms. These land records have been invaluable to the National Park Service in establishing the boundaries of the Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historical Site.

The old court house, used as a barracks by Union Soldiers during the early years of the Civil War, was partially burned by guerrillas (supposedly Quantrill's) on February 21, 1865. Rebuilt (probably on the original walls), it was burned out again in 1891. Again rebuilt, it remained until razed in 1966. A new and modern court house, located on a different site, was completed in January, 1965. It is a three-story structure of twenty-two rooms. The antiquated and limited facilities of the old court house necessitated its removal, and it was razed to give way to improved traffic control and to augment the town's present parking facilities.

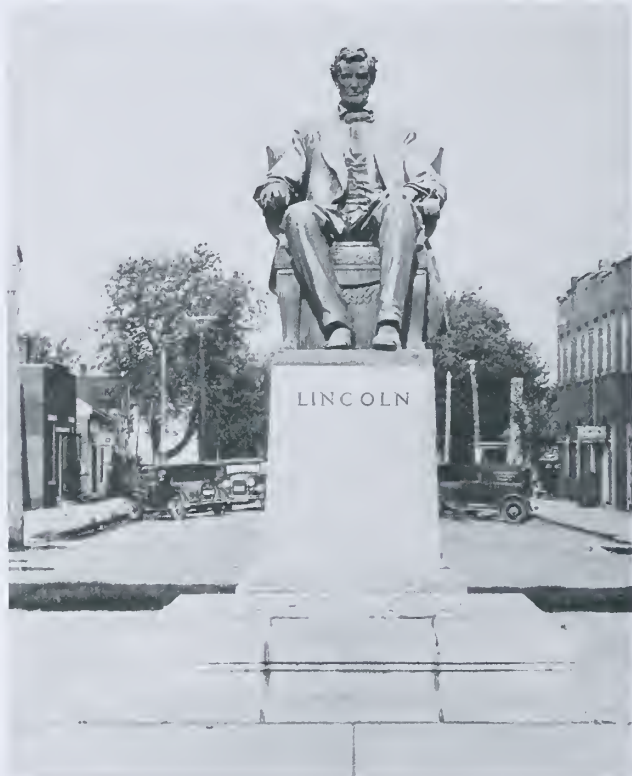
Hodgenville's Public Square had nothing to commend it to the traveler or historically minded visitor until the year 1909 when Adolph A. Weinman's heroic bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln was erected in the center of the area. Even after the statue's dedication on May 31, 1909, the square in the immediate vicinity of the sculptured monument presented a rather bleak and uninteresting appearance. Fortunately, this condition was successfully remedied by the Ladies Lincoln League which set up an organization of seventeen charter members with the avowed purpose to beautify the Public Square. Funds were raised in 1909 to pave the streets, and to put concrete walks and a grass plot around the Lincoln monument. Four light standards with large globes were erected; and Robert Lincoln, the President's son, contributed one thousand dollars toward this work.

In 1917 the League began to gather books for the establishment of a Lincoln Library. A fund was also started for the erection of a library building. The drive was successful and an attractive library building was erected (dedicated February 12, 1935), which today con-

tains a sizable collection of Lincolniana. Many of the books are from the library of Jenkins Lloyd Jones and were donated by his son, Richard Lloyd Jones. Both men, it will be remembered, were members of the Board of Trustees of the Lincoln Farm Association and were instrumental in helping to preserve for the public a portion of the original Thomas Lincoln farm, and for bringing about the erection of the memorial building to house the traditional Lincoln birthplace cabin.

This past summer Hodgenville, largely through the promotional (including financial) efforts of Joel Ray Sprowles, sponsored a new historical drama about the Sixteenth President and the Civil War entitled "Mister Lincoln." Written by a Larue Countian, Don Patterson, the play was premiered on Monday evening, July 11th and was staged in a new 540 seat amphitheater (Mondays through Fridays until September 2nd.). The amphitheater is located at the Lincoln Village Park two and one-half miles south of Hodgenville on Highway 31-E. The stage is 36 x 32 feet. The side scenery and other equipment extending almost one hundred feet faces toward the audience.

The play starts about midway in Lincoln's first presidential term and continues until his assassination. The drama stresses the idea "that freedom has responsibilities which one must work to obtain and hold." The play was directed by the author. There are twelve scenes in the drama, including the White House during the second inauguration, Lee's surrender at Appamattox, a Union camp, a Confederate camp, slave quarters, battlefield



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

An early photograph of the heroic bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln by Adolph Alexander Weinman in the public square at Hodgenville, Kentucky. This statue was dedicated on Memorial Day, May 31, 1909. The statue was erected from an appropriation of \$2,500 by the State of Kentucky, \$10,000 by the Congress of the United States, and supplemented by private subscriptions to the amount of several hundred dollars. Robert Lincoln declared the sculpture a "noble statue of his father."

The statue has become a focal point of interest for many notable visitors such as Robert Lincoln, Henry Watterson, William Howard Taft (1911), Woodrow Wilson (1916), David Lloyd George (1923), Queen Marie of Roumania (1926), Franklin D. Roosevelt (1936), Madam Pandit of India (12 or 15 years ago), and Dwight D. Eisenhower (1954).

scenes and Ford's Theatre where the President was assassinated. Local talent from Hodgenville and neighboring towns made up the cast of about twenty players. The production requires about an hour and three-quarters to present. There is every expectation that this play will again be presented during the summer of 1967.

The Lincoln name is conspicuous in Hodgenville. A roving reporter of the *Kansas City Times* in an article published a few years ago made the following comments:

"The town's business runs pretty strongly to the Lincoln name though there is no proof that the name is used for family reasons. It's business again. They all do it—from the Lincoln National Bank on down the scale to the Lincoln tavern. When you drive into town you are impressed by the way the Lincoln name dominates the commercial life. In the middle of the plaza in the business district a huge bronze statue of the martyred President seems to dwarf every other object near it. Almost every piece of printed matter you pick up, whether a restaurant menu or business card, carries the Lincoln reminder in some form, and everywhere one goes he is confronted with printed directions as to how to get to the farm on which the President was born, or to another farm on which he lived until he left the state with his parents in 1816.

"The town is full of resident Lincoln 'experts', some of them men and women who have contributed much to the authentic history of the President's family."

The citizens of Hodgenville are becoming interested in their history. For the past two years the town has been having a week long February 12th observance which is both patriotic and commercial, called "Lincoln Days." This celebration is usually climaxed with a parade of floats, the high school band which is nationally known, a color guard and firing squad from Fort Knox, saddle clubs and displays for which awards are given. Then,

too, in 1963 a County Historical Society was organized and the members have made genealogy charts, cemetery census records, and erected historical markers. Plans are now underway to celebrate on February 9, 1968 the sesqui-centennial of Hodgenville. Perhaps at this time there will be considerable attention given to the 158th anniversary of Lincoln's birth.

The Birthplace Memorial

Editor's Note: In connection with the lead article of this issue of *Lincoln Lore* it is appropriate to devote some space to "The Birthplace Memorial" which is the real reason why so many notable people have visited Hodgenville, Kentucky. Excerpts from *Lincoln Lore*: "The Birthplace Memorial" (No. 826) February 5, 1945 and "Eisenhower Visits The Kentucky Lincoln Country" (1307), April 26, 1954 follow:

"It is a noteworthy fact that three presidents participated in the ceremonies associated with the memorial project. Theodore Roosevelt was present at the laying of the cornerstone of the memorial, on February 12, 1909; William Howard Taft was the distinguished guest at the dedication of the building, on November 9, 1911; and Woodrow Wilson received on behalf of the United States government the memorial structure, contents and surrounding acres on September 4, 1916.

"Much has been written about the lifetime journey of Abraham Lincoln from the log cabin to the White House, but little emphasis has been placed on the fact that presidents of three successive administrations journeyed from the White House to this Kentucky log cabin to participate in ceremonies connected with the memorial project.

The Cornerstone

"The centennial of Abraham Lincoln's birth was one of the most widely observed anniversaries of any American historical character. Nearly every newspaper printed



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

David Lloyd George, the former English Prime Minister, stood before the statue of Abraham Lincoln at Hodgenville, Kentucky, on October 21, 1923. *The New York World* reported the visit:

"At Hodgenville Lloyd George was met by several hundred Kentuckians, all of characteristic pre-revolutionary American stock, who still live in a sparsely settled region and who habitually refer in conversation to the great President as 'Abe.'

"Proceeding to the public square the former Premier stopped in front of the old Courthouse to inspect the monument of Lincoln by A. A. Weinman and was received by citizens and school children, the latter singing 'God Save the King' as the distinguished visitor stood before them bare headed."

a special centennial edition. The outstanding celebration by far was the laying of the cornerstone of the memorial building at Hodgenville with an address by President Theodore Roosevelt, who concluded his address with the often quoted characterization of Lincoln, 'The mightiest of the mighty men who mastered the mighty days.'

"While the speaking was going on, the cornerstone was suspended in the grasp of a derrick. Upon a signal from the President, the huge stone was lowered to its correct position and the first trowel of mortar was applied by him.

"The program of the occasion was as follows:

Invocation—E. L. Powell, Minister First Christian Church, Louisville, Kentucky.

Address on behalf of the United States of America—President Theodore Roosevelt.

Address on behalf of the State of Kentucky—Governor Augustus Wilson.

Address on behalf of Lincoln Farm Association—Governor Joseph Folk, President of Association.

Address on behalf of Federal Army—General James Grant Wilson.

Address on behalf of Confederate Army—General Luke E. Wright.

The Dedication

"While Theodore Roosevelt visited the cabin site on a most significant anniversary, his successor, William Howard Taft, made the pilgrimage on a day of no significance whatever, with respect to the history of the Lincoln family. It was just another day apparently set apart as a convenient time for the president to make the appointment. The address of President Taft on this occasion was a much more scholarly effort than the oratorical declamation by Roosevelt, and his characterization of Lincoln included this statement:

"The lucidity and clearness of his thought manifested itself in the simplicity, directness and clearness of his style. He had imagination and loved poetry. He had the rhythm of language, and though purely self-educated, these circumstances developed a power of literary expression that the world, and especially the literary world, has come fully to recognize and enjoy."

