Lincoln Biographies — post-1865 DRAWER 3 BIOGRAPHY

Biographies and Stories of Abraham Lincoln

Biographies, post-1865

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

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ABRAHAM LINCOLN. 1486

Abraham Lincoln was the sixteenth president of the United States. In the Black Hawk war he was elected captain of a company in which he had enlisted as a private, and after the war was over he began taking an active part in politics and ran for the legislature, but was beaten. A storekeeper for awhile, he was then elected to the legislature in 1834, and again in 1836, '38 and '40. In the National Republican convention of 1856 the State of Illinois presented the name of Lincoln for the vice-presidency and he received 110 votes, standing next to William L. Dayton, who was nominated. In 1858 he received the nomination for United States Senator to succeed Stephen A. Douglas, who sought a re-election. Lincoln challenged Douglas to canvass the state together in joint debate, and it being accepted they met on the same platform on seven occasions. The National Republican convention in Chicago, in May, 1860, placed him in nomination as its candidate, with Hannibal Hamlin for vice-president. The period between his election and inauguration was an anxious and trying one, as some of the states had already seceded and others were on the point of doing so. He at once denied the right of the States to secede. Sumter was fired upon, promptly upon which came his call to arms. Unswervingly, honestly, manfully, "with malice toward none, charity toward all," he directed the conflict of arms that followed. The "emancipation proclamation" followed in its time and the fight grew more bitter. Re-elected to the presidency in '64, he was assassinated while attending a performance at Ford's opera house, in Washington, on the night of April 14, 1865. Born February 12, 1809; died April 15, 1865.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.—STATESMAN.

Abraham Lincoln, the 16th President of the U. S., was born near Hogdensville, Ky., February 12, 1809. His schooling was extremely limited. When eight years old, his father removed to Indiana. Here his mother died in 1818.

As a boy he was noted for strength, good nature and creative oratorical powers. He made a voyage to New Orleans in 1831, and there saw a slave auction, where he vowed hatred against slavery.

He was admitted to the bar in 1839. Lincoln began his political career in 1832. Was a member of the Illinois Legislature and member of Congress one term. His national reputation began with the famous Lincoln-Douglas joint debate. He was elected President on November 6, 1860.

From March 4th, 1861, until his death, April 14, 1865, when he was assassinated in Ford's theater, in Washington, D. C., the name of Lincoln became a household word. Every American child should study the life of the man of whom Lowell says,

"New birth of our new birth, the first American."

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THE CHRISTIAN HERALD
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Lincoln, Mount, a peak of the Rocky Mountains, in Colorado, about 8 miles N. E. of Leadville, reaching a height of 14,297 feet. A railroad has been constructed to the silver-mining works at the summit, and here is a meteorological station conducted by Harvard College, another station being placed at a lower level (13,500 feet).

Lincoln, Abraham, an American statesman and 16th President of the United States; born in Hardin Co., Ky., Feb. 12, 1809. He removed with his family in 1816 to Spencer Co., Ind., and for the next 10 years was engaged in hard work of various kinds, having only about a year's schooling at intervals. In 1830 the family removed to Macon Co., Ill., and subsequently he was for some time in charge of a store and mill at New Salem. On the breaking out of the Black Hawk war in 1832 he joined a volunteer company and was elected captain of it, a promotion which gave him more pleasure than any subsequent success in his life. He served three months in the campaign. He next opened a country store which did not succeed; was appointed postmaster of New Salem, and began to study law by borrowing books from a neighboring lawyer. At the same time he turned amateur land surveyor. In 1834 he was elected a member of the Illinois Legislature, to which he was again returned at the three following biennial elections. In 1836 he was licensed to practise law, and in 1837 he removed to Springfield and opened an office in partnership with Maj. John F. Stuart. He soon became distinguished as an advocate in jury trials. He still continued to take a prominent part in party politics, and in 1844 he canvassed the whole of Illinois and part of Indiana making almost daily speeches to large audiences on behalf of Henry Clay. In 1846 he was elected a Representative to Congress. He voted steadily in Congress with the Anti-slavery party, especially opposing the extension of slavery to new territories. In 1849 he was a candidate unsuccessfully for the United States Senate. Till 1856 he continued to pursue his profession taking at the same time an active share in party political movements in Illinois. In the presidential election of that year he worked strenuously for Fremont, and his own name was mentioned in connection with the vice-presidency.

In 1858 he was nominated by the Republican State Convention as candidate for the United States Senate in opposition to Stephen A. Douglas. The two candidates canvassed the State together, addressing everywhere the same meetings. In this canvass when pressed by his opponent he admitted the right of the Southern States to a fugitive slave law and declared that while determined to keep slavery out of the territories, if any territory demanding admission to the Union should deliberately adopt a slave constitution he saw no alternative but to admit it into the Union. He gained a majority on the popular vote of about 4,000, but Douglas was elected Senator by the Legislature by a majority of eight on joint ballot. This defeat only inspired Lincoln and his supporters with fresh determination and induced them to aim at a higher achievement.

In the Republican National Convention held at Chicago in May, 1860, he was nominated as a candidate for the presidency and after several votes for diminishing the number of candidates, in which he ranked below Seward, he gained a majority over him and was eventually chosen unanimously. The other candidates for the presidency were Breckinridge and Bell and his old opponent Douglas. This division of his opponents proved fatal to the Democrats or Southern party, who for a long period had uniformly carried the presidential elections. Lincoln had a majority of very nearly 500,000 votes over Douglas, while the other two Democratic candidates divided more than 1,250,000 votes between them. The Southern States, exasperated at this defeat, and alarmed at the aggressive anti-slavery policy which many of the leading Republicans had proclaimed their determination to follow in the event of success, refused to acquiesce in Lincoln's election, and on the doctrine of the sovereignty of the States and the voluntary character of the Union, began one after another to announce their secession and to organize the means of resisting the enforcement of the

claims of the Federal government. This movement began during the closing period of the administration of Buchanan, the interval which, according to the Constitution, intervenes between the election of a President and his assumption of office. This circumstance was probably unfortunate for Lincoln, as no position could be less suitable for resisting such movements than that of a retiring President, and when Lincoln took the reins, secession had had time to acquire irresistible impulse. The election of Lincoln took place in November, 1860, and he assumed office on March 4, 1861. In this fatal interval the time of conciliation if it had ever existed passed away. It was the intention of Lincoln to use every means of conciliation consistent with the policy he deemed it essential to the national interest to pursue. On one point, however, his resolution was steadfast, to admit no secession, and before his assumption of office secession was as resolutely determined on, by the other side. On Feb. 4 the Southern Confederacy had been constituted, and on April 14 the first blow in the Civil War was struck by the capture of Fort Sumter by the Confederates.

The events of the next four years in Lincoln's career belong to the history of the United States, where they will be dealt with in more detail. The spirit in which the war was conducted by the President, and his qualifications for guiding the State through the crisis in its affairs, of which his election had been the occasion, were aptly indicated in his advice to his generals when the long succession of Southern victories had raised keen discussion in the North as to the proper policy for pursuing the war. While not indifferent to suggestions as to tactics, the President's final prescription was to "keep pegging away"; and it was his persistence in raising and pouring in fresh troops after every disaster that, in spite of deficient generalship and faulty tactics in their earlier campaigns, finally enabled the Federal government to subdue the secession. Without this, which was Lincoln's share of the work, the military capacity of Grant and Sherman would never have had the opportunity of becoming manifest. Another feature of President Lincoln's policy which demands notice was displayed in his successive proclamations abolishing slavery. As we have seen, this formed no part of his previous policy as a statesman. It was suggested by the exigencies of war, but a revolution of such social magnitude could never have been undertaken on the dictation of a war policy alone. The toleration of slavery was always in Lincoln's opinion an unhappy necessity; and when the Southern States had by their rebellion forfeited their claim to the protection of their peculiar institution, it was an easy transition from this view to its withdrawal.

The successive stages by which this was effected — the emancipation of the slaves of Confederates, and the offer of compensation for voluntary emancipation, followed by the constitutional amendment and unconditional emancipation without compensation — were only the natural steps by which a change involving consequences of such vast extent is reached. The determination of the Northern States to pursue the war to its conclusion on the original issue led to the reëlection of Lincoln as President in 1864. The decisive victory of Grant over Lee on April 2, 1865, speedily followed by the surrender of the latter, had just afforded the prospect of an immediate termination of this long struggle when, on the 14th of the same month, President Lincoln was shot in Ford's Theater, Washington, by John Wilkes Booth (brother of the better-known actor Edwin Booth), and expired on the following day. Booth, who escaped for the time, had no personal enmity toward the President but was a fanatical adherent of the Southern cause. Vice-President Andrew Johnson at once became President. Lincoln received a magnificent funeral, being buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery, near Springfield, Ill., where a fine monument to his memory was dedicated in 1874.

This sudden and unexpected termination of Lincoln's career gave a sort of sanctification to his character and time has not lessened the veneration and affectionate regard which the citizens of the republic entertain for him. He is universally looked upon as the savior of his country and Washington

himself holds no higher place in the hearts of the American people. Simple and even careless in dress and demeanor, shrewd and penetrative in his judgment of men, humorous himself and fond of humor in others, he was much more of a representative American than Washington.

Lincoln, Benjamin, an American military officer; born in Hingham, Mass., Jan. 24, 1733, and lived as a simple farmer till he was 40 years of age. On the breaking out of the Revolution he began his military career and was rapidly promoted. Appointed chief in command of the S. division of the army, he led the American forces against the British at Charleston and Savannah. He was forced to capitulate when in possession of the former place, by Sir Henry Clinton, in 1780. Notwithstanding the failure of his Southern campaign, the bravery and capacity of Lincoln were left untarnished, and after being imprisoned, he was, on his exchange in 1781, received with honor by Washington and appointed to the command of the central division at the siege of Yorktown. On the surrender of Cornwallis he was deputed to receive the submission of the captured troops. In 1781 he was chosen by Congress Secretary of War, and served in that office for three years, when he returned to his farm; but was called in 1786 and 1787 to command the militia in repressing Shay's insurrection. In 1787 was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts. In 1789 was made collector of the port of Boston, which post he held for 20 years. In 1789 was commissioner to treat with the Creek Indians; and in 1793 again, to make peace with the Western tribes. He was the author of various papers, historical, agricultural, etc. He died in Hingham, Mass., May 9, 1810.

Lincoln, Robert Todd, an American diplomatist; born in Springfield, Ill., Aug. 1, 1843; eldest son of Abraham Lincoln; was graduated at Harvard College in 1864; served on the staff of General Grant as assistant adjutant-general; was admitted to the bar in 1867; Secretary of War in 1881–1885; minister to Great Britain in 1889–1893; and became president of the Pullman Palace Car Company in 1897.

Lindau, Paul, a German author; born in Magdeburg, June 3, 1839. He trained himself for journalistic work in Paris, returned to Germany in 1863, and edited various journals. He labored in three or four fields of literary activity. Among the earliest fruits of his industry were pleasantly-written books of travel. But he is perhaps better known as a writer of plays and novels, the subjects of which are taken almost exclusively from modern life. He became in 1895 manager of the court theater at Meiningen.

Lindau, Rudolf, a German diplomat and novelist; born in Gardelegen, Oct. 10, 1830. He was for many years engaged in the consular and diplomatic service of Switzerland and Germany.

Lindner, Theodor, an Austrian historian; born May 29, 1843. Among his numerous works are: "German History under the Hapsburgs and Luxemburgs" and "History of the German People" (1894).

Lindsey, William, an American poet and prose-writer; born in Fall River, Mass., Aug. 12, 1858.

Linen, a general name for a cloth of very extensive use, made of flax, and differing from cloths made of hemp only in its fineness. The manufacture of linen was introduced into the United States by the establishment of a large mill in 1834 at Fall River, Mass., and the industry since that time has become largely extended.

Ling, a northern fish, found as far N. as Iceland. Back and sides gray, inclining to olive, belly silvery, ventrals white, dorsal and anal edged with white, caudal marked with transverse black bar, tip white. The fish are split from head to tail, cleaned, soaked in brine, washed and dried, and then are known as stock fish. The liver yields an oil used by the fishermen in their lamps, and it has been employed as a substitute for cod-liver oil.

Lingard, John, an English historian; born in Winchester, England, Feb. 5, 1771. He died in Hornby, Lancashire, England, July 17, 1851. His works were written from the standpoint of Roman Catholicism.

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ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Lincoln, Abraham, 16th President of the United States: b. Hardin County, Ky., 12 Feb. 1809; d. Washington, D. C., 15 April 1865. His ancestors were English Quakers, who settled in America in the 17th century. His grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, a man of property, removed from Virginia to Kentucky about 1780 with three sons. Thomas, the youngest son, learned the carpenter's trade, and married (12 June 1806) Nancy Hanks, a handsome young woman of lowly condition but possessing qualities of intellect and character above the average. From this union came three children: the oldest a daughter; the second, named Abraham; the third, a son who died in infancy. Abraham's parents were plain people, and the log-cabin they lived in was a true home. The father could not read or write (except to scrawl his signature); he was always poor, and is described as shiftless. The mother could read but not write. A woman of piety and excellent judgment, she left an indelible impress on her son. From her he inherited the serious temperament, brightened by the spirit of playfulness that was so prominent a trait of the man throughout his troubled career. She died in 1818, and the boy of 9 deeply mourned her loss. In later years he said: "All that I am, and all that I hope to be, I owe to my angel mother."

In 1816 Thomas Lincoln sold his Kentucky farm and found a new home in a sparsely-settled district of Spencer County, Indiana. In his boyhood Abraham learned the use of firearms, and helped his father cut down trees. He got, all told, a year's schooling. His teachers were men who never went "beyond readin', writin', and cipherin' to the rule of three." The boy eagerly devoured the few books that fell into his hands: the Bible, Æsop's 'Fables,' 'Pilgrim's Progress,' 'Robinson Crusoe,' and the lives of Washington and Henry Clay. After he grew up he kept on reading and studying, and gained what must be considered a fair education, including Euclid and the rudiments of surveying. In childhood he had a passion for re-stating, in clear language, the confused and not over-intelligible ideas of others. In this way he acquired his unusual power of "putting things." When a youth he practised speaking in public on temperance and political subjects.

At the age of 20, Abe Lincoln, as he was called, had grown to extraordinary stature, nearly 6 feet 4 inches, and his great muscular strength was the talk of the neighborhood. He had developed his native vein of humor, which afterward made him famous. From the life of a woodman he turned to flatboating, making a voyage down the Mississippi to New Orleans and back with one companion.

In 1830 Thomas Lincoln, who had married an estimable widow, Sarah Bush Johnston, moved to Sangamon County, Illinois. From this home he departed in a short time to Coles County, where he died in 1851. Meanwhile his son had found employment as a farm hand and

(MORE) CONTINUED

railsplitter. With his rifle he supplied the family with game in the hard winter of 1830–1. In the spring of 1831 he made another flatboat trip down the Mississippi. After his return he clerked in a grocery at New Salem, and became known among his acquaintances as "Honest Abe." In 1832 he served in the Black Hawk war, part of the time as captain of a volunteer company, but saw no fighting. Later he became a storekeeper, postmaster, and at intervals worked at surveying. He was a Whig member of the Illinois legislature eight years (1834–42), and as a legislator he made a creditable record, and through his influence the State capital was removed from Vandalia to Springfield in 1839.

Having studied law, Lincoln was admitted to the bar in 1836, and the next year began his law practice in Springfield, as partner of John T. Stuart. Among his associates in the Illinois capital were men who afterward achieved eminence in law and politics. It is enough to say that Lincoln held his own in legal combats with the best of them. In these years he met the man destined to be his political rival, Stephen A. Douglas. In 1841 he formed a new partnership with Stephen T. Logan, and from 1843 to his death was senior partner with William H. Herndon, whom he generally called Billy.

While Lincoln earned and deserved the reputation of being an able lawyer, he was never a learned jurist. His leisure was spent in general reading, history, and political economy. English grammar he had mastered by himself, and he acquired skill in composition by writing out an epitome of each book he read. Thus the young lawyer laboriously schooled himself in thinking and in the art of expressing himself clearly and correctly. In the court-room it was characteristic of him to waste no time on unessentials, but to spend his strength on the one point that was really the heart of the case. Sometimes his pleas were surprisingly short. A good illustration of his terse manner of speaking is his address to the jury in the suit against a man known as "King" Hart for seizing a piece of land from the plaintiff, Lincoln's client. The trial was held at Metamora, Woodford County. During the trial he had little to say and the case was seemingly lost, but he gained a prompt verdict by this brief speech: "We don't believe in kings in this country. We refuted that doctrine almost 100 years ago, but we have a doctrine in this country that we do believe in. It is the Monroe Doctrine. When the kings of Europe attempt to seize land in this hemisphere we apply the Monroe Doctrine to them and they experience a change of heart. Why should we not apply the same doctrine to American kings? This little king is attempting to secure possession of land to which he has no claim, and you, gentlemen of the jury, stand in the same position as the government of the United States; you must protect a weak vassal by applying the Monroe Doctrine to this American king."

Lincoln's law practice grew and he prospered, although many of his clients were poor and fees were sometimes nothing. Success had come, but the death of his sweetheart clouded his life and deepened his melancholy. He married (4 Nov. 1842) Mary Todd, a woman belonging to an influential family of Lexington, Ky. Though a devoted wife, she was not his heart's choice. They had four sons, of whom only the eldest, Robert Todd, is living.

There is truth in the statement that Lincoln was too much of a politician to be a great lawyer. He took more than a passing interest in politics and he was quick to improve opportunities for political advancement. In the election of 1844 he "stumped" the State as the champion of the Whig party, making many speeches on the tariff question, which he had thoroughly studied. He spoke familiarly, mingling argument with anecdote and attempting no flights of oratory. His homely illustrations and striking utterances left a deep impression on his audiences. To enter Congress had long been his ambition, and in 1846 he was elected as representative from the central district of Illinois. He was the only Whig from his State, his six colleagues being Democrats. During his term (1847–9) he held with his party in favoring a protective tariff and in making appropriations for public improvements. Although opposed on principle to the Mexican War, he invariably voted for granting supplies needed by soldiers in the field. In 1858 he said (in debate with Douglas): "Whenever the Democratic party tried to get me to vote that the war had been righteously begun by the President, I would not do it." Already he had pronounced views on the question of slavery. When a member introduced a bill to abolish the slave-trade in the District of Columbia, Lincoln proposed an amendment for the abolition of slavery in the District. He always supported the Wilmot Proviso, voting for it about forty times. He was not a candidate for re-election, but applied for the office of commissioner of lands. This position he failed to get. Instead he was offered the governorship of Oregon, which he declined.

Returning to Springfield, Lincoln resumed the practice of law. Meanwhile he closely watched the signs of the times, foreseeing trouble with the slaveholders because of their manifest intention to encroach upon the soil of the Western Territories. He was deeply stirred by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854 and entered actively into the canvass of that year. In this memorable campaign he was pitted against Stephen A. Douglas, the "Little Giant." The first debate between the two men was at the State Fair (in October), before a vast multitude. Lincoln's speech on this occasion was regarded the ablest effort of this campaign. Its keynote is in the following passage: "My distinguished friend says it is an insult to the emigrants to Kansas and Nebraska to suppose they are not able to govern themselves. We must not slur over an argument of this kind because it happens to tickle the ear. It must be met and answered. I admit that the emigrant to Kansas and Nebraska is competent to govern himself, but I deny his right to govern any other person without that person's consent." The second meeting of the two champions was in Peoria, and after Lincoln had finished, Douglas (as a hearer remarked) "hadn't much to say." Thereafter the "Little Giant" kept out of the way of his antagonist. Through Lincoln's influence Lyman Trumbull, the candidate of the anti-Nebraska (afterward Republican) party, was elected United States Senator. The same year Lincoln declined the nomination for governor.

In the first Republican National Convention, held at Philadelphia in 1856, Lincoln received 110 votes for the vice-presidency on the ticket with John C. Fremont. When the choice of the convention fell upon Fremont and Dayton as the standard-bearers of the new party, Lincoln entered earnestly into the campaign. His name headed the electoral ticket of Illinois. In those years Lincoln had a great reputation as a campaign speaker, and was a tower of strength to his party. The common people recognized him as a diamond in the rough and he was admired and trusted even by his enemies. His speeches were masterly and held his audiences spellbound. No other orator of the period could equal him in the rare combination of wit, argument, and dramatic power. A contemporary who saw and heard him gave this word-portrait of the man: "At rest, his features, though those of a man of mark, are not such as belong to a handsome man. . . . His head sits well on his shoulders, but beyond that it defies description. . . . It is very large and, phrenologically, well proportioned, betokening power in all its developments. A slightly Roman nose, a wide-cut mouth, and a dark complexion, with the appearance of having been weather-beaten, complete the description."

The Lincoln-Douglas joint debate of 1858 has become historic. It was more than a contest between two rival candidates for a seat in the United States Senate. The discussion was one in which the whole nation was deeply concerned. It was a critical moment in the long-drawn struggle between North and South over slavery, and public feeling ran high. Lincoln was the strongest man in the Republican party, and Douglas was the recognized leader of the Democratic party. Lincoln threw down the gauntlet in a letter asking Douglas to divide time with him and address the same audiences in the coming canvass. Douglas was reluctant to accept the challenge, but consented to make appointments to debate with Lincoln in the several congressional districts of Illinois. "I agree to your suggestion," he wrote (30 July 1858), "that we shall alternately open and close the discussion. I will speak at Ottawa one hour, you can reply, occupying an hour and a half, and I will then follow for half an hour. At Freeport, you shall open the discussion and speak one hour; I will follow for an hour and a half, and you can then reply for half an hour. We will alternate in like manner in each successive place." By this arrangement Douglas had four opening and closing speeches to Lincoln's three, a distinct advantage. They appeared together before tremendous assemblages of people, at Ottawa (21 Aug.), Freeport (27 Aug.), Jonesboro (15 Sept.), Charleston (18 Sept.), Galesburg (7 Oct.), Quincy (13 Oct.), and Alton (15 Oct.). Throughout this celebrated word-duel Lincoln kept his temper and treated his opponent with courtesy and fairness, indulging in no offensive personalities. Douglas was acknowledged to be the ablest debater in Congress, and he never spoke with greater eloquence. He took with the crowd and won much applause, while Lincoln left the deeper impression. He set his hearers to thinking on and discussing the absorbing question of the day. The great difference between him and Douglas was that he took higher moral ground, in holding slavery to be a wrong. He appealed to reason and conscience. The immediate result of these debates was Douglas' election as senator. The far-sighted Lincoln looked ahead to the contest for the presidency, assured that Douglas could not win in 1860.

From this time Lincoln's reputation was national, and he received invitations to speak in other States. In May 1859, the Republican party of Illinois declared Lincoln to be its choice for the presidential nomination in 1860. In September he addressed audiences in Columbus and Cincinnati. In December he spoke at several prominent points in Kansas, making a profound impression. On 27 Feb. 1860 he visited New York and delivered his famous Cooper Union oration, followed by speeches in New England. All his utterances had a bearing on the matter of the extension of slavery. He stood forth as the defender of the right of freedom. The development of events made him the nominee of the party of freedom, when the Republican National Convention met in Chicago (16 May 1860). Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, was nominated for vice-president. The Democrats were divided, the candidate of the Northern wing of the party being S. A. Douglas, while the pro-slavery section nominated J. C. Breckenridge. Another candidate, John Bell, was put forward by old-time Whigs and others. A combination of circumstances gave Lincoln the victory at the polls. The electoral vote stood 180 for Lincoln, 72 for Breckenridge, 39 for Bell, and 12 for Douglas.

During the four remaining months of Buchanan's administration the storm of secession gathered in the South, and the movement was promoted by the treachery of John B. Floyd, then secretary of war. A number of United States arsenals and forts in the South, with many stands of arms, were seized by State troops. The Confederate Congress, representing South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida, met (4 Feb. 1861) at Montgomery, Ala., and chose Jefferson Davis president and Alexander H. Stephens vice-president of the seceded States. On 18 Feb. Davis was inaugurated president. Lincoln watched the course of events in silence until the eve of his departure (11 Feb.) for Washington, when he took leave of his friends and neighbors in an address that was in parts deeply religious. "I go to assume," he said, "a task more difficult than that which has devolved upon any other man since the days of Washington. He never would have succeeded except for the aid of divine Providence, upon which he at all times relied. I feel that I cannot succeed without the same divine blessing which sustained him; and on the same Almighty Being I place reliance for support." After visiting Cleveland, Buffalo, New York, and other cities, he passed through Baltimore in disguise, because of a plot to take his life. He reached Washington (23 February) and was inaugurated 4 March. Although an untried man, unknown to the majority of the people outside of his own State, the new President made a favorable impression and inspired confidence in his ability to cope with a serious situation. According to his position, repeatedly stated, the nation could not permanently remain half slave and half free; he expected that sooner or later slavery as an institution would disappear. How and when, he left to be settled by the logic of events. He argued that "no

State upon its own motion can lawfully get out of the Union." The members of his cabinet were: W. H. Seward, secretary of state; S. P. Chase, secretary of the treasury; Simon Cameron, secretary of war; Gideon Welles, secretary of the navy; G. B. Smith, secretary of the interior; Edward Bates, attorney-general; Montgomery Blair, postmaster-general. In January 1862 Edwin M. Stanton succeeded Cameron, and there were other changes in the cabinet later. Seward, Welles, and Stanton were continued in office in his second administration.

The story of Lincoln's life the next four years is involved in the history of the Civil War. Although the South was busy preparing for war, the people of the North were slow to act, hoping in vain for peace. The lull before the storm lasted several weeks until the firing on Fort Sumter (12 April 1861). War had been begun by the slaveholders of the seceding States, and President Lincoln issued a call (15 April) for 75,000 troops. On 19 April he proclaimed the blockade of all ports of the Confederate States. Volunteers for three years were asked for, and recruits for the regular army and navy. Meanwhile Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee had seceded. Congress met in extra session (4 July). In a memorable message Lincoln referred to the attack on Fort Sumter, saying that "no choice was left but to call out the war-power of the government, and so to resist the force employed for its destruction by force for its preservation." Congress passed measures for the energetic prosecution of the war, and the North was encouraged by several successes in the latter part of the year.

It was, however, a war to save the Union, not to destroy slavery. That was Lincoln's object in 1861. Fugitive slaves coming into the camp of General B. F. Butler were set to work for the Federal government, and a record was kept of them with the view of compensating loyal owners. The Confiscation Act (passed 6 August) affected only the slaves of rebel masters who "required or permitted" them to aid the rebellion. The President disapproved and countermanded General Fremont's remarkable order, freeing the slaves of active rebels. Time proved the wisdom of his policy of going slow in the matter of the emancipation of the slaves. In the Trent affair popular feeling was at first against Lincoln for surrendering Mason and Slidell, the Confederate envoys to Great Britain and France, but his common-sense course, though humiliating to national pride, was approved by the sober second thought of the people.

General Winfield Scott retired (1 Nov. 1861) and was succeeded as commander-in-chief by General George B. McClellan, who had organized and drilled an effective army but was slow to make an advance against the enemy. President and people grew impatient at his long delay and (11 March 1862) he was relieved from chief command, though retaining command of the Department of the Potomac. In the meantime General U. S. Grant, in co-operation with Commodore Foote, captured Forts Henry and Donelson, and the little Monitor had worsted the Merrimac. In the spring and summer the Federal armies were successful at Shiloh, New Orleans, Malvern Hill, and Antietam. The second battle of Bull Run and the battle of Fredericksburg were lost. On the whole, progress had been made, notwithstanding many blunders on the part of Northern generals. The President, not being a military expert, had also made mistakes of judgment in directing the movements of troops. The end of the struggle seemed far off.

On 1 Jan. 1863 the Emancipation Proclamation, freeing the slaves, went into effect. Congress had previously passed a bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and slavery had been prohibited in the Territories. Volunteers of African descent were enlisted, and on 22 Sept. 1862 the President's preliminary proclamation announced that in territory still in rebellion (1 Jan. 1863) slaves would be declared forever free. The act of emancipation was a military necessity. In his message to Congress (1 Dec. 1862) Lincoln recommended that loyal owners be compensated. Before the Thirty-seventh Congress adjourned (4 March 1863) it empowered the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* and authorized the loan of $300,000,000 for carrying on the War in 1863. The number of Union soldiers on duty was about 700,000, and a call for 300,000 more was issued (17 October). From time to time more treasure and men were forthcoming, as the country gradually realized the magnitude of the conflict. The campaigns of 1863 resulted in great gains to the North, the most notable victories being at Gettysburg (1–3 July), Vicksburg (4 July), and Chattanooga (25 November). The battle of Gettysburg has been called the turning-point of the war. A portion of this field was set apart (19 November) for a national cemetery, and at the dedication Lincoln delivered an address so compact and felicitous in thought and statement that it has become a classic. His thanksgiving proclamation of this year was marked by lofty sentiment and rare beauty of language.

Henceforth the South waged a losing fight. Grant took chief command (10 March 1864) as lieutenant-general and won the hard-fought battles of the Wilderness (5–6 May), Spottsylvania (10 May), and Cold Harbor (3 June). Sherman took Atlanta (2 September) and Savannah (21 December). Decisive blows were struck by Farragut, Sheridan, Thomas, and other Federal commanders. At the National Republican Convention, which met at Chicago in June 1864, Lincoln was renominated on the first ballot; Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, was nominated vice-president. The overwhelming majority for Lincoln on election day showed conclusively that the people were with him. His second inaugural (4 March 1865) justly ranks as the greatest of his public utterances. The war was all but ended, there being one more battle, Five Forks (1 April), before Lee's surrender at Appomattox (9 April). The rejoicing of the nation was suddenly turned to mourning when the President was shot in Ford's Theatre, Washington, on the evening of 14 April, by John Wilkes Booth. He lingered unconscious and died the next morning. His remains, after lying in state in the Capitol, were borne to Springfield and there buried (4 May). His tragic end as well as his public services had gained him a place in the hearts of his countrymen not second to that of Washington, and in the estimation of

many he was and is regarded as the greatest of Americans.

Consult: Lincoln's complete works, edited by Nicolay and Hay (2 vols. 1894); lives by O. J. Victor (1864), L. P. Brockett (1865), H. J. Raymond (1865), J. G. Holland (1866), W. O. Stoddard (1884), I. N. Arnold (1885), Nicolay and Hay (1890), Carl Schurz (1891), J. T. Morse (1893), N. Brooks (1894), N. Hapgood (1899), I. M. Tarbell (1900), W. E. Curtis (1903); also reminiscences by A. T. Rice (1886), F. F. Browne (1886), H. C. Whitney (1892), W. H. Herndon (1892), and W. H. Lamon (1895).

EUGENE PARSONS,
Author and Editor.