"The principle speakers on this dedication occasion were:

William Howard Taft—President of the United States.

Joseph W. Folk—Ex-Governor of Missouri.

Augustus E. Wilson—Governor of Kentucky.

William A. Borah—Senator from Idaho.

Gen. John C. Black—Washington, D. C.

Henry Watterson—Louisville, Kentucky.

"The invocation was offered by Rabbi Enlow and the benediction by Bishop Bryne.

The Acceptance

"The day that President Woodrow Wilson accepted the Lincoln Memorial on behalf of the government was a significant one; it was Labor Day, 1916. His address was brief but as might be expected, couched in the language of a brilliant educator and one-time university president. One can clip out almost any paragraph in his speech and have a significant tribute. Here is one at random which refers to the log cabin boy:

"This little hut was the cradle of one of the great sons of men, a man of singular, delightful, vital genius who presently emerged upon the great stage of the Nation's history, gaunt, shy, ungainly, but dominant and majestic. A natural ruler of men."

"The program of the day follows:

Invocation—Dr. Canfield of Centre College.

Address—Gen. John B. Castleman.

Address—Gov. Joseph W. Folk.

Address—Senator John Sharp Williams.

Presentation of the Lincoln Birth-place Farm—Robert J. Collier.

Acceptance on behalf of the United States of America—Newton D. Baker.

Flag Raising Ceremonies.

Address—President Woodrow Wilson.

Benediction—Rev. Shahan.

A Fourth Presidential Pilgrim

"The story of the presidential treks from the White House to the Kentucky log cabin might be called the Roosevelt to Roosevelt pilgrimages. It is not known that President Franklin D. Roosevelt purposely chose

June 14 (1936), Flag Day to visit the birthplace of Lincoln, and inasmuch as he made no address on the occasion it would appear to have been merely a courtesy call to pay a silent tribute to the Emancipator. However, after the visit he was prompted to make a few remarks for publication, among them these words:

"Here we can renew our pledge of fidelity to the faith which Lincoln held in the common man—faith so simply expressed when he said: 'As I would not be a slave so I would not be a master. This expresses my idea of democracy. Whatever differs from this, to the extent of the difference, is no democracy.'"

President Eisenhower's Speech at the Lincoln Shrine Near Hodgenville, April 23, 1954

"Senator Cooper, my fellow citizens:

"Long have I looked forward to an opportunity to visit this shrine, which is so truly American. Now, never in my wildest moment, did I picture in my mind this kind of occasion. I saw myself driving up in an ordinary jalopy, and stopping with my family to look and visit this great spot.

"I am truly honored by the courtesy you show me in being here today that I may greet you and bring a word of welcome from your far-off capital, Washington.

"I think I could best express my feelings about Lincoln in this way. In my office in the White House I have sketches of four great Americans on the wall—Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and Robert E. Lee.

"Abraham Lincoln has always seemed to me to represent all that is best in America in terms of its opportunity and the readiness of Americans always to raise up and exalt these people who live by truth, whose lives are examples of integrity and dedication to our country.

"I would like to speak about two or three characteristics of Lincoln that I think most of us could now remind ourselves, possibly with profit. He was a great leader I would like to remind you of the methods he used in leadership.

"You can find no instances when he stood up in public and excoriated another American. You can find no instance where he reported to have slapped or pounded on the table, and struck the pose of pseudodictator, or an arbitrary individual.

"Rather the qualities he shared and exhibited were forbearance in the extreme—patience. Once, he called upon General McClellan, and the President went over to the General's house—a process which I assure you has been reversed long since—and General McClellan decided he did not want to see the President and went to bed.

"Lincoln's friends criticized him severely for allowing a mere general to treat him that way. And he said, 'All I want out of General McClellan is a victory and if to hold his horse will bring it, I will gladly hold his horse.'

"This means one thing: Lincoln's leadership was accomplished through dedication to a single purpose, the preservation of the Union. He understood deeply the great values that unite us all as a people, Georgia with New York and Massachusetts with Texas, California with Florida. He knew that there were divisive influences at work, but he also knew they were transitory in character; they were flaming with heat, but they were made of stuff that would soon burn itself out.

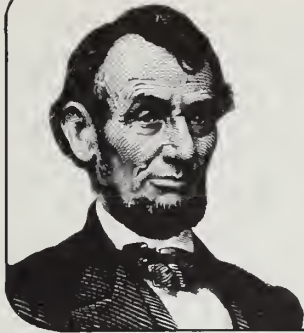
"The true values of America he understood are enduring, and they hold us together. And so he was patient. He was forbearing. He was understanding. And he lives today in our hearts as one of the greatest that the English-speaking race has produced, and as a great leader. Yet never did he fall into the false habit of striking a Napoleonic attitude at any time and under any provocation.

"We remember his words because they still mean for us and still explain to us what this country is:

"The greatest power in God's footstool that has been permitted to exist. A power for good, among ourselves, and in all the world.

"And he—this great Lincoln—was the one who did so much to give us the opportunity to live at a time when that would be so—when America's leadership in the world is necessary to the preservation of freedom and of liberty in that world, just as his presence in the 1860s was necessary to the preservation of liberty and freedom and union of this nation.

(Concluding paragraph continued to December, 1966 issue)



Lincoln Lore

May, 1980

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Mary Jane Hubler, Editorial Assistant. Published each month by the
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Number 1707

A Progressive Admiration: Theodore Roosevelt and Abraham Lincoln

The Progressive Era was a great period for American historical writing. The two most learned Presidents since Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson, occupied the White House in this age of reform. Both men were historians. The historical discipline was becoming more professionalized every day. With the deaths of the contemporary writers who knew Abraham Lincoln personally — William H. Herndon, Ward Hill Lamson, Isaac N. Arnold, John G. Nicolay, and John Hay — Lincoln scholarship was becoming more critical and objective. One of the masterpieces of Lincoln literature, Lord Charnwood's biography, appeared near the end of the era. A Republican and Progressive, Albert J. Beveridge, would soon bring writing on Lincoln into the mainstream of professional historical scholarship.

The greatest spur to the study of Lincoln in this period was the celebration of the centennial of his birth in 1909. To this factor, one must surely add Theodore Roosevelt's interest in the life of the Sixteenth President. It was a lifelong interest inherited from his father. Although Theodore Roosevelt, Sr., had married into a Georgia slaveholding family, he was an ardent Republican. He apparently met the President and Mrs. Lincoln while he was in Washington in 1862, working to establish a system whereby allotments for soldiers' families could be deducted from their pay before all the money went into the hands of corrupt sutlers and liquor peddlers. The elder Roosevelt served on the United States Allotment Commission in New York and performed considerable work for the common soldiers and their families. He knew Nicolay and Hay well.

Theodore Roosevelt, Sr., though a young man during the Civil War, chose to hire a substitute for his army service rather than to enlist. Some have speculated that his son later exhibited great zeal for combat out of embarrassment at his father's course during the war. The father certainly influenced the son in more direct ways. From his father, the future President gained an admiration for the Republican

party, a penchant for trying to help the common man, and a keen interest in Abraham Lincoln.

Roosevelt's view of Lincoln changed with time. Before the turn of the century, his admiration of the Sixteenth President was conventional for a budding Republican politician with a sense of history. Roosevelt considered slavery "a grossly anachronistic and un-American form of evil," and he naturally admired the man who ended it. He hated "the professional Abolitionists." They were the sort of people who always agitated about something and, in the case of slavery, they happened for once to be correct. Roosevelt thought that the ultimate extinction of slavery had been a certainty, but it might have taken another hundred years without the Civil War. In sum, he liked Lincoln's moderation.

Around the time of the Spanish-American War, when Roosevelt was Assistant Secretary of the Navy, he had a

rather special interpretation of Lincoln's life. "I feel that in this age we do well to remember," Roosevelt told the Republican Club of New York on Lincoln's Birthday in 1898, "... that Abraham Lincoln, who prized the material prosperity of his country so much, prized her honor even more, that he was willing to jeopardize for a moment the material welfare of our citizens that in the long run her honor might be established." A jingoist critique of men who valued the stock market more than the national honor followed and was aimed at the many businessmen who had little enthusiasm for American imperialism.

Early in Roosevelt's career, Lincoln appears to have been his second choice among historical heroes. George Washington was, "not even excepting Lincoln, the very greatest man of modern times," Roosevelt told Henry Cabot Lodge in 1884. Almost a decade later, he was still describing Washington as the "greatest of Americans" and an exemplar of the sort of national greatness forged by "feats of hardihood, of daring, and of bodily prowess." Hunting in his youth had made Washington a great man.

Later in his life, Roosevelt was careful to link the two



From the Louis A. Warren
Lincoln Library and Museum

FIGURE 1. Theodore Roosevelt.

men's names in public utterances. He referred always to "the two greatest statesmen this country has ever had." He never said publicly that he preferred the one or the other. Like his friend Henry Cabot Lodge, Roosevelt was also a great admirer of Alexander Hamilton, but Hamilton was far too anti-democratic in political sentiment to be very quotable by an active politician. Roosevelt, however, professed to see a lot of Hamiltonian Federalism in Lincoln:

He [Lincoln] seized — half unwittingly — all that was best and wisest in the tradition of Federalism; he was the true successor of the Federalist leaders; but he grafted on their system a profound belief that the great heart of the nation beat for truth, honor, and liberty.

Roosevelt despised Thomas Jefferson. He thought "the worship of Jefferson a discredit" to his country, and the more he studied Jefferson, the more profoundly he distrusted him. He was "the most incapable executive that ever filled the presidential chair," but he "did thoroughly believe in the people, just as Abraham Lincoln did." For a man who detested Jefferson, Lincoln was a crucial link to America's liberal tradition. The more liberal and reform-minded Roosevelt grew, the more interested he became in Lincoln. Neither the conservative Hamilton nor the bland Washington could supply that vital impulse.