Lincoln, Benjamin, American general: b. Hingham, Mass., 24 Jan. 1733; d. there 9 May 1810. Until the age of 40 he followed the calling of a farmer, holding also at different times the offices of magistrate, representative in the provincial legislature, and colonel of militia. He was also an active member of the three provincial congresses of Massachusetts, and as militia officer displayed an efficiency which procured his promotion in 1776 to the rank of major-general. In this capacity he became favorably known to Washington during the siege of Boston. In the beginning of 1777 he joined Washington at Morristown with a new levy of militia, and soon after, at the suggestion of the commander-in-chief, was transferred to the continental service with the rank of major-general. He was sent to join the forces assembled to oppose the progress of Burgoyne and during the battle of Bemis' Heights commanded inside the American works; and was severely wounded in the leg, and compelled for nearly a year to retire from service. In September 1778 he was appointed to the command of the southern army, and upon the arrivel of Count d'Estaing cooperated with the French troops and fleet in the unsuccessful assault on Savannah. From the unwillingness of his allies to continue the siege he was obliged to return to Charleston, where in the spring of 1780 he was besieged by a superior British force under Sir Henry Clinton. After an obstinate defense he was forced in May to capitulate, and retired to Massachusetts on parole. In the spring of the succeeding year he was exchanged, and subsequently participated with credit in the siege of Yorktown. In consideration of his merits and misfortunes Washington appointed him to receive the sword of Cornwallis upon the surrender of the British forces. He held the office of secretary of war 1781–3, and in 1787 commanded the forces which quelled the Shays' Rebellion in western Massachusetts, and in the same year was elected lieutenant-governor of the State, which office he held one year. He was collector of Boston 1789 till about two years before his death. He was a member of the commission which in 1789 formed a treaty with the Creek Indians, and of that which in 1793 unsuccessfully attempted to enter into negotiations with the Indians north of the Ohio. See life by Bowen in Sparks' 'American Biography' (2d series, Vol. XIII., 1847).

Lincoln, Charles Perez, American lawyer: b. Quincy, Mich., 7 Oct. 1843. He was educated at Hillsdale College; entered the Union army at the beginning of the Civil War, and served until mustered out of the service in June 1864. He was admitted to the bar in 1871; was consul at Canton, China, 1875–81, and then began to practise his profession in Washington. He was elected commander of the Department of the Potomac, G. A. R., in 1888; and was 2d deputy commissioner of pensions 1889–93.

Lincoln, David Francis, American hygienist: b. Boston, Mass., 4 Jan. 1841. He was graduated at Harvard University in 1864 and at its medical school in the same year; and served as acting assistant surgeon in the United States navy during part of the Civil War (1864–5). He has published 'Electro-Therapeutics' (1874); 'School and Industrial Hygiene' (1880); 'Hygienic Physiology,' a school text-book (1893); 'Sanity of Mind' (1900), etc.

Lincoln, Jeanie Gould, American novelist: b. Troy, N. Y. She was married in 1877 to N. S. Lincoln of Washington, D. C., and has published 'A Chaplet of Leaves,' verse (1869); 'Marjorie's Quest' (1872); 'Her Washington Season' (1884); 'A Genuine Girl' (1896); 'An Unwilling Maid' (1897); 'A Pretty Tory' (1899).

Lincoln, Mary Johnson Bailey, American household economist: b. South Attleboro, Mass., 8 July 1844. She was educated at Wheaton Seminary, Norton, Mass., in 1864, was married to David A. Lincoln (now dead) in 1865, and since 1879 has been prominent as a lecturer and writer on household matters. She was the first principal of the Boston Cooking School, and is the culinary editor of the 'American Kitchen Magazine.' She has published 'The Boston Cook Book' (1884); 'Peerless Cook Book' (1886); 'Carving and Serving' (1886); 'The Boston School Kitchen Text Book' (1888).

Lincoln, Robert Todd, American diplomatist: b. Springfield, Ill., 1 Aug. 1843. He is the eldest son of Abraham Lincoln, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1864. He entered the Harvard Law School, but left it for the army and served on the staff of General Grant as captain. On the close of the War he resumed his legal studies and was admitted to the Chicago bar in 1867. He was secretary of war 1881–85; and although mentioned as a candidate for the presidency in the last-named year declined to allow his name to be placed in opposition to that of President Arthur. He was minister to Great Britain in 1889–93, and became president of the Pullman Palace Car Company in 1897.

Lincoln, England, an episcopal city and civic county, the capital of Lincolnshire, on the Witham, at the junction of several railroads, 120 miles north of London. It dates from pre-Roman times, was the Roman 'Lindum Colonia,' and at the time of the Norman Conquest, a fortified town of considerable importance. The principal edifice is the cathedral, crowning a height, on the summit and slope of which the town is built, 200 feet above the river. The cathedral dates from the 11th century and is chiefly early English but with interesting transitional phases, which are also to be seen in the various parish churches, the majority of which have undergone modern restoration. Other prominent buildings are the mediæval guildhall, the remains of the Norman castle, the ancient episcopal palace, the fine old Roman gateway spanning Hermin street, a theological college, school of

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KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

ä	far, father
ā	fate, hate
a or ă	at, fat
ã	air, care
ạ	ado, sofa
â	all, fall
ch	choose, church
ē	eel, we
e or ĕ	bed, end
ė	her, over: also Fr. *e*, as in *de; eu*, as in *neuf;* and *oeu*, as in *boeuf, coeur;* Ger. *ö* (or *oe*), as in *ökonomie.*
ẹ	befall, elope
ë	agent, trident
ff	off, trough
g	gas, get
gw	anguish, guava
h	hat, hot
h or ʜ	Ger. *ch*, as in *nicht, wacht*
hw	what
ī	file, ice
i or ĭ	him, it
i	between e and i, mostly in Oriental final syllables, as, Ferid-ud-din
j	gem, genius
kw	quaint, quite
ṅ	Fr. nasal *m* or *n*, as in *embonpoint, Jean, temps*
ñ	Span. *ñ*, as in *cañon* (căn'yŏn), *piñon* (pēn'yŏn)
ng	mingle, singing
nk	bank, ink
ō	no, open
o or ŏ	not, on
ô	corn, nor
ȯ	atom, symbol
ọ	book, look
oi	oil, soil; also Ger. *eu*, as in *beutel*
ö or oo	fool, rule
ou or ow	allow, bowsprit
s	satisfy, sauce
sh	show, sure
th	thick, thin
ṫh	father, thither
ū	mute, use
u or ŭ	but, us
u̇	pull, put
ü	between u and e, as in Fr. *sur*, Ger. *Müller*
v	of, very
y	(consonantal) yes, young
z	pleasant, rose
zh	azure, pleasure

' (prime), " (secondary) accents, to indicate syllabic stress

tive of the families *Patellidæ* and *Acmæidæ*. The former has no *ctenidia* or true gills, but breathe by means of a ring of special branchial filaments between the mantle and the foot; in the latter the left *ctenidium* functions as a gill and there is no accessory ring. By means of a muscular, sucker-like foot, the limpets adhere so firmly to rocks near low-water mark that they defy the beating of the heaviest surf and are difficult to detach without injury. At high-tide they move about in search of the algæ on which they feed, but are said to return to exactly the same place and position, the muscle in time wearing a smooth spot or "form" on the rock, and the shell becoming adapted to its irregularities. A widely distributed circumpolar species (*Acmæa testudinalis*) is common on the New England coast, and may be recognized by its low, conical, smooth shell with the eccentric apex slightly turned forward. In Europe limpets are utilized as food and in this country for bait. The key-hole limpets belong to the family *Fissurellidæ*, in which the shell is usually perforated like a key-hole at the apex to permit the protrusion of a process of the mantle. Numerous species occur in the littoral zone of warm seas. The *Haliotidæ*, ear-limpets or abalones (q.v.) are closely related. The cup-and-saucer limpets and slipper-limpets (*Calyptræidæ*) have flat shells usually provided with an internal lip or shelf. Several species of *Crepidula*, having interesting commensalistic habits, are abundant on our coasts, and are known to fishermen as "half-decks." Finally the fresh-water limpets (*Ancylus* and *Gundlachia*) belong to the pulmonate family *Limnæidæ*. Numerous species of these true air-breathing limpets are found abundantly on stones and plants in the fresh-water streams and ponds of the United States. They feed on confervæ. Limpets, especially *Acmæa* and *Patella*, are of very ancient race, having existed almost unchanged since the Silurian Age.

Limp'kin, a crane-like bird of the swamps of tropical America, known and superstitiously half-feared by the more ignorant natives of Central America and the West Indies, on account of its sombre plumage and wailing cry. Two species exist, *Aramus scolopaceus* and *A. pictus*.

Limpopo, lim-pō'pō, or **Crocodile River,** South Africa, a river which rises to the south of Pretoria in the Witwatersrand, flows northwest through the Transvaal, then northeast, forming for a considerable distance the northern boundary of the Transvaal, then southeast into the Indian Ocean north of Delagoa Bay; length about 1,100 miles. Its largest tributary is the Olifants, which flows through the eastern part of the Transvaal and joins it in Portuguese territory.

Lim'ulus. See HORSE-FOOT CRAB.

Linares, José Maria, hō-sā' mä-rē'ä lē-nä'-rĕs, Bolivian statesman: b. Potosi 10 July 1810; d. Valparaiso, Chile, 1861. He was admitted to the bar, was appointed one of the commissioners to prepare a legal code for Bolivia, in 1839 became minister of the interior, later minister to Spain, and in 1848 president of the senate. In 1857 he was chosen president. His administration was admirably progressive, but his policy was opposed, and he was deposed by revolutionists in January 1861.

Linares, Chile, (1) a southern province bounded north, south, and west by the provinces of Talca, Nuble, and Maule, and on the east by the Andes; area, 3,589 square miles; pop. (1895) 101,858; (2) a town, the capital of the above province, 10 miles southeast of Talca. Pop. (1895) 7,331.

Lincoln, Abraham, 16th President of the United States: b. Hardin County, Ky., 12 Feb. 1809; d. Washington, D. C., 15 April 1865. His ancestors were English Quakers, who settled in America in the 17th century. His grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, a man of property, removed from Virginia to Kentucky about 1780 with three sons. Thomas, the youngest son, learned the carpenter's trade, and married (12 June 1806) Nancy Hanks, a handsome young woman of lowly condition but possessing qualities of intellect and character above the average. From this union came three children: the oldest a daughter; the second, named Abraham; the third, a son who died in infancy. Abraham's parents were plain people, and the log-cabin they lived in was a true home. The father could not read or write (except to scrawl his signature); he was always poor, and is described as shiftless. The mother could read but not write. A woman of piety and excellent judgment, she left an indelible impress on her son. From her he inherited the serious temperament, brightened by the spirit of playfulness that was so prominent a trait of the man throughout his troubled career. She died in 1818, and the boy of 9 deeply mourned her loss. In later years he said: "All that I am, and all that I hope to be, I owe to my angel mother."

In 1816 Thomas Lincoln sold his Kentucky farm and found a new home in a sparsely-settled district of Spencer County, Indiana. In his boyhood Abraham learned the use of firearms, and helped his father cut down trees. He got, all told, a year's schooling. His teachers were men who never went "beyond readin', writin', and cipherin' to the rule of three." The boy eagerly devoured the few books that fell into his hands: the Bible, Æsop's 'Fables,' 'Pilgrim's Progress,' 'Robinson Crusoe,' and the lives of Washington and Henry Clay. After he grew up he kept on reading and studying, and gained what must be considered a fair education, including Euclid and the rudiments of surveying. In childhood he had a passion for re-stating, in clear language, the confused and not over-intelligible ideas of others. In this way he acquired his unusual power of "putting things." When a youth he practised speaking in public on temperance and political subjects.

At the age of 20, Abe Lincoln, as he was called, had grown to extraordinary stature, nearly 6 feet 4 inches, and his great muscular strength was the talk of the neighborhood. He had developed his native vein of humor, which afterward made him famous. From the life of a woodman he turned to flatboating, making a voyage down the Mississippi to New Orleans and back with one companion.

In 1830 Thomas Lincoln, who had married an estimable widow, Sarah Bush Johnston, moved to Sangamon County, Illinois. From this home he departed in a short time to Coles County, where he died in 1851. Meanwhile his son had found employment as a farm hand and

railsplitter. With his rifle he supplied the family with game in the hard winter of 1830–1. In the spring of 1831 he made another flatboat trip down the Mississippi. After his return he clerked in a grocery at New Salem, and became known among his acquaintances as "Honest Abe." In 1832 he served in the Black Hawk war, part of the time as captain of a volunteer company, but saw no fighting. Later he became a storekeeper, postmaster, and at intervals worked at surveying. He was a Whig member of the Illinois legislature eight years (1834–42), and as a legislator he made a creditable record, and through his influence the State capital was removed from Vandalia to Springfield in 1839.

Having studied law, Lincoln was admitted to the bar in 1836, and the next year began his law practice in Springfield, as partner of John T. Stuart. Among his associates in the Illinois capital were men who afterward achieved eminence in law and politics. It is enough to say that Lincoln held his own in legal combats with the best of them. In these years he met the man destined to be his political rival, Stephen A. Douglas. In 1841 he formed a new partnership with Stephen T. Logan, and from 1843 to his death was senior partner with William H. Herndon, whom he generally called Billy.

While Lincoln earned and deserved the reputation of being an able lawyer, he was never a learned jurist. His leisure was spent in general reading, history, and political economy. English grammar he had mastered by himself, and he acquired skill in composition by writing out an epitome of each book he read. Thus the young lawyer laboriously schooled himself in thinking and in the art of expressing himself clearly and correctly. In the court-room it was characteristic of him to waste no time on unessentials, but to spend his strength on the one point that was really the heart of the case. Sometimes his pleas were surprisingly short. A good illustration of his terse manner of speaking is his address to the jury in the suit against a man known as "King" Hart for seizing a piece of land from the plaintiff, Lincoln's client. The trial was held at Metamora, Woodford County. During the trial he had little to say and the case was seemingly lost, but he gained a prompt verdict by this brief speech: "We don't believe in kings in this country. We refuted that doctrine almost 100 years ago, but we have a doctrine in this country that we do believe in. It is the Monroe Doctrine. When the kings of Europe attempt to seize land in this hemisphere we apply the Monroe Doctrine to them and they experience a change of heart. Why should we not apply the same doctrine to American kings? This little king is attempting to secure possession of land to which he has no claim, and you, gentlemen of the jury, stand in the same position as the government of the United States; you must protect a weak vassal by applying the Monroe Doctrine to this American king."

Lincoln's law practice grew and he prospered, although many of his clients were poor and fees were sometimes nothing. Success had come, but the death of his sweetheart clouded his life and deepened his melancholy. He married (4 Nov. 1842) Mary Todd, a woman belonging to an influential family of Lexington, Ky. Though a devoted wife, she was not his heart's choice. They had four sons, of whom only the eldest, Robert Todd, is living.

There is truth in the statement that Lincoln was too much of a politician to be a great lawyer. He took more than a passing interest in politics and he was quick to improve opportunities for political advancement. In the election of 1844 he "stumped" the State as the champion of the Whig party, making many speeches on the tariff question, which he had thoroughly studied. He spoke familiarly, mingling argument with anecdote and attempting no flights of oratory. His homely illustrations and striking utterances left a deep impression on his audiences. To enter Congress had long been his ambition, and in 1846 he was elected as representative from the central district of Illinois. He was the only Whig from his State, his six colleagues being Democrats. During his term (1847–9) he held with his party in favoring a protective tariff and in making appropriations for public improvements. Although opposed on principle to the Mexican War, he invariably voted for granting supplies needed by soldiers in the field. In 1858 he said (in debate with Douglas): "Whenever the Democratic party tried to get me to vote that the war had been righteously begun by the President, I would not do it." Already he had pronounced views on the question of slavery. When a member introduced a bill to abolish the slave-trade in the District of Columbia, Lincoln proposed an amendment for the abolition of slavery in the District. He always supported the Wilmot Proviso, voting for it about forty times. He was not a candidate for re-election, but applied for the office of commissioner of lands. This position he failed to get. Instead he was offered the governorship of Oregon, which he declined.

Returning to Springfield, Lincoln resumed the practice of law. Meanwhile he closely watched the signs of the times, foreseeing trouble with the slaveholders because of their manifest intention to encroach upon the soil of the Western Territories. He was deeply stirred by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854 and entered actively into the canvass of that year. In this memorable campaign he was pitted against Stephen A. Douglas, the "Little Giant." The first debate between the two men was at the State Fair (in October), before a vast multitude. Lincoln's speech on this occasion was regarded the ablest effort of this campaign. Its keynote is in the following passage: "My distinguished friend says it is an insult to the emigrants to Kansas and Nebraska to suppose they are not able to govern themselves. We must not slur over an argument of this kind because it happens to tickle the ear. It must be met and answered. I admit that the emigrant to Kansas and Nebraska is competent to govern himself, but I deny his right to govern any other person without that person's consent." The second meeting of the two champions was in Peoria, and after Lincoln had finished, Douglas (as a hearer remarked) "hadn't much to say." Thereafter the "Little Giant" kept out of the way of his antagonist. Through Lincoln's influence Lyman Trumbull, the candidate of the anti-Nebraska (afterward Republican) party, was elected United States Senator. The same year Lincoln declined the nomination for governor.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

SIXTEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In the first Republican National Convention, held at Philadelphia in 1856, Lincoln received 110 votes for the vice-presidency on the ticket with John C. Fremont. When the choice of the convention fell upon Fremont and Dayton as the standard-bearers of the new party, Lincoln entered earnestly into the campaign. His name headed the electoral ticket of Illinois. In those years Lincoln had a great reputation as a campaign speaker, and was a tower of strength to his party. The common people recognized him as a diamond in the rough and he was admired and trusted even by his enemies. His speeches were masterly and held his audiences spellbound. No other orator of the period could equal him in the rare combination of wit, argument, and dramatic power. A contemporary who saw and heard him gave this word-portrait of the man: "At rest, his features, though those of a man of mark, are not such as belong to a handsome man. . . . His head sits well on his shoulders, but beyond that it defies description. . . . It is very large and, phrenologically, well proportioned, betokening power in all its developments. A slightly Roman nose, a wide-cut mouth, and a dark complexion, with the appearance of having been weather-beaten, complete the description."

The Lincoln-Douglas joint debate of 1858 has become historic. It was more than a contest between two rival candidates for a seat in the United States Senate. The discussion was one in which the whole nation was deeply concerned. It was a critical moment in the long-drawn struggle between North and South over slavery, and public feeling ran high. Lincoln was the strongest man in the Republican party, and Douglas was the recognized leader of the Democratic party. Lincoln threw down the gauntlet in a letter asking Douglas to divide time with him and address the same audiences in the coming canvass. Douglas was reluctant to accept the challenge, but consented to make appointments to debate with Lincoln in the several congressional districts of Illinois. "I agree to your suggestion," he wrote (30 July 1858), "that we shall alternately open and close the discussion. I will speak at Ottawa one hour, you can reply, occupying an hour and a half, and I will then follow for half an hour. At Freeport, you shall open the discussion and speak one hour; I will follow for an hour and a half, and you can then reply for half an hour. We will alternate in like manner in each successive place." By this arrangement Douglas had four opening and closing speeches to Lincoln's three, a distinct advantage. They appeared together before tremendous assemblages of people, at Ottawa (21 Aug.), Freeport (27 Aug.), Jonesboro (15 Sept.), Charleston (18 Sept.), Galesburg (7 Oct.), Quincy (13 Oct.), and Alton (15 Oct.). Throughout this celebrated word-duel Lincoln kept his temper and treated his opponent with courtesy and fairness, indulging in no offensive personalities. Douglas was acknowledged to be the ablest debater in Congress, and he never spoke with greater eloquence. He took with the crowd and won much applause, while Lincoln left the deeper impression. He set his hearers to thinking on and discussing the absorbing question of the day. The great difference between him and Douglas was that he took higher moral ground, in holding slavery to be a wrong. He appealed to reason and conscience. The immediate result of these debates was Douglas' election as senator. The far-sighted Lincoln looked ahead to the contest for the presidency, assured that Douglas could not win in 1860.

From this time Lincoln's reputation was national, and he received invitations to speak in other States. In May 1859, the Republican party of Illinois declared Lincoln to be its choice for the presidential nomination in 1860. In September he addressed audiences in Columbus and Cincinnati. In December he spoke at several prominent points in Kansas, making a profound impression. On 27 Feb. 1860 he visited New York and delivered his famous Cooper Union oration, followed by speeches in New England. All his utterances had a bearing on the matter of the extension of slavery. He stood forth as the defender of the right of freedom. The development of events made him the nominee of the party of freedom, when the Republican National Convention met in Chicago (16 May 1860). Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, was nominated for vice-president. The Democrats were divided, the candidate of the Northern wing of the party being S. A. Douglas, while the pro-slavery section nominated J. C. Breckenridge. Another candidate, John Bell, was put forward by old-time Whigs and others. A combination of circumstances gave Lincoln the victory at the polls. The electoral vote stood 180 for Lincoln, 72 for Breckenridge, 39 for Bell, and 12 for Douglas.

During the four remaining months of Buchanan's administration the storm of secession gathered in the South, and the movement was promoted by the treachery of John B. Floyd, then secretary of war. A number of United States arsenals and forts in the South, with many stands of arms, were seized by State troops. The Confederate Congress, representing South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida, met (4 Feb. 1861) at Montgomery, Ala., and chose Jefferson Davis president and Alexander H. Stephens vice-president of the seceded States. On 18 Feb. Davis was inaugurated president. Lincoln watched the course of events in silence until the eve of his departure (11 Feb.) for Washington, when he took leave of his friends and neighbors in an address that was in parts deeply religious. "I go to assume," he said, "a task more difficult than that which has devolved upon any other man since the days of Washington. He never would have succeeded except for the aid of divine Providence, upon which he at all times relied. I feel that I cannot succeed without the same divine blessing which sustained him; and on the same Almighty Being I place reliance for support." After visiting Cleveland, Buffalo, New York, and other cities, he passed through Baltimore in disguise, because of a plot to take his life. He reached Washington (23 February) and was inaugurated 4 March. Although an untried man, unknown to the majority of the people outside of his own State, the new President made a favorable impression and inspired confidence in his ability to cope with a serious situation. According to his position, repeatedly stated, the nation could not permanently remain half slave and half free; he expected that sooner or later slavery as an institution would disappear. How and when, he left to be settled by the logic of events. He argued that "no

State upon its own motion can lawfully get out of the Union." The members of his cabinet were: W. H. Seward, secretary of state; S. P. Chase, secretary of the treasury; Simon Cameron, secretary of war; Gideon Welles, secretary of the navy; G. B. Smith, secretary of the interior; Edward Bates, attorney-general; Montgomery Blair, postmaster-general. In January 1862 Edwin M. Stanton succeeded Cameron, and there were other changes in the cabinet later. Seward, Welles, and Stanton were continued in office in his second administration.

The story of Lincoln's life the next four years in involved in the history of the Civil War. Although the South was busy preparing for war, the people of the North were slow to act, hoping in vain for peace. The lull before the storm lasted several weeks until the firing on Fort Sumter (12 April 1861). War had been begun by the slaveholders of the seceding States, and President Lincoln issued a call (15 April) for 75,000 troops. On 19 April he proclaimed the blockade of all ports of the Confederate States. Volunteers for three years were asked for, and recruits for the regular army and navy. Meanwhile Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee had seceded. Congress met in extra session (4 July). In a memorable message Lincoln referred to the attack on Fort Sumter, saying that "no choice was left but to call out the war-power of the government, and so to resist the force employed for its destruction by force for its preservation." Congress passed measures for the energetic prosecution of the war, and the North was encouraged by several successes in the latter part of the year.

It was, however, a war to save the Union, not to destroy slavery. That was Lincoln's object in 1861. Fugitive slaves coming into the camp of General B. F. Butler were set to work for the Federal government, and a record was kept of them with the view of compensating loyal owners. The Confiscation Act (passed 6 August) affected only the slaves of rebel masters who "required or permitted" them to aid the rebellion. The President disapproved and countermanded General Fremont's remarkable order, freeing the slaves of active rebels. Time proved the wisdom of his policy of going slow in the matter of the emancipation of the slaves. In the Trent affair popular feeling was at first against Lincoln for surrendering Mason and Slidell, the Confederate envoys to Great Britain and France, but his common-sense course, though humiliating to national pride, was approved by the sober second thought of the people.

General Winfield Scott retired (1 Nov. 1861) and was succeeded as commander-in-chief by General George B. McClellan, who had organized and drilled an effective army but was slow to make an advance against the enemy. President and people grew impatient at his long delay and (11 March 1862) he was relieved from chief command, though retaining command of the Department of the Potomac. In the meantime General U. S. Grant, in co-operation with Commodore Foote, captured Forts Henry and Donelson, and the little Monitor had worsted the Merrimac. In the spring and summer the Federal armies were successful at Shiloh, New Orleans, Malvern Hill, and Antietam. The second battle of Bull Run and the battle of Fredericksburg were lost. On the whole, progress had been made, notwithstanding many blunders on the part of Northern generals. The President, not being a military expert, had also made mistakes of judgment in directing the movements of troops. The end of the struggle seemed far off.

On 1 Jan. 1863 the Emancipation Proclamation, freeing the slaves, went into effect. Congress had previously passed a bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and slavery had been prohibited in the Territories. Volunteers of African descent were enlisted, and on 22 Sept. 1862 the President's preliminary proclamation announced that in territory still in rebellion (1 Jan. 1863) slaves would be declared forever free. The act of emancipation was a military necessity. In his message to Congress (1 Dec. 1862) Lincoln recommended that loyal owners be compensated. Before the Thirty-seventh Congress adjourned (4 March 1863) it empowered the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* and authorized the loan of $300,000,000 for carrying on the War in 1863. The number of Union soldiers on duty was about 700,000, and a call for 300,000 more was issued (17 October). From time to time more treasure and men were forthcoming, as the country gradually realized the magnitude of the conflict. The campaigns of 1863 resulted in great gains to the North, the most notable victories being at Gettysburg (1–3 July), Vicksburg (4 July), and Chattanooga (25 November). The battle of Gettysburg has been called the turning-point of the war. A portion of this field was set apart (19 November) for a national cemetery, and at the dedication Lincoln delivered an address so compact and felicitous in thought and statement that it has become a classic. His thanksgiving proclamation of this year was marked by lofty sentiment and rare beauty of language.

Henceforth the South waged a losing fight. Grant took chief command (10 March 1864) as lieutenant-general and won the hard-fought battles of the Wilderness (5–6 May), Spottsylvania (10 May), and Cold Harbor (3 June). Sherman took Atlanta (2 September) and Savannah (21 December). Decisive blows were struck by Farragut, Sheridan, Thomas, and other Federal commanders. At the National Republican Convention, which met at Chicago in June 1864, Lincoln was renominated on the first ballot; Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, was nominated vice-president. The overwhelming majority for Lincoln on election day showed conclusively that the people were with him. His second inaugural (4 March 1865) justly ranks as the greatest of his public utterances. The war was all but ended, there being one more battle, Five Forks (1 April), before Lee's surrender at Appomattox (9 April). The rejoicing of the nation was suddenly turned to mourning when the President was shot in Ford's Theatre, Washington, on the evening of 14 April, by John Wilkes Booth. He lingered unconscious and died the next morning. His remains, after lying in state in the Capitol, were borne to Springfield and there buried (4 May). His tragic end as well as his public services had gained him a place in the hearts of his countrymen not second to that of Washington, and in the estimation of

STATUE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, BY SAINT-GAUDENS.

IN LINCOLN PARK, CHICAGO.

many he was and is regarded as the greatest of Americans.

Consult: Lincoln's complete works, edited by Nicolay and Hay (2 vols. 1894); lives by O. J. Victor (1864), L. P. Brockett (1865), H. J. Raymond (1865), J. G. Holland (1866), W. O. Stoddard (1884), I. N. Arnold (1885), Nicolay and Hay (1890), Carl Schurz (1891), J. T. Morse (1893), N. Brooks (1894), N. Hapgood (1899), I. M. Tarbell (1900), W. E. Curtis (1903); also reminiscences by A. T. Rice (1886), F. F. Browne (1886), H. C. Whitney (1892), W. H. Herndon (1892), and W. H. Lamon (1895).

EUGENE PARSONS,
Author and Editor.

Lincoln, Benjamin, American general: b. Hingham, Mass., 24 Jan. 1733; d. there 9 May 1810. Until the age of 40 he followed the calling of a farmer, holding also at different times the offices of magistrate, representative in the provincial legislature, and colonel of militia. He was also an active member of the three provincial congresses of Massachusetts, and as militia officer displayed an efficiency which procured his promotion in 1776 to the rank of major-general. In this capacity he became favorably known to Washington during the siege of Boston. In the beginning of 1777 he joined Washington at Morristown with a new levy of militia, and soon after, at the suggestion of the commander-in-chief, was transferred to the continental service with the rank of major-general. He was sent to join the forces assembled to oppose the progress of Burgoyne and during the battle of Bemis' Heights commanded inside the American works; and was severely wounded in the leg, and compelled for nearly a year to retire from service. In September 1778 he was appointed to the command of the southern army, and upon the arrivel of Count d'Estaing cooperated with the French troops and fleet in the unsuccessful assault on Savannah. From the unwillingness of his allies to continue the siege he was obliged to return to Charleston, where in the spring of 1780 he was besieged by a superior British force under Sir Henry Clinton. After an obstinate defense he was forced in May to capitulate, and retired to Massachusetts on parole. In the spring of the succeeding year he was exchanged, and subsequently participated with credit in the siege of Yorktown. In consideration of his merits and misfortunes Washington appointed him to receive the sword of Cornwallis upon the surrender of the British forces. He held the office of secretary of war 1781–3, and in 1787 commanded the forces which quelled the Shays' Rebellion in western Massachusetts, and in the same year was elected lieutenant-governor of the State, which office he held one year. He was collector of Boston 1789 till about two years before his death. He was a member of the commission which in 1789 formed a treaty with the Creek Indians, and of that which in 1793 unsuccessfully attempted to enter into negotiations with the Indians north of the Ohio. See life by Bowen in Sparks' 'American Biography' (2d series, Vol. XIII., 1847).

Lincoln, Charles Perez, American lawyer: b. Quincy, Mich., 7 Oct. 1843. He was educated at Hillsdale College; entered the Union army at the beginning of the Civil War, and served until mustered out of the service in June 1864. He was admitted to the bar in 1871; was consul at Canton, China, 1875–81, and then began to practise his profession in Washington. He was elected commander of the Department of the Potomac, G. A. R., in 1888; and was 2d deputy commissioner of pensions 1889–93.

Lincoln, David Francis, American hygienist: b. Boston, Mass., 4 Jan. 1841. He was graduated at Harvard University in 1864 and at its medical school in the same year; and served as acting assistant surgeon in the United States navy during part of the Civil War (1864–5). He has published 'Electro-Therapeutics' (1874); 'School and Industrial Hygiene' (1880); 'Hygienic Physiology,' a school text-book (1893); 'Sanity of Mind' (1900), etc.

Lincoln, Jeanie Gould, American novelist: b. Troy, N. Y. She was married in 1877 to N. S. Lincoln of Washington, D. C., and has published 'A Chaplet of Leaves,' verse (1869); 'Marjorie's Quest' (1872); 'Her Washington Season' (1884); 'A Genuine Girl' (1896); 'An Unwilling Maid' (1897); 'A Pretty Tory' (1899).

Lincoln, Mary Johnson Bailey, American household economist: b. South Attleboro, Mass., 8 July 1844. She was educated at Wheaton Seminary, Norton, Mass., in 1864, was married to David A. Lincoln (now dead) in 1865, and since 1879 has been prominent as a lecturer and writer on household matters. She was the first principal of the Boston Cooking School, and is the culinary editor of the 'American Kitchen Magazine.' She has published 'The Boston Cook Book' (1884); 'Peerless Cook Book' (1886); 'Carving and Serving' (1886); 'The Boston School Kitchen Text Book' (1888).