As early as 1885, Roosevelt criticized a Supreme Court decision which favored conservative interests by referring to Lincoln's critique of the Dred Scott decision. Most often, however, it was Lincoln's practicality and moderation which appealed to Roosevelt. In 1900 he told a correspondent that, even though Lincoln was one of the two greatest Americans, he had made mistakes. Appointing Simon Cameron as Secretary of War and making General Ambrose E. Burnside commander of the Army of the Potomac were big mistakes, but Lincoln had to work with the materials at hand to achieve his goals. He could not, for example, accomplish anything by ignoring Cameron's influence in Pennsylvania. "If Lincoln had not consistently combined the ideal and the practicable," Roosevelt concluded, "the war for the union would have failed, and we would now be split in half a dozen confederacies."

When, as President of the United States, Roosevelt faced a serious anthracite coal strike in 1902, he recalled reading Nicolay and Hay's history of the Lincoln administration and took inspiration from their depiction of the Sixteenth President as a resolute man badgered by contradictory advice from extremists on both sides. What Roosevelt liked best about Lincoln in this period of his life was his strong conception of the Presidential office. Roosevelt had "a definite philosophy about the Presidency," he told Henry Cabot Lodge in 1908. "I think it should be a very powerful office, and I think the President should be a very strong man who uses without hesitation every power that the position yields." In fact, he called this the "Jackson-Lincoln theory of the presidency," and he contrasted it with "the Buchanan principle of striving to find some constitutional reason for inaction." As he neared the end of his second term in 1908, Roosevelt pointed to Washington and Lincoln as strong Presidents who acted in a disinterested way as the people's Presidents. He still mentioned Washington with Lincoln, but Lincoln was the really important figure in justifying Roosevelt's active conception of the Presidency. He had said years earlier that Lincoln "was the first who showed how a strong people might have a strong government and yet remain the freest on earth."

William Howard Taft was Roosevelt's handpicked successor, but his conception of the Presidential office was far different from Roosevelt's. The restless ex-President quickly moved into sharp opposition to Taft's brand of Republicanism. Roosevelt's view of Lincoln moved with him steadily to the left. At Ossawatimie, Kansas, in 1910, Roosevelt declared that property should be the servant and

not the master of America, and he legitimized his radical doctrine by quoting from Lincoln's first annual message to Congress:

Labor is prior to, and independent of, capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration.

At the Lincoln birthday banquet of the Republican Club of New York in 1911, Roosevelt spoke on "Abraham Lincoln and Progressive Democracy." He was no longer celebrating the moderate President Lincoln, who had mediated between the extremists during the Civil War. Now he hailed Lincoln for meeting "the problems of the present, not by refusing to use other methods than those that had solved the problems of the past, but by using the new methods necessary in order that the old principles could be applied to the new needs." This progressivism, Roosevelt insisted, made Lincoln "the real heir of George Washington."

Roosevelt still could not muster any enthusiasm for Thomas Jefferson, who inspired other liberal reformers in this era.

The founders of our Government, the men who made the Constitution and who signed the Declaration of Independence, tended to divide into two groups, those under Hamilton, who believed in a strong and efficient government, but who distrusted the people; and those under Jefferson, who did not believe in a strong or efficient government, but who in a certain sense did trust the people — although it was really distrust of them to keep the government weak. And therefore for decades we oscillated between the two tendencies, and could not develop the genuine strength that a democracy should have until Abraham Lincoln arose, until he and the men with him founded the Republican party on the union of the two ideas of combining efficient governmental force with genuine and whole-hearted trust in the people.

Roosevelt supported increasingly liberal reform ideas, including the recall of judicial decisions. In criticizing the Supreme Court, the ex-President invoked Lincoln's denunciation of the Supreme Court of Roger B. Taney and the Dred Scott decision. Roosevelt repeatedly linked his New Nationalism and his third-party candidacy for the Presidency on the Progressive ticket with the heritage of Abraham Lincoln.

All this was too much for the living link to the Sixteenth President, Robert Todd Lincoln, to swallow. Though he rarely engaged in public disputes over the meaning of his father's life, Robert, a Taft Republican, felt that he had to answer Theodore Roosevelt. The resulting public letter from Lincoln's son is a remarkable document which testifies to the changes in the Lincoln family's political beliefs over the years.

The Government under which my father lived was, as it is now, a republic, or representative democracy, checked by the Constitution which can be changed by the people, but only when acting by methods which compel deliberation and exclude so far as possible the effect of passionate and short-sighted impulse. A Government in which the checks of an established Constitution are actually, or practically omitted — one in which the people act in a mass directly on all questions and not through their chosen representatives — is an unchecked democracy, a form of Government so full of danger, as shown by history, that it has ceased to exist except in communities small and concentrated as to space. A New England town meeting may be good, but such a Government in a large City or State, would be chaos.

As I understand it, the essence of Mr. Roosevelt's proposals is that we shall adopt the latter form of Government in place of the existing form. This, in simple words, is a proposed revolution, peaceful perhaps, but a revolution.

Robert thought that such a revolution would "surely... lead to attempted dictatorships."

Robert not only disagreed politically with the form of government he thought Roosevelt was promoting but also believed that Roosevelt was in error in asserting that there were Abraham Lincoln texts which supported such doctrine. "President Lincoln," said his son, "wrote many letters, made many public addresses and was the author of many documents. I do not know of the existence in any of them of a word of censure, or of complaint of our Government, or of the methods by which it was carried on." Roosevelt's proposal for the recall of judicial decisions brought a specific response:

His [Lincoln's] attitude toward the Dred Scott decision is urged as in support of the pernicious project for the recall by popular vote, of judges and of judicial decisions. He thought it an erroneous decision, but his chief point in reference to it was not its error, but that it indicated a scheme, and was a part of it, for the nationalization of human slavery. He never suggested a change in our government under which the judges who made it should be recalled, but said that he would resist it politically by voting, if in his power, for an act prohibiting slavery in United States territories, and then endeavor to have the act sustained in a new proceeding, by the same court reversing itself.

Finally, Robert interpreted the Gettysburg Address for Roosevelt by asserting that, when Lincoln "prayed (if I may use the word) that 'Government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth,' he meant, and could only mean, that government under which he lived, a representative government of balanced executive, legislative and judicial parts, and not something entirely different — an unchecked democracy."

The great irony, if not tragedy, of this misunderstanding between Robert T. Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt was that both men sincerely revered Abraham Lincoln's legacy and that both were quite knowledgeable about him. To be sure, Roosevelt said always that Lincoln *and* Washington were the greatest men our republic had produced. Even when he spoke at the dedication of Gutzon Borglum's Lincoln statue in Newark in 1912, Roosevelt complimented the people of Newark for commemorating "in fit form one of the two greatest statesmen that this country has ever had." It seems as though it was almost a political effort always to mention Lincoln and Washington together. Sectionalism may have been strong enough and Lincoln's image partisan enough still to necessitate paying homage to a Virginia hero as well.

Lincoln grew more "progressive" over the years in Roosevelt's view, and he apparently grew progressively more important for Roosevelt. In private utterances, Roosevelt seemed less reluctant to mention Lincoln without at the same time recalling Washington's memory. Close association with John Hay, who served as Secretary of State under Roosevelt, certainly increased his interest in Lincoln. After Hay's death in 1905, Roosevelt told Lyman Abbot:

John Hay's house was the only house in Washington where I continually stopped. Every Sunday on the way back from



From the Louis A. Warren
Lincoln Library and Museum

FIGURE 2. Robert Todd Lincoln.

church I would stop and have an hour's talk with Hay. We would go over foreign affairs and public business generally, and then I would usually get him to talk to me about Lincoln — for as you know, Lincoln has always meant more to me than any other of our public men, even Washington.

That same year, Hay had sent Roosevelt a ring to wear at his inauguration as President of the United States.

DEAR THEODORE:

The hair in this ring is from the head of President Lincoln. Dr. Taft cut it off the night of the assassination and I got it from his son — a brief pedigree.

Please wear it tomorrow; you are one of the men who most thoroughly understand and appreciate Lincoln.

I have had your monogram and Lincoln's engraved on the ring.

Longas, O uitinam, bone dux, ferias Praestes Hesperiae

Yours affectionately
JOHN HAY

In Roosevelt's *Autobiography*, written in 1913 at the height of his Progressivism, he recalled Hay's gift:

John Hay was one of the most delightful of companions, one of most charming of all men of cultivation and action. Our views on foreign affairs coincided absolutely; but, as was natural enough, in domestic matters he felt much more conservative than he did in the days when as a young man he was private secretary to the great radical democratic leader of the '60's, Abraham Lincoln. . . . When I was inaugurated on March 4, 1905, I wore a ring he sent me the evening before, containing the hair of Abraham Lincoln. The ring was on my finger when the Chief Justice administered to me the oath of allegiance to the United States; I often thereafter told John Hay that when I wore such a ring on such an occasion I bound myself more than ever to treat the Constitution, after the manner of Abraham Lincoln, as a document which put human rights above property rights when the two conflicted.

Shortly before he gave his address on Lincoln in Hodgenville, Kentucky, on the hundredth anniversary of Lincoln's birth, Roosevelt told his son, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., "Lincoln is my great hero, as you know, and I have just put my heart into this speech."

Theodore Roosevelt did much to keep Lincoln in the public eye. As Roosevelt changed over time, so did his image of the Sixteenth President. At first he celebrated the practical moderate who injected popularity into the party of strong government. Later, Roosevelt invoked the image of a radical democrat who kept the country's vital principles alive by inventive applications of them to a changed political environment. Through it all, Roosevelt's degree of interest in Lincoln grew in intensity. Even though publicly he was careful to tout Lincoln and Washington together as America's two greatest heroes, in private he admitted, "For some reason or other he [Lincoln] is to me infinitely the most real of the dead Presidents." Washington gained only a sort of obligatory fealty from Roosevelt. He never engaged Roosevelt's rhetorical attention as Lincoln did. Theodore Roosevelt admired Washington as a statue, but he admired Lincoln as a man.

CUMULATIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY 1979-80

by Mary Jane Hubler

Selections approved by a Bibliography Committee consisting of the following members: Dr. Kenneth A. Bernard, 50 Chatham Road, Harwich Center, Mass.; Arnold Gates, 289 New Hyde Park Rd., Garden City, N.Y.; Carl Haverlin, 8619 Louise Avenue, Northridge, California; James T. Hickey, Illinois State Historical Library, Old State Capitol, Springfield, Illinois; E.B. (Pete) Long, 607 S. 15th St., Laramie, Wyoming; Ralph G. Newman, 175 E. Delaware Place, 5112, Chicago, Illinois; Hon. Fred Schwengel, 200 Maryland Avenue, N.E., Washington, D.C.; Dr. Wayne C. Temple, 1121 S. 4th Street Court, Springfield, Illinois. New items available for consideration may be sent to the above persons, or the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum.

1979

LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY 1979-22

Lincoln Memorial University Press/(Device)/Fall, 1979/Vol. 81, No. 3/Lincoln Herald/A Magazine devoted to historical/research in the field of Lincolniana and/the Civil War, and to the promotion/of Lincoln Ideals in American/Education./ [Harrogate, Tenn.]

Pamphlet, flexible boards, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", 141-220 pp., illus., price per single issue, \$3.00.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY 1979-23

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MELLON, JAMES 1979-24

The Face Of/Lincoln/Compiled and Edited by/James Mellon/A Studio Book • The Viking Press • New York/[Copyright 1979 by Viking Penguin Inc. All rights reserved. First published in 1979 by The Viking Press.]

Book, cloth, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 11 9/16", fr., 201 (7) pp., chapter identification in text, illus., price, \$75.00. Autographed copy by author.

SOTHEBY PARKE

BERNET INC. 1979-25

Sale Number 4315/Important Lincolniana/With Other American Historical/And Financial/Autograph Letters And Documents/The Roy P. Crocker Historical Document Collection/of the Lincoln Savings and Loan Association/ Sold By Order Of The Board Of Directors/Donald W. Crocker, President/Exhibition/Friday, November 23, 1979, to Tuesday, November 27.../Galleries open.../and Monday.../Public Auction/Wednesday, November 28, 1979, at 10:15 a.m. and 2 p.m./Sotheby Parke Bernet Inc. 980 Madison Avenue, New York NY 10021/212-472-3400 Book Department: 472-3592/[Printed by Cosmos Press, New York City, New York. Published by Sotheby Parke Bernet Inc. Photographs by Sotheby Parke Bernet Photography Dept.]

Pamphlet, flexible boards, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", (68) pp., illus.

STEWART, BARBARA AND DWIGHT 1979-26

(Device) The (Device)/Lincoln/Diddle/by/Barbara and Dwight/Stewart/William Morrow And Company, Inc./New York 1979 [Copyright 1979 by Barbara Stewart and Dwight Stewart. All rights reserved. First edition.]

Book, cloth, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", 251 (1) pp., price, \$8.95.

LOUIS A. WARREN LINCOLN LIBRARY AND MUSEUM, THE 1979-27

Lincoln Lore/Bulletin of the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum. Mark E. Neely, Jr., Editor./Mary Jane

Hubler, Editorial Assistant. Published each month by the/Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46801/Number 1697, July 1979 to Number 1702, December 1979.

Folder, paper, 11" x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", 4pp., illus. Number 1697, The Abraham Lincoln Association, July 1979; Number 1698, Jack Tar And Abe Lincoln: How The Sailors Voted In '64, August 1979; Number 1699, Lincoln's Springfield Friends: Friends Of The Negro, September 1979; Number 1700, The Last Life Portrait Of Lincoln, October 1979; Number 1701, Lincoln, The Mexican War, And Springfield's Veterans, November 1979; Number 1702, Index for 1979, December 1979.

1980

BURGESS, LARRY E., DR.

1980-1

Caught In The Middle:/Lincoln And The/Smith Brothers Case/By Dr. Larry E. Burgess, Archivist/Head Of Special Collections/A.K. Smiley Public Library/Redlands, California/(Three staggered portraits of: Sumner facing right; Lincoln facing right; and Welles facing left)/February 10, 1980/A Keepsake/Lincoln Memorial Shrine/Redlands, California/(Cover title)/[Printed at the Beacon Printery, Redlands, California.]

Pamphlet, paper, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 5 7/16", 7 (1) pp., printing on outside back cover. No. 262 of limited edition of 500 copies.

FARRAR, FLETCHER, JR.

1980-2

Illinois February 8-14, 1980 25¢/Times Downstate Illinois' Weekly Newspaper/Demythologizing Lincoln/The Illinoisan Nobody Knows/(Photograph of a Lincoln bust by Volk surrounded and admired by children)/Courtesy National Park Service/Volume 5, Number 20 Schoolchildren get a feel for Lincoln while park ranger Peter Gibbons looks on./What Should/Springfield/Tell Tourists?/P. 4/A Historian/On Myth &/A Great Man/P. 8/The Fight/Over Lincoln's/New Salem/P. 14/Would Lincoln join/the Abraham Lincoln Association?/P. 12/(Cover title)/[Copyright 1980 by Illinois Times Inc. All rights reserved. Reproduction in any form without permission prohibited.]

Pamphlet, paper, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 11 $\frac{3}{8}$ ", 27 (1) pp., illus., price, \$0.25.

ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY 1980-3

Illinois/History/Volume 33/Number 5/February 1980/ Abraham Lincoln/To Rise in Life — Riding/the Eighth Circuit — By the/Light of the Moon — Lincoln,/the Politician — Arrival in/Galesburg — The Campaign/of 1860 — Three Minutes at/Gettysburg — Tried by the/Press — Minority President/(Illustration of bas-relief Pickett plaque)/ Abraham Lincoln/(Cover title)/[Copyright 1980 by the Illinois State Historical Society. Published by the Illinois State Historical Library in cooperation with the Illinois State Historical Society, Old State Capitol, Springfield, Illinois 62706.]

Pamphlet, flexible boards, 9 15/16" x 7 1/4", 99-119 pp., illus., price, 25¢.

LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY (1980)-4

A Guide to/Starting a/Lincoln Library/(Caption title)/[Published in (1980) by the Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46801.]

Pamphlet, paper, 6 3/16" x 3 5/16", (12) pp., colored illustrations [one on inside back cover]. Form 16426.





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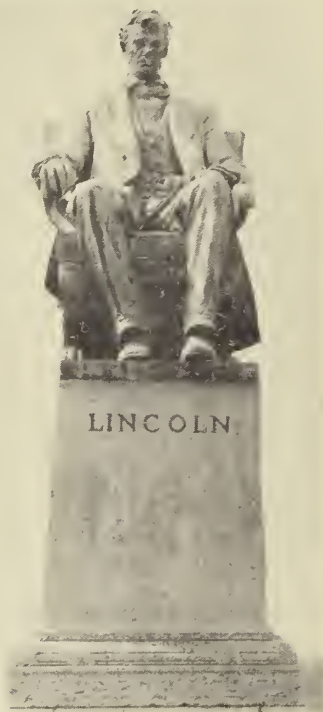
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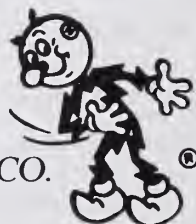
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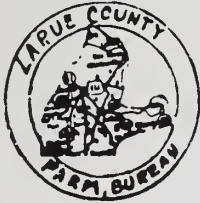
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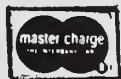
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King came out of Midwestern polka band tradition, but fell in love with cowboy music in the early 1930's, and after apprenticing with various bands formed the Golden West Cowboys in the mid-Thirties. They left the Opry in 1948, moving to television in Louisville, and King at one time hosted four different television shows in four different cities every week. King is still an active performer and an articulate spokesman for country music. Extorverted, friendly, cheerful, he loves to reminisce and to talk about his music and his instrument.

The 1981 Lincoln Days Celebration will get under way at 8:00 P.M. on Friday, October 9th with a special performance by the McLain Family Band at the Lincoln Jamboree. As one reviewer stated after seeing the McLain Family Band for the first time, "When the McLain Family comes to town its like having your favorite uncle come to visit along with your very best cousins."

The McLain Family Band has a good time with music and they enjoy sharing their talent with others. During the past nine years the group has made eight trips abroad performing in a total of 62 countries from Afghanistan to Zambia. Nationally the McLain family has performed in 45 states including Alaska and Hawaii with concerts at the Kennedy Center and the Grand Ole Opry. They have appeared on many television shows including NBC's Today Show. They are probably best known in Kentucky for the McLain Family Band series which has been aired over the Kentucky Educational Television network.

The McLain Family Band's music was developed from a genuine US folk music which has roots in the Anglo-Saxon ballads, the minstrel show, the singing game and square dance, cowboy life, ragtime, the religious camp meeting and the blues. The McLains have made this music their own, developing their own style.

After the McLains had performed at a bicentennial concert in Washington, D.C., a Courier Journal reporter wrote, "The bluegrass group turned the sober, politely applauding audience into foot-stomping, whistling Kentuckians." Another Louisville music critic wrote, "They are a marvelous group, smoothly professional and bursting with talent."

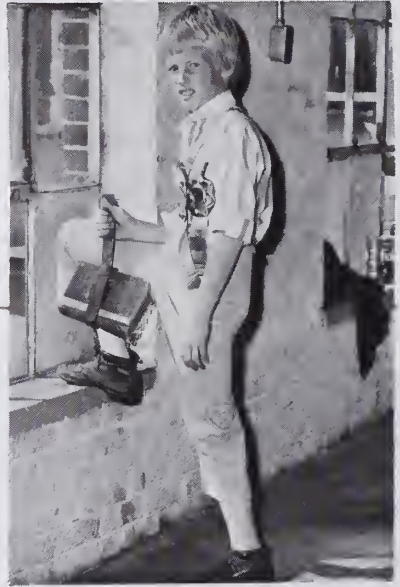
Advance tickets for the Lincoln Jamboree performance are available at several local businesses and additional tickets will be sold at the door on October 9th on a first-come-first-served basis.