Lincoln, Robert Todd, American diplomatist: b. Springfield, Ill., 1 Aug. 1843. He is the eldest son of Abraham Lincoln, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1864. He entered the Harvard Law School, but left it for the army and served on the staff of General Grant as captain. On the close of the War he resumed his legal studies and was admitted to the Chicago bar in 1867. He was secretary of war 1881–85; and although mentioned as a candidate for the presidency in the last-named year declined to allow his name to be placed in opposition to that of President Arthur. He was minister to Great Britain in 1889–93, and became president of the Pullman Palace Car Company in 1897.

Lincoln, England, an episcopal city and civic county, the capital of Lincolnshire, on the Witham, at the junction of several railroads, 120 miles north of London. It dates from pre-Roman times, was the Roman 'Lindum Colonia,' and at the time of the Norman Conquest, a fortified town of considerable importance. The principal edifice is the cathedral, crowning a height, on the summit and slope of which the town is built, 200 feet above the river. The cathedral dates from the 11th century and is chiefly early English but with interesting transitional phases, which are also to be seen in the various parish churches, the majority of which have undergone modern restoration. Other prominent buildings are the mediæval guildhall, the remains of the Norman castle, the ancient episcopal palace, the fine old Roman gateway spanning Hermin street, a theological college, school of

art, and several benevolent institutions. The manufacture of machinery and agricultural implements forms the chief branch of industry. Pop. (1901) 48,784.

Lincoln, Ill., city, county-seat of Logan County; on the Illinois Central, the Peoria, D. & E., and the Chicago & A. R.R.'s; about 28 miles northeast of Springfield and 135 miles southwest of Chicago. The place was settled in 1835 and incorporated in 1865. It is situated in an agricultural region, and extensive deposits of coal are in the vicinity. The chief manufactures are cellulose, horse-collars, flour, mattresses, caskets and coffins, excelsior. The farm and dairy products and the coal mines contribute to the wealth of the city. Lincoln is the seat of the State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children; and of the Lincoln University, opened in 1865 under the auspices of the Cumberland Presbyterians. It has a free public library, the building a gift from Andrew Carnegie; a Deaconess Home and Hospital, Saint Clara's Hospital and Odd Fellows' Orphans' Home. Pop. 1890) 6,725; (1900) 8,962.

Lincoln, Kan., city and county-seat of Lincoln County; on the Saline River, and on the Union Pacific railroad; about 155 miles west of Topeka and 105 miles west of Wichita. It is in an agricultural region in which are raised large quantities of wheat and corn and a number of cattle. Limestone quarries in the vicinity contribute to the industrial wealth of the city. The industries and trade are connected chiefly with farm and dairy products and with livestock. Pop. (1900) 1,262.

Lincoln, Neb., city, capital of the State and county-seat of Lancaster County; on the Chicago, B. & Q., the Chicago, R. I. & P., the Union P., the Missouri P., the Chicago & N. W., and other railroads; about 55 miles west of the Missouri River, and about the same distance north of the Kansas State line. The city, located in the midst of a fertile agricultural district, in the Salt Creek basin, at an elevation of 1,045 feet, rises gradually to the south and east, leaving the creek to the west and north. The location of the capital at this point was due in part to the numerous radiating branches of Salt Creek, but more especially to the saline springs which in early days furnished salt to the Indians and the buffalo, and later to the overland emigrants, and the early settlers of Nebraska. The site selected by a commission, 14 Aug. 1867, was surveyed the same fall; and, from the proceeds of lots sold at auction, the first capitol, the insane asylum, and the original university building were erected and completed by 1871.

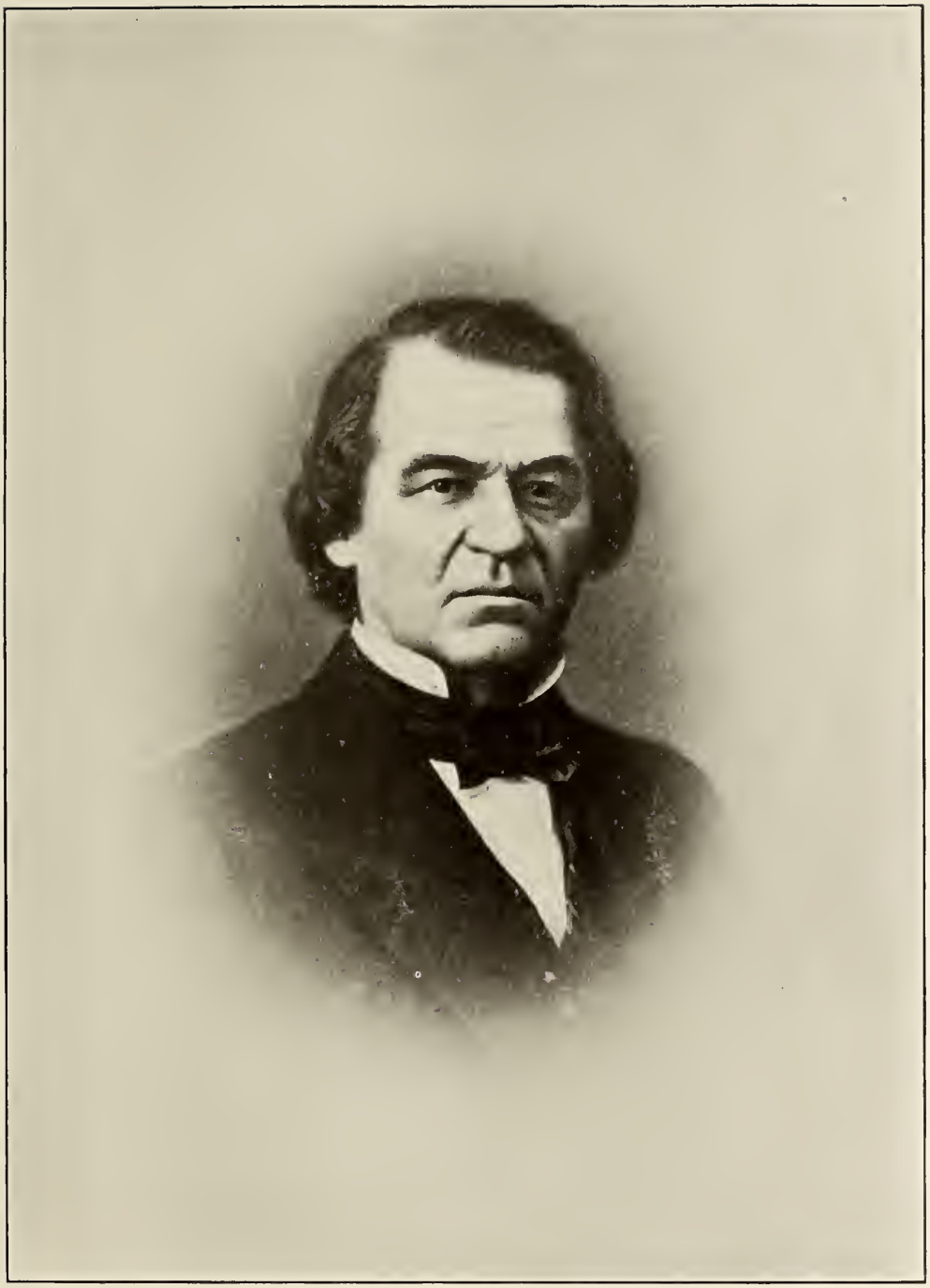
Lincoln bids fair to fulfil the prediction of its founders by becoming a great railroad centre, as it already has 12 radiating lines, owned by five of the great corporations that now dominate in the West as already mentioned. With one exception each railroad has its own station and yard. The Chicago, B. & Q. repair and construction shops, employing 500 skilled mechanics, are located at Havelock, a suburb of Lincoln. Thirty-eight passenger trains enter, and the same number leave, Lincoln every 24 hours. Lincoln's railroad connections make it the great convention centre of the State.

The Name.— The names of Lincoln and Douglas are strangely associated in Nebraska history. The site selected for the capital in 1867 and named Lincoln is practically identical with the one proposed 10 years earlier to have been called Douglas. Thus the author of the law organizing the Territory of Nebraska failed to have his name perpetuated in its capital, but yielded that honor to his great rival.

Internal Appearance.— Lincoln is laid out, like most western cities, on the checker-board plan, with streets 100 or 120 feet in width. These broad streets are in general lined with trees and flanked with large lawns. The city contains an unusually large number of comfortable homes, excelling in this respect its development in business blocks. About 20 miles of the streets are paved — 12.2 miles with brick, 3 miles with asphalt, and 5 miles with nearly worn-out cedar blocks. The waterworks are owned by the city; 50 miles of mains distribute the water from two deep wells, from which about 1,500,000 gallons of the very purest water are pumped per day. There are 40 miles of sanitary and 6 miles of storm-water sewers in the city.

The Lincoln Traction Company operates 37 miles of tracks, furnishes heat through conduits to the central section of the city, electric power and lights to public and private consumers, employs 100 men, and is capitalized at $1,000,000. The following statistics suggest the character of the Lincoln Gas and Electric Light Company: 260,000 feet gas mains, 262,000 feet electric wire lines, 200 employees, and a capitalization of $2,250,000. There are two telephone systems: one — "the Nebraska," in operation with 3,500 phones in use, and 140 employees; the other — "The Lincoln" (automatic), begins service 1 Jan. 1904, with 3,000 subscribers, and an investment of $400,000. The city uses for municipal lighting 314 gas lights and 27 electric arcs.

Industries.— Manufacturing is of course yet in its infancy, but the total output per year will approximate $5,000,000; in 1900 by United States census, $4,105,951. A few industries are however well established. The making of leather goods, such as horse-collars, harness, etc., is not equaled west of the Missouri River. The production of oils and paints, mattresses and bed-springs, overalls and shirts, is large and developing rapidly. A large butter and creamery station is located at Lincoln. It receives cream from some 200 sub-stations, and makes two car-loads of butter per day. The jobbing and wholesaling industry is well under way, and in a few lines has reached creditable proportions. Lincoln, with 22 branch houses, is the largest distributing centre for farm machinery in the West. The jobbers in butter and eggs, fruits and groceries, are doing a good business. There is also a fair beginning in hats, hardware, drugs, furniture, coffins, paper, sash and doors, iron for plumbing, jewelry, crockery and queensware, lumber and coal. Two fair-sized grain elevators have recently been constructed. Total estimated business of jobbers and wholesalers for 1902, $18,000,000. Lincoln is also becoming quite a centre for insurance business. Two strong life insurance companies, two fire insurance, three fraternal companies, including the Modern Woodmen with head-



ANDREW JOHNSON,

17TH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE NEW

STUDENT'S REFERENCE WORK

FOR

TEACHERS, STUDENTS AND FAMILIES

EDITED BY
CHANDLER B. BEACH. A.M.

ASSOCIATE EDITOR
FRANK MORTON McMURRY, PH.D.

VOLUME III

CHICAGO
F. E. COMPTON AND COMPANY

Lincoln (*lĭn'kŭn*), a city of England, on the Witham, 42 miles from Hull and 130 from London. There are important foundries and other manufactories and an active trade in flour. The horse-fair held every spring is one of the largest in the world, but the chief glory of Lincoln is its cathedral, admitted to be among the finest in England. It measures 524 by 82 feet or 250 feet across the transepts, and in style is mainly Early English. Population nearly 50,000.

Lincoln, Ill., city, county-seat of Logan County, about 28 miles northeast of Springfield. It is in an agricultural section, and in the vicinity are extensive deposits of coal. It manufactures mattresses, caskets, horse-collars, steam boiler cleaners, roofing, furniture, brick and corn-cutters. Lincoln has a fine library, two hospitals, the Odd Fellows' Orphans' Home, Lincoln University (Pres.), and the State Feeble-Minded Hospital. It has the service of three railroads and an electric line. Population, 10,892.

Lincoln, Neb., capital of the state and county-seat of Lancaster County. Population 43,973. Lincoln is the chief railroad center of Nebraska. It has a large wholesale business in groceries and other merchandise, coal, lumber, steam and water machinery supplies and an extensive trade in agricultural implements. It is the chief center of the grain-trade of the state, and has the largest creamery establishment in the United States. Lincoln owns its waterworks. The state home for friendless children, the state penitentiary and the state asylum for the insane are located here. The city is noted for schools and colleges, constituting it one of the chief educational centers of the west. In addition to an excellent system of public schools, here are located the University of Nebraska (which see), Nebraska Wesleyan University (Methodist), Cotner University (Christian), Union college (Adventist), Lincoln Academy, St. Theresa high school and musical and business colleges.

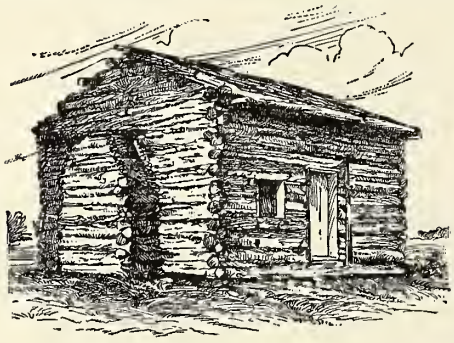
Lincoln, Abraham. The greatest men are those whose fame cannot be wholly accounted for by their public acts. What Lincoln was is incomparably greater than anything he did. Pre-eminent as is his place in history, he conveys the idea of duty rather than of glory. In moral height and in human service he measures up to the immortals of all ages. As he looms ever larger in the perspective of time, we constantly marvel and rejoice that he does not recede to a dim, legendary figure, but grows clearer in outline, closer in human sympathy. His simple goodness — his honesty, courage, kindness, duty and love for humanity — we revere and know that we may emulate.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Nothing else that ever happened so justifies belief in the capacity of the common people for self-government, as the fact that Lincoln's great heart and brain sprang from poor, unlettered ancestry and were nourished in the sterile soil of backwoods life. Born in Hardin County, Kentucky, February 12, 1809, the pioneer era, with its comparative comforts, was just emerging from the Indian-fighting, hunting period of Daniel Boone. His log-cabin home, with its dirt floor, was but a grade better than an Indian lodge; his food and clothing were more often trophies of the chase than products of the soil. The school was nearly five miles distant, and the teacher competent to teach only reading, writing and elementary arithmetic. At 21 Lincoln possessed only six books — the *Bible*, *Pilgrim's Progress*, *Æsop's Fables*, *The Arabian Nights*, a *Life of Washington* and the *Statutes of Indiana*. He had also, from seeing an occasional Louisville or Vincennes newspaper, committed a number of Henry Clay's speeches to memory.

The conditions of life in southern Indiana, whither the family removed in 1816, were as primitive as in Kentucky. Here, on the farm near Gentryville — now Lincoln City — near the Ohio River, Lincoln's brave young mother died for lack of medical attendance in 1818. The boy of nine helped his father, a cabinet-maker by trade, to make the rude coffin in which his mother was buried. Then he wrote his first letter, one to a circuit-riding preacher, asking him to stop on his next round and say a prayer over her grave. To his mother, who urged him to "learn all he could and be of some account in the world," and to his capable stepmother, with her sympathy and insight, he owed much in the shaping of his character. Honesty, loyalty, affection, willing service and striving after every kind of good marked the 21 years he spent under his father's various roofs. For good measure he added six months to help the family establish themselves in the new home on Sangamon River, Illinois, in 1830. He helped build the cabin, cleared land for corn and split walnut rails to fence the clearing. Thirty years later some of those rails, carried into the convention at Chicago by John Hanks, his relative, helped win for him the nomination for the presidency. Little he thought of such a thing when, in the autumn of 1830, he tied his extra shirts and home-knit socks in a big cotton handkerchief and turned his face to the nearest settlement of New Salem—to begin life as a man.

He made two voyages on flatboats to New Orleans; served as captain of the Clary's Grove boys, a company of volunteers in the Black Hawk War; clerked in a store; acted as village postmaster, carrying all the mail in his hat; and learned surveying. As a trader he was a failure, but his moral, social and mental gifts made him a leader. In 1834 he was chosen by the Whigs of his district to represent them in the legislature. Self-educated, he passed the examination for admission to the bar in 1837. When Springfield became the capital of Illinois in 1839, he removed to that city, and in 1842 refused to serve further in the legislature. All his time was needed to attend to his growing practice. In 1846 he served one term in Congress, but the administration was Democratic and, as a Whig, there was little chance to distinguish himself. From 1848 to 1854 Lincoln was out of politics, but he



THE CABIN IN WHICH LINCOLN WAS BORN

was making a great reputation at the bar and as an orator. The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill of Stephen A. Douglas, Democratic senator from Illinois, alarmed the Whigs of the north to vigorous resistance against the threatened spread of slavery. Lincoln soon became the leader of the opposition in the west. He returned to the Illinois legislature, and he helped organize the new Republican party. In the first national convention of the Republicans his name was presented by the Illinois delegation as its candidate for the vice-presidency. In 1858 his fame was given a national scope by the Lincoln-Douglas debates and fight for the United States senatorship. In his speech in the Republican state convention that summer he made an observation that set the nation to thinking: "A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot remain permanently half-slave and half-free."

In the seven public debates in various parts of Illinois between Lincoln and Douglas, Lincoln demoralized his opponent who had been looked upon as probably the next president. Douglas was returned to the national senate by a lessened majority, and admissions had been forced from him that killed his popularity in the south and his chances for the presidency. In the election of 1860 the Democratic vote was divided between Douglas and Breckenridge. But their united vote would not have defeated Lincoln, who had 180 votes in the electoral college against 123 for all other candidates.

Lincoln was not pledged to abolish slavery, only to preserve the Union and to prevent the spread of slavery. Even after the war began, the government offered to purchase the freedom of slaves in the slave-states that remained loyal — Kentucky, West Virginia and Missouri. But the secession movement began as soon as Lincoln's election in November, 1860, was assured. When his inauguration took place on March 4, 1861, seven states had seceded. In his inaugural address he declared that the Federal government would not assail the rebellious states, but that it would "defend, protect and preserve if attacked." A month later Fort Sumter was bombarded and captured by the Confederate government. The president mobilized the regular army and issued a call for volunteers. Within a month all the states had arrayed themselves on one side or the other, and the four years' Civil War was begun. The conduct and results of this war are set forth in every school-history. Separate sketches of the commanders who distinguished themselves are to be found in this reference-work. (See GRANT, SHERMAN, FARRAGUT, THOMAS and LEE.) Lincoln's part was to guide the ship of state through the troubled waters of civil war. For two years he kept consistently to the task of preserving the Union. On Jan. 1, 1863, he issued the emancipation proclamation, and from that on the prosecution of the war had the added purpose of freeing the slave. Never has the world seen a greater example of wisdom, patience, patriotism and moral courage than animated his every act. The battle of Gettysburg was fought in July, 1863. In the following November the battlefield was dedicated as a national cemetery. Lincoln's brief speech on that occasion will ever remain one of the greatest speeches ever uttered, both for its lofty sentiment and for its matchless literary style:

> Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and dedicated, can long endure. We have met on a great battlefield of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of that field as the final resting place of the men who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But in a larger sense we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow, this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the task remaining before us: that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion: that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain: that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth.

It is said that this immortal speech was so quietly uttered, so unexpectedly brief, that those who heard it did not realize their privilege until they saw it in print. Then it was understood that in its pilot this country had one of the greatest heroes of all time. Love, reverence and gratitude were in the votes by which he was re-elected in 1864. In his second inaugural address, delivered six weeks before he was assassinated, he set forth the moral significance of the conflict, then drawing to a close, and declared that the task would be finished "with malice toward none, with charity for all." On April 14, five days after Lee's surrender, President Lincoln was shot by J. Wilkes Booth at Ford's Theater, Washington. He died the next morning without recovering consciousness. The nation hopes never again to see such a pageant of mourning as marked the progress of his funeral train to Springfield, Illinois, where he was laid away in the sweet, spring weather. A noble monument marks his resting place. On the 100th anniversary of his birth, Feb. 12, 1909, the Lincoln Farm Association dedicated a memorial museum, erected at a cost of $250,000 on the site of his birth. The weatherworn log-cabin is to be reverently preserved within a marble temple.

In statue, bust and portrait we have all been made familiar with Lincoln's tall, spare figure, strong features, heavy, black hair and deep-set, gray eyes. We are equally familiar with his simple, friendly manner, his humor, his illuminating anecdotes, his tolerance and the wistful expression he often wore as if he had missed his meed of happiness. In speech he was plain and forcible, often dramatic; in mind he had quick perception, logical analysis, sagacity, a tenacious memory, intuitive knowledge of character and broad-minded philosophy. He had the brain of a sage, the foresight of a prophet, the inflexible purpose of the historic reformers and the tender heart of a mother. He is our country's most poignant and admonishing memory. It rests with us to breed such wise, gentle and consecrated souls that this nation which he lived and died to save may deserve not to perish from the earth.

Hay and Nicolay's *Life of Abraham Lincoln*, in 10 volumes, is encyclopedic in information. The latest biography, by Ida M. Tarbell, in four volumes, is philosophical and contains much new material. William E. Curtis' history is in one volume. Every library contains a collection of Lincolniana, covering every phase of his life.

ELEANOR ATKINSON.

Lincoln, Benjamin, an American Revolutionary general, was born at Hingham, Mass., Jan. 24, 1733. At the outbreak of the Revolution he was a major-general of militia. In 1775 he cleared Boston Harbor of British. In 1776 he reinforced Washington, and in 1777 Washington had him appointed a major-general in the regular army. In 1778 he commanded the American army in the south. In 1780 he was besieged in Charleston, and captured by the British. In 1781 he fought at Yorktown, and was deputed by Washington to receive Cornwallis' sword. He died on May 9, 1810.

Lincoln, Robert Todd, ex-secretary of war and only surviving son of Abraham Lincoln, was born at Springfield, Ill., Aug. 1, 1843. He graduated at Harvard in 1864, and in 1867 began the practice of law at Chicago, where he built up a large professional business. When Garfield became president in 1881, Lincoln was called into his cabinet as secretary of war, serving until 1885. In 1889 he was appointed United States minister to England and held this position until 1893, when he returned to his law-practice in Chicago. Though never seeking office, he has filled the high positions to which he has been called with credit to himself and honor to his country. He continues to reside in Chicago, where, since the death of Geo. M. Pullman, he has acted as president of the Pullman Palace Car Company, besides practicing his profession.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN

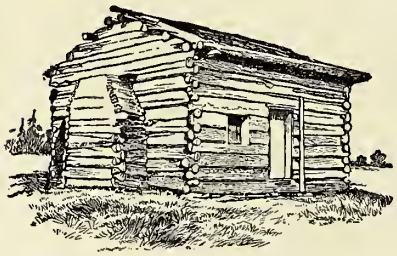
Lind, Jenny, the "Swedish Nightingale," was born at Stockholm, Oct. 6, 1821, of humble parentage. Her musical gifts early attracted the attention of Mme. Lundberg, a retired actress, through whose influence she was admitted into Stockholm Musical Conservatory at the age of nine. She sang before local audiences with great success, and at 16 appeared as *Agatha* in Weber's *Der Freischutz*. She made her debut in London in 1847, in *Robert le Diable*, producing a sensation without a parallel in England's operatic history. She visited London again in 1849, and won a most bril-

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

The Liberator and Martyr

The Backwoodsman Who Became President. Abraham Lincoln was born in Kentucky, February 12, 1809. His parents were so poor that they hardly knew that they were poor. When he was seven years old, his family crossed the Ohio River and settled in Indiana, which was a new state where there were many things to do.



THE BIRTHPLACE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

They found a place in the deep, dark forest, in the southern part of the state, and began to build a cabin for a home. Abe was an industrious little fellow and worked hard to help build it. It was not much of a house—only fourteen feet square. One side was left out and here they built the fire. It was not very warm in winter and not very cool in summer. The hard ground was the floor.

The father was a sort of carpenter, and out of rough timbers he made the table on which they ate, and the three-legged stools on which they sat. He also made the bedsteads, which consisted of poles driven into the wall. What more did they need?

In the loft of the cabin Abe made himself a bed of leaves. Every night he climbed into the loft by means of wooden pins driven into the wall. He was busy helping cut down trees and burning them to make room for a patch of corn and pumpkins.

The woods, great thick woods for miles on all sides of them, were broken only here and there by a "clearing." In these forests

Abe went hunting with a gun on his shoulder. He often came back laden with squirrels, wild turkeys, and other game.

They were living in the cabin when Abe's mother sickened and died. He was broken-hearted. She had taught him what little he knew. Her last words to him were: "Try to live as I have taught you and to love your Heavenly Father."

Many years after, when he became famous, he said: "All that I am or hope to be, I owe to my angel mother." She was put in a coffin roughly cut out of logs by the same tools that had made their furniture, and laid to rest in a corner of the clearing. Long years afterward a good man put a stone over the grave, with this inscription: "Nancy Hanks Lincoln, the mother of President Lincoln, died October 5, A. D. 1818, aged 35 years."

After a year his father went back to Kentucky to look about for a wife. He found a widow, named Sarah Bush Johnston, and married her. He had known her before he met Nancy Hanks. She was thrifty and industrious, and her bedding and other household goods filled a four-horse wagon.

Before winter came she made her husband put a good floor, and a door, and windows in the cabin. She took charge of Abe and his sister, and made them "look a little more human." She put good clothes on the children and put them to sleep in comfortable beds.

THE GRAVE OF NANCY HANKS LINCOLN

Lincoln Educates Himself. Schools were scarce in that new country, and Abe never had more than a year at school. His stepmother encouraged him in every way to study at home.

When Abe got a taste for reading, it was hard to satisfy it. He read the Bible, "Æsop's Fables," "Robinson Crusoe," "Pilgrim's Progress," a History of the United States, and Weem's "Life of Washington." He borrowed the "Revised Statutes of Indiana." These were all solid books, good for a young boy to read. When a sentence pleased him, he read it, and re-read it. If he did not own the book, he took many notes, filling his copy book with choice sentences.

LINCOLN READING BY THE LIGHT OF THE OPEN FIRE

John Hanks, a boy brought up with Lincoln, says: "When Abe and I returned to the house from work, he would go to the cupboard, snatch a piece of corn bread, sit down, take a book, cock his legs up as high as his head, and read." He read, wrote, and ciphered incessantly.

Young Lincoln was soon able to do a "man's labor," although only a boy. He was strong and powerful, and a great favorite. In that family of brothers, sisters, and cousins, his good-natured jokes and stories kept peace. Abe was the great story-teller of the family.

At the age of nineteen Lincoln reached his full height of six feet four inches. By that time he had read every book he could find, and could "spell down" the whole country. "He could sink an axe deeper into the wood than any man I ever saw," said a neighbor.

When Abe was twenty-one, the entire family started for Illinois. Along forest roads, and across muddy prairies, for two weeks they traveled till they came to the Sangamon River.

They built a cabin on the north fork of the river. With the help of John Hanks, young Lincoln plowed fifteen acres, planted it in corn, and split the rails from the tall walnut trees on the ground and fenced it.

Tries to be a Business Man. The next year he was hired to take a flatboat to New Orleans. The boat was loaded with hogs, pork, and corn. The wages of the trip were fifty cents a day, and twenty dollars besides for each man.

They "poled" and rowed their slow way down the Ohio and the Mississippi. At New Orleans, Lincoln first saw a slave auction. He saw men and women sold. As he turned away he said to a friend: "If ever I get a chance to hit that thing, I'll hit it hard." He did not then dream of the mighty blow he would one day strike. After his return from New Orleans, he became a clerk in a store.

One day a woman gave Lincoln six cents too much. That very evening he walked several miles to find her and give back the money. At another time Lincoln found that he had not given a woman as much tea as she paid for. He went in search of her and gave her the rest of the tea.

LINCOLN SPLITTING RAILS TO FENCE IN THEIR FARM

About this time Lincoln joined a company of soldiers going to the Black Hawk War. An Indian chief named Black Hawk was on the "war path." All the frontier was up in arms against him and his band of braves.

Lincoln was well pleased when nearly all the men in his company

walked over and stood by his side. This was their way of electing a captain. No election in later days gave him greater pleasure.

Little fighting was done by Lincoln's company, but sitting around the camp fires in the evening, he became famous as a story-teller, and he made many friends.

Makes a Success in Politics. On his return from the war, though he was only twenty-three years old, he became a candidate for the state legislature, but was defeated.

A little later he was again a candidate. This time he won. After the election, he said to a friend: "Did you vote for me?" "I did," replied the man. "Then you must lend me two hundred dollars." Lincoln needed a suit of clothes and money to pay the expenses for traveling in a stage coach to the capital!

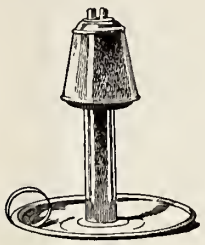
In 1837 the legislature passed a set of resolutions in favor of slavery and condemning the Abolitionists. Lincoln could not stand this. He and one other man signed a protest declaring that slavery was founded on "injustice and bad policy."

Lincoln was reëlected to the legislature seven times. He generally got more votes than other men on the ticket because the people liked his quaint sayings and his unpretending manner.

In the meantime, after three or four years of study, he was given a license to practice law. He made it a rule never to take a case which he believed to be wrong. He was a successful lawyer but the road to fame by way of the law was a slow one. It gave Lincoln a chance to engage in politics, as we have already seen.

He liked "stump speaking." He liked to go about the country from one speaking place to another, or to travel from one county to another to meet the different sessions of the courts. He spoke for what he believed to be the truth. He was always in earnest, and made his hearers feel that he was sincere.

In 1840 he was one of Harrison's orators, and in 1844 he threw all his power and influence in favor of Henry Clay, his favorite among the great men, for the Presidency.



WHALE OIL LAMP
From Lincoln's log cabin

In 1846 the Whigs of Springfield, where he was then living, put Lincoln forward for Congress, and succeeded in getting him elected. He was not in favor of the war with Mexico, then going on, and was not selected to run again. Lincoln returned to Springfield, and began the practice of law with greater success than ever before.

When Senator Douglas of Illinois, in 1854, carried the Kansas-Nebraska Bill through Congress, anti-slavery men all over the nation raised a storm of indignation. This bill repealed the Missouri Compromise, which had stood for thirty years, and threw the territories open to slavery.

Douglas spoke at the state fair, held in Springfield. He tried to explain why he favored the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. Lincoln made a speech four hours in length, ably answering the argument of Douglas. This speech made him the champion for the anti-slavery people in the state against Douglas.

The same question was fought out between them at Peoria, a little later. Again Lincoln met Douglas's arguments. People began to talk of Lincoln as the next United States Senator. More and more, popular opinion in the state began to turn toward Lincoln.

Accordingly, in 1858, at Springfield, the Republicans in convention named Lincoln for United States Senator. He made a speech to the Republicans, in which he said that this country can not remain half slave and half free—that it must become all slave or all free.

This called every man to face a new question. No greater question could be raised. Some friends of Lincoln pleaded with

him not to say that the country could not remain half slave and half free. "I had rather be defeated with that expression in my speech than to be victorious without it," said Lincoln.

The Lincoln-Douglas Debates. Douglas attacked this speech, and Lincoln challenged him to hold several joint debates before the people of Illinois. Seven debates were arranged, in which Douglas insisted upon opening and closing four.

The people of Illinois were mainly farmers in 1858. They traveled long distances to hear these giants debate the question of slavery. Some of them were several days coming and going—in wagons, on horseback, or on foot. The newspapers in the larger cities sent men to listen to these debates, and take down the words used by Lincoln and Douglas. The editors knew the people were anxiously waiting to read what these men had to say about slavery.

"Can the people of a . . . Territory, in any lawful way, against the wish of any citizen . . . exclude slavery?" Lincoln asked. "Yes," said Douglas. That was a fatal answer. For, by this answer, Douglas lost the support of the Democrats of the South, although he held the Democrats of Illinois. He could still be Senator, but he could never be President.

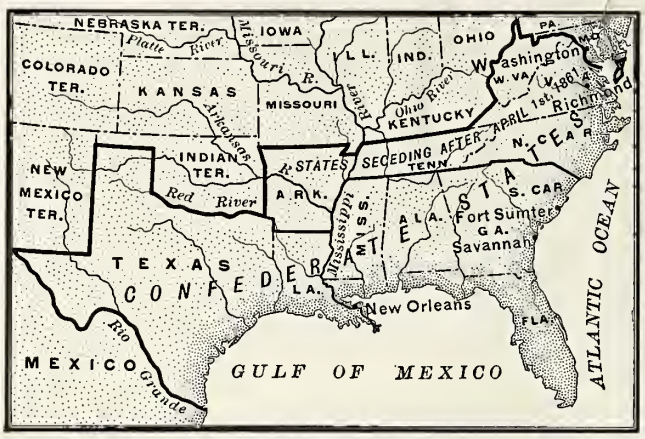
The debates went on. "I do not perceive," said Lincoln, "that because the white man is to have the superior position, the negro should be denied everything . . . there is no reason in the world why the negro is not entitled to all the natural rights [named] in the Declaration of Independence . . . I agree with Judge Douglas, he [the negro] is not my equal in many respects—certainly not in color, perhaps not in moral or intellectual endowments. But, in the right to eat the bread, without the leave of anybody else, which his own hand earns, he is my equal, and the equal of Judge Douglas, and the equal of every living man."

These debates made Lincoln widely known. He accepted invitations to speak in Ohio, New York, and New England.

In May, 1860, the Republicans of Illinois met in state convention. Lincoln was there. The people picked him up, lifted him over their heads, and placed him on the platform. The cheering was loud. Just at this moment John Hanks came into the hall carrying two fence rails, with the stars and stripes mounted between them, bearing in large words the following: "Taken from a lot made by Abraham Lincoln and John Hanks in the Sangamon Bottom in the year 1830." The people stood up and cheered, and threw their hats high and shouted for Lincoln, the "rail-splitter." He made them a speech. The convention then and there named him as the choice of the Republican party of Illinois for the next President of the United States.

LINCOLN SPEAKING IN THE STATE CONVENTION

Lincoln President. A few weeks later Abraham Lincoln was nominated in Chicago by the National Convention of the Republican party for the Presidency. Just as the passage of Douglas's Kansas-Nebraska Bill killed the old Whig party, so the debates between Lincoln and Douglas split the Democratic party into a Northern and a Southern wing.



THE CONFEDERATE STATES

Douglas was nominated by the Northern wing, and Breckenridge by the Southern wing. This division in the Democratic party resulted in the election of Lincoln to the Presidency, in November, 1860.

During the fall and winter, seven Southern states left the Union, and set up a government called the "Confederate States of America." They had their government all in running order before Lincoln left Springfield.

In February, 1861, Lincoln said good-by to the people of Springfield, and started for Washington to take his seat as President. The people were bound to see him and hear his voice and shake his hand. Along the route there were cheers, bonfires, and military parades with miles of marching men. At Philadelphia, he raised a flag over Independence Hall. He made a touching speech in regard to the men of the Revolution who had sat in that hall, and pledged himself to abide by the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

On March 4, with soldiers guarding the capitol, Lincoln read his inaugural address and took the oath of office which all Presidents before him had taken. This speech was listened to with the greatest interest. It was now plain to everybody that Lincoln meant to fight, if fighting were necessary to save the Union.

In April Confederates fired on Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor, South Carolina. After awful hardships, Colonel Anderson and his men surrendered the fort to the Confederate troops.

Lincoln immediately sent forth the call for seventy-five thousand men. War had come—civil war, the most dreadful kind of war. Four more states left the Union, and joined the "Confederate States." But the slave states of Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri remained with the Union. Lincoln made it a war to save the Union and not a war to get rid of slavery. The great majority at the North were willing to fight for the Union which Jackson, Webster, and Clay had done so much to save.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN
From a rare photograph taken by Alexander Hesler in Chicago, 1860

But the slavery question would keep coming up. The Confederates used the slaves to build forts, cook for the army, and to do other work. Thus the slave took the place of the white soldier. Other slaves raised food supplies and cared for the women. In this way the slaves were constantly being used to help fight against the Union.

The time had come to destroy slavery. Lincoln now saw that by freeing the slaves he could strike a heavy blow at the Confederacy. So as Commander-in-chief of the Union armies, he issued the Proclamation of Emancipation January 1, 1863.

The war, however, continued more than two years longer. The long list of dead and wounded on both sides saddened Lincoln. Day by day the lines in his kindly face grew deeper.

Finally the news came that General Grant had hammered General Lee's lines to pieces, and that Jefferson Davis and his cabinet were leaving Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy.

Early in April President Lincoln went to visit Richmond. He saw a city on fire, and a mob breaking into houses.

THE STATUE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN IN LINCOLN PARK, CHICAGO
By Augustus St. Gaudens

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Many monuments have been built to honor the name of this great man. The most unique one is in Edinburgh, Scotland—it is a life size statue with one hand holding the Emancipation Proclamation and with the other striking the chains from a half-rising slave. The largest memorial is at Springfield, Illinois, the home of Lincoln and where he lies buried. One of the most celebrated is the St. Gaudens statue in Lincoln Park, Chicago.

Lincoln Memorial 62 Washington D.C. is now the largest. It is magnificent!

...t but the patient faith, the clear per-
...tions of natural right, the unwarped
...npathy and unbounding charity of
...s man with spirit so humble and soul
...great, could have carried him through
... labors he wrought to the victory he
...ained?

...As the territory may be said to be its
...ly, and its material activities its
...pod, so patriotism may be said to be
... vital breath of a nation. When pa-
...otism dies the nation dies, and its re-
...urces as well as its territory go to
...ter peoples with stronger vitality.

...Patriotism can in no way be more
...ectively cultivated than by studying
...d commemorating the achievements
...d virtues of our great men—the men
...o have lived and died for the nation,
...o have advanced its prosperity, in-
...eased its power, added to its glory. In
...r brief history the United States can
...ast of many great men, and the
...hievement by its sons of many great
...eds; and if we accord the first rank to
...ashington as founder, so we must un-
...sitatingly give to Lincoln second place
... preserver and regenerator of Ameri-
...n liberty. So far, however, from being
...posed to subordinating either to the
...her, the popular heart has already
...nonized these two as twin heroes in
...ur national pantheon, as twin stars in
...e firmament of our national fame.

Gen Motors, c....	9⅞	8⅞	8¾	9⅛	14¼
Goodrich.	37⅞	86⅝	87⅞	87	89⅝
Grt Northern, p..	76⅝	73½	74⅝	74¼	75⅝
Grt Northern Ore.	86½	84¾	85¼	83⅞	29½
Gulf States Steel.	77½	70¼	72	71¾	....
Inspiration Min..	39	37¾	37¾	38¾	86½
Inter M Marine, c.	16¼	15	16	15¾	14½
Inter M Marine, p.	71¾	69¼	69¾	69	62½
Inter Harvester...	86	83	83	82⅞	95
Inter Nickel.	12⅞	12⅛	12½	12⅝	13½
Inter Paper	50⅛	48	48	50	68½
Invincible Oil ...	15½	14⅞	15	15¼	23½
K C Southern, c..	24⅝	23¼	24	23¾	19¼
Kelly-Springfield..	38⅞	36½	86½	87⅞	35¾
Kennecott Cop...	28¾	26⅞	27¼	28⅝	19½
Lackawana Steel.	49½	46¾	47½	46½	55
Marland Oil	29	25½	27⅝	25⅝	....
Louis & Nash....	114⅜	113½	113⅝	114	....
Loose-Wiles, c...	40¾	40¾	....	40¾	....
Mex Petroleum ..	119	119¼	117	114¾	158¾
Midvale Steel ...	31⅛	29⅝	29¾	30⅛	31¼
Miami Copper ...	26⅞	26¼	26½	36½	18½
Middle States Oil	12½	12	12⅛	12⅛	13½
M. K & T. c....	2¼	1	2⅛	1⅜	2⅝
Missouri Pacific..	19	17½	18⅞	18½	18¼
Missouri Pacific, p	49⅛	47⅝	48¼	48⅝	....
Montgomery Ward	14½	12	12⅛	14¼	17½
National Lead, c.	92	88½	89⅞	91⅛	71
Nev Con Cop....	14⅝	13¼	13½	14⅝	11⅞
N Y Central.....	77	75⅛	76	75½	70⅛
N Y, N H & H..	18⅞	17¼	17¾	17⅜	20½
Norf & West....	101	100	101	100	99
Northern Pacific.	80	77⅝	79¼	78	83¼
Ok Pro & Ref..	2⅝	2⅛	2½	2⅝	3⅜
Pacific Oil	47½	45¾	46⅝	46½	82⅝
Pan Am Petro...	53⅞	52	52⅞	52½	75¾
Penn R R.......	35	34⅜	34¾	34¾	40⅛
Pere Marquette..	23⅜	20¾	22¼	20⅞	16⅞
Phillips Petro...	31	30⅛	31	30⅞	26½
Pierce-Arrow	15¾	13⅞	14⅝	15⅝	25
Pierce Oil	9⅝	8¾	9	9½	10½
Pullman	118	115¼	115¼	116¼	107½
Punta Allegre....	38	36	36½	37¼	....
Pure Oil	35¾	33⅞	34½	35⅞	35½
Ry Steel Spring..	99	97½	....	98	85
Ray Con Cop....	14¾	13¾	13¾	14¼	13⅞
Reading, c.	74½	73	73¼	73¾	78⅝
Rep I & Steel, c	54	51⅝	52½	52½	65¾
Royal Dutch	51¾	50	50	50¾	60
St L & S F.....	24⅜	22⅜	23⅝	22½	21⅛
Sinclair Cons ...	20¼	19½	19¾	20	24¾
Sears-Roebuck. . .	64½	62⅛	62⅛	62¾	86
Southern Pac ..	83⅝	81⅞	82⅞	82¼	78¾
Southern Ry. c.	19⅜	18½	19	18½	22⅛
Stand Oil of Calif	96⅜	94	94	95	....
Stand Oil of N J.	180¾	176	178	180	....
*Studebaker. . ..	96⅞	91¾	93	91⅞	55¾
Texas & Pacific..	31⅝	29¾	30½	29⅞	23
Texas Co.	45¾	44¾	44⅞	45½	42¾
Tobacco Products .	64¼	62¼	62¼	63¾	43½
Transcont Oil ..	10½	9¾	10½	9¾	....
United Drug	69½	67	67½	69	....
Union Pac, c....	131	128½	120¾	129	119
United Ret Stores	56⅛	53¾	54¼	55⅛	55⅝
U S Food Prods..	5⅜	2¾	3	5¾	23¾
U S Ind Alcohol.	45½	42¾	44	44¼	68¼
U S Rubber, c..	55¾	53⅛	53⅛	55	69
U S Steel, c....	89⅝	86¼	87¾	87⅛	82¾
U S Steel, p....	116½	116	116¼	115¾	110¼
Utah Copper	63⅜	60⅝	61¼	63⅜	....
Vanadium Steel..	35⅞	33½	34	34⅞	37
Vir & Car Chem.	31⅝	30	30	30¾	....
Wabash, c	7⅜	6½	7	6¼	8⅛
Wabash, p A....	22	20	21⅝	20½	20
Western Union ..	90¾	89	90¾	91	87
Westinghouse Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

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History's Verdict in The Case of Lincoln

Of the many biographies of Abraham Lincoln, who was born 113 years ago today, the most comprehensive and perhaps the most famous was that by John G. Nicolay, his one-time private secretary, and John Hay, who received his first lessons in diplomacy in Lincoln's office and became secretary of state under McKinley. The Nicolay-Hay work, in several volumes, was first published in 1886. Many years later Nicolay published "A Short Life of Lincoln" (Century Company), which was a condensation of the larger work in which he and Hay shared. The last chapter of "A Short Life of Lincoln" contains a keen and brilliant analysis of the things which made for the greatness of the martyred President. It is laden with much of the golden rhetoric that made Lincoln's own writings and speeches immortal. The chapter is here appended:

A CHILD born to an inheritance of want; a boy growing into a narrow world of ignorance; a youth taking up the burden of coarse manual labor; a man entering on the doubtful struggle of a local backwoods career—these were the beginnings of Abraham Lincoln, if we analyze them under the hard, practical, cynical philosophy which takes for its motto that "nothing succeeds like success." If, however, we adopt a broader philosophy, and apply the more generous and more universal principle that "everything succeeds which attacks favorable opportunity with fitting endeavor," then we see that it was the strong vitality, the active intelligence and the indefinable psychological law of moral growth that assimilates the good and rejects the bad, which Nature gave this obscure child, that carried him to the service of mankind and to the admiration of the centuries with the same certainty with which the acorn grows to be the oak.

We see how even the limitations of his environment helped the end. Self-reliance, that most vital characteristic of the pioneer, was his by blood and birth and training; and developed through the privations of his lot and the genius that was in him to the mighty strength needed to guide our great country through the titanic struggle of the Civil War.

HIS THE SENSE OF EQUALITY.

The sense of equality was his, also by virtue of his pioneer training—a consciousness fostered by life from childhood to manhood in a state of society where there were neither rich to envy nor poor to despise, where the gifts and hardships of the forest were distributed impartially to each, and where men stood indeed equal before the forces of unsubdued nature.

The same great forces taught liberality, modesty, charity, sympathy—in a word, neighborliness. In that hard life, far removed from the artificial aids and comforts of civilization, where all the wealth of Croesus, had a man possessed it, would not have sufficed to purchase relief from danger, or help in time of need, neighborliness became of prime importance. A good neighbor doubled his safety and his resources, a group of good neighbors increased his comfort and his prospects in a ratio that grew like the cube root. Here was opportunity to practice that virtue that Christ declared to be next to the love of God—the fruitful injunction to "love thy neighbor as thyself."

Here, too, in communities far from the customary restraints of organized law, the common native intelligence of the pioneer was brought face to face with primary and practical questions of natural right. These men not only understood but appreciated the American doctrine of self-government. It was this understanding, this feeling, which taught Lincoln to write: "When the white man governs himself, that is self-government; but when he governs himself and also governs another man, that is more than self-government—that is despotism;" and its philosophic corollary: "He who would be no slave must consent to have no slave."

"A NEW BIRTH OF OUR NEW SOIL."

Abraham Lincoln sprang from exceptional conditions—was, in truth, in the language of Lowell, "A new birth of our new soil." But this distinction was not due alone to mere environment. The ordinary man, with ordinary natural gifts, found in western pioneer communities a development essentially the same as he would have found under colonial Virginia or Puritan New England; a commonplace life, varying only with the changing ideas and customs of time and locality. But for the man with extraordinary powers of body and mind; for the individual gifted by nature with the genius which Abraham Lincoln possessed; the pioneer condition, with its severe training in self-denial, patience and industry, was favorable to a development of character that helped in a pre-eminent degree to qualify him for the duties and responsibilities of leadership and government. He grew up without being warped by erroneous ideas or false principles; without being dwarfed by vanity, or tempted by self-interest.

Some pioneer communities carried with them the institution of slavery; and in the slava state of Kentucky Lincoln was born. He remained there only a short time, and we have every reason to suppose that wherever he might have grown to maturity his very mental and moral fiber would have spurned the doctrina and practice of human slavery. And yet so subtle is the influence of birth and custom, that we can trace one lasting effect of this early and brief environment. Though he ever hated slavery, he never hated the slaveholder. This inerradicable feeling of pardon and sympathy for Kentucky and the South played no insignificant part in his dealings with grave problems of statesmanship. He struck slavery its death blow with the hand of war, but he tendered the slaveholder a golden equivalent with the hand of friendship and peace.

His advancement in the astonishing career which carried him from obscurity to world-wide fame; from postmaster of New Salem Village to President of the United States; from captain of a backwoods volunteer company to commander-in-chief of the army and navy, was neither sudden, nor accidental, nor easy. He was both ambitious and successful, but his ambition was moderate and his success was slow. And because his success was slow, his ambition never outgrew either his judgment or his powers. From the day when he left the paternal roof and launched his canoe on the headwaters of the Sangamon River to begin life on his own account, to the day of his first inauguration, there intervened full thirty years of toil, of study, self-denial, patience; often of effort baffled, of hope deferred; sometimes of bitter disappointment. Given the natural gifts of great genius, given the condition of favorable environment, it yet required an average lifetime and faithful unrelaxing effort to transform the raw country stripling into a competent ruler for this great nation.

THE DEFEATS AT FIRST.

Almost every success was balanced—sometimes overbalanced—by a seeming failure. Reversing the usual promotion, he went into the Black Hawk war a captain, and, through no fault of his own, came out a private. He rode to the hostile frontier on horseback, and trudged home on foot. His store "winked out." His surveyor's compass and chain, with which he was earning a scanty living, were sold for debt. He was defeated in his first campaign for the legislature; defeated in his first attempt to be nominated for congress; defeated in his application to be appointed commissioner of the general land office; defeated for the senate in the Illinois legislature of 1854, when he had forty-five votes to begin with, by Trumbull, who had only five votes to begin with; defeated in the legislature of 1858, by an antiquated apportionment, when his joint debates with Douglas had won him a popular plurality of nearly four thousand in a Democratic state; defeated in the nomination for vice-president on the Fremont ticket in 1856, when a favorable nod from a half dozen wise workers would have brought him success.

Failures? Not so. Every seeming defeat was a slow success. His was the growth of the oak, and not of Jonah's gourd. Every scaffolding of temporary elevation he pulled down, every ladder of transient expectation which broke under his feet accumulated his strength, and piled up a solid mound which raised him to wider usefulness and clearer vision. He could not become a master workman until he had served a tedious apprenticeship. It was the quarter of a century of reading, thinking, speech making and legislating which qualified him for selection as the chosen champion of the Illinois Republicans in the great Lincoln-Douglas debates of 1858. It was the great intellectual victory won in these debates, plus the title "Honest Old Abe," won by truth and manhood among his neighbors during a whole generation, that led the people of the United States to confide to his hands the duties and powers of President.

THE TRIAL AFTER THIRTY YEARS.

And when, after thirty years of endeavor, success had beaten down defeat; when Lincoln had been nominated, elected and inaugurated, came the crowning trial of his faith and constancy. When the people, by free and lawful choice, had placed honor and power in his hands; when his signature could convene congress, approve laws, make ministers, cause ships to sail and armies to move; when he could speak with potential voice to other rulers of other lands, there suddenly came upon the government and the nation the symptoms of a fatal paralysis, honor seemed to dwindle and power to vanish. Was he then, after all, not to be President? Was patriotism dead? Was the Constitution waste paper? Was the union gone?

The indications were, indeed, ominous. Seven states were in rebellion. There was treason in congress, treason in the supreme court, treason in the army and navy. Confusion and discord rent public opinion. To use Lincoln's own forcible simile, sinners were calling the righteous to repentance. Finally, the flag insulted on the Star of the West, trailed in capitulation at Sumter; and then came the humiliation of the Baltimore riot, and the President practically for a few days a prisoner in the capital of the nation.

But his apprenticeship had been served, and there was no more failure. With faith and justice and generosity he conducted for four long years a civil war whose frontiers stretched from the Potomac to the Rio Grande; whose soldiers numbered a million men on each side; in which, counting skirmishes and battles, small and great, was fought an average of two engagements every day; and during which every twenty-four hours saw an expenditure of 2 million dollars. The labor, the thought, the responsibility, the strain of intellect and anguish of soul that he gave to this great task, who can measure?

The sincerity of the fathers of the republic was impugned; he justified them. The Declaration of Independence was called "a string of glittering generalities;" he refuted the aspersion. The Constitution was perverted; he corrected the error. The flag was insulted. He redressed the offense. The government was assailed; he restored its authority. Slavery thrust the sword of civil war at the heart of the nation; he crushed slavery and cemented the purified union in new and stronger bonds.

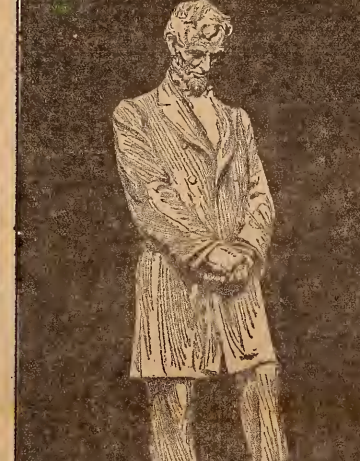
HE REASONED AND PLEADED.

And all the while conciliation was as active as vindication was stern. He reasoned and pleaded with the anger of the South; he gave insurrection time to repent; he forebore to execute retaliation; he offered recompense to slave holders; he pardoned treason.

What but lifetime schooling in disappointment! what but the pioneer's self-reliance and freedom from prejudice; what but the patient faith, the clear perceptions of natural right, the unwarped sympathy and unbounding charity of this man with spirit so humble and soul so great, could have carried him through the labors he wrought to the victory he attained?

As the territory may be said to be its body, and its material activities its blood, so patriotism may be said to be the vital breath of a nation. When patriotism dies the nation dies, and its resources as well as its territory go to other peoples with stronger vitality.

Patriotism can in no way be more effectively cultivated than by studying and commemorating the achievements and virtues of our great men—the men who have lived and died for the nation, who have advanced its prosperity, increased its power, added to its glory. In our brief history the United States can boast of many great men, and the achievement by its sons of many great deeds; and if we regard the first rank to Washington as founder, so we must unhesitatingly give to Lincoln second place as preserver and regenerator of American liberty. So far, however, from being opposed to subordinating either to the other, the popular heart has already canonized these two as twin heroes in our national pantheon, as twin stars in the firmament of our national fame.



"WHAT BUT . . . THE UNWARPED SYMPATHY AND UNBOUNDING CHARITY OF THIS MAN WITH SPIRIT SO HUMBLE AND SOUL SO GREAT, COULD HAVE CARRIED HIM THROUGH THE LABORS HE WROUGHT TO THE VICTORY HE ATTAINED?"

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was the seat of an extensive shipping trade at the time of the Norman Conquest, the river at that time being navigable for large vessels. Pop., 1901, 48,784; 1911, 57,294. Consult: Allen, *History of Lincoln* (London, 1833); A. F. Kendrick, *Cathedral Church of Lincoln: A History and Description of its Fabric and a List of the Bishops*, in "Bell's Cathedral Series" (ib., 1898).

LINCOLN. A city and the county seat of Logan Co., Ill., 29 miles northeast of Springfield, on the Chicago and Alton and the Illinois Central railroads (Map: Illinois, F 5). It is the seat of Lincoln University (Cumberland First Presbyterian), opened in 1865 and affiliated with Milliken University, and of the State School and Colony for Feeble-Minded Children. It has also a Carnegie library, Odd Fellows Orphans Home, St. Clara's Hospital, and Deaconess Home and Hospital. In the old courthouse here Lincoln practiced as a lawyer. Among the city's industrial plants are coal mines, extensive greenhouses, flour mills, creameries, and manufactories of electric automobile signal horns, shoes, corn-cutting machinery, furniture, mattresses, caskets, etc. Lincoln was incorporated in 1854 and in 1915 adopted the commission form of government providing for one mayor and four commissioners elected quadrennially. Pop., 1900, 8962; 1910, 10,892; 1914 (U. S. est.), 11,532; 1920, 11,882. The city was named in honor of Abraham Lincoln, who assisted in laying it out.

LINCOLN. A city and the county seat of Lincoln Co., Kans., about 153 miles by rail west of Topeka, on the Saline River and on the Union Pacific Railroad (Map: Kansas, D 4). It contains a Carnegie library. The city carries on a considerable trade in grain, produce, live stock, etc., and has grain elevators and flour mills, and extensive quarries of fine limestone. It owns its water works and electric-light plant. Pop., 1900, 1262; 1910, 1508.

LINCOLN. The second city of Nebraska, State capital and the county seat of Lancaster County, 55 miles southwest of Omaha, on the Burlington Route, the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific, the Chicago and Northwestern, the Union Pacific, and the Missouri Pacific railroads (Map: Nebraska, H 4). The attractive city, with wide avenues and modern business blocks and homes, lies on a slightly rolling prairie. It is the seat of the University of Nebraska (see NEBRASKA, UNIVERSITY OF), Nebraska Wesleyan University (Methodist Episcopal), Cotner University (Disciples of Christ), Union College (Adventist). The State Asylum for the Insane and the State Penitentiary are located here. The noteworthy buildings include, besides those already indicated, the State capitol, built of white limestone at a cost of $500,000, United States government buildings, county courthouse, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, the Home for the Friendless, and the public library, costing $75,000, the gift of Andrew Carnegie. There are also the State, State Historical, and State University libraries.

The central position of the city and its railroad facilities make it an important distributing point for the agricultural and mechanical productions of a large area. There are numerous grain elevators, the city being the centre of an important grain and milling trade, and manufactories of gasoline engines, corsets, paint, upholstered goods, mattresses, brooms, dusters, overalls and shirts, saddles and harness, sashes and doors, flour, bricks, creamery products, etc. The commission form of government was adopted in May, 1913, and provides for a council of five members and a mayor, elected every two years. The city clerk, attorney, engineer, superintendent of the water and light department, and the library board are appointed by the council. The police judge is chosen by popular election. The water works and electric-light plant are owned and operated by the municipality. Lincoln spent in 1912 for maintenance and operation $484,103, the main items being $261,063 for education, $56,029 for the water works, $55,719 for the fire department, and $21,469 for the police department. Pop., 1870, 2441; 1890, 55,154; 1900, 40,169; 1910, 43,973; 1914, 45,643; 1920, 54,934.

In 1859 the site of Lincoln was chosen for the location of a city to be called Lancaster, but there were hardly a dozen settlers there in 1864, when the place was laid out. Three years later, the inhabitants then numbering less than 30, Lancaster was chosen as the capital of Nebraska, and its name changed to Lincoln in honor of Abraham Lincoln. It is the home of William Jennings Bryan. Consult Hayes and Cox, *History of the City of Lincoln* (Lincoln, 1889).

LINCOLN. A town in Providence Co., R. I., 3 miles northwest of Pawtucket, on the Blackstone River. Its most noteworthy feature is Lincoln Reservation, a beautiful park. The manufacture, dyeing, and bleaching of cotton cloth constitutes the chief industry. Pop., 1900, 8937; 1910, 9825.

LINCOLN, ABRAHAM (1809–65). The sixteenth President of the United States, born near Hodgenville, in Hardin Co., Ky., Feb. 12, 1809. His ancestry has been with some difficulty traced back to Samuel Lincoln, of Norwich, England, who emigrated to America and settled in Hingham, Mass., in 1638. Some of his descendants, who were Quakers, settled in Amity Township, Berks Co., Pa., and finally in Rockingham Co., Va. The Virginia Lincolns are described as "reputable and well-to-do." One of them, the President's grandfather, removed to Jefferson Co., Ky. Thomas Lincoln, Abraham's father, was a carpenter and a farmer, illiterate and thriftless; Nancy Hanks, his mother, was of humble parentage, but possessed of a keen intellect and considerable force of character. After several removals in Kentucky Thomas Lincoln went in 1816 to Spencer Co., Indiana. At the new home his wife died after two years, when Abraham was not quite eight years old, and a year later he married Mrs. Sally (Bush) Johnson, whom he had formerly courted. All Abraham's schooling combined would probably not have made up more than one year. As he grew up, however, he had a few books which he read and reread—the Bible, Shakespeare, Æsop's *Fables*, *Robinson Crusoe*, *Pilgrim's Progress*, a history of the United States, and Weems's *Washington*, and he borrowed some others from his neighbors. He seems to have been ambitious from the outset, trying hard to learn, but much influenced by the coarseness of his surroundings, from the externals of which he never got quite free. He grew to be 6 feet, 4 inches in height; marvelous tales are told of his strength, and much more credible ones of his skill at jesting, story-telling, and popularity.

When Abraham was 21, his father's migratory nature impelled him to try his fortunes in Illinois, and he settled on the north fork of the Sangamon, which empties into the Illinois.

Here the younger Lincoln helped to split rails and to clear and plant some 15 acres. In 1831, with two relatives, he took a flatboat to New Orleans, whither he had made a previous trip. Ten years later he went to New Orleans again. These trips enabled him to see something of the nature of slavery. In 1832 Lincoln was chosen captain of a company of volunteers for service in the Black Hawk War. They saw no fighting and were mustered out within five weeks, when Lincoln reënlisted as a private, serving until June 16. He then returned to Sangamon, making his abode at the little mushroom town of New Salem, and, having announced his candidacy for the State Legislature, he began electioneering vigorously. With great humor and with an energy not always confining itself to strict argument, he advocated pure Whig doctrine—a national bank, internal improvements, and a protective tariff. The follower of Clay was beaten by the Jacksonian Democrats, but he had gained experience and had spread his popularity. His next venture was as a partner in a dry-goods and grocery store at New Salem; but the concern failed, the partner fled, and Lincoln was left to settle the losses. He paid all he owed in 1849. Having no gift for trade, he now began to read law, studied hard, and made swift headway. In May, 1833, he was appointed postmaster at New Salem and is said to "have carried the post-office in his hat," for the mail came but once a week. This position he held three years; at this time, too, he was a deputy county surveyor. In 1834 Lincoln's personal property was about to be sold by the sheriff to satisfy a judgment, when a new friend, Bolin Greene, bid in the property and gave it over to him. In 1834 he was again a candidate for the Legislature and was elected, running far ahead of his ticket. He was rather an observer than an active legislator in this session.

Lincoln's first love was unhappy. While boarding with James Rutledge, in New Salem, he became enamored of Ann, his landlord's daughter, a well-reared girl of 17. She had at the time another lover, who promised marriage, but he broke his word. Lincoln and Ann Rutledge were betrothed in 1835, but the girl fell ill, and in August she died of brain fever.