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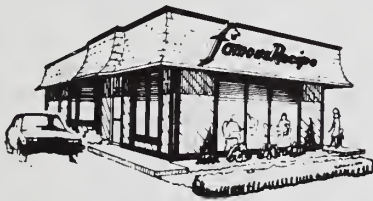
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SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Friday, October 9, 1981

8:00 P.M. - The McLain Family Band at Lincoln Jamboree.

Saturday, October 10, 1981

7:30-9:30 - Country Breakfast at Hodgenville Woman's Club.

9:00-5:00 - Hospitality Room at the Library. Also, Book Sale.

9:30 - Wreath Laying Ceremony at Lincoln Statue on the Square
Registration for Junior Railsplitting at Creekfront

10:00 - Registration for Costume & Beard Contest at
Farm Bureau Building
Face Painting Booth on the Square
Junior Railsplitting Tournament at Creekfront
Lincoln Days Invitational Art Show at Christian Church on Square

10:00-2:00 - Children's Games on the Square--Apple Bobbing, Bubblegum
Blowing, Marbles, Races, Etc. Ages 4-12.

10:00-4:00 - Historymobile on the Square

10:30-1:30 - Pioneer Games at Creekfront--Iron Skillet throw, Tug-Of-War,
Fence Rail Toss, Arm Wrestling, Frontier Chef, Water Boil

11:00 - Remote Control Airplane Demonstration at Nationwide Uniform
Factory
Working Steam Engine Demonstration At Creekfront
Talent Contest on the Square at WLCB Radio Station

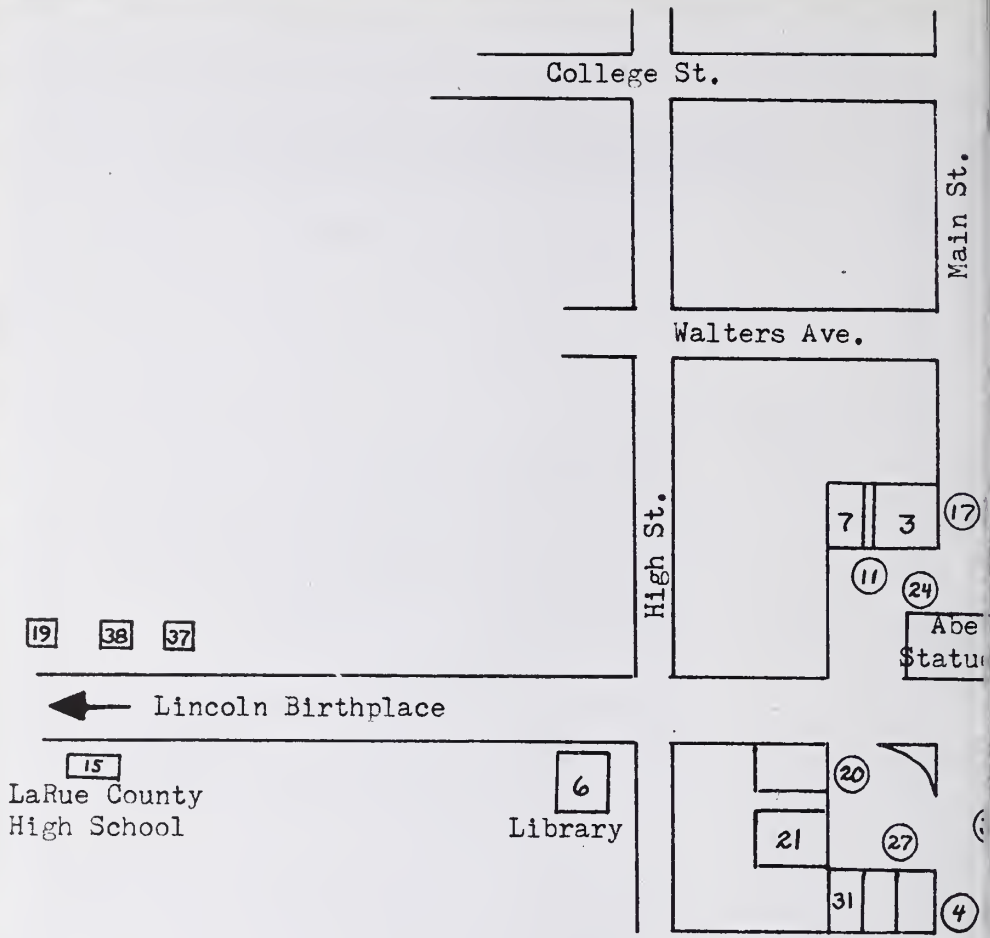
11:00-5:00
Soups and Sandwiches at The Woman's Club

11:30
Costume & Beard Contests, Lincoln Look Alike Contest at the
Farm Bureau.

12:30 - Little Abe & Sarah Contest At Farm Bureau

1:00 - Registration for Amateur and Professional Railsplitting At
Creekfront
Parade Lineup at Old Depot Area on West Water Street

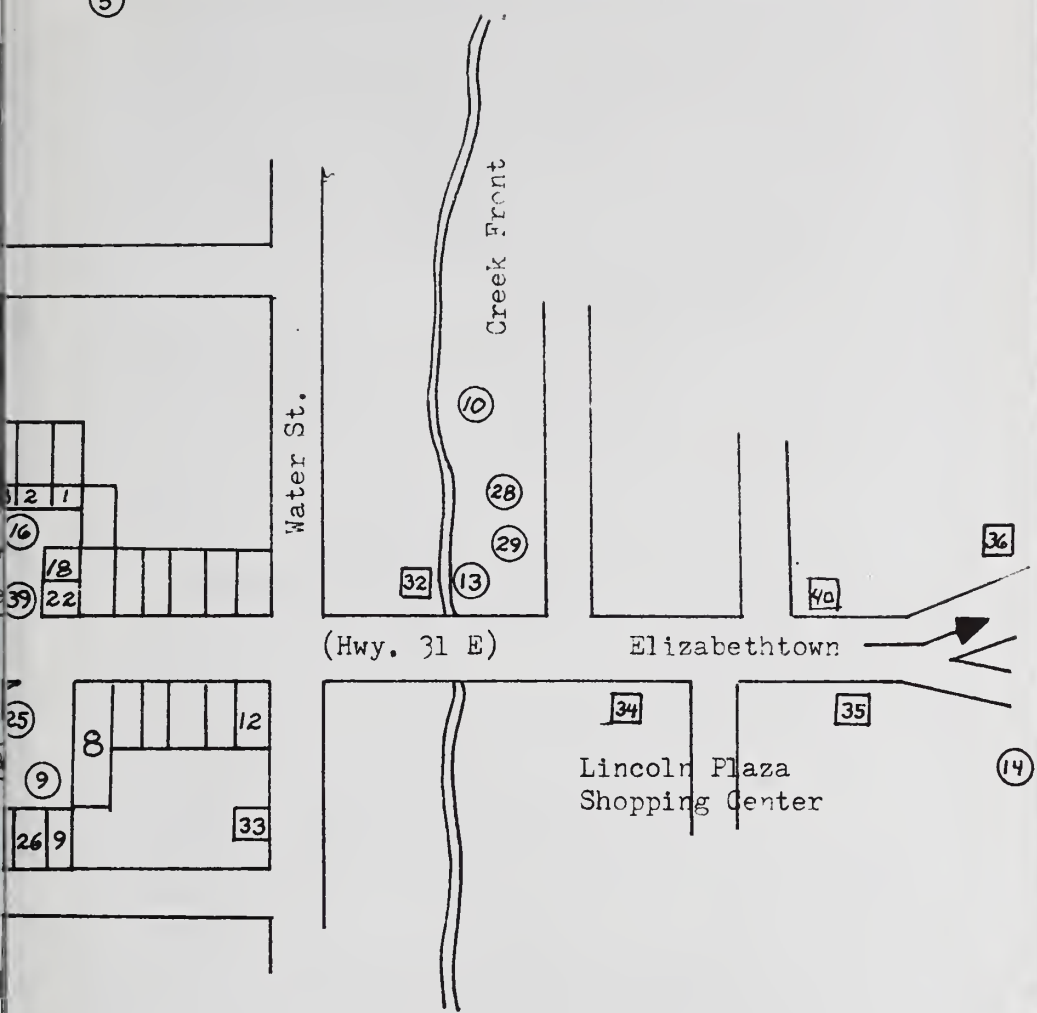
2:00 - PARADE--Route from W. Water to Lincoln Blvd., South to Forrest
Avenue, West to College Street



ACTIVITIES

1. Information
2. Railsplitter Run Registration
3. Art Gallery
4. Costume & Beard Contests
5. Parade Lineup
6. Hospitality Room & Book Sale
7. Elementary Art
8. Jr. & Sr. High Art
9. Craft Fair
10. Railsplitting & Pioneer Games
11. Ky. Historymobile
12. Police station
13. Steam Engine Exhibit
14. Model Airplanes (Nationwide Factory)
15. Band Contest
16. Gospel Sing & Worship Service
17. Children's Games & Face Painting
18. Talent Contest
19. McLain Family Band
20. Red Cross Van

5



FOODS

- 2. Fried Pies
- 21. Country Breakfast
Soup & Sandwich Lunches
Sunday Breakfast
- 22. Country Ham
- 23. Corn Dogs & Soft Drinks
- 24. Cotton Candy
- 25. Cheese
- 26. Bake Shop
- 27. Barbecue
- 28. Hotdogs & Soft Drinks
- 29. Pop Corn & Cider
- 30. Soft Drinks & Candied Apples
- 39. Homemade Ice Cream

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- 36. Druthers
- 37. Courthouse Inn
- 38. Lincoln Freeze
- 19. Lincoln Village
- 40. Charlie's Pizza