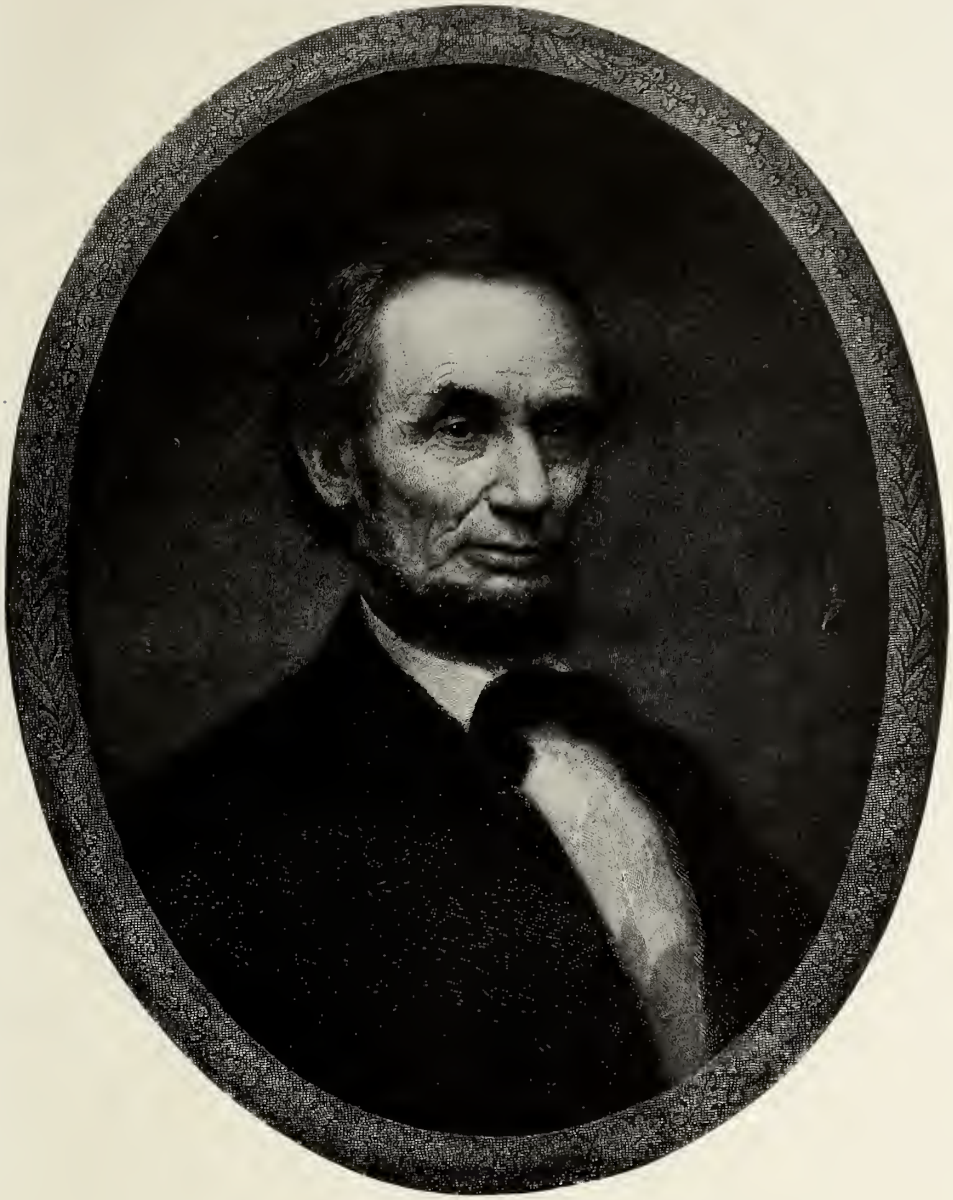
In 1836 Lincoln was again a candidate for the Legislature on the following characteristic platform: "I go for all sharing the privilege of the government who assist in bearing its burdens. Consequently, I go for admitting all whites to the rights of suffrage who pay taxes or bear arms, by no means excluding females." Lincoln stumped the district and by his vigorous speeches won a Whig victory. In the presidential contest of 1836 Lincoln was for Hugh L. White, of Tennessee. In the struggle of Jackson against the United States Bank and the shifting policy of Van Buren he had no interest, but he heeded his duties as a legislator and began that antislavery record upon which so much of his fame will ever rest. The Abolitionists were in the highest activity. Garrison's *Liberator* was intensely annoying to the upholders of slavery. President Jackson had at the close of 1835 invited the attention of Congress to the circulation through the mails of what were then called "inflammatory" documents. Henry Clay, Edward Everett, many of the governors of the Northern States, and a large majority of the House of Representatives strenuously opposed the agitation of the slavery question; all petitions to Congress on the subject were laid on the table without reading or debate, and all possible means were taken to prevent the discussion of the hateful subject. On the night of Nov. 7, 1837, the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy was mobbed and shot dead at Alton, Ill., for persisting in publishing an Abolition newspaper.

At this juncture, when the Legislature was about to pass resolutions deprecating the antislavery agitation, Lincoln presented his protest, to which he could get but one signer besides himself. Herein he declares slavery to be founded on injustice and bad policy; but he avers that Abolition agitation tends to increase slavery's evils; that Congress may not interfere with slavery in the States, though it might in the District of Columbia on the request of the people. This protest was meant to avoid extreme views; therefore no mention was made of slavery in the Territories, that point being covered by the Missouri Compromise, which was then in full force. Lincoln was never extreme, and probably till the war began he saw no hour when he would have altered a word in this protest.

When the State capital was removed to Springfield in 1839, Lincoln settled there. Two years before he had been licensed as an attorney, and, being at the capital, he could attend both to his duties as a member of the Legislature and his law practice. His business grew so rapidly that he took into partnership John T. Stuart, a prominent Whig, who had been a good friend also in former years. Lincoln preferred to be the junior in the firm. Springfield was a village of about 1500 inhabitants, and Lincoln was not only poor, but he was in debt.

In 1840 Lincoln was an elector on the Harrison ticket and made speeches in all parts of the State. But one-sided speeches were not suited to his temper; he preferred joint debates, wherein he might employ his masterly skill at retort. A year earlier Lincoln had made the acquaintance of Mary, the daughter of the Hon. Robert S. Todd, of Lexington, Ky., and a sister of the wife of Ninian W. Edwards, of Springfield, a distinguished lawyer. Through her comeliness and her wit the young lady had gained many admirers. Some political papers were contributed by her to a local newspaper; and Lincoln, to shield her, assumed the responsibility, barely avoiding a duel. About six weeks afterward, Nov. 4, 1842, he married Miss Todd.

In 1844 Lincoln was once more an elector on the Clay (Whig) ticket, and in 1846 he was elected to Congress by 1511 majority in a district which two years before had given him only 914. When he took his seat as Representative in the Thirtieth Congress, his great rival, Stephen A. Douglas, was in the Senate. Lincoln was put on the Committee of Post Offices and Post Roads. Though opposed to the Mexican War, he voted for supplies to carry it on. He supported the principle of the Wilmot Proviso and introduced a bill providing for the emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia, not, however, without compensation to the owners. In 1848 he favored the nomination, by the Whigs, of Taylor for President, and made a strong speech in the House for that purpose, subsequently speaking in various parts of the country. For several years fol-



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

AFTER THE PORTRAIT BY WILLIAM MARSHALL

lowing the expiration of his term in Congress Lincoln was not active in politics. He wished to be Commissioner of the General Land Office, but he did not get the appointment. He was offered the governorship of Oregon Territory, but his wife declined to go there, and he would not accept. In 1850 he refused a nomination for Congress.

His law partnership with Stuart ended April, 1841, when he united in practice with ex-Judge Stephen T. Logan and soon afterward formed a partnership with his best friend, William H. Herndon. As a lawyer, he spoke tellingly and often to the mirth of the court room. Many curious anecdotes are told of the great man as a story-teller, of his power, his energy, his oddities, and his generosity. Though thousands of good stories unknown to Lincoln pass current as having been told by him, it is true that few great statesmen were more capable than he of perceiving the kernel of a tale. He had also a ready and humorous wit and was quick to follow a good parry with a well-aimed thrust. His small fees and his frequent refusals to take cases in which he thought that right was with the other party reflect his abhorrence of the sale of self for money.

The bill offered by Douglas, Jan. 4, 1854, to establish a Territorial government in Nebraska, reopened the antislavery war, and Lincoln was forced to take decided ground against spreading slavery into the Territories. This he did at the State Fair at Springfield, Ill., in October, in a speech of great power. Lincoln had felt that his natural opponent was Douglas, and he seized eagerly this opportunity of refuting his arguments; Douglas recognized his opponent's strength and secured from him a truce from debating for that fall. In November, despite his positive declination, Lincoln was again elected to the Legislature. At the same time he was very desirous to succeed Shields (a Democrat) in the United States Senate, and, although he did not win the election for himself, he won it for Lyman Trumbull, a fellow opponent of the Kansas-Nebraska Act. During the Kansas excitement Lincoln's sympathies were all in favor of the free-State side, but he discountenanced the use of force.

It was at the State Convention at Bloomington in 1856 that the formation of the Republican party in Illinois was consummated, and there Lincoln made one of his greatest antislavery speeches, but it is preserved only in description. On June 17, 1856, at the Republican Nominating Convention at Philadelphia, Lincoln's name was put forth for Vice President and was received with considerable favor, for he got 110 votes. This year, for the third time, Lincoln was on the electoral ticket, now as a Republican, and he made some 50 speeches for Frémont. The quality of these speeches bettered his reputation and spread it even to the East. In April, 1858, the Democrats indorsed the stand Douglas had taken in the Kansas dispute and renominated him for the Senate. Lincoln expected and received the Republican nomination in June, and in accepting he delivered the carefully thought out speech near the beginning of which was the following passage: "'A house divided against itself cannot stand.' I believe this Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other." In July he challenged Douglas to the now famous seven debates, the direct result of which was to win the latter the senatorship. Lincoln, however, was not arguing for the senatorial prize alone, but with a greater purpose—he was fighting for Republican success in the presidential contest of 1860, and the opportunity it would bring to "hit hard" the great "moral, social, and political wrong" of slavery.

In April, 1859, the people of his own town began to talk of Lincoln as a proper candidate for President, but he discouraged the idea. In September he made speeches in Ohio in the track of Douglas; in December he spoke at several places in Kansas. He was more and more talked of for a presidential nomination and finally authorized his friends to work for him. On Feb. 27, 1860, on invitation, he appeared in New York and spoke in Cooper Institute. The address was warmly praised in most of the city journals and was in fact highly successful. After this he spoke in many cities in New England. He was present, though not a delegate, at the Illinois State Convention (May 9, 1860), where he received the most flattering evidences of his great popularity, which was fully assured by the adoption without dissent of a resolution declaring him the choice of the Republicans of Illinois for President.

On May 16, 1860, the Republican National Convention met at Chicago. The city was full of political workers. Indeed, no previous convention had had half the number of "outside delegates." Two days were spent in organization and the adoption of a platform. Balloting came on the third day. Up to the previous evening Seward's nomination seemed certain; but the outside pressure for Lincoln was powerful, for his friends were chiefly men of Illinois, and the convention was held in their State. On the third ballot Lincoln won the nomination, and in the afternoon Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, was nominated for Vice President. The platform adopted, though denying the right of Congress to interfere with slavery in the States, demanded that slavery be forbidden in the Territories. It declared in favor of internal improvements and protection.

The Democratic National Convention at Charleston split on the slavery question. The South, remembering Douglas's admission in debate with Lincoln that "slavery cannot exist a day or an hour anywhere unless it is supported by local police regulations," totally repudiated him and his squatter sovereignty, whereas Douglas was equally determined to stick to it. Most of the Southern delegates withdrew and organized a separate convention. Those who remained voted 57 times for a candidate, Douglas always having the highest number, but not the two-thirds required by Democratic precedent. They adjourned to meet at Baltimore, June 18. The seceders adjourned to meet at Richmond, Va., early in June, but after convening they further adjourned to meet June 28 in Baltimore. The result finally was the nomination of three presidential candidates: Douglas by one convention, Breckenridge, of Kentucky, by the seceders, or extreme Southerners, and Bell (formerly a Whig), of Tennessee, by the Constitutional Union party, composed for the most part of Know-Nothings and old-

time Whigs. The canvass was warm on all sides. Lincoln was elected on November 6 by 180 votes, Breckenridge receiving 72, Bell 39, and Douglas 12. The election was strictly sectional, for the Republicans got no electoral vote in a Southern State. Feeling the need of all possible support, Lincoln chose his cabinet carefully, trying to get a varied representation; he wished even to have a Southerner, until his offer to Mr. Graham, of North Carolina, was flatly refused. Meanwhile the South was making ready to secede, and on December 20 the South Carolina Convention unanimously adopted the Ordinance of Secession. The year closed in gloom, and 1861 opened with no hope of peace. On February 4 a peace congress met in Philadelphia; on the same day delegates met at Montgomery, Ala., to form a Southern Confederacy; on the 18th the work was done, and Jefferson Davis was inaugurated President.

On Feb. 11, 1861, Lincoln set out for Washington, taking a rather roundabout road. Everywhere the people were eager to see and hear him. On Monday, March 4, he was inaugurated and delivered an elaborate address, full of the best qualities of his nature. The appearance of the new President is thus described by Ward Lamon, in his *Life of Abraham Lincoln:* "He was about 6 feet, 4 inches high, the length of his legs being out of all proportion to that of his body. When he sat down on a chair, he seemed no taller than an average man, measuring from the chair to the crown of his head; but his knees rose high in front. . . . He weighed about 180 pounds, but he was thin through the breast, narrow across the shoulders, and had the general appearance of a consumptive subject. Standing up, he stooped slightly forward; sitting down, he usually crossed his long legs or threw them over the arms of the chair as the most convenient mode of disposing of them. His 'head was long, and tall from the base of the brain and the eyebrow'; his forehead high and narrow, inclining backward as it rose. . . . The size of his hat was seven and an eighth. His ears were large, standing out almost at right angles from his head; his cheek bones high and prominent; his eyebrows heavy, and jutting forward over small sunken blue eyes; his nose long, large, and blunt, the tip of it rather ruddy, and slightly awry towards the right-hand side; his chin, projecting far and sharp, curved upward to meet a thick lower lip which hung downward; his cheeks were flabby, and the loose skin fell in wrinkles, or folds; there was a large mole on his right cheek, and an uncommonly prominent Adam's apple on his throat; his hair was dark brown in color, stiff, unkempt, and as yet showing little or no sign of advancing age or trouble; his complexion was very dark, his skin yellow, shriveled, and 'leathery.' . . . His countenance was haggard and careworn, exhibiting all the marks of protracted suffering. Every feature of the man—the hollow eyes, with the dark rings beneath; the long, sallow, cadaverous face, intersected by those peculiar deep lines; his whole air; his walk; his long, silent reveries, broken only at intervals by sudden and startling exclamations, as if to confound an observer who might suspect the nature of his thoughts—showed that he was a man of sorrows—not sorrows of to-day or yesterday, but long-treasured and deep—bearing with him a continual sense of weariness and pain." Yet this strangely sorrowful man dearly loved jokes, puns, and comical stories, and was himself world-famous for his inimitable narrative powers.

At his inauguration Lincoln denied the right of any State or number of States to go out of the Union. In the South the address was regarded as practically a declaration of war, and preparations were hurried; in the North it was strongly approved, and parties were quickly consolidated. Less than six weeks afterward General Beauregard, on behalf of the Confederate government, bombarded Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor, forcing the surrender of Major Anderson and his small force on April 14. There began the Civil War, and from that day to the day of his death the political biography of Lincoln is nearly identical with the history of the United States. On April 15 he called for 75,000 volunteers, and hundreds of thousands in the first flush of patriotic feeling thronged to enlist. At the same time Lincoln called for a special session of Congress to meet on the Fourth of July. On April 19 he proclaimed a blockade of the Southern ports; on April 27 he authorized the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. The date for the meeting of Congress had been made distant, to allow the President to develop his policy and to avoid the turmoil that would ensue if the members met in the height of passion. The only direct request made was for 400,000 men and $400,000,000. The request was granted with additions. On July 15 a Democratic member (McClernand, of Illinois) offered a resolution pledging the House to vote any amount of money and any number of men necessary to put down the rebellion and restore the authority of the government. There were only five opposing votes in a House of nearly 300 members.

On July 21 the Union forces were badly defeated at Bull Run and driven in a panic back upon Washington. For a moment this flight had the effect of disheartening the President. General Scott, who was commander in chief when the war broke out, resigned at the end of October, 1861, and Gen. George B. McClellan took his place. McClellan was a skillful tactician and organizer, but slow to strike. Lincoln realized the necessity for acting, but he had not yet gained the knowledge of war that he later acquired. His appointment of Edwin M. Stanton, a man not pleasing to him personally, as Secretary of War (Jan. 14, 1862), was an evidence of great statesmanship, and Lincoln had trials that would have broken a weaker man. McClellan, after waiting and complaining unnecessarily, finally began a campaign in which he was thoroughly baffled by General Lee. In July Halleck was appointed general in chief of the armies of the United States. At the end of August the principal Federal force, under the command of Pope, was defeated in the second battle of Bull Run. On September 16–17 McClellan met Lee in the bloody battle of Antietam in Maryland. This engagement was hardly decisive, but, as the Confederates were forced to give up their invasion, Lincoln chose this moment to issue his proclamation, Sept. 22, 1862, declaring that he would, on Jan. 1, 1863, emancipate the slaves of all the States then or thereafter in rebellion. This proclamation was a military measure, justified as depriving the South to some extent of an advantage it enjoyed. Politically it was of the utmost importance, since it was the means of winning

from the antislavery element throughout the North a more hearty support than had previously been accorded and added greatly to the influence of the national government abroad, where economic hardships threatened to conceal the fact that the war was being fought largely to vindicate a great moral principle. The support it received finally showed Lincoln to be right. Before this, though desiring emancipation, he had labored to persuade the Border States to take the step of their own accord, in return for compensation, but he had been unsuccessful. Two years afterward Lincoln said of the proclamation: "As affairs have turned, it is the central act of my administration, and the great event of the nineteenth century." McClellan failed to use his great force to follow Lee after Antietam; Burnside took command and was defeated at Fredericksburg; Hooker was appointed and suffered the disaster of Chancellorsville. Then the tide began to turn. On July 3, 1863, Meade at Gettysburg beat off the second invasion of Lee and won a decisive victory, and on the following day General Grant captured Vicksburg. On Nov. 19, 1863, Lincoln made his immortal speech on the dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg. Meade having failed to follow up his victory over Lee, Lincoln, in March, 1864, complying with the recommendation of Congress, appointed Grant commander in chief. The South was nearly worn out, and Lee's superior generalship could not prevail against Grant's determination and vastly greater resources. On April 9, 1865, Lee surrendered at Appomattox.

On Nov. 8, 1864, Lincoln was reëlected over General McClellan by a vote of 212 to 21; Andrew Johnson was elected Vice President. When Lee's surrender ended the war, Lincoln was busy with plans for reconstruction; but on April 14, 1865, before he could do anything towards utilizing his wisdom in reorganization, he was shot in his box at Ford's Theatre by John Wilkes Booth, a dissipated and fanatical actor. The ball entered Lincoln's brain, and he never regained consciousness. At seven o'clock on the following morning he was dead.

The loss to the country by this death was incalculable, and the assassin injured most of all the people he would have served. The problem of bringing the two sections again into a union which should be more than one of force was as difficult as that of managing the war. To this problem Lincoln would have brought not only his experience, but generosity, utter lack of vindictiveness, incomparable tact, a tried strength which prevented vacillation. Lincoln's most marked characteristic was the accuracy with which he understood the American people. He was wholly honest; he thought fairly and never as a bigoted partisan. As a lawyer, he was weak unless convinced of inherent right in his case, and when he was convinced he relied for victory on a skill in presenting facts which often set the other side in a light clearer than their attorneys could throw on their case. As to what was his religious creed, opinions seem to diverge almost as widely as they do concerning the Bible itself. He conquered by the power of truth. This love for truth, his infinite patience, and his hard thinking seem to have guided him unerringly in every great problem he had to solve. He who had grown up in a drifting, almost illiterate, shiftless society, who had no education save that which he had been able to pick up in hours not devoted to bread getting, directed a foreign policy of dignity, strength, and honesty. Lincoln came of rough, shiftless, poverty-stricken stock, but through inexplicable gifts he wielded in a democracy and with the full consent of the people a power as great as that of the Czar. It was altogether fitting that a man of such charity should have the honor of doing most, not only to save the Union in time of its greatest danger, but also to free his country of slavery. This was his great achievement, but events so great as the formation of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the inception of the present national banking system also belong to his administration. Some measures taken to repress Northern sympathizers with the South brought upon him harsh criticism. In spite of this the memory of the great President is year by year held in more honor throughout the Union, and the centenary of his birth was celebrated, in February, 1909, with a deeper interest than any other similar event in the nation's history.

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LINCOLN, Benjamin (1733–1810). An American soldier, prominent in the Revolutionary War. He was born at Hingham, Mass., Jan. 24, 1733, received a common-school education, and was engaged in farming at Hingham until 1774, acting successively as local magistrate, Representative in the Massachusetts Legislature, and colonel of militia. In 1775 he took an active part in organizing the Continental forces, and in 1776 was appointed major general of the Massachusetts militia. At the siege of Boston Washington put him in command of an expedition to force the British fleet out of Boston harbor. He commanded the Massachusetts militia at the battle of White Plains, reënforced Washington by a fresh levy of Massachusetts militia at Morristown, N. J., in February, 1777, and at Washington's request was made a major general in the Continental army on February 19 of that year. He served with marked efficiency in the Burgoyne campaign, both under Schuyler and Gates, being second in command under the latter; and on Oct. 8, 1777, received a wound which maimed him for life and caused his temporary withdrawal from the army. Resuming service in August, 1778, he was assigned to the command of the Southern army in September and arrived at Charleston, December 4. A detachment of his army was defeated at Brier Creek (q.v.) in March, 1779, and his main force met with a severe repulse at Stono Ferry in June. Later he acted in conjunction with the French under D'Estaing against Savannah, but, the combined forces meeting with a sanguinary repulse on October 9, he returned to Charleston, where he was soon besieged by the English under Sir Henry Clinton and was forced to surrender (May 12, 1780), after which he returned to Hingham, Mass., on parole. Exchanged in the spring of 1781, he joined Washington and was chosen by him at Yorktown to receive the sword of Lord Cornwallis. He held the office of Secretary of War in 1781–83 and retired to his farm at Hingham in 1784. In 1786–87 he commanded the Massachusetts militia against Shays and his followers. (See Shays's Rebellion.) He was elected Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts in 1787, was a member of the State convention that ratified the Constitution of the United States, was one of the commissioners to treat with the Creek Indians in 1789 and with the Indians north of the Ohio at Sandusky in 1793. In 1789 he was made collector of the port of Boston, which position he held until two years before his death. Late in life he took a great interest in science and wrote a number of scientific papers which attracted considerable attention. He was a man of simple, earnest character; and the persevering zeal and disinterestedness of his public service gave him great popularity. Consult the biography by Bowen in Jared Sparks, *Library of American Biography*, vol. xiii (2d series, Boston, 1847).

LINCOLN, John Larkin (1817–91). An American educator. He graduated at Brown University in 1836, was tutor there (1838–41), and professor of Latin from 1844 until his death. He was the editor of *Selections from Livy* (1847), the *Works of Horace* (1851), *Ovid, with Notes* (1883), and the *De Senectute of Cicero* (1887).

LINCOLN, Joseph Crosby (1870–). An American story-writer. He was born at Brewster, Mass., and was educated there and at Chelsea, Mass. In 1896–99 he was associate editor of the *League of American Wheelmen Bulletin*, Boston. He then moved to New York City and engaged in literary work. Besides short stories and verse contributed to magazines, he is author of *Cape Cod Ballads* (1902; new ed., 1910); *Cap'n Eri* (1904; 2d ed., 1909); *Partners of the Tide* (1905); *Mr. Pratt* (1906); *The "Old Home House"* (1907); *Cy Whittaker's Place* (1908; 2d ed., 1910); *Our Village* (1909); *Keziah Coffin* (1909); *The Depot Master* (1910); *Cap'n Warren's Wards* (1911, 1912); *The Woman-Haters* (1911); *The Postmaster* (1912); *The Rise of Roscoe Paine* (1912); *Mr. Pratt's Patients* (1913); *Cap'n Dan's Daughter* (1914); *Kent Knowles: "Quahaug"* (1914). Collectively these form a series of entertaining sketches of Cape Cod life, with many a shrewd bit of character drawing.

LINCOLN, Levi (1749–1820). An American political leader, born at Hingham, Mass. He graduated at Harvard in 1772, was active in the patriot cause, and wrote the series of political discussions called *Farmer's Letters*, and was clerk of the court and probate judge in Worcester County in 1775–81. In 1796 he became a member of the State House of Representatives, and in 1797 of the State Senate. In 1801 he was elected to Congress to fill a vacancy and served from February 6 to March 3, then becoming Attorney-General in Jefferson's cabinet; within the same year (March 5–May 2) he was acting Secretary of State. He was Lieu-

Nancy Hanks' Boy

ollier's, The National Weekly, *for* September 18, 1926

By GEORGE CREEL

LIFE has never written a better story than this. It opens in the wilderness, its hero a boy without a chance. It closes in the nation's capital, its hero acclaimed by the whole world.

Many have told through what somber events, what bitter struggles, Abraham Lincoln moved. But here you will find something which may give you a somewhat different view of the gaunt, sad-eyed giant who was "not a Christian, but only a humble follower of Jesus Christ, trying to live the Sermon on the Mount."

This, one of Mr. Creel's popular series on romantic figures of America, is the most brilliantly comprehensive short article on Lincoln we have ever seen.

THE cabin that shiftless Thomas Lincoln built in the Indiana wilderness was without floor or windows, and inclosed on three sides only, the front left open, save for some flapping skins, to the wind and snows of winter. From his hard, cold pallet the boy Abraham could see the immensity of the heavens, watch helpless trees [illegible] before the storm and hear the [illegible] of wild beasts as they padded the [illegible]st aisles.

[illegible]was but nine when his mother [illegible]e leaving the poor, work-worn [illegible]y as if ashamed to stay longer in such a shabby tenement, and his hands helped to make the rude coffin and dig the hole in the ground.

It was these early years that scarred the sensitive soul of Abraham Lincoln and set his face in lines of tragedy. It was always as if his sad eyes looked down upon that most miserable of graves, as if his heart chilled again to the loneliness of those black nights, the days of drudgery and hopelessness.

He longed for learning with an instinctive passion, and to the gallery of painful memories were added the evenings that he toiled over dog-eared books by the light of pine knots or laboriously fashioned letters with charcoal on the wooden fire shovel.

They were experiences that gave him kinship with the beaten and driven of the world, but they gave him also a sense of defeat, burdening him with a dreadful melancholy that often plunged him into a state of mind where self-destruction seemed the one escape. If he laughed at the tragedy of life, it was only that he might bear it.

A rail splitter, a riverman, a storekeeper, a deputy surveyor—not one of these ventures of his first manhood held sufficient success to lift the pall of disbelief in his ability, and when he entered politics it was without other idea than the capitalization of his one proved asset, a genius for inspiring trust and liking.

There may have been a touch of pity in the regard of his neighbors, for the gaunt, shambling figure and wistful face gave an impression of utter unfitness for the competitive struggle, but there was also sincere affection, for he had about him a mysterious quality that [illegible]nt straight to the hearts of people. [illegible]arious years in the Illinois legis[illegible]re were followed by a term in Congress, but his opposition to the Mexican War curdled public sentiment, and when he finally stepped out of office all of his old doubts and fears returned with crushing force.

The Clarion Call

HOW could he, the once unlettered rail splitter, a homely figure of fun, dare to hope for more than the mercies of life? Dejectedly, almost despairingly, he took up his humble law practice, torn between his inability to charge poor people for his services and the necessity of providing for a wife and children, together with the aid demanded by a mortgage-ridden father.

All this while Stephen Douglas, four years Lincoln's junior, had been mounting to the heights in an unbroken series of triumphant leaps. Secretary of state in Illinois, judge of the supreme court, a congressman, a senator, blazing through the political firmanent like a comet, what wonder that poor Lincoln murmured, "With me the race of ambition has been a flat failure. With him it has been one of splendid success!"

And now in 1854, needing only the larger favor of the South to give him the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, Douglas smashed the Missouri Compromise, creating the territories of Nebraska and Kansas with power in the people to admit slavery if they chose.

Save for a few fanatics such as Garrison and Sumner, the North had accepted slavery as a settled fact, asking only that it be kept south of the line fixed in 1820, but with this agreement violated—with the evil institution turned loose to roam at will—there came anger and fierce indignation.

The news, reaching Springfield, was a clarion that called Abraham Lincoln from his dejection and humility. As if some spring had been released, his soul rose above its fears and defeats and as if it had only been waiting for a higher call than selfish ambition, the genius of the man began to flame.

As a riverman, standing beside the slave blocks in New Orleans, he had loathed the infamous traffic in human beings. But with clearer vision than any other of his time, he saw beyond the pathos of slavery and grasped its menace to the permanence of the Union. "I tell you, Dickey," he cried to his roommate after a sleepless night, "this nation cannot exist half slave and half free."

The dreams of Jefferson had not come true in full measure, but in union Lincoln ever beheld the hope of humanity, and with the deep passions of his nature aroused at last, he sprang forward to do battle with the dangers that threatened.

A Welcome Defeat

IN SPEECHES that thrilled by their truth and power, he attacked Douglas, and when the new Republican party held its first convention in 1856, he left the Whigs forever and made common cause with those who branded the Kansas-Nebraska bill as "a covenant with death, an agreement with hell."

There came the Dred Scott decision, with Chief Justice Taney holding that slaves were property protected by the Constitution, and that Congress was without power to exclude slavery from territory acquired subsequent to the formation of the national government.

Douglas broke with Buchanan over the President's attempt to force the admission of Kansas as a slave state, and returned to Illinois to ask reëlection. Because of his brave stand, Seward and Greeley and other Republican leaders urged that he should not be opposed, but Lincoln refused to heed these feverish suggestions, and took the field to fight for the senate seat. He knew that Douglas' stand had not been based upon any conviction as to the evil of slavery, knew also that his reëlection meant no more than a truce, a compromise, and with iron determination set out to lay the deeper issues bare.

He was beaten, but in the defeat there was none of the old hopelessness. At Freeport he had compelled Douglas to admit that the people of a territory had the right to exclude slavery, a flat repudiation of the Dred Scott decision, and with that uncanny ability to fathom the future, Lincoln knew that he had destroyed Douglas as a victorious candidate in 1860. As for himself, cer-

tain tremendous phrases had flung loose from his speeches and were finding lodgment in the hearts of men. "A house divided against itself cannot stand" and "No man is good enough to govern another without the other's consent" made plain people everywhere look to the uncouth Illinois lawyer as a leader.

Seward, a mighty figure, seemed certain of the Republican nomination, with brilliant Salmon P. Chase a second choice, yet when the convention met in Chicago, Abraham Lincoln was named on the third ballot.

How the high gods must have laughed! Seward, the man who was to put free institutions in peril by his invariable willingness to compromise, was thrust aside as "too radical," and Lincoln, with principles bedrocked in the granite of an unyielding faith, was chosen for his greater pliability.

As Lincoln had foreseen, the South refused to forgive Douglas for his Freeport doctrine, and out of the Democratic Convention came three tickets, an insane division of strength. Lincoln won, but his vote—1,866.452 against 2,815,617 for Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell—proved him the choice of a minority, and straightway six Southern states followed the example of South Carolina in seceding from the Union. Once he might have felt a vast wonder and pride in his elevation to the great office, but now the certainty of hate and bloodshed made him turn to his God with a prayer for strength.

In Washington he found a loneliness as sad as those nights when he stared through the flapping skins into the black Indiana woods.

The "Virginia Creeper"

THE powerful commercial interests did not want war. Foolish Greeley preached the necessity of compromise. Seward and other powerful leaders were seeking to evade the issue. Only Lincoln, shrinking in anguish from the horrors that loomed, faced the situation and realized it as one that had to be met.

Out in Missouri the egregious Fremont proclaimed the emancipation of slaves, and when Lincoln, appreciating both its illegality and its bad effect upon wavering Kentucky, Missouri, and Maryland, revoked the order, a cry of rage went up from the abolitionists.

"How long," piped James Russell Lowell, who had urged Americans to desert during the Mexican War—"how long are we to save Kentucky and lose our self-respect?"

Radicals clamored for Lincoln's impeachment, and Greeley hounded with vindictive fanaticism, drawing from the President this simple declaration of purpose: "My paramount object is to save the Union and not either to save or to destroy slavery."

Edward M. Stanton, a Democrat, had led in the business of abuse and insult, and even when Lincoln called him to be Secretary of War, eager for his honesty and force, the arrogant, irascible man persisted in his contempt and use of bitter epithets. It was not only that McClellan richly earned the title of the "Virginia Creeper" by his excessive caution; at all times he failed in appreciation of the President's protective friendship. It was Lincoln who waited on McClellan, and the "Little Napoleon," bored by what he deemed an impertinent curiosity as to his plans, finally sent down word one night that he was "too tired" to be bothered.

Charles Sumner, the Boston Brahman, proud of his learning, his three languages, his European intimates, his London clothes and white spats, whipped a Senate group to daily attack; and high-headed, irresponsible Mrs. Lincoln went out of her way to heap social favors on this sneering, jibing enemy of her husband. Delegations of ministers invaded the White House regularly to instruct harassed Lincoln as to the "will of God," hectoring him as though he were a schoolboy; and to add to his heartbreak, Willie, his little son, died of a fever.

Nowhere was there a helping hand that reached out. Emancipation, with him, was a thing second only to the preservation of the Union, yet his way was thick with obstacles.

To declare all slaves free was an impossibility, for there were always the Border States to consider, nor was it in Lincoln's heart to ruin the South, for he looked on slavery as the sin of a whole nation. Gradual and compensated emancipation was what he planned and hoped for, but Congress bared its teeth in an ugly snarl and would have none of it. On January 1, 1863, therefore, he signed the proclamation that gave freedom to all slaves in the seceding states, frankly recognizing it as a war measure.

Abuse redoubled, for the radicals attacked him for not proclaiming universal emancipation, and the others abused him for his defiance of the Constitution.

Hooker followed Burnside, Pope and McClellan, and proved no more of a match for the genius of Lee and Jackville came to him, it seemed that he could stand no more, yet always by some miracle he found new wells of fortitude to draw on. Added to all were the ceaseless streams of wretched fathers and mothers begging the lives of sons about to be shot for desertion or some failure of military duty, and night and day he sent his telegrams of pardon and reprieve, perhaps the one joy that came to him.

The Way of Hate

WHAT isolated him most was that he refused to turn his heart over to hate. He did not call the Confederates "rebels," or curdle his soul with plans of punishment and revenge; all he wanted was to get the seceding states back into the Union, letting forgiveness follow peace. In his message of December 8, 1863, he offered amnesty to all who would take oath "to support, protect and defend" the Constitution, and his reconstruction policy, exemplified in the state governments of Louisiana and Arkansas, was frankly designed to restore the old status of the Confederate States without attempt to penalize them for their attempt to break the bonds of union.

Like so many wolves, the congressional group sprang to the attack: arrogant Sumner in the Senate, and crippled Thaddeus Stevens, half-crazed by pain, malice and fanaticism, screaming his opposition in the House. Vituperative "Old Ben" Wade and acrid Henry Winter Davis followed close behind, and the President was made to understand that Reconstruction was none of his concern, being a matter entirely within the jurisdiction of the legislative branch. The bill that they drew up was barren of mercy, harsh and cruel in every provision, and Lincoln turned away in disgust when it came to his desk for signature.

The way of hate was so much the easiest way. At the time the bill reached him—July, 1864—he had just been renominated, with the irrepressible Fremont running as the candidate of the radical Republicans, threatening to divide party strength. All that he needed to do was to put away the tendernesses of fraternity, joining Sumner, Wade and Stevens in their devil dancing, and factional discord would have disappeared at

(*Continued on page 47*)

once. It was not even a temptation to that steadfast soul, and although his worn face may have taken on an added grayness, he refused to sign the bill, and bowed his head to new storms of vile abuse.

Wade and Davis issued a manifesto, attacking not only his ability as an executive but likewise his honesty and his honor. In his very Cabinet the sneaking Chase planned treachery and betrayal. And in September the Democrats nominated McClellan on a platform that contained these words: "That this convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war . . . justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities."

Greeley, whose genius consisted principally in the impassioned advocacy of every wrong and stupid course, reiterated the accusation of failure, moaned daily about "our bleeding, bankrupt, almost dying country," accused Lincoln of prolonging the war for "his own evil purposes," and demanded peace in order to avoid "new rivers of human blood."

Another faction talked seriously of putting Lincoln aside and drafting Grant to take his place; and always Sumner, Wade and Stevens berated and reviled him for not prosecuting the war with greater savagery.

A Weary Soul at Rest

HE FELT himself a beaten man, deserted by the people and crucified by the politicians. But when Sherman's successes in the South turned the tide of public opinion—when the elections resulted so overwhelmingly in his favor—there was no word of exultation, only a new affirmation of his love and compassion—not hate nor revenge, but the finer, dearer task of "binding up the nation's wounds," facing peace, "with malice toward none, with charity for all."

Fast and faster events rushed to the end. In late March, the President went down the river to City Point, where Grant was preparing for a final thrust at Lee's staggering army. Victory was plainly in sight, but as the Union forces attacked in a last assault on Petersburg, Lincoln's weary eyes seemed to follow every bullet that found its mark—brothers killing brothers—and all night long he walked the deck of his steamer in an agony of pain. Even when word came of the evacuation of Richmond, his joy was poisoned by the sight of Confederate prisoners, ragged, starving, and tears were in his eyes as he murmured, "Poor fellows! Poor fellows!"

It was in this spirit that he faced the peace. Speaking to a great crowd before the White House on the evening of April 11th—his last public utterance—he took his stand against any and all programs of vindictiveness. What he wanted, what he meant to do, was to bring the seceded states back into their "proper practical relation to the Union." He did not propose to bother with the "mere pernicious abstraction" as to whether these states had been out of the Union. "Finding themselves at home, it would be utterly immaterial whether they had ever been abroad."

Better than anyone he knew that such a position might well mean his own political destruction. Already the venomous congressional group had defeated a proposal to recognize the state government of Louisiana, and Stevens was openly regarding Lincoln as a traitor. They intended to treat the Confederate States as conquered provinces lying at the mercy of the victor, and in their hearts was the fell determination to put the beaten South under the heels of the manumitted blacks, Sumner boldly proclaiming that the ex-slaves were far better equipped to form and operate a republican form of government than their old masters.

Theirs was the power. The soldiers themselves were without rancor, for they had only respect for a foe that had fought valiantly in defense of a cause which it believed to be just, but at their backs were the millions of stay-at-homes, meanly concerned with irritations attendant upon material losses, and the clamant politicians, eager to regain prestige by noisy ferocities and base appeals to the savagery that lies in the mud at the bottom of human character.

A little later Andrew Johnson was to be impeached for daring to follow the Lincoln policy, and in four years Ulysses S. Grant himself was to be beaten to the will of Congress in Reconstruction measures.

Lincoln KNEW, yet the certain knowledge was without power to compel a single selfish thought. He was not a Christian, only a humble follower of Jesus Christ, trying to live the Sermon on the Mount, and in the life of the Saviour he found no word of hatred or vengefulness. On the morning of Good Friday he sat with his Cabinet and told them his hope of a speedy reconciliation unmarred by angers and resentments, and at the close he confided a dream that had visited his sleep the night before. In this dream he had been in a singular and indescribable vessel, moving swiftly and irresistibly toward a dark and indefinite shore.

That very night crazy John Wilkes Booth crept into the box at Ford's Theatre and shot him down, and, by one of fate's savage ironies, those who watched him die were men that had fought and derided him, Charles Sumner monopolizing the place at the head of the bed, dramatizing his tears.

Yet what did it matter? A weary soul knew rest at last, and the blood that dripped from his wound gave the flag a new glory, Christ's words a new meaning.

Hate was to run its brutal course for many a sad and terrible year, but in the end a day dawned when a reunited nation knelt to the memory of the "rail splitter," South joining with North in appreciation of his faith and love and justice.

The Denver Post
February 8, 1931

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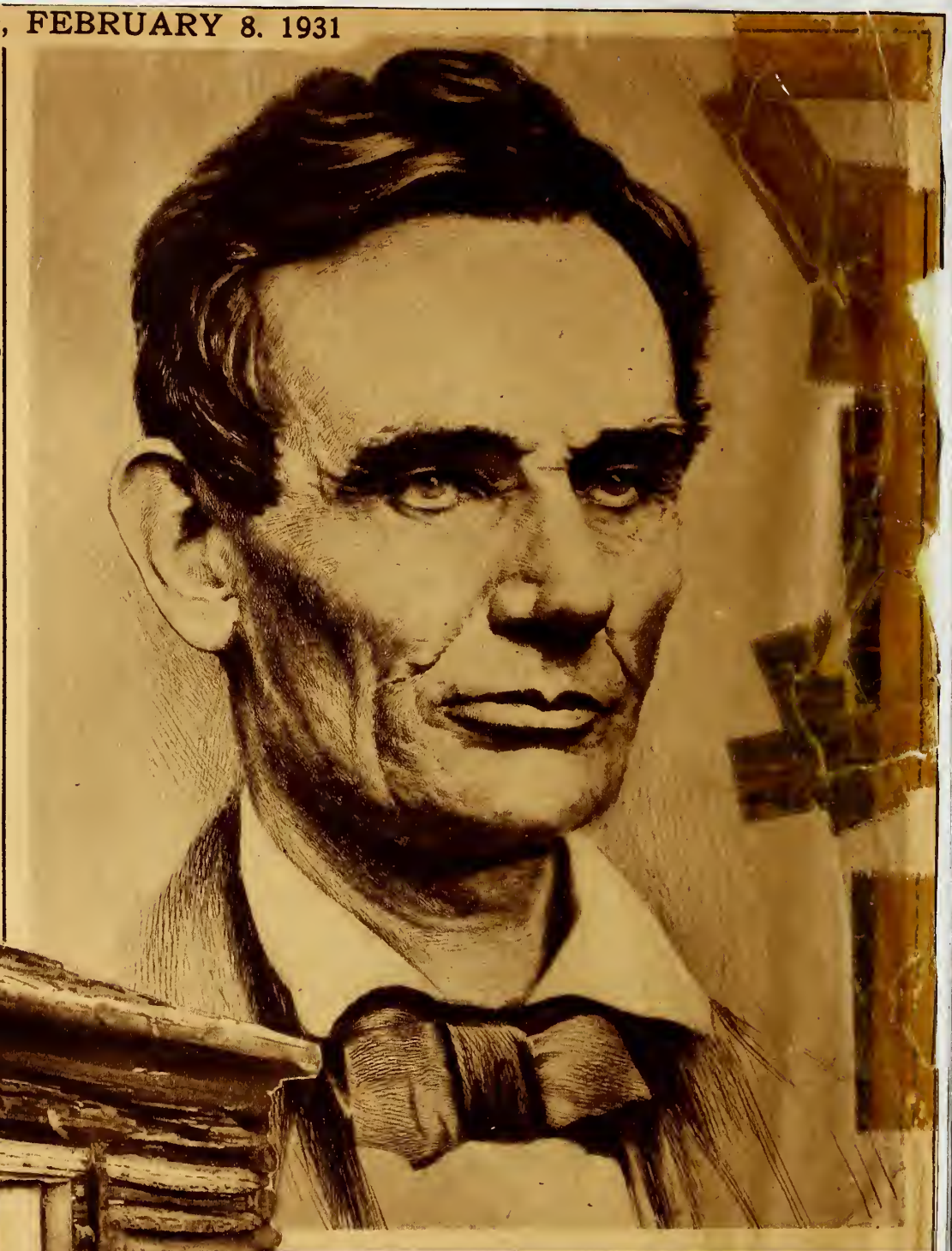

Young Lincoln, the Lawyer and Idealist.

Abraham Lincoln was born at Rock Spring Farm, near Hodgensville, Ky., Feb. 12, 1809; moved to Gentryville, Ind., 1816; moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, 1830; moved to New Salem, Ill., on coming of age in 1830, and failed disastrously in the grocery business; captain in Black Hawk war in 1832; became postmaster of New Salem; elected to state legislature in 1837 for one term; studied law, moved to Springfield, and entered law firm of Stuart & Lincoln; married Mary Todd, Nov. 4, 1842; formed two new law firms, Lincoln & Logan and Lincoln & Herndon; elected to congress, 1845; made himself famous by speech at first Republican convention in 1856; attained national celebrity in debate with Stephen A. Douglas in seven Illinois towns in 1858; nominated for the presidency in Chicago, 1860; inaugurated March 4, 1861; Emancipation Proclamation, 1863; assassinated in Ford's theater, Washington, April 14, 1865, and died next day; buried at Springfield, Ill., May 4, 1865.

Men and Things

Letters, Stories and Speeches of Lincoln Mark the Character and Quality of the Man Whose Life Has Been the Inspiration of Leaders of Men the World Over

TOMORROW will be the one hundred and twenty-second anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. His life has been the subject of some twenty-seven hundred essays, biographies, plays and poems. His character long ago became a universal and immortal subject. So much has been written about the great man that the occasion perhaps is better served by letting Lincoln speak for himself. His letters and papers present an accurate picture of his life and there are suggestive phases in some that have been culled for the purpose by Mr. Nathan G. Goodman.

At the age of twenty-eight Lincoln was desperately in love. He had his heart aches. In the autumn of 1837 he wrote to a friend:

"After all my suffering upon this deeply interesting subject, here I am, wholly, unexpectedly completely out of 'the scrape' . . . As the lawyer says, it was done in the manner following, to wit: After I had delayed the matter as long as I thought I could in honor do. . . I mustered my resolution and made the proposal to her direct, but, shocking to relate, she answered, No. At first I supposed she did it through an affectation of modesty . . . but on my renewal of the charge, I found she repelled it with greater firmness than before. I tried it again and again, but with the same want of success. I finally was forced to give it up, at which I very unexpectedly found myself mortified almost beyond endurance. My vanity was deeply wounded by the reflection that I had so long been too stupid to discover her intentions, and at the same time never doubting that I understood them perfectly; and also that she, whom I had taught myself to believe nobody else would have, had actually rejected me with all my fancied greatness. And, to cap the whole, I then for the first time began to suspect that I was really a little in love with her. But let it all go! I'll try and outlive it. Others have been made fools of by girls; but this can never with truth be said of me. I most emphatically, in this instance, made a fool of myself. I have now come to the conclusion never again to think of marrying, and for this reason: I can never be satisfied with anyone who would be blockhead enough to have me."

Lincoln Tells His First Love Story

After all, the great Emancipator was a big, human man. He was interested in his family and in people at large. In the fall of 1847 we find him writing about his baby boy:

"Being elected to Congress, though I am very grateful to our friends for having done it, has not pleased me as much as I expected. We have another boy, born the 10th of March. He is very much such a child as Bob was at his age, rather of a longer order. Bob is 'short and low,' and I expect always will be. He talks very plainly — almost as plainly as anybody. He is quite smart enough. I sometimes fear that he is one of the little rare-ripe sort that are smarter at about five than ever after. He has a great deal of that sort of mischief that is the offspring of such animal spirits. Since I began this letter, a messenger came to tell me Bob was lost; but by the time I reached the house his mother had found him and had him whipped, and by now, very likely, he is run away again."

Dad and Bob; The President In His Home

Every little human foible interested Lincoln.

We do not think of Lincoln as a political boss. He won men to his support by sheer force of personality. He told stories. Men stood around in the country towns and listened to his broad jokes. He entertained, sometimes he thrilled his listeners, and he always attracted them. This ability to win men merely by being himself is the secret of Lincoln's political success. Of course, he did take a direct hand occasionally in the management of his political party. In the summer of 1864 he made a note of what he said to the Postmaster of Philadelphia:

"Complaint is made to me that you are using your official power to defeat Judge Kelley's renomination to Congress. I am well satisfied with Judge Kelley as a member of Congress, and I do not know that the man who might supplant him would be as satisfactory; but the correct principle, I think, is that all our friends should have absolute freedom of choice among our friends. My wish, therefore, is that you will do just as you think fit with your own suffrage in the case, and not constrain any of your subordinates to do other than he thinks fit with his. This is precisely the rule I inculcated and adhered to on my part when a certain other nomination now recently made was being canvassed for."

Some Ideals Practicable In Politics

Lincoln always seemed to get into an exciting election controversy. At the time of his second election to the Presidency, in November, 1864, he observed: "It is a little singular that I, who am not a vindictive man, should always have been before the people for elections marked for their bitterness —always but once. When I came to Congress it was a quiet time. But always besides that the contests in which I have been present have been marked by great rancour."

Lincoln had dreams in his sleepless nights. Sometimes he saw something behind his dreams and made an effort to interpret them—long before Freud appeared on the scene. Addressing Secretary of the Navy Welles while recounting a strange dream he had had the night before, the President said on April 14:

"It was in your department. It related to the water. I seemed to be in a singular and indescribable vessel that was moving with great rapidity toward a dark and indefinite shore. I had this same dream preceding the firing on Sumter, the battles of Bull Run, Antietam, Gettysburg, Stone River, Vicksburg, Wilmington and others. Though victory has not always followed it, some important event has. I have no doubt, this time, that a battle has taken place or is about to be fought and that Johnson will be beaten. My dream must relate to Sherman. My thoughts are in that direction and I know of no other very important event which is very likely just now to occur."

Dreams and Their Meaning

Two days before this conversation with Gideon Welles, President Lincoln was talking with Mrs. Lincoln about a dream he had had in which he beheld a catafalque in the East Room of the White House and heard a voice crying that the President had been assassinated.

"The next time I opened the Bible, strange as it may appear, it was at the twenty-eighth chapter of Genesis which relates to the wonderful dream Jacob had. I turned to other passages and seemed to encounter a dream or a vision wherever I looked. I kept on turning the leaves of the Old Book, and everywhere my eye fell upon passages recording matters strangely in keeping with my own thoughts—supernatural visitations, dreams, visions, etc."

President Lincoln was assassinated on April 15, 1865, in Ford's Theatre in Washington. The chair in which he sat during the performance at the theatre was sold at auction in December, 1929, for $2,400.

Right up to the time of his death Lincoln enjoyed telling stories and relating anecdotes whenever he had a chance to do so. On April 13th, two days before the tragic event which shocked the nation, Lincoln wrote General Creswell, who sought a pardon for a Confederate friend of his, as follows:

"Creswell, you make me think of a lot of young folks who once started out Maying. To reach their destination, they had to cross a shallow stream, and did so by means of an old flat-boat. When the time came to return, they found to their dismay that the old scow had disappeared. They were in sore trouble, and thought over all manner of devices for getting over the water, but without avail. After a time, one of the boys proposed that each fellow should pick up the girl he liked best and wade over with her. The masterly proposition was carried out, until all that were left upon the island was a little short chap and a great, long, gothic-built, elderly lady. Now, Creswell, you are trying to leave me in the same predicament. You fellows are all getting your own friends out of this scrape; and you will succeed in carrying off one after another, until nobody but Jeff Davis and myself will be left on the island, and then I won't know what to do. How should I feel? How should I look, lugging him over? I guess the way to avoid such an embarrassing situation is to let them all out at once."

Story Telling To Serve His Purpose

Shortly after the results of the Presidential election of 1860 were known, Jesse W. Weik was making his way to Abraham Lincoln's room at the State House in Springfield, and he met Salmon P. Chase who had just come from Lincoln's office. Clarence Edward Macartney, in his book "Lincoln and His Cabinet" relates the following story of it:

"Weik said to the President: 'You don't mean to put that man in your Cabinet, I hope?'

"'Why do you say that?' asked Lincoln.

"'Because,' said Weik, 'he thinks he is a great deal bigger than you are.'

"'Well,' replied Lincoln, 'do you know of any other men who think they are bigger than I am?'

"'I cannot say that I do,' replied Weik. 'But why do you ask me that?'

"'Because,' said Lincoln, 'I want to put them all in my Cabinet.'"

Rev. Mr. Macartney remarks that "Other Presidents have filled their Cabinets with nobodies, lest they should be cast into shadow by great personalities. But not so Lincoln. He had a profound respect for men of ability and great reputation, and chose the biggest men in the country. Not one of them could be considered as a close personal friend. It was, indeed, the wish of Lincoln to have in the Cabinet the friend who had done more than any other to bring forward and secure his nomination." This was Norman B. Judd, of Chicago, who was, however, passed over when the Cabinet appointments were made.

In his public utterances Lincoln was a master of the spoken language. He could take old truths and express them in a simpler form than any of his political opponents. In 1858, during the Senatorial campaign in Illinois, he made brilliant speeches throughout the State. He was a candidate. His famous "House divided" address, delivered at Springfield, is an excellent example of Lincoln's oratorical style. He presented his proposition in simple language:

"If we could first know where we are, and whither we are tending, we could then better judge what to do, and how to do it," he began with a most serious air. "We are now far

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into the fifth year, since a policy was initiated with the avowed object, and confident promise, of putting an end to slavery agitation." (The Compromise of 1850.) "Under the operation of that policy, that agitation has not only not ceased, but has constantly augmented. In my opinion it will not cease, until a crisis shall have been reached, and passed—a house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved — do not expect the house to fall— but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in course of ultimate extinction, or its advocates will push it forward, till it shall become alike lawful in all the States, old as well as new—North as well as South." Where can one find a simpler outline of the question at issue?

Typical Simplicity Of Speech

It was because of Lincoln's vision and courage that the Nation endured! And out of the pre-war America there grew a greater and larger Nation stretching out to the gates of the Pacific, connected in all its parts by transcontinental railroads, with new industries developing in North and West, and agricultural enterprises developing from North to South with the forward look of progress.

February 11-1931

ETIN—PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY,

LINCOLN, Abraham, a Representative from Illinois and a President of the United States; born in Hardin County, Ky., February 12, 1809; moved with his parents to a heavily timbered tract of land on Little Pigeon Creek, Ind., in 1816; attended a log-cabin school at short intervals and was self-instructed in elementary branches; at the age of nineteen was intrusted with a cargo of farm products, which he took to New Orleans and sold; moved with his father to a forest location in Macon County, Ill., in 1830, and a little later to an unbroken prairie farm in Coles County, Ill.; hired himself to a Sangamon County trader named Denton Offutt, whom he assisted in the construction of a flatboat for trading upon the rivers and also in maintaining a general store in New Salem, Menard County, Ill.; read the principles of law and works on surveying; during the Black Hawk War he volunteered in a company of Sangamon County Rifles organized in Richland, Ill., April 21, 1832; was elected its captain, and served until May 27 following, when the company was mustered out of service; reenlisted as a private, and served until mustered out June 16, 1832; returned to New Salem, Ill., and was unsuccessful as a candidate for the State house of representatives; entered business as a general merchant in New Salem, but met reverses that were generally attributed to his partner; applied himself to the study of law; postmaster of New Salem 1833–1836; deputy county surveyor 1834–1836; elected a member of the State house of representatives in 1834, 1836, 1838, and 1840; declined to be a candidate for renomination; was admitted to the bar in 1836; moved to Springfield, Ill., in 1837 and engaged in the practice of law; elected as a Whig to the Thirtieth Congress (March 4, 1847–March 3, 1849); did not seek a renomination in 1848; an unsuccessful applicant for Commissioner of the General Land Office under President Taylor; tendered the Governorship of Oregon Territory, but declined; unsuccessful Whig candidate for election to the United States Senate before the legislature of 1855; chosen by the Republican Party to oppose Stephen A. Douglas for the United States Senate in 1858, and the debate between the candidates made memorable the campaign in which Douglas was final victor; elected as the first Republican President of the United States, and was inaugurated March 4, 1861; unanimously renominated in the convention of June 8, 1864, and was inaugurated for a second term March 4, 1865; was shot by J. Wilkes Booth while attending Ford's Theater in the city of Washington, D. C., on the night of April 14, 1865, and died the following day; interment in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Ill.

DAVID LYNN
ARCHITECT

United States Capitol

December 12, 1938

My dear Mr Werren—

Thanks for your appreciative note—I am glad if I am helping—

The enclosed is from Biographical ~~Dictionary~~ Directory of the American Congress, 1774— to 1927— Of course the matter is not new to you, but the arrangement is convenient.

Sincerely yours

David Lynn

LINCOLN LORE

Bulletin of the Lincoln National Life Foundation - - - - - - Dr. Louis A. Warren, Editor
Published each week by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana

Number 611 FORT WAYNE, INDIANA December 23, 1940

HERNDON—MASTER MYTH-MAKER

After sounding the sources of our ever-increasing Lincoln mythology, one is bound to conclude that William Herndon should receive the title of Master Myth-Maker. Not only are the old untenable Lincoln fables to have another airing by making available to every Tom, Dick, and Harry the Herndon hodge-podge of fact and fancy at one dollar a copy, but already we observe emerging from the indiscriminate use of these published Herndon papers a new batch of apocryphal stories which strike at the very foundation of Lincoln's morality. Apparently Abraham Lincoln like so many of his contemporaries is going to be humanized or debunked.

Anyone who is familiar with biographical Lincolniana is conscious of the tremendous influence which the papers gathered by William Herndon have played in the creation of Lincoln literature in general. These Herndon traditions, fragments of folklore and personal reminiscences, should be recognized as valuable for reference purposes, but their importance has been emphasized out of all due proportion when compared with Lincoln's own correspondence, state papers, addresses, interviews which were recorded verbatim, and documents which are duly authorized.

William Herndon wrote no book himself but these four different writers had full use of his manuscripts: Chauncey F. Black who wrote the Lamon Lincoln; Jesse W. Weik who wrote the three-volume *Herndon's Lincoln;* and *The Real Lincoln;* Albert J. Beveridge, the author of the two-volume Beveridge work; and Emanuel Hertz, the compiler and editor of the Herndon papers.

Long before the first of the abovementioned books appeared, the lecture platform and personal correspondence were utilized by Mr. Herndon as avenues of release for his studies in psychoanalysis and his whisper stories, but it was largely in the writings of Chauncey F. Black and Jesse W. Weik that the Herndon myths took root and were nourished.

Mythology in the Lamon Volume

Ward H. Lamon acquired in September 1869 the bulk of the information about Lincoln gathered by Herndon, for which he paid Lincoln's law partner the sum of four thousand dollars. John Spencer Clark makes known in one of the publications of the Massachusetts Historical Society for May-June 1918 some of the incidents connected with the publication of the Lamon work. Lamon approached the publishing house represented by Clark in 1870 with the information that Chauncey F. Black was to do the writing for the contemplated Lincoln biography. Clark knowing something of Black's political background said "I raised objection to a life of Lincoln being prepared under such apparently hostile influences."

The contract for the book was signed, however, and the complete life of Lincoln was anticipated. Clark's prophecy about Black's attitude toward Lincoln was confirmed before very much copy was presented, and in one instance a whole chapter was eliminated because of the partisan viewpoint of Black. When Clark discovered that Black was sacrificing Lincoln to uphold the Buchanan administration and learned that Black's political bias was "stronger than his desire to have full justice done to Mr. Lincoln's memory," both Clark and Lamon broke with him and no more copy was forthcoming. So the Herndon manuscripts when first used for publication were not interpreted by the friendly Lamon but by the antagonistic Black.

A DOZEN LINCOLN MYTHS

Supported by Herndon Manuscripts

THE PATERNITY MYTH
THE SHIFTLESS FATHER MYTH
THE MATERNAL LINEAGE MYTH
THE POVERTY MYTH
THE ANN RUTLEDGE MYTH
THE MATRIMONY MYTH
THE OBSCURITY MYTH
THE FAILURE MYTH
THE INFIDEL MYTH
THE SLAVERY MYTH
THE BOOTH MYTH
MODERN DEBUNKING MYTHS

Note—Lack of sufficient space in *Lincoln Lore* to discuss the origins and growth of some of these myths will necessitate the use of the *Lincoln Kinsman* for this purpose in the coming year. Subject matter associated with the first six myths are directly within the scope of the *Kinsman.*

The Herndon Lincoln

The three-volume work known to students as the "Herndon Lincoln" was not written by Herndon but by Jesse W. Weik who was only eighteen years old when he first approached Herndon with reference to the Lincoln story. It cannot be said Weik was familiar with Lincoln's writings and public speeches, as there was not available to him at such an early date any extensive compilation of Lincoln's works. The fact that he began writing the book when he was little more than a youth without any former literary experience is another factor that must be considered when placing a valuation on the Herndon work.

Much of the book was written by Weik in a room above a grocery store in Greencastle, Indiana, and the larger part of his source material came in long letters from Herndon who stated twenty-three years after Abraham Lincoln was dead, "I have in my memory a thousand unwritten facts about our good man Abe that were told me by good and truthful friends." Herndon wrote down for Weik many of these stories which had slumbered in his memory for nearly a quarter of a century, and they formed the nucleus for some of the myths which we now have to combat. A book published by Weik in 1922 also grew out of the Herndon sources.

The Beveridge Lincoln

The Herndon manuscripts were carefully guarded by Mr. Weik from the time of the publication of the Herndon Lincoln until he allowed Albert J. Beveridge to use them in 1924. In the preface of Beveridge's book is the statement that from Weik came "The largest and most important aid."

Possibly Beveridge might have had access to the Lincoln papers now impounded in the Library of Congress if Robert Lincoln had not learned that he was relying very much on the Herndon manuscripts which Robert had a just reason to deplore. There can be no question but what the Herndon traditions greatly influenced the Beveridge volumes, and his work contributed considerably to the myth-building which originated with Herndon.

The Hertz Hodge-Podge

One would expect an apparent admirer of Abraham Lincoln such as Emanuel Hertz to have used some discretion in the selection of items for a Lincoln book he was to edit. It is known that he did not print everything in the collection of Herndon, and why he should make available to the public letters about Lincoln and statements by Herndon that Hertz knew to be absolutely false is beyond our knowledge.

There are two entirely different Lincolns in the Hertz volume. The character portrayed by Herndon in his earlier writings would hardly be recognized in the Lincoln which emerges in the letters which Herndon wrote ten years later, especially those to Weik. You can count on these latter sources completely overshadowing the earlier writing compiled shortly after Lincoln's death, and they will become the major source for the humanizing effort of mercenary writers—the modern myth-makers.

Anon.

Abe Lincoln of Illinois

WHO WAS THIS Abraham Lincoln of Illinois?

He was born in a log cabin in Kentucky, February 12, 1809, the son of a rather shiftless but amiable frontiersman named Thomas Lincoln and his wife, Nancy Hanks. . . . He was born on a bed of cornhusks and bearskins, in a cabin that had only one window and one door. And today, there is a huge marble building in Washington—the Lincoln Memorial—where crowds come every day to look at his seated statue, and they drop their voices a little when they look at it, for the face is rugged and brooding and the face of a great man. And today, the smallest coin we have—the copper penny—has his face upon it—his face and the word "Liberty." And both things are right—the great statue and the small common coin of the people—for he was a great man, and he lived and died for the common people and loved them. . . .