ENTERTAINMENT

- 19. Lincoln Jamboree

- 3:00 - Amateur and Professional Railsplitting Tournaments At
Creekfront
- 3:45-6:30 - Band Boosters Food Concessions at LaRue County High School
- 6:30 - INVITATIONAL BAND CONTEST--LaRue County High School
- 8:30 - Lincoln Jamboree, Highway 61 South

CONTINUOUS ACTIVITIES:

FOOD BOOTHS by local organizations: Ham & Biscuits, Hot Dogs, Candy Apples, Popcorn, Barbecue, Corn Dogs, Cider, Cheeses, Bake Shop, Coffee, Fried Pies, Soft Drinks, Tea, Water, Soups, Sandwiches, Homemade Ice Cream, Rotary Club Cow

CRAFTS: Dolls, Needlework, Wood Crafts, Ceramics

WINDOW DISPLAYS: Working and Stationary Displays all around town

ART: Displays of Elementary, Junior & Senior Works Around The Square: Invitational Art Exhibit at the Christian Church

Sunday, October 11, 1981

- 10:30 - Community Worship Service and Old Fashioned Gospel Sing on the Square
- 11:00-3:00 Historymobile On The Square
- 11:00-5:00 - Soup and Sandwhich and Dessert Luncheon at The Woman's Club
- 12:00-1:15 Registration for Railsplitter Run on the Square
- 1:00 Railsplitting Demonstration At Town Square
- 1:30 RAILSPLITTER RUN, 10,000 Meters, Loop course beginning at WLCB and Finish at Lincoln Statue.
- 2:00 PIONEER GAMES at Creekfront --Bucket Brigade, Pancake Relay, Rail Ride, Cross Cut Saw Competition

CONTINUOUS ACTIVITIES:

Food Booths
Crafts
Art Display

NOTE: Special activities running throughout the weekend will begin by 10:00 a.m. on Saturday, and by 12:30 on Sunday.

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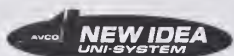
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QUESTIONS

1. Give the day, month, and year of Abraham Lincoln's birth.
 2. What town has grown up near his birthplace?
 3. Who were his parents?
 4. How many years did he live in the birthplace cabin?
 5. If he had brothers or sisters, name them.
 6. By what stream did Abraham Lincoln's second home stand?
 7. In what year did he remove from the state of his birth?
 8. How old was he when his mother died?
 9. In what county and state does his mother lie buried?
 10. Give the maiden name of his step-mother.
 11. What was the first large city he is known to have visited?
 12. During what year did the Lincoln Family migrate westwardly?
 13. At what age was he appointed a Postmaster?
 14. What month and year was he first elected State Representative?
 15. What was the name of his sweetheart who died?
 16. Name the county seat town where he first practiced law?
 17. In what year was he admitted to the bar?
 18. How old was he when he married?
 19. What was the maiden name of his wife?
 20. Name his four sons.
 21. On what date was he first elected President?
 22. Which one of his children died in the white house?
 23. Give the date on which the Gettysburg Address was delivered?
- (See page 56 for Answers)

For More Information On

LINCOLN DAYS and LaRUE COUNTY

VISIT

LaRue County Chamber of Commerce
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Hodgenville, Kentucky 42748
358-3411

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RES. 549-3170

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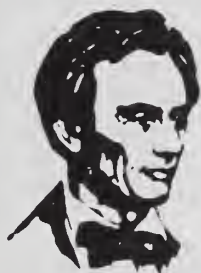
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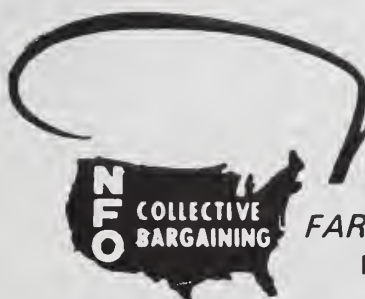
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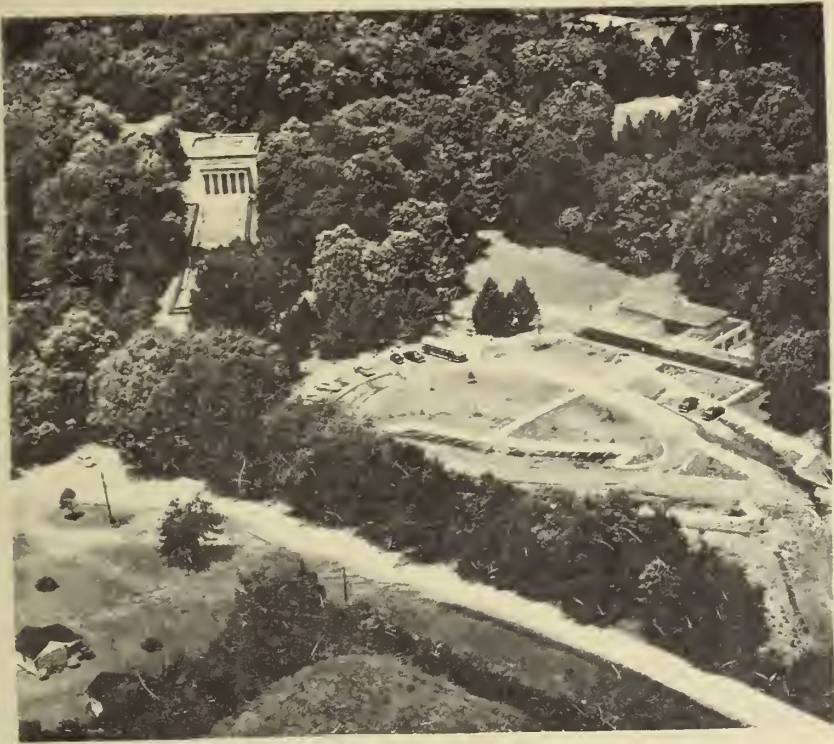
348-6222

Louisville Toll Free Number - 589-3342



ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS (on page 39)

1. February 12, 1809
2. Hodgenville, Kentucky
3. Thomas and Nancy
4. Two years
5. A brother, Thomas and a sister, Sarah
6. Knob Creek
7. 1816
8. Nine
9. Spencer County, Ind.
10. Sara Bush
11. New Orleans, La.
12. 1830
13. Twenty-four
14. August 1834
15. Ann Rutledge
16. Springfield, Ill.
17. 1837
18. Thirty-Three
19. Mary Todd
20. Robert Todd, Edward Baker, William Wallace, Thomas (Tad)
21. November 6, 1860
22. William Wallace Lincoln
23. November 19, 1863



The Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site near Hodgenville, Kentucky is open daily throughout the year. Park hours are 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. and 8 A.M. to 7 P.M. from June through August.

LINCOLN DAY CELEBRATION

OCTOBER 10, 11, 1981



Lincoln's Birthplace
Hodgenville, Kentucky



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LINCOLN DAYS CELEBRATION

ART SHOW

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Original two and three dimensional art work will be accepted in all media.
1st Place-\$100 and Ribbon
2nd Place-\$50 and Ribbon
3rd Place-\$25 and Ribbon

LINCOLN DIVISION

Each entry must be the artist's original concept of one of the following categories:

- A. Lincoln's birth, his early childhood
 - B. Lincoln as a youth
 - C. Lincoln the young politician and future president
 - D. Lincoln the president
 - E. Lincoln as a family man
 - F. Historic Sites along the Lincoln Trail
- Purchase Prize-1st Place-\$300 and Ribbon
(This will be added to the permanent collection)
2nd Place-\$50 and Ribbon
3rd Place-\$25 and Ribbon

FEE

The fee is \$6 per entry. Please make check payable to Lincoln Days Celebration, Inc. The fees are being used to help support the art show.

INVITATION

All exhibiting artists and their guests are invited to Artist's Morning from 10 a.m. to 11:30 a.m., October 9, 1982, at the Hodgenville Christian Church, Lincoln Square, Hodgenville, Kentucky. Awards will be presented at 10:30 a.m. This will provide an opportunity to meet and talk with the judge.

CALENDAR

October 9-10, 1982 at the Hodgenville Christian Church on Lincoln Square, Hodgenville, Kentucky.

September 30, 1982 - Entry form and fee must be sent.

October 6 - All works will be accepted between September 22 and October 6, 1982, at the LaRue County Chamber of Commerce, Lincoln Square Hodgenville, Kentucky. All shipments must be prepaid.

October 8, Friday Night - Patron's Night, 5 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. This is the first year for these evening hours. We hope to encourage sales of art work during this time.

October 9, Saturday - Gallery Hours from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 3 p.m. to 4:30 p.m., at Hodgenville Christian Church. October 10, Sunday 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. at Hodgenville Christian Church.

October 12 - All works must be picked up at the LaRue County Chamber of Commerce Office (phone - 502-358-3411). All works not picked up by October 22, 1982, will be returned C.O.D. to owner.

SALE OF ART

A 10 percent commission on all sales will be retained by Lincoln Days Celebration, Inc. If a work is for sale, the price must be indicated or Not for Sale (NFS) written on the entry form. The placing of a price by the artist is to be taken as permission to sell the work at that price, should it not be a purchase

award winner. Lincoln Days gains all reproduction rights to Purchase Winner upon purchase. However, cooperative arrangements can be made with the winning artist for print reproduction. Artists are urged to price their works reasonably. This year we are encouraging local business and professional people to purchase works from the show. Local bankers have shown an interest in having some one man shows of a few of the participating Lincoln Days Artists.

RULES

1. Works must be ORIGINAL ART, no copies, completed within the last three years and not entered in any previous Lincoln Days Celebration Art Show.
2. All works must be suitably framed with screw eyes and wire ready to hang. The purchase winner will be purchased exactly as entered.
3. No photomechanically reproduced prints will be considered, nor will items made from or based on kits. Items purchased and decorated are not acceptable, nor are products which are merely assembled from purchased parts. Developing and printing of photographic entries must be done by the artist. Classroom work is acceptable, but must be original in design and execution.
4. The entry fee is \$6 per entry. Lincoln Days Celebration, Inc. reserves the right to reject any work based on content.
5. Lincoln Days Celebration will not be responsible for loss, theft, or damage of any kind during the transportation, handling or judging. Care and caution will be exercised in handling of all work.
6. Deadline for entries is September 30 and fee must accompany entry form.