He liked to talk and joke, and he was a wonderful story-teller. Some people said he liked telling stories better than working—but everybody admitted he could work hard when he wanted. The stories ran through his life—he was always telling them—sometimes to make a point, sometimes just because they were funny. But with the stories, there was something else—a deep melancholy that came over him like a wave. When this melancholy oppressed him, he looked like the saddest man on earth, and perhaps he was.

He wanted something—he didn't know what he wanted. He kept a store for a while and got into debt. The debts took him years to pay but he paid them all. He read law. He was a flatboatsman, a surveyor, a postmaster. He made speeches—and found out that he could make speeches, talking plain talk to people who understood plain talk. At twenty-five, he was elected to the Illinois legislature. There he learned about politics and the ways of men. But he was still looking, still seeking. . . .

He became a well-known lawyer and on the whole a successful one. People knew he was honest—they called him "Honest Abe." They knew he would not plead a case unless he thought he had the right side of it. He was sent to Congress for one term, but he wasn't re-elected. "Too bad," thought his friends, "but—well, too bad." It seemed, for a while, as if he would end his days as a small-town lawyer, a local character, a teller of stories, a man of whom people said: "Well, you should have heard Abe Lincoln tell that one." And yet, all the time, he was walking up and down the streets of Springfield, in his rusty black clothes and his battered stovepipe hat where he kept his papers—driving in his buggy over the muddy, new roads of the state—wondering, thinking, questioning, being sad, and a joking companion, and a man who made hosts of friends, and a man who was hard to make out. The people who barely knew him called him "Abe" or, even in his forties, "Old Abe." His wife and his partner called him "Mr. Lincoln."

In 1854 or thereabouts, he was thinking, wondering—wondering about slavery, about the state of the Union. He had no personal or fiery hate for the slaveholders, but in a speech at Peoria he said: "Slavery is founded on the selfishness of man's nature—opposition to it in his love of justice." He let it stay at that, for the time. . . . But Lincoln's words had sunk into men's hearts: . . . "Our reliance is in the love of liberty which God has planted in our bosoms. Our defense is in the preservation of the spirit which prizes liberty as the heritage of all men, in all lands, everywhere. Destroy this spirit and you have planted the seeds of despotism around your own doors. Familiarize yourself with the chains of bondage and you are preparing your own limbs to wear them."—From "America," by STEPHEN VINCENT BENÉT. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart. 1944.)

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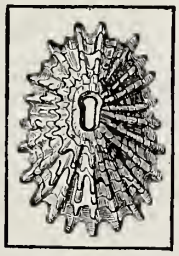
masses, as a stain or as a cement in many rocks. Soils are commonly yellow because of its presence. Frequently the oxidized zones of ORE DEPOSITS contain it in large quantities, and the weathering of ferruginous rocks may produce residual, minable deposits of limonite. Bog-iron ore is a porous, earthy form found sometimes in lakes and swamps.

As an ore of iron, limonite ranks next to HEMATITE. The southeastern States of the United States are important producers, as are Germany, Scotland and Sweden. Limonite is derived from the Greek word for meadow. *See also* ORE DEPOSITS; GOSSAN; SANDSTONE; SIDERITE.

LIMPET, strictly, the popular name for members of a family (*Patellidae*) of sea snails, or shell-bearing marine gastropods. There are many species of limpets, all of which live on rocky coasts between the tide marks.

COMMON LIMPET

The limpets have conical shells, quite unlike the usual spiral-twisted snail shell, and these are often brilliantly colored. The animals fix themselves to the rocks by a powerful, adherent foot. Their hold is so strong that they cannot be dislodged by the heaviest sea, nor pried loose unless enough force is applied to break their shells, except when they are caught off guard. While the tide is out they remain fixed tightly in one place, keeping sufficient moisture under their shells to last until they are again under water. Only then do they move about, for they cannot endure exposure to the air. Sometimes they live in definite spots on the rock, which become hollowed out so that they exactly fit the shape of the shells, and the animals are said to be able to find their way home from a distance of three feet.



KEYHOLE LIMPET
Fissurella nodosa

The members of several closely related and very similar sea snail families are also called limpets, the most important being the *Acmaeidae,* to which the circum-polar species (*Acmæa testudinalis*) common in New England belongs; the keyhole limpets (*Fissurellidae*); the ear-limpets or abalones (*Haliotidae*); and the slipper-limpets (*Calyptraeidae*). *See also* ABALONE; MOLLUSKS.

LIMPOPO, a river of South Africa, rising in northern Transvaal, and after a course of nearly 1,000 mi., emptying into the Indian Ocean. The Olifant is its chief tributary. Although the mouth is obstructed by a sand bar, thus rendering the river unimportant commercially, the Limpopo can be navigated for almost 100 mi.

LINACRE, THOMAS (1460-1524), English humanist and physician, was probably born at Canterbury. He studied at Oxford, continuing his work in Italy under brilliant teachers, taking the degree of doctor of medicine at Padua. He was appointed King's physician to Henry VIII and had among his patients the great statesmen of prelates of his court. In 1520 he was ordained priest and retired from active life. He is noted especially for his grammatic works, and for his foundations of lectures on medicine at Oxford and Cambridge and for his Latin versions of Galen's contributions. He died on October 20, 1524.

LINCOLN, ABRAHAM (1809-65), 16th President of the United States, born in Hardin (now Larue) Co., Ky., Feb. 12, 1809; died in Washington, D.C., Apr. 15, 1865. He was a product of the pioneer

LOG CABIN BIRTHPLACE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN IN LARUE COUNTY, KENTUCKY

wave that swept westward in the settling of the midwestern states which, during his lifetime, grew to an economic and political status that shaped historic events. He was a wilderness child, born in a clay-floor cabin that had a "stick and clay" chimney, no windows and one door. He went barefoot in summer and wore deerskin moccasins in winter. On his ancestry and early life, the most significant data is that contained in an autobiographical sketch which Lincoln wrote in 1860 for the use of John L. Scripps in preparing a campaign biography. In these notes, he says that his father, Thomas, and grandfather, Abraham, were born in Rockingham County, Va., whither their ancestors had come from Berks Co., Pa. "The family were originally Quakers, though in later times they have fallen away from the peculiar habits of that people." Abraham, the grandfather, was killed in an Indian fight about 1784, leaving a widow, three sons, and two daughters. "Thomas, the youngest son, by the death of his father, and very narrow circumstances of his mother, even in childhood was a wandering laboring-boy, and grew literally without education. He never did more in the way of writing than to bunglingly write his own name. Before he was grown he passed one year as a hired hand with his uncle Isaac on Wautauga, a branch of the Holston River. Getting back into Kentucky, and having reached his 28th year, he married Nancy Hanks—mother of the present subject—in the year 1806. She also was born in Virginia; and relatives of hers of the name of Hanks, and of other names, now reside in

Coles, in Macon and in Adams counties, Illinois, and also in Iowa." Such is the sparse personal testimony of Lincoln as to his ancestral backgrounds. Since his 1860 autobiographical notes, the evidence has become formidable that the Lincoln line from which he descended included prosperous Quaker farmers in Pennsylvania, a governor of Massachusetts and other exceptional men, while his mother, Nancy Hanks, was an extraordinarily vivid and capable woman. Also, the formerly accepted view that Lincoln's father, Thomas, was a shiftless no-good, has changed on evidence that he was a skilled cabinet maker, was a road commissioner in one Kentucky township, held positions in the Baptist Church, paid taxes, debts, made purchases showing he was not one of the "mudsocks" and was more than ordinarily responsible and capable among men.

The Lincoln family, in 1816, moved from Kentucky into southern Indiana, settling near Gentryville, Spencer Co. According to Lincoln's notes, the removal "was partly on account of slavery, but chiefly on account of the difficulty in land titles in Kentucky." He also noted that they settled in "an unbroken forest, and the clearing away of surplus wood was the great task ahead." From then on for years he knew the ax. "Abraham, though very young, was large for his age, and had an ax put into his hands at once; and from that till within his twenty-third year he was almost constantly handling that most useful instrument less, of course, in plowing and harvesting seasons." Lincoln's mother died in 1818 and was buried near a salt lick where wild deer came often. A year and two months later, his father went to Kentucky and married a widow, Sarah Bush, who came with her three children to the Indiana homestead. This step-mother proved a guide and a mainstay for the growing boy; he often spoke in later years of the close bond between them. His Indiana education he summarized: "While here, Abraham went to ABC schools by littles, kept successively by Andrew Crawford, ——Sweeney and Azel W. Dorsey." His total of school attendance was perhaps three months. Then, and later in Illinois, he learned grammar, history and surveying from books, alone, often by candle or wood-fire light. As a boy and youth, he read and re-read the family Bible, *Aesop's Fables, Robinson Crusoe, Pilgrim's Progress, Weem's Life of Washington,* the *Revised Statutes of Indiana.* He husked corn for the loan of the one book, walked 18 miles for the loan of another. He wrote verses and lampoons and took part in debating society programs —and was, besides, a runner, weight lifter, wrestler and athlete of more than local reputation.

The Lincoln family moved to Illinois in 1830 with their household belongings on a home-hewn ox-wagon. At 21 years of age Lincoln left the family homestead at Goose Nest Prairie in Coles Co. and went to Sangamon Co., where, at New Salem, he did for Denton Offut what he had done for another storekeeper in Indiana—helped him build a flatboat, load it with produce, and float it down to New Orleans, selling the produce and returning north by horse or steamboat. At New Salem, he studied law, spent part of the year of 1832 as the elected captain of an infantry company which marched to northern Illinois in the Black Hawk War, courted Ann Rutledge and sat at her bedside while she was dying. As a storekeeper in New Salem, he acquired the stocks of other bankrupts, and, in the end, suffered a total loss himself, with debts on his hands that it took him 15 worrying years to pay off. In 1834, he was elected a Whig member of the Illinois legislature, and re-elected two more terms. Among outstanding points in his legislative record were leadership in changing the state capital from Vandalia to Springfield, and the co-signing with Dan Stone of a protest against resolutions adopted by the Illinois General Assembly, in which resolutions was a declaration that "the right of property in slaves is sacred to the slave-holding states under the Federal Constitution." Lincoln and Stone agreed with their pro-slavery colleagues that abolition agitation tended "rather to increase than to abate" the evils of slavery, but they chose to go on record as demurring to their colleagues becoming openly pro-slavery in a free-soil state.

His first law partnership was with John T. Stuart, Whig Congressman, his second, with Stephen T. Logan. In 1843, and for 18 years thereafter, he was the senior partner with William H. Herndon, a temperamental, picturesque anti-slavery philosopher. Election to Congress came in 1846, with a majority of 1,511 votes over the Democrat candidate, Peter Cartwright, a circuit-riding Methodist preacher. Though voting for every measure of supply and care for the soldiers in the Mexican War, he pressed resolutions aimed to force President Polk to bring out the documents which would reveal the precise "spot" where Mexican troops had invaded the soil of the United States. He voted for a declaration that the war was "unnecessarily and unconstitutionally commenced by the President." He lost ground at home, did not run for re-election, settled down to law practice and said he was through with politics.

As a lawyer he slowly and steadily across twenty years moved to a place of leadership in the state bar. During most of these years he practiced on the Eighth Circuit, a group of counties visited yearly by a judge and attorneys who set up court and disposed of litigation. Lincoln's practice ranged from a comic $3.00 hog case and the dramatic Armstrong murder trial, to important cases for the Rock Island Railway, the Illinois Central Railway, and the McCormick Harvester Reaper Company.

During the years of law practice and politics in Illinois, he met at close hand and came to know in degrees of intimacy a number of remarkable men, a peculiarly American breed which had to do with his personal development. They included David Davis, a millionaire landholder and judge of the courts of the Eighth Circuit; Stephen A. Douglas, a United States Senator, a magnetic, dynamic figure who strode the national stage almost with the power of an

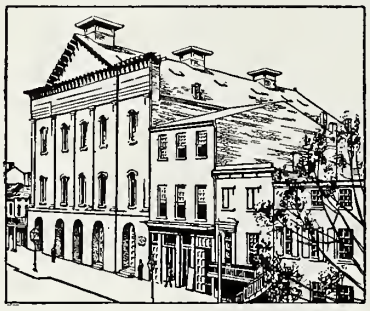
Andrew Jackson; and extraordinary personalities such as Leonard Sweet, Lyman Trumbull, Edward D. Baker, Isaac Funk, Richard Oglesby, Jacob Bunn, Milton Hay, Ward Hill Lamon, Henry C. Whitney, Richard Yates and Orville Browning, each of them a reckonable contact and influence. Lincoln's own autobiographical notes give a whimsical view of his personal development, and his willingness that others should know of it. "Abraham now thinks that the aggregate of all his schooling did not amount to one year. He was never in a college or academy as a student and never inside of a college or academy building till he had a law license. What he has in the way of education he has picked up. After he was twenty-three and had separated from his father, he studied English grammar—imperfectly, of course, but so as to speak and write as well as he now does. He studied and nearly mastered the six books of Euclid since he was a member of Congress. He regrets his want of education and does what he can to supply the want."

He was almost 6 ft. 4 in. in height. He walked with an easy saunter and spoke in a voice of rather high tenor and of unusual carrying power when he was aroused. His odd looks, his sense of humor, his story-telling and his dealings that won for him the nickname of "Honest Abe" were all traits that operated to make him a political asset to the new Republican party, organized in 1854 following the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. In 1856, there were 110 ballots at the national Republican convention for Lincoln to be the candidate for Vice-president with John C. Fremont, who headed the ticket. Two years later, he made a speech to the Republican State Convention in Illinois and gave out words that went far and wide, words that had the simple and enigmatic sound of terrible prophecy. "A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in course of ultimate extinction; or its advocates will push it forward, till it shall become alike lawful in all the states, old as well as new—North as well as South." Now came the famous debates with Senator Douglas at seven different places in Illinois before immense crowds. Lincoln lost in this race for the senatorship. He had, however, presented the country with a statement of issues and an argument against the compromises of the Democratic party, which made him a "dark horse" candidate for the Republican presidential nomination in 1860. The Chicago national convention of the party in that year found him the most available candidate. After a campaign in which Lincoln stayed in Springfield and said in effect that the time had come for him to say nothing, he was elected. The vote was 1,866,452 for Lincoln, 1,375,157 for Douglas, 847,953 for Breckenridge, southern wing of the Democratic party, and 590,631 for Bell, Constitutional party. Lincoln was inaugurated March 4, 1861, as a "minority President," with South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas seceded from the Union by legislative action, with troops mobilized and the *Charleston Mercury* publishing items of northern information under the heading of "Foreign News."

Upon Lincoln's acquisition of power as President he became one of those rare makers of history, moulding events as well as being moulded by them. From then on, his personal, official story saturates the decisive events; his biography is, in a sense, the narrative of most of the humanly controlled moments of the four years in which he headed and directed the war of the Northern and Border States against Southern secession and independence. Large and formidable volumes must be consulted to get an understanding of what happened and what might have happened in the course that Lincoln followed with reference to the bombardment of Fort Sumter which opened the war, of his negotiations with the Border States by which Kentucky and Missouri were held and Virginia lost to the Union cause, of his devices by which a Cabinet was held together for good service, of his trial of one general after another till he found Ulysses S. Grant as the man for General-in-Chief, of his political manipulations toward reelection in 1864, of his maneuvers which resulted in first a tentative and then a permanent Emancipation Proclamation on the ground of "military necessity," setting millions of slaves free in territory not yet occupied or controlled by his armies, of his efforts which went on incessantly during four years to bring about "compensated abolishment" or the liberation of the negro slaves by direct purchase on the part of the Federal Government. He moved with shifting, tumultuous events, a paradox and a riddle, once saying to a secretary, "My policy is to have no policy." Amid hot clamor as to why the war was being fought, he told the country, "My paramount object is to save the Union, and not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could do it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that." To this one issue he held fast. The testimony among friends and enemies of Lincoln is almost overwhelming that his was, for good or bad results, the master mind of a revolution or crisis in which vast, trampling armies from the North overthrew the planter aristocracy of the South, laid waste wide areas, wiped out slave property valued at three billions of dollars, and decreed that for the long future the free, wage, labor system should prevail from coast to coast in a nation where the separate states were to be under the final dominion of one federal government.

The idea of the Union was to Lincoln sublime, touching the mystical in its portents. The peculiar

tenacity of the Lincoln legend and tradition (more than 4,000 books, large and small, have been written about him) and his adoption by many peoples over the earth as one of their own heroes trace to his personality and to issues that center in him. He had personality with the tragic and comic elements marvelously mixed. His life and utterances are taken by many the world over as the best personal key to the operation of "the American experiment" or to the mysteries of democracy and popular government. All of the drama that attached to his rising from the lowliest of the working class to authoritative power where he "struck the shackles from three million



FORD'S THEATRE, WHERE ABRAHAM LINCOLN WAS ASSASSINATED

slaves" was intensified by his assassination as he sat in a box at Ford's Theater in Washington on April 15, 1865.

When he declared the war to be for the Union first of all and against slavery secondarily, he added, "I intend no modification of my oft-expressed personal wish that all men everywhere could be free." When he delivered his second inaugural address, he stressed the bitter and strange paradoxes of the war, how neither party expected it to be so bloody nor to go so long, how the cause of the war (which was rooted in the legalized institution of slavery) came to an end while the war raged on and how each side had expected an early triumph. He declared, "Both read the same Bible and pray to the same God; and each invokes his aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces; but let us judge not that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered—that of neither has been answered fully." With his sudden death it was known, as was noted later by Jefferson Davis, who had been President of the Confederate States of America, that there was lost a powerful personal force for reconciliation and solidarity in the reconstruction of the South.

He married, in 1842, Mary Todd, nine years his junior, daughter of Robert S. Todd, banker and manufacturer of Lexington, Kentucky. She bore him four sons: Robert Todd, who died in 1926; Edward Baker, who died in infancy; William Wallace, who died in the White House in 1862; and Thomas, nicknamed "Tad," who died in 1872. On the inside of the wedding ring that Lincoln gave his wife was the inscription, "Love is eternal." She was, in the main, a help and an impetus to him, though difficulties were frequent. He had a saying he quoted from his father, "If you make a bad bargain hug it all the tighter." In the year 1873 she was, on petition of her son, Robert Todd, tried in the probate court of Cook Co., Ill., by a jury of prominent citizens, entirely sympathetic to her, was declared mentally unsound, and her estate was placed under a conservator. A year later, she was declared of sound mind and spent the larger part of her remaining life, until she died in 1882, in Europe. C. S.

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LINCOLN, JOSEPH CROSBY (1870-1944), American author, was born in Brewster, Mass., Feb. 13, 1870. He studied in Boston to be an artist but found writing a more congenial occupation and after 1899 devoted his time to it. His novels deal chiefly with New England characters, and include *Cy Whittaker's Place,* 1908, *The Portygee,* 1919, *Blowing Clear,* 1930, *Storm Signals,* 1935, *A. Hall & Co.,* 1938, and *Out of the Fog,* 1940. Lincoln was also the author of many short stories and of *Cape Cod Ballads,* 1902. He often collaborated with his son, Joseph Freeman Lincoln. He died March 10, 1944 at Winter Park, Florida.

LINCOLN, ROBERT TODD (1843-1926), American lawyer and eldest son of Abraham Lincoln, was born at Springfield, Ill., Aug. 1, 1843. He entered Harvard Law School in 1864, but discontinued his studies to join the staff of Gen. Grant. After the Civil War he resumed his studies, and began practice in Chicago, Ill., in 1867. Lincoln was Secretary of War in 1881-85. He was asked to become a candidate for the Presidency, but declined to oppose the nomination of Chester A. Arthur. He was appointed minister to Great Britain in 1889, and after serving four years returned to Chicago to become counsel for the Pullman Company. He became president and in 1911 chairman of the board of that organization. He died at Manchester, Vt., July 25, 1926.

LINCOLN, a parliamentary, municipal and county borough of Lincolnshire, England, situated upon a hillock near the Witham and at the outskirts of the Fen district, 130 mi. northwest of London. Since Romano-British times it has been one of the most important of English cities, although suffering during the Danish and Norman invasions.

Built of the peculiar stone of Lincoln Heath and Haydor, the great cathedral or minster is 481 ft. long, 223 ft. wide at the transepts and 81 ft. high. It contains portions of two earlier Norman cathedrals. The first of these, founded by Bishop Remigius in 1086, was restored by Bishop Alexander after a fire in 1141; the second or restored cathedral was seriously damaged by an earthquake in 1185. The present cathedral may thus be dated from 1186,

the year in which Bishop Hugh of Avalon, "St. Hugh of Lincoln," built the present Early English choir and transepts. The nave, western transepts and decagonal chapter house were completed by 1250. The celebrated presbytery or Angel Choir was built in 1258-79. The lower part of the Central Tower, 271 ft. high and containing the 5-ton bell, "Great Tom of Lincoln," was built in the Early English style about 1250; the upper portion, in Late Decorated, dates from 1307-20. The west windows and the chapels attached to the presbytery, in Perpendicular Gothic, are of the 15th century.

LINCOLN CATHEDRAL VIEWED FROM THE SOUTHEAST

The grandeur of Lincoln Cathedral is impressed upon one at first sight of the elaborate Early English west front, built about 1225, above which the two great western towers rise to a height of 206 ft. Of comparable beauty is the Early English southwest porch or galilee. There are two superb rose windows; that of the north transept, in Early English, containing 13th century glass, and that of the south transept, a masterpiece in the Decorated style. But the outstanding single feature of the cathedral is undoubtedly the Angel Choir, which is so named from the angels carved on the spandrels of the triforium.

Among the notable adjuncts of the cathedral are the old Bishop's Palace (12th century), the cloisters (13th century), the Exchequer Gate (14th century) and the library, built by Wren (17th century).

Lincoln is rich in old buildings, among them the Church of St. Mary-le-Wigford with a Saxon tower; an old timbered priory; the 12th century Jew's House, one of the oldest in Britain; and Newport Arch, the ancient north gate of Lindum, one of the outstanding examples of Roman architecture in England. The High Bridge (1160) over the Witham still retains a row of timbered houses upon it. During the World War tanks were manufactured at Lincoln, and to-day it is becoming increasingly important as an engineering and machine-manufacturing center. Pop. 1937, 63,080; est. 1947, 66,130.

LINCOLN, a city of central Illinois, the county seat of Logan Co., situated between Salt and Sugar creeks, 30 mi. northeast of Springfield. An electric line and the Chicago and Alton and the Illinois Central railroads afford transportation. Lincoln is in a grain-growing region. It has a casket factory, a dress factory, a poultry-packing plant, large greenhouses for rose culture, glass works and other industries. In 1939 the manufactures were valued at $1,355,944; the retail trade amounted to $5,391,000. Near by are sand and gravel pits and also coal mines. Among the local institutions are the Lincoln Junior College, the Lincoln State School and Farm and the Illinois Odd Fellows' Orphans' Home. Close by are the Lincoln lakes. Lincoln was settled in 1819 and named for Abraham Lincoln who frequently visited the city and practised law in the local courthouse; in 1929 this courthouse was removed by Henry Ford to Dearborn, Mich. The city was incorporated in 1865. Pop. 1930, 12,855; 1940, 12,752.

LINCOLN, the capital of Nebraska and the county seat of Lancaster Co., situated on Salt Creek, in the southeastern part of the state. Five trunk lines and 18 branch line railroads afford transportation. It has three airports: Arrow, Union and Municipal fields. At an altitude of 1,167 feet, Lincoln is situated in a clay basin containing salt deposits, but surrounded by a fertile agricultural region, devoted chiefly to grain raising and dairying. The city is an important trade center and shipping point for the crops and live stock of this district. Important local industries include the manufacture and assembling of farm implements, gasoline engines and freight cars; and the city has also flour mills, meat-packing and woodworking establishments, creameries, planing mills, brickyards and printing presses. In 1939 the manufactures were valued at $14,169,033. In 1945 the retail trade was estimated at $63,000,000.

Lincoln is the seat of the University of Nebraska, including the College of Agriculture, Nebraska Wesleyan University and Union College. A United States Veterans Hospital is located here. The magnificent state capitol designed by Bertram G. Goodhue, is an outstanding architectural achievement, built at a cost of approximately $10,000,000.

Lincoln was built on the site of a village known till 1867 as Lancaster. The State had made tests in the locality, hoping to discover extensive salt deposits, but the search failed. The site however was chosen for the capital and renamed Lincoln. Material was hauled 60 mi. by team for the building of the first capitol. Lincoln was incorporated in 1869 and by 1877 had become a city of the first class. It was the home of William Jennings Bryan, who published here his journal, *The Commoner.* In 1930 the city annexed the suburb of Havelock (pop. 1930, 3,659). Pop. 1930, 75,933; 1940, 81,984.

LINCOLN, a town of northern Rhode Island, in Providence Co., about 4 mi. north of Pawtucket. The manufacture and preparation of cotton cloth is the leading local industry. Lincoln Reservation, an extensive park, is located here. Pop. 1930, 10,421; 1940, 10,577.

LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATES, the series of seven public debates in Illinois towns between Abraham Lincoln, Republican candidate for the Senate, and his Democratic opponent Stephen A. Douglas, 1858. These joint meetings were proposed by Lincoln, confident of his untried strength as a popular speaker; but Douglas defended his views with great ability, and the debates assumed the importance of a national forum on Popular Sovereignty, and the status of slavery in the territories. Lincoln, although losing the election, became a nationally eminent Republican, whereas Douglas, enunciating the Freeport Doctrine in the course of the debates, confirmed southern Democrats in their opposition to his can-

didacy for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1860.

LINCOLN HIGHWAY, a national automobile road of the United States extending from coast to coast with New York and San Francisco as terminals. As a memorial to Abraham Lincoln it was planned and begun in 1913 to provide a connected, improved transcontinental highway open to lawful traffic of all descriptions without toll charges. The course was laid out so as to serve the greatest proportion of the people. It is 3,384 mi. long and crosses twelve states: New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada and California. At frequent intervals it is designated by a red, white and blue marker with a blue "L" on the white stripe.

Various types of construction have been used, including concrete, brick, macadam and graded gravel, and up to 1928 almost a hundred million dollars has been spent for this improvement. At that time the road had been completed except for a short stretch through the desert country of Utah which is naturally passable most of the year.

This highway traverses prairie, desert and mountain country. From Omaha westward it follows the Platte River valley along the historic Overland Trail used in the pioneer days by emigrant wagons, stagecoaches and the Pony Express.

The important stations along its route are: New York City; Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mansfield and Akron, Ohio; South Bend, Ind.; Chicago and Dixon, Ill.; Cedar Rapids and Council Bluffs, Iowa; Omaha and North Platte, Nebr.; Cheyenne and Rock Springs, Wyo.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Reno and Carson City, Nev.; Sacramento and San Francisco, Calif.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL, was erected by the United States in memory of Abraham Lincoln in the western section of Potomac Park, Washington, D.C. It was dedicated on May 30, 1922 with great ceremony, President Harding and Chief Justice Taft being among the speakers. The memorial is an imposing white Colorado marble structure of classic architecture. It stands high on a series of terraces; the first, 1,200 ft. in diameter, supports a stone terrace wall; three marble terraces like a stairway rise from this, the last forming the base for the main structure.

The memorial was constructed from the design of Henry A. Bacon at a cost of $2,000,000. The base is 188 ft. long by 118 ft. wide. An outside Doric colonnade, symbolizing the 36 states in the Union when Lincoln died, surrounds the wall of the Memorial Hall. The interior is divided into a central hall and two side halls. Colored marbles line the floor and ceiling. Facing toward the Capitol in the center of the hall is the large, seated statue of Lincoln by Daniel Chester French, measuring 19 ft. from the pedestal. In the side halls are bronze tablets reproducing the Gettysburg and Second Inaugural addresses. Above the statue is this inscription:

IN THIS TEMPLE
AS IN THE HEARTS OF THE PEOPLE
FOR WHOM HE SAVED THE UNION
THE MEMORY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN
IS ENSHRINED FOREVER

LINCOLN'S BIRTHPLACE, a national monument, situated 3 mi. southwest of Hodgenville, Ky., on the Big South Fork of Nolin's Creek. A tract of 110 acres including part of the original farm and the log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born, Feb. 12, 1809 was set aside July 17, 1916 under the administration of the War Department. The cabin itself is now enclosed in a beautiful memorial building and is preserved as a national shrine in honor of the great emancipator. This monument is about 50 mi. almost directly south of Louisville.

LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, a large square near the Courts of Justice in London. Laid out in the 17th century by the noted architect, Inigo Jones, and named after Lincoln's Inn, a legal society, the square is surrounded by the Royal College of Surgeons, lawyers' offices, the Sloane Museum and Lincoln's Inn. It was at one time the haunt of thieves and beggars.

LINCOLN TOMB. Abraham Lincoln (1809-65) is buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Ill. Funds for a monument, designed by Larken G. Mead, were collected immediately after Lincoln's death. In 1871 the body was placed in the crypt of the permanent monument but it was not until 1874 that the construction was finished. Then the body was moved to a sarcophagus in the center of the catacomb. A few days later the formal dedication was made by Governor Oglesby and a speech was delivered by President Grant. The monument of brick, faced with Quincy granite, consists of a podium 72 ft. square and 16 ft. high which enclosed the burial place at the north, now containing the bodies of Mrs. Lincoln, the two sons, and one grandson and a memorial hall at the south, where there is a fine Lincoln collection of more than 26,000 items. An obelisk, 135 ft. high, rises from this base. After an attempted robbery in 1876, the body of Lincoln was moved to a concrete vault beneath the sarcophagus. The monument was re-dedicated by President Hoover in 1931 after restorations were completed.

LIND, JENNY (1820-87), Swedish soprano, was born at Stockholm, Oct. 6, 1820. After studying with Berg and Lindblad she made her operatic début at the age of 18, later studying with Manuel Garcia. Her success began with her Berlin concert in 1844, which was followed by a triumphal European tour that came to a climax with her London appearance in 1847. In 1850 she visited the United States where, under the management of P. T. Barnum, she was hailed with widespread enthusiasm. In 1852, while in Boston, she married Otto Goldschmidt, in whose oratorio *Ruth* she made her last public appearance in 1870. She was known internationally as the "Swedish nightingale" because of the extraordinary freshness and flexibility of her voice. She died at Malvern, Nov. 2, 1887.

Dignity Cloaks Lincoln Life

Legends Fill in Blanks in Early Career

BY ALEX SMALL

[Fourth article in a series.]

"In all my journeyings with him I never heard any person call him 'Abe,' not even his partner, Herndon."

Thus wrote Horace White, a reporter for THE TRIBUNE, of Abraham Lincoln

"There was an impalpable garment of dignity about him which forbade such familiarity," continued White, who later became managing editor of THE TRIBUNE. " I have read pretended conversations with him in books and newspapers where his interlocutors addressed him as Abe this or Abe that, but I am sure that all such colloquies are imaginary."

That "impalpable garment of dignity" became one cause for the blanks and uncertainties in the Lincoln story. He could be a lively conversationalist, but he kept the tone impersonal.

"Autnbiography" Little Help

His so-called "Autobiography" comprises only four paragraphs, and would fill little more than half a column of newspaper space. It was the material which he supplied to friends who were pushing him for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1860. So historians get little help in separating the true from the false, the credible from the incredible, from what should have been the most reliable source of all —Lincoln himself.