JUROR

Judging will be done by a competent and experienced, non-partisan judge who will be acquainted with the show.

LABEL

Please attach to upper lefthand corner of entry

Artist _____

Address _____
street

city state

zip code phone

division price

title of work

category for Lincoln Division

LABEL

Please attach to upper lefthand corner of entry

Artist _____

Address _____
street

city state

zip code phone

division price

title of work

category for Lincoln Division

ENTRY FORM

LINCOLN DAYS ART SHOW

Name _____ telephone _____
last name first name

Address _____
street city state zip

No. 1 _____
title division price

No. 2 _____
title division price

Amount enclosed \$ _____

Send to Lincoln Days Art Show, P. O. Box 176, Hodgenville, Kentucky 42748.
The fee must accompany this entry form.

Entry and fee must be sent by September 30, 1982.

LINCOLN DAY CELEBRATION

ART SHOW

72 LINCOLN SQUARE

P.O. BOX 176

HODGENVILLE, KENTUCKY 42748





Lincoln Days Celebration, Inc.

A NON-PROFIT CORPORATION

P.O. BOX 176

HODGENVILLE, KENTUCKY 42748

August 5, 1982

*Reid 9/8/82
M/H*

Lincoln National Sales Corporation
Mr. James W. Miller
Suite 1200/Citizens Plaza
Louisville, KY. 40202

*Madonna, you
could help these
people. Thanks!
June Bider
1702*

Dear Mr. Miller,

A few years ago I requested, on behalf of our Lincoln Days Celebration Committee, some brochures about Abraham Lincoln which your company was distributing. They were quickly taken up by the public and much appreciated by the Committee.

I wonder if any more are available? Two of the most popular booklets were "Little Known Lincoln Humor" and "Little Known Boyhood Adventures of Abraham Lincoln", however, I feel sure that any you might have are just as interesting.

If there are any of these brochure/booklets available, I would appreciate your letting me know as to the number we could get and the cost involved at your earliest convenience.

Lincoln Days Celebration will be held on Saturday, October 9 and Sunday, October 10. There will be some "kick-off" events scheduled for Friday, October 8 including a wreath laying ceremony at the Lincoln Statue on the town square with (we're about 75% sure) General Dozier conducting the ceremony. Also, Ange Humprey will be performing at the Lincoln Jamboree at 8:00 P.M. and the Art Show will host Patron's Night from 5:00--7:00 P.M. Saturday and Sunday are of course jam-packed with numerous events.

I have enclosed a 1981 program for your use. Please consider this a special invitation to attend our 1982 festivities.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

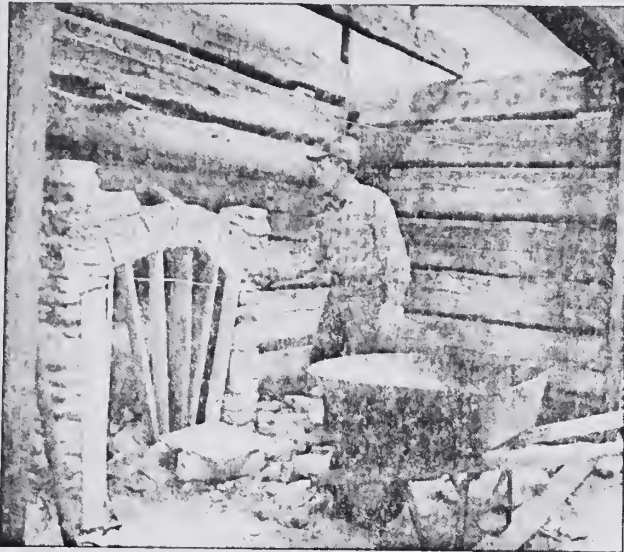
Iris LaRue
Iris LaRue
Executive Secretary

Mrs. James Alexander, Jr.

*Total = 500 sent out
over each 9/8/82
F 8907
F 8905
F 10002
F 16396
F 8906*

KENTUCKY

TOWNS MAKE LONG, TALL EFFORT FOR LINCOLN



STAFF PHOTO BY LARRY SPITZER

Pete Marcum, above, worked on a fireplace of creak stone last week in a corner of the former department store that will house the Lincoln Museum. Meanwhile, Dorothy Kergle, far right, and Lois Smith shook up some dust on the solid wood railings upstairs. The museum is set to open April 1.

Hodgenville, Elizabethtown hope wax museum, drama provide an economic boost

By LARRY BLEIBERG
Staff Writer

HODGENVILLE, Ky. — One hundred and eighty years after his birth, Abraham Lincoln is staging a comeback in his hometown.

A wax museum honoring the 16th president is scheduled to open April 1 in Hodgenville, and plans are under way to build a \$1 million amphitheater outside nearby Elizabethtown. The amphitheater is to be the home of an outdoor Lincoln drama intended to go on stage in June 1990.

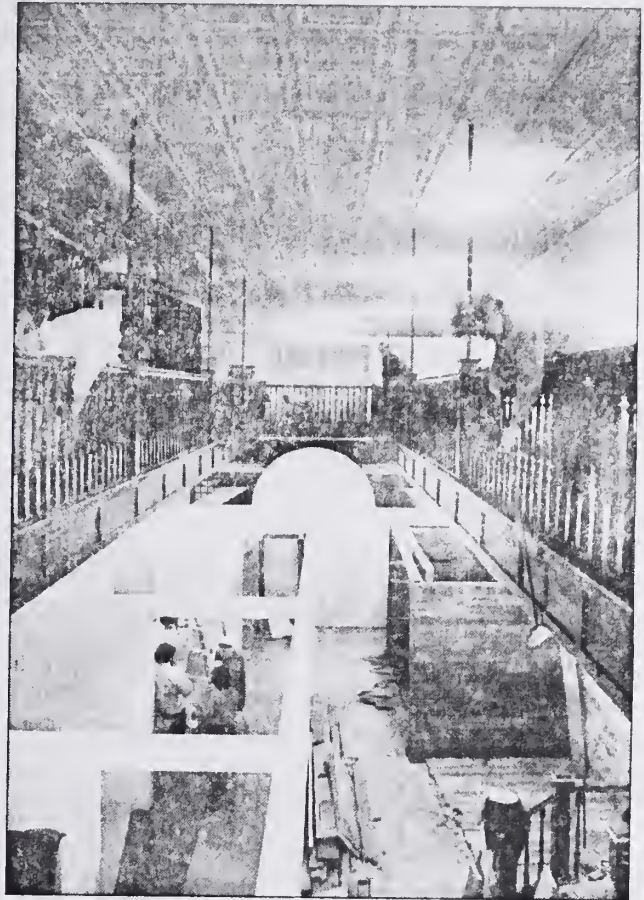
The renewed interest in Lincoln comes from a region that never supported him during his presidential races. But leaders in Hardin and LaRue Counties are hoping that Lincoln, who spent the first seven

years of his life in the area before moving to Indiana, can provide an economic boost.

They say the planned Lincoln attractions will let the counties profit from a growing national interest in historic sites and preservation.

"A tourist dollar is one of the easiest and cleanest dollars we can get," said Edith Dupin, executive vice president of the Elizabethtown-Hardin County Chamber of Commerce and president of the Lincoln Drama board. She said Elizabethtown, which has many restaurants and more than 1,000 motel rooms, already has the facilities to support tourism.

And many of the tourists are already there. An average of 300,000 people a year visit the nearby Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site. In the sum-



mer tourist season, the privately owned Lincoln boyhood home at Knob Creek attracts 75,000 visitors, and every Saturday night, the Lincoln Jamboree country-music show draws a crowd of several hundred.

Still, most visitors don't spend much time in the area. In Hodgenville, the focal point of the city has long been the 1909 bronze statue of Lincoln that sits like a giant penny in the middle of town. But without other attractions, most visitors simply snap a picture of the statue and move on.

The new sites, it is hoped, will make the area an overnight stop for tourists.

"The more you have to offer, the better chance you are going to have to bring people in," said Mary Ray Oaken, secretary of the state Tourism Cabinet.

The nonprofit Lincoln Drama aims to attract at least 40,000 during its 10-week season next year. A consulting report prepared by the Institute of Outdoor Drama in Chapel Hill, N.C., said such numbers are feasible based in part on the urban population within a 200-mile radius.

The Elizabethtown Visitors and Informa-

See TOWN
PAGE 10, col. 1, this section

Town to open Lincoln museum

Continued from Page B 1

tion Commission, funded by a 3 percent motel tax, has supported the idea since 1983 and has committed more than \$170,000 for research and support.

In December 1987 the drama board hired producing director John Benjamin, who has directed such outdoor dramas as the "Hatfields and McCoys" and "Honey in the Rock" at Beckley, W.Va., and "Blue Jacket" in Xenia, Ohio. Benjamin, who is still working with script proposals, said he plans a cast of at least 40.

He said he believes the drama can succeed because it's easily accessible off the Lincoln Parkway, three miles from the junction of Interstate 65 and the Blue Grass and Western Kentucky parkways. Equally important is its proximity to the Lincoln sites that will be depicted in the play.

"The people who come want to go and see where it happened, to see where he was born, to see the Knob Creek place where he almost drowned," Benjamin said.

The consulting report also pointed out that a Lincoln drama could benefit by association with the successful "Stephen Foster Story" musical in Bardstown and "The Legend of Daniel Boone" in Harrodsburg.

"I think we will work well together," said Bert Ballard, general manager of the "Stephen Foster Story." "If it's a quality drama, we will help it and it will help us. There are a number of drama nuts who make the circuit."

Annual operating expenses for the drama, which officials hope will be largely self-sufficient, are estimated at less than \$500,000. Building roadways and a 1,200-seat amphitheater will cost about \$1 million, and construction is scheduled to begin this summer on nearly 20 acres the drama has bought.

Fund-raising chairmen are President Tony Bellucci of Citizens Fidelity of Hardin County, former state Rep. Allene Craddock and former U.S. Sen. Walter "Dee" Huddleston.

As envisioned, the amphitheater will retain the natural features of the area and will have an earthen stage complete with trees and a brook. Visitors should feel like they're travelling back to 1809, Ben-

jamin said.

In Hodgenville, the wax museum is part of an effort to revitalize a historic and picturesque, but economically sagging, downtown square. The museum, which is scheduled to host a bus tour April 2, has already helped change that. An antique and gift store has recently moved into the square, and a Bardstown couple have announced plans for a restaurant there, said Iris LaRue, executive director of the LaRue County Chamber of Commerce.

From the beginning, the museum effort has been the equivalent of a neighborhood barn-raising. The project was discussed for several years, and plans jelled at a community meeting in March when the museum board agreed to buy 22 wax figures from a defunct Lincoln museum in Springfield, Ill. Since then the non-profit project has attracted local contributions topping \$60,000, with hopes of raising an additional \$190,000.

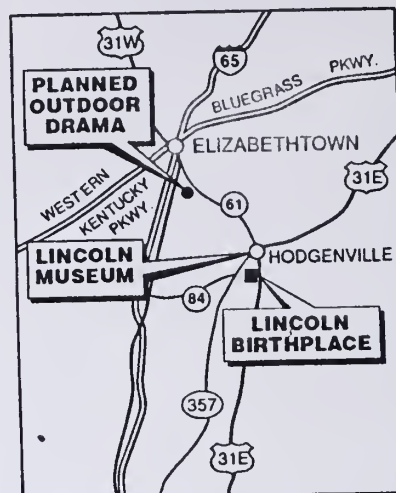
The board has bought a building on the Hodgenville square that formerly housed a department store. Volunteers are researching and designing each of the 12 scenes in the museum, which span Lincoln's life. Residents have even donated many artifacts for the scenes, including a slave-era cabin that has been moved inside the museum and converted into a model of Lincoln's birthplace.

The museum will also feature Lincoln art, a video production and traveling temporary exhibits. Organizers say that to succeed, the museum must attract 30,000 people a year, which is 10 percent of the number of visitors to the birthplace.

At the National Park Service site, Gary Talley, chief of interpretation and resource management, said he's encouraged by the new attractions. Such efforts show an increased interest in history and will allow people to learn more about the man many consider the premier American president, he said.

But Talley said he's not sure what Lincoln — already honored with five federal memorials, and billing on Mount Rushmore, the penny and the five-dollar bill — would make of the efforts to commemorate him in his hometown.

"He might think it was a bit much," Talley said. "He thought of

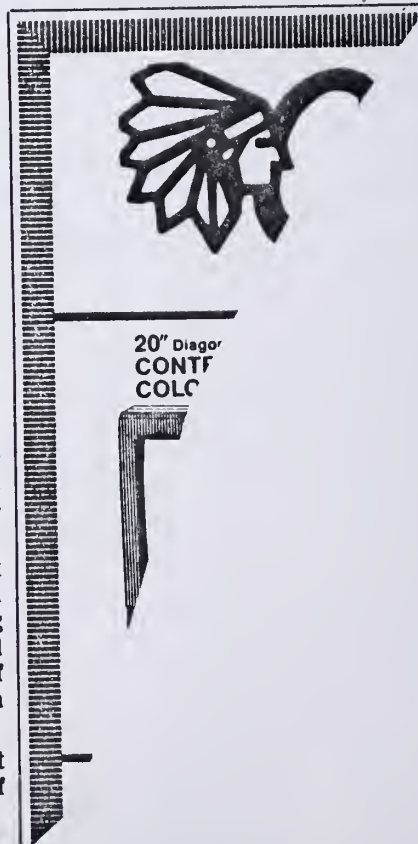


STAFF MAP BY WES KENDALL

himself as a humble man."

Lincoln's birthday will be celebrated today at the Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site with a wreath-laying ceremony at 12:30 p.m. on the steps of the memorial building. The National Park Service will serve birthday cake and refreshments throughout the day at the visitors center.

Admission to the park, open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., is free. The site is about three miles south of Hodgenville on U.S. 31E.



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Lincoln logs even more memorials in hometown

HODGENVILLE, Ky. (AP) — Abraham Lincoln, already honored with five federal memorials and billing on Mount Rushmore, the penny and the \$5 bill, now will be the subject of commemoration in his hometown and the surrounding area.

Lincoln, who was president from 1861 to 1865, spent the first seven years of his life in Hodgenville before moving to Indiana. Hodgenville officials hope interest in his birthplace will provide an economic boost to the area.

Gary Talley, chief of interpretation and resource management at the National Park Service, said he's encouraged by the new tourist attractions that are cropping up in the area. Such efforts show an increased interest in history and will allow people to learn more about Lincoln, he said.

But Talley said he's not sure how Lincoln himself would take the news.

"He might think it was a bit much," Talley said. "He thought of himself as a humble man."

In Hodgenville, the city's focal point long has been the 1909 bronze statue of Lincoln that sits like a giant penny in the middle of town. Without other attractions, most visitors simply snap a picture of the statue and move on.

But it's hoped several new sites will make the area an overnight stop for tourists.

An average of 300,000 people a year already visit the nearby Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site. In the summer tourist season, the privately owned Lincoln boyhood home at Knob Creek attracts 75,000 visitors, and every Saturday night, several hundred people attend the Lincoln Jam-

boree country music show.

A wax museum honoring the 16th president opened April 1 in Hodgenville, and plans are under way to build a \$1 million amphitheater outside nearby Elizabethtown. The amphitheater is to be the home of an outdoor Lincoln drama intended to go on stage in June 1990.

"The more you have to offer, the better chance you are going to have to bring people in," said Mary Ray Oaken, secretary of the state Tourism Cabinet.

When Lincoln visited the Grove Farm

By John W. Schildt

"It Belongs to the Ages"

Hodgenville, Kentucky; Pigeon Creek, Indiana; Springfield, Illinois; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

Hodgenville -- here Abraham Lincoln was born on February 12, 1809. Pigeon Creek, Abe's boyhood home. Springfield, the scene of most of Mr. Lincoln's adult life, and Gettysburg, where his name was "etched forever in the annals of history." These are the building blocks, the places where Lincoln grew and developed into a great man. And to that list must be added Sharpsburg, Md.

A milewest of Sharpsburg, on the road to Shepherdstown, is a lovely L-shaped farmhouse, known as Mount Airy. Built in the early 1800s, this was the home of Stephen P. Grove and his wife Maria.

The Groves tilled the land and enjoyed their existence in the shadow of the Maryland mountains. Then came September 1862. Mount Airy became a supply depot for the wagons, ambulances, and other horse drawn vehicles of the Army of Northern Virginia. Gray-clad officers urged the family to flee as a battle was pending. But no, Philip and Maria decided to stay at their farm. However, the children were sent across the Potomac River to stay with relatives.

Sept. 17, 1862 brought "American's bloodiest day." The Grove farm became a part of what the Hagerstown paper described as "one vast hospital." More than 400 wounded were sheltered in tents on the farm and in the barn.

Louisa Grove was but 7 years of age at the time. Years later though, she wrote, "If...Mount Airy could talk, it would tell of wounded men, overflowing house, barn, and lawns, of soldiers buried in its fields, of Union and Confederate doctors sharing quarters in its attic rooms..."

During the night of the 18th of September, the bulk of the Confederate army retreated through the ravine on the Grove farm. And a few days later, Major General Fitz John Porter and the Union Fifth Army Corps established headquarters there.

Nearly two weeks passed. Then the Groves and Mount Airy had a visitor, one who would link this farm with Hodgenville, Pigeon Creek, Springfield, and later Gettysburg.

On Friday, Oct. 3, 1862, President Abraham Lincoln came to Mount Airy. He walked around and chatted with the wounded in the tents, and posed for the famous "Lincoln at Antietam" pictures. The chairs belonging to Philip and Maria Grove appear in the photograph.

The tall, kind man from Illinois came to the big arched door, and talked with Mr. and Mrs. Grove, expressing his regret for all the destruction caused to their farm. He placed his hand on the head of little Louisa.

Entering the spacious hall, Mr. Lincoln went to the rooms where the seriously wounded had been placed on blankets, on beds of straw. He offered the Confederates his hand, saying, "We are enemies by uncontrollable circumstances... I bear you no malice."

Then Mr. Lincoln went to the beds of those unable to rise. His hat was in his left hand. And getting down on his knees, he reached his big hand of compassion to those young men who were so near death. This was "Father Abra-

ham" at his best. It was an emotional moment. Tears were in the eyes and on the cheeks of those present. One writer stated, "There was not a dry eye in the building."

Now it was time to go. Mr. Lincoln was visibly shaken, perhaps as much as President Reagan as he reached out to the families of the Challenger. Seeing the president was close to tears, W.H. Lamon, a close friend and confidant of the chief executive started to play a lilting type of song. Newsman heard the music and wrote another lead, "President Lincoln tours the Antietam Battlefield, and laughs in sight of burial parties." (He saw no funeral.)

These accounts hurt the President deeply, perhaps more than any criticism he received during the war. He prepared a press release starting the truth of the matter, but later withdrew it. Turning to Lamon, who was from Bunker Hill, W. Va., Mr. Lincoln said, "Hill, if I ever get the opportunity to tell the nation what I think of this cruel war, I'll do so."

That opportunity came 13 months later, in a Pennsylvania town north of Sharpsburg. There on a cold Nov. 18 1863, Mr. Lincoln gave to the world his immortal Gettysburg Address, a speech conceived, October 3, 1862, as he visited the wounded of the blue and gray at Mount Airy.

We have just observed Mr. Lincoln's birthday. And we recall at his death, Secretary Edwin Stanton said, "Now he belongs to the ages. "Hodgenville, Pigeon Creek, Springfield, and Gettysburg. Added to this list is Mount Airy, the Grove farm, and "it belongs to the ages."

The author is a local historian.

HOPKIN VILLE, KY.

DRAWER 11

KENTUCKY CENSUS 1850