The building of Lincoln into a legendary figure began with the perception that he was really a great statesman [about 1863], and developed fully in the wave of emotion which swept over the country following his melodramatic assassination. Its chief architect, at the beginning, was Lincoln's third and last law partner, William H. Herndon.

For giving a complete first hand picture of Lincoln—his speech, walk, gestures, and mannerisms—biographers agree that Herndon cannot be surpassed.

Embellished Scanty Facts

The trouble is that Herndon felt it necessary to round out the scanty facts of which he was certain, and that he had his own peculiar way of doing this. With no training in judging historical evidence, and often apparently without much shrewd human penetration, he seems to have acquired the obsession that Lincoln's fame was his personal possession and should conform to his own likes and dislikes.

Herndon displayed industry and zeal in questioning anyone who might have known Lincoln or his family. This meant that he was relying on the recollections of old-timers, who would have to turn their memories back about 30 years for Lincoln's New Salem period, 35 to 40 years for his youth in Indiana, and 50 years for his childhood in Kentucky.

One informant was Dennis Hanks, a kinsman of Lincoln's on his mother's side, of whom Herndon wrote, "He is a great exaggerator if not a great liar." This shows that Herndon was not blindly credulous.

They Remembered Plenty

Naturally, with this process, the old gaffers remembered plenty. Lincoln had become a name in history, and each one wanted to have a speaking part in the production. So they came thru with stories about the shiftlessness of Lincoln's father, the devoted piety of his mother, and the signs of future greatness each had detected in the boy Lincoln.

DRAWINGS IN COLOR

A pictorial history of the life of Abraham Lincoln, Civil war President, will be presented by The Tribune in tomorrow's editions. A full page of drawings in color will trace the career of Lincoln from his birth in a Kentucky log cabin thru his struggle for an education, and his life as a river boat man, Indian fighter, lawyer, and President.

Naturally, most of this material is questionable. There was no reason, except some quirk of memory, why anyone should remember anything special about the Lincolns and the Hankses.

Herndon was largely responsible for building up certain general aspects of the Lincoln story, which became fixed because, obviously, they suited the ideas which many Americans wanted to have about their most revered national hero. All have been critically examined by historians within the last 50 years.

Exaggerate His Obstacles

The success feature of the story had universal appeal: so the obstacles which Lincoln overcame had to be exaggerated. Thomas Lincoln had to be transformed from the average pioneer, which he was, into a shiftless, illiterate vagrant.

All the pioneers were poor and nearly all had hard, heartbreaking lives. But Thomas Lincoln was far from being the poorest of them. He owned horses and always had good credit. No trace of unpaid debts of his has been found. A tax roll of 1814 lists his worth as 15th among 98 persons named.

Signed Name, Mark, Too

His literacy must have varied. We have some signatures of his, but on one document of 1813 it appears this way:

his
Thomas X Lincoln
mark

He was willing to encourage education by paying the modest fees then required, schooling at that time being by subscription. Obviously, he had no notion of cultural frills, to judge from a conversation Lincoln had with another lawyer, Leonard Swett, in 1853.

"And what do you think his [the father's] ideas of a good education were? We had an old dog-eared arithmetic in our house, and father determined that somehow, or somehow else, I should cipher clear thru that book."

Rectifying the notion of "sordid poverty" does not detract from Lincoln's achievement. He went ahead, where other boys of the same background stood still or became aimless drifters.

Halo Is Questionable

The rest of the story of Lincoln's boyhood, as told within three decades of his death, usually would be classed as hagiography. Most of it is too crude and too insipid for modern taste. Young Abraham was portrayed as angelic.

Do we not have quite reliable testimony, however, that Lincoln was a voracious reader? Yes: but it was noted that his preference was for what we should call "current events"—newspapers, periodicals, court reports, and political controversy. His reading of the Bible, Shakespeare, and Burns impressed him deeply.

"Read Less, Thought More"

On this point we may trust Herndon's close personal knowledge: "He read less and thought more than any man in his sphere in America. . . . When young he read the Bible, and when of age he read Shakespeare; but, tho he often quoted both, he never read either one thru."

So, we may see inconsistent strains in the early idealization of Lincoln. One wanted to make his childhood as grim as possible. The other aimed to scrub away the prairie mud and prettify this child of the frontier. In the middle of the century many Americans, especially women, were acquiring gentility, and insisted on having a genteel picture of their hero.

Chicago Daily Tribune
Friday, February 10, 1956
Part 1—Page 9

Congressional Record
January 23, 1957

Abraham Lincoln's Life

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. GORDON L. McDONOUGH

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 23, 1957

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, perhaps no other man in American public life is more respected, more revered, or is held in higher esteem than Abraham Lincoln. Thousands and thousands of people from all parts of the world pay homage to him at his monument here in Washington. No man in public life had more reason to be discouraged, to feel that the people were against him, and that he himself was a total failure, than Abraham Lincoln. Nevertheless he had confidence in his own ability and overcame his own shortcomings and came to victory at a time in American history when destiny placed him at the head of this great Nation.

At a time when, perhaps, no other man in history had greater responsibilities and and more difficult problems to solve in order to keep the United States from being rent asunder. His great faith, courage, integrity, and wisdom led us through that dark period to victory and unity.

It seems that the great trials, discouragements, and failures in his earlier life made him stronger and better fitted to meet and solve the great problems of the Nation when he was President.

We Americans owe a debt of gratitude to Abraham Lincoln which we can never repay for his great services to the Nation and his courageous and faithful devotion to do the right thing at the right time for the United States.

The following short article by Rev. James Keller, founder and director of the Christophers, sums up the failures and victory in the life of Abraham Lincoln and his great faith in Almighty God:

Too often, it seems to me, people lose their courage in facing life because of past failures or fear that they may fail in the future.

One good way to cure such fears is to remember the story of a man who actually built a lifetime of accomplishments out of defeats. The following litany of failures that punctuated his life throughout 30 years is a living and eloquent example of the successful use of defeat in achieving victory. Abraham Lincoln's record is as follows:

1. Lost job 1832.
2. Defeated for legislature 1832.
3. Failed in business 1833.
4. Elected to legislature in 1834.
5. Sweetheart died 1835.
6. Had nervous breakdown 1836.
7. Defeated for Speaker 1838.
8. Defeated for nomination for Congress 1843.
9. Elected to Congress 1846.
10. Lost renomination 1848.
11. Rejected for land officer 1849.
12. Defeated for Senate 1854.
13. Defeated for nomination for Vice President 1856.
14. Again defeated for Senate 1858.
15. Elected President 1860.

Lincoln's deep conviction that God had given him a mission to fulfill accounted in no small way for his deep humility and ability to push on in the face of difficulties and failures that would have discouraged most people.

His abiding faith was well summed up in this comment which he made after becoming President: "God selects His own instruments, and sometimes they are queer ones; for instance, He chose me to steer the ship through a great crisis."

You, too, in God's providence can be an instrument in bringing His love, truth, and peace to a world in urgent need of it.

And, with Abraham Lincoln, you too can learn to say: "With God's help, I shall not fail."

Carl Sandburg, Lincoln's most faithful biographer, gives the following brief history of him:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Born February 12, 1809, near Hodgenville, Ky., in a clay-floor cabin, no windows and one door, Abraham Lincoln grew up in wilderness, in summer barefoot, his winter bootwear deerskin moccasins. Grammar, history, surveying he learned from books alone, often by candle or wood-fire light. The family moved to Indiana, then to Illinois, where the boy at 21 took up life at New Salem, pioneer hilltop on Sangamon River. As a storekeeper in New Salem, Lincoln was popular, well liked, but a business failure. Moving from New Salem to nearby Springfield, he practiced law and spent most of his life.

In politics he won office in 8 out of 11 elections. Amid conditions requiring a dark-horse candidate for President, he was elected and took oath of office amid the wild storm of a divided Nation. He headed and directed the 1861–65 war of the Northern States against southern secession and independence. His was the master mind of a conflict employing larger armies across a wider arca than ever before in human history. If Washington achieved independence for the American Republic, Lincoln was more than any other man the architect of the Union. The chief memorial to him is a united Nation and love and reverence of him among millions in America and in the family of man over the earth. Morc than 6,000 books and pamphlets have been written about him.

His acts and utterances over 56 years of life are taken by many, the world over, as the best personal key to the mysteries of democracy and popular government. He is seen as a symbol of his Nation being truly "the last best hope of earth." The marvelously mingled tragic and comic elements of his personality brought one comment: "Perhaps no other human claypot has held more laughter and tears."

Abraham Lincoln said:

Honesty: I have always wanted to deal with everyone I meet candidly and honestly. If I have made any assertion not warranted by facts, and it is pointed out to me, I will withdraw it cheerfully.

Compassion: I can only say that I have acted upon my best convictions, without selfishness or malice, and that by the help of God I shall continue to do so.

Accomplishment: He who does something at the head of one regiment will eclipse him who does nothing at the head of a hundred.

Good and evil: Stand with anybody that stands right. Stand with him while he is right, and part with him when he goes wrong.

International relations: Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws can among friends?

Labor: I am always for the man who wishes to work.

Liberty: Let every man remember that to violate the law is to trample on the blood of his father, and to tear that charter of his own and his children's liberty.

Success: We can succeed only by concert. It is not "can any of us imagine better?" but, "can we all do better?"

Motives: Ready are we all to cry out and ascribe motives when our toes are pinched.

Patriotism: Gold is good in its place but living, brave, patriotic men are better than gold.

Peace: With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the Nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle * * * to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace, among ourselves, and with all nations.

Freedom: As our case is new, so we must think anew, and act anew. We must disenthrall ourselves, and then we shall save our country.

Prophecy: Fellow-citizens, we cannot escape history. We * * * will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance or insignificance can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down, in honor or dishonor, to the latest generation.

Congressional Record
February 14, 1957

Original Essay on the Life of Abraham Lincoln by John M. Pressel of South Gate, Calif., He Being an Eagle Boy Scout

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. CLYDE DOYLE
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 14, 1957

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, before I present the text of an essay on the life of Abraham Lincoln by my young friend, John M. Pressel of South Gate, Calif.—in the great 23d Congressional District, California—I wish to say that when I was home during the congressional recess last year I had the privilege of speaking to a considerable number of young folks at the Methodist Church. In the audience was the young man who wrote the essay which follows:

THE LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Abraham Lincoln was born February 12, 1809, in a log cabin at Hardin County, Ky. His father, Thomas Lincoln, was a carpenter who neglected his trade for hunting. The family moved from settlement to settlement. Abe Lincoln had a kind mother named Nancy Hanks Lincoln. She took almost the entire care of their home. Abe Lincoln had said, "All that I am or ever hope to be, I owe to her, God bless my mother." Nancy sent her kids to a log schoolhouse in the neighborhood to learn the alphabet and spell until the school closed. Nancy said, "You must get knowledge, so that when you grow up you will be wise and good." When Abe was seven, the family moved to a farm in Indiana. Here Abe and his father and mother worked with axes clearing a spot in the woods for their home. In the autumn of 1818, a strange sickness fell over the land side, killing people and animals. Nancy was one of them. Abe and his father built a rough pine coffin for Mrs. Lincoln. The children missed her terribly. In 1823 Thomas remarried to a woman who had a son and two daughters. She kept the disorderly cabin spick and span. When Abe was 11, a school was built nearby. His father didn't want him to go. His new mother wanted him to have an education. So he went. Abe's schooling was irregular, for there was work to be done on the farm. Abe loved books. He would read as long as it was light. Sometimes he would travel for miles to borrow a book. Some nights he would read by firelight at the fireplace in the log cabin on the dirt floor. When Abe was 19 he made a trip to New Orleans on a flat boat down the Mississippi River. Not long after, the Lincoln family moved again to Illinois and Abe came to help them build a log cabin. He split rails to make a fence. Then he took another trip to New Orleans and stayed at New Salem for 6 years. There he became a clerk of a store. When the Black Hawk War broke out in 1832, he was elected captain. Later he served as a postmaster for a while in New Salem. He also tended a mill. He did some land surveying in New Salem. People looked at him as is a clown with torn trousers and ragged coat. When he opened his mouth to speak, the peoples' minds changed. The people had confidence in him that they elected him to legislature in 1834 and relected him 3 times. Meanwhile he studied law. In 1835 he met Anne Rutledge and was engaged to be married but she died that summer with fever. In 1837 Abe moved to Springfield and there he married Mary Todd. In 1846 he was elected to Congress and served a term. He devoted his time in practice of law. In 1850 Abe became advanced in politics and was against slavery. In 1856 he joined the Republicans and was speaker and politician of the party.

He received 110 votes for nomination of Vice President to run with Fremount. He tried three times to abolish slavery but failed. In 1857 Congress declared they had no right to slave property from the territories. In 1858 Abe ran for United States Senate against Stephen H. Douglas. Douglas was elected. But in 1860, Lincoln was running for President of the United States against Seward, Bates, and Chase. Abe became a Republican candidate. He was elected in November. He took office the 11th day of February, 1861. The Civil War started at Fort Sumter by Confederates. Lincoln tried to unite the North and South. July, 1862, President Lincoln drafted the Emancipation Proclamation freeing all slaves. It was put into effect on January 1, 1863, and became the 13th amendment. In 1864 Lincoln was elected again for his second term. General Lee surrendered on April 9, 1865, and the Nation was in peace at last. People were happy. Bells rang. They danced and shouted the good news. April 14, 1865, Lincoln and his wife, Mary Todd, attended the theater in Washington, D. C., when John Wilkes Booth, an actor, shot President Lincoln in the head. Lincoln died a day later in the hospital. Booth was trapped in a barn with a broken leg, and shot 12 days later. After Abraham's death the people came to realize their great loss.

Today in Potomac Park, Washington, D. C., stands the memorial of Abraham Lincoln, which was completed in 1922. America will never forget such a great man.

Following my remarks to the audience of young Americans, John and his parents approached me and because I had briefly called their attention to the times of Abraham Lincoln as an ideal for them to consider copying a great deal of for their own guidance, the young man told me of his already existing affection for the life of Abraham Lincoln. And, so, with that mutual interest, and upon my learning that he was desirous of attending the oncoming Boy Scout Jamboree, he being an Eagle Scout already, I indicated to him, with his parents' consent, that if he wrote me an original essay about Abraham Lincoln and which I found acceptable, Mrs. Doyle and I would help a little bit in seeing to it that he would participate in the great Boy Scout Jamboree which is coming fairly close to Washington this coming year.

And, Mr. Speaker, not only did this boy write the essay, but I wish I could show you the very splendid likeness of Abraham Lincoln which young John did in a charcoal sketch. Everyone who has seen it considers it most worthy for this young lad and I am displaying it in my congressional office here at the Capitol.

John's relating quite a bit of important detail in his essay naturally reminds me of many of the places in Abraham Lincoln's experience as an American lad and youth when Mrs. Doyle and I, last year after Congress adjourned, followed the Lincoln trail through the States of Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois by automobile. This informative trip by us was a great inspiration. And, in connection with my first meeting with John Pressel, my young friend who wrote this essay, I remember telling him how when I was an elementary school lad in the fifth grade, I used to draw the birthplace cabin of Abraham Lincoln when I naturally should have been studying my lesson. And, in those days, Mr. Speaker, public schoolteachers were quite in the habit of cracking knuckles of disobedient students and, so, I can well remember many, many times having my knuckles cracked with a wooden rule in my elementary grades when I was disobedient to my teacher's instructions to the point of drawing the Lincoln cabin on my school slate instead of studying my lessons. For in those days, Mr. Speaker, we used slates which were bound on the edges with red woolen cloth laced to the rims of the slate with black cord or string.

Lincoln Life
Number 5 1959

Lincoln's Life in 300 words

Abraham Lincoln was born in Kentucky 150 years ago. His parents were typical pioneers and lived in a log cabin. When he was seven years old his family moved to Indiana and when he was 21 they migrated to Illinois.

His formal education was limited to two terms in school but he was an avid reader of borrowed books and newspapers. His special interest was law.

As a youth he did hard manual labor. He piloted flatboats to New Orleans and later became a storekeeper in New Salem, Illinois. In 1834, he was elected to the Illinois legislature and served four terms.

In 1837, he moved to Springfield and opened a successful law practice. He married Mary Todd when he was 33 years of age. They had four sons.

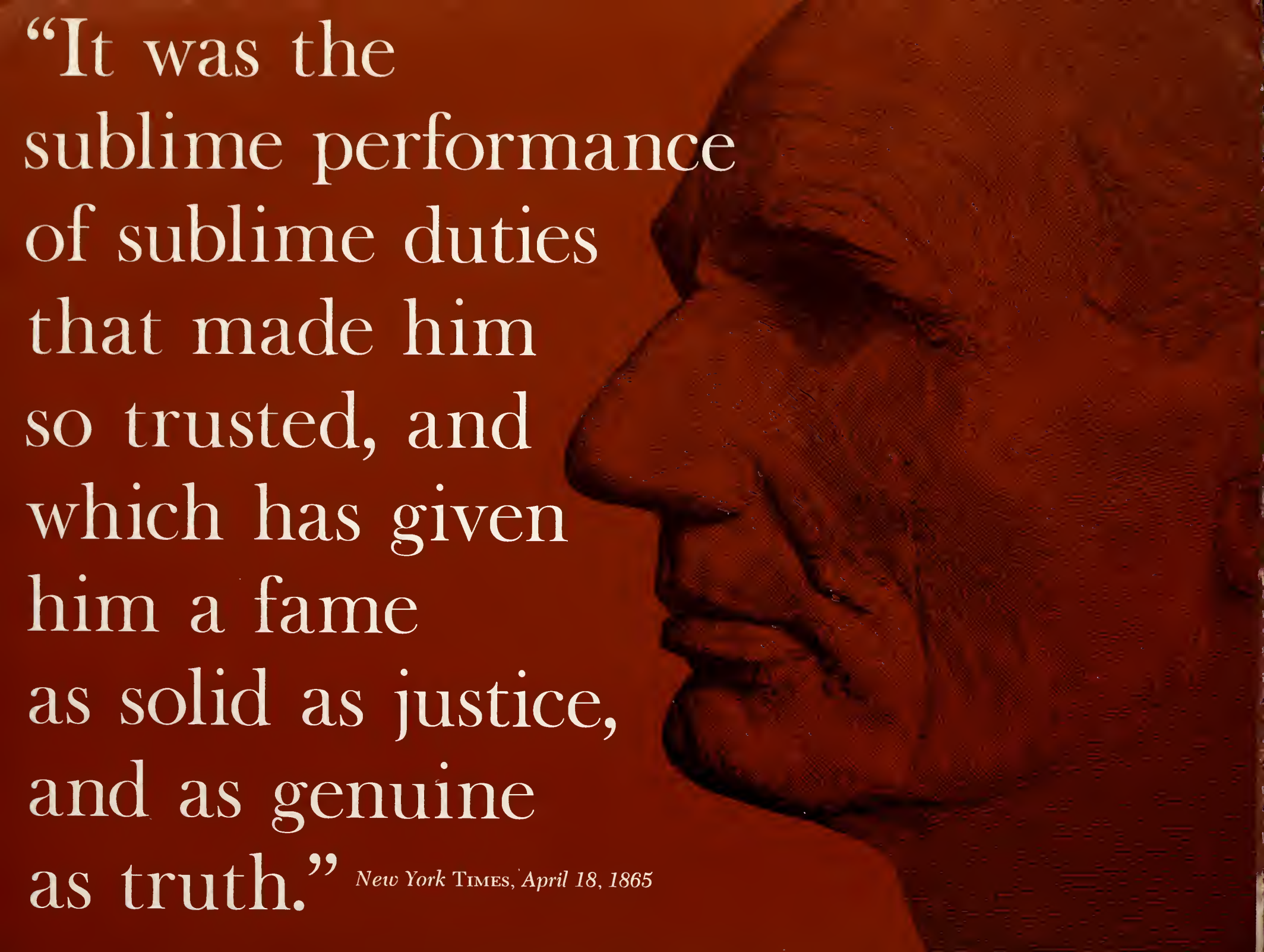
He was elected a Whig congressman in 1847. The 1858 Republican convention nominated him for the United States Senate but he was defeated. His series of debates with Stephen A. Douglas and his famous speech at Cooper Institute in New York contributed to his nomination for President in 1860. On March 4, 1861, he became the sixteenth President of the United States.

On April 12, 1861, the first gun of the Civil War was fired at Fort Sumter. The outcome of the struggle between the states hung in the balance for four years.

He was reelected President in 1864 with 212 electoral votes out of 233.

As the war started one month following his first inauguration, it ended one month following his second inauguration, when the Confederate army surrendered April 9, 1865. Five days later Abraham Lincoln was struck down by an assassin.

Abraham Lincoln has a secure place in history for his statesmanship and eloquence, and a place in the hearts of people everywhere for his humanity and matchless character.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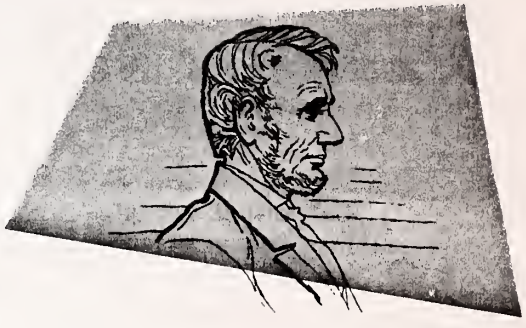

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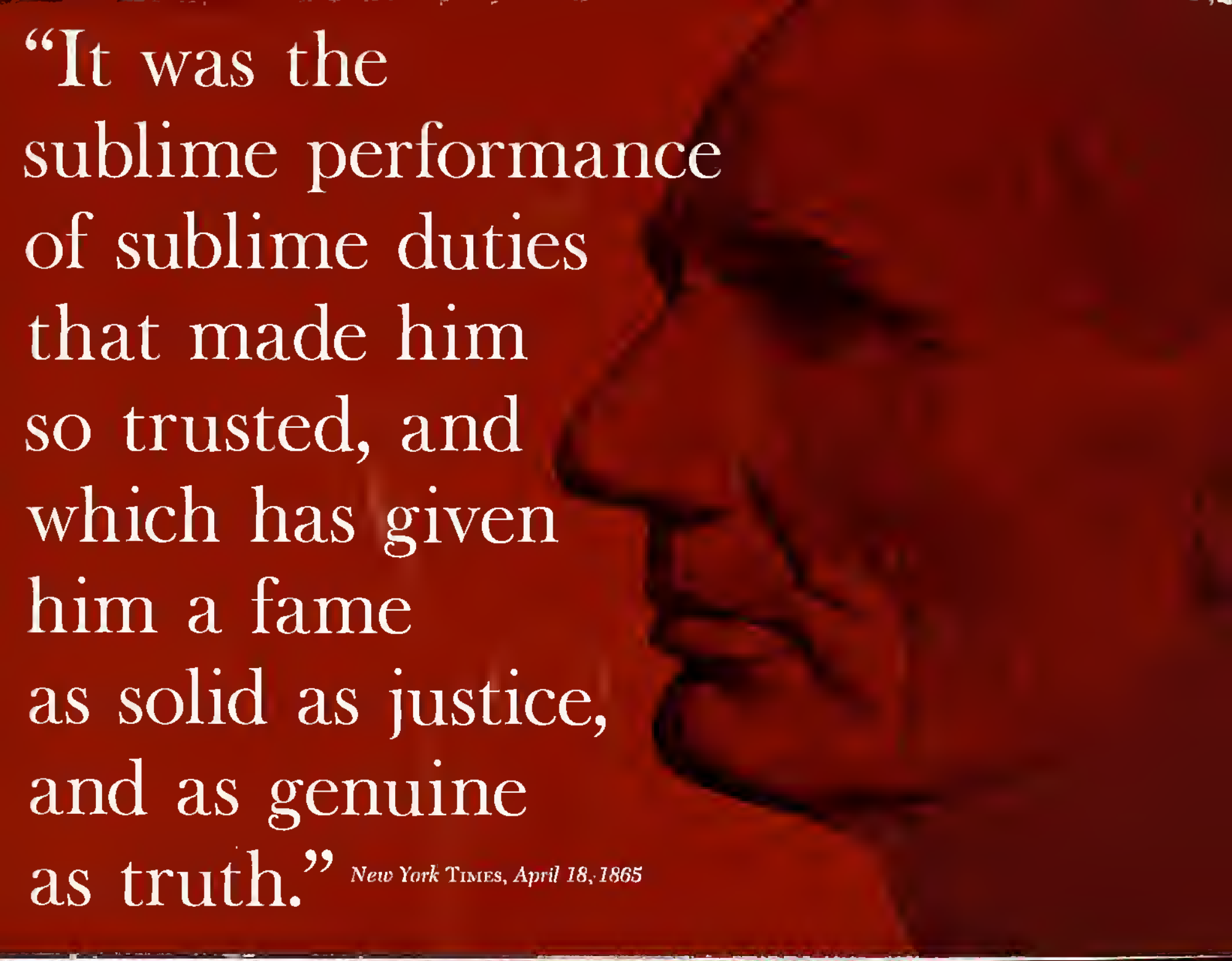
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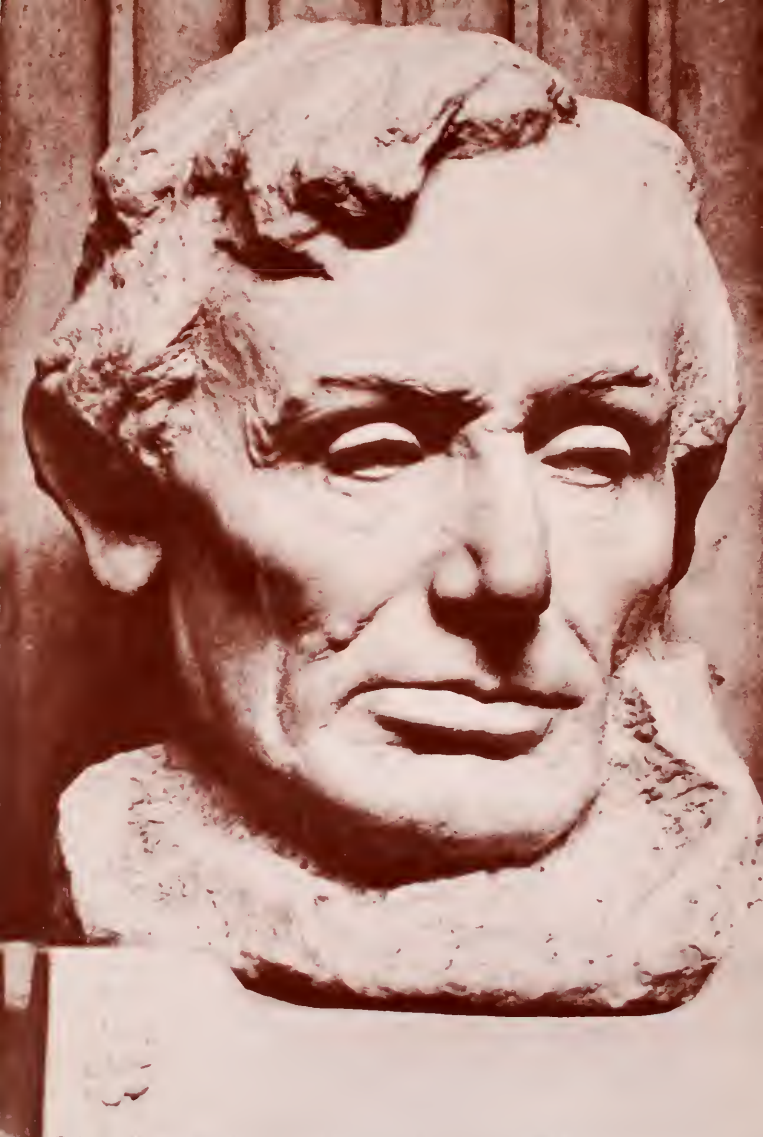

GLIMPSES OF AN AMERICAN

Lincoln Log

SECOND QUARTER 1961 / PUBLISHED BY LINCOLN SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

SEEDS OF A LEGEND

As you no doubt know, 1961 marks the Centennial anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's inauguration as the sixteenth President of the United States. This event, important as it is, has been largely overshadowed in historical significance by an incident occurring months later, the outbreak of the Civil War.

It is this second event which commands the interest of many modern writers. This is justifiable; in all the annals of American History, few chapters rival that of the Civil War for examples of American endurance, courage and devotion to principle. Even as we thrill to the exploits of gallant men in blue and grey, we tend to gloss over the fact that more Americans were killed in the Civil War than in World Wars I and II combined. The passage of time has blunted this shocking statistic.

To the sixteenth President of the United States, however, the Civil War was a horror. He perceived its inevitability on his inauguration day, and he was later to see the life blood of his beloved Union literally drench its very soil. The tragedy of four years of carnage had a devastating effect on the heart and body of Abraham Lincoln. For he was, first of all, a man with a personal knowledge of suffering and grief, and a man with sincere compassion for his fellow men and with deep abhorrence for the cruelty of war.

As a War President, Lincoln could not allow himself to be dictated to by these emotions. He could... and did... allow them to influence his actions and decisions. And he could give them full rein in formulating his plans for a new and stronger Union arising out of the ashes of the old.

Lincoln's inauguration was a prelude to the Civil War; it is tragically ironic that the war claimed him as its last casualty. Paul Angle closes his narrative of the graveside ceremonies thusly: "Slowly, silently, the vast crowd dispersed." It is here that the legends began, legends which elevated Lincoln to immortality. Historians and orators seized upon his words, calling them the living spirit of democracy. And so it is that, where dwell free men, there, too, dwells the memory of Abraham Lincoln.

This Lincoln Log lacks the proportions of an epic worthy of the subject. You will find the Lincoln epic in the massive volumes of Sandburg, Nicolay and Hay. In this Log, you will glimpse the seeds of a legend by seeing Lincoln as his contemporaries and biographers saw him. These people saw a man whose humble dignity rested upon a foundation of absolute honesty. This was the man who became President 100 years ago. It has been the destiny of our country ...and it shall always be so... that we continually seek men in his image.

ROY P. CROCKER *Roy P. Crocker*
Chairman of the Board

Lincoln Log

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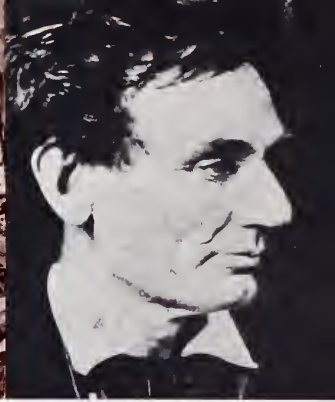
Young Abraham Lincoln splitting fence rails (Beltmann Archive)

Candidate for office (Beltmann Archive)

Abraham Lincoln debates with "Little Giant" Stephen Douglas (under flag) for Illinois Senate seat (Beltmann Archive)



Lawyer Lincoln, as his Springfield friends knew him (Beltmann Archive)

formulative years

"I never seen Abe after he was twelve 'at he didn't have a book in his hand or in his pocket. He'd put a book inside his shirt an' fill his pants pockets with corn dodgers an' go off to plow or hoe. When noon came he'd set under a tree, an' read an' eat."

Dennis Hanks describes the boyhood days of his cousin, Abraham Lincoln[1]

"Abe read all the books he could lay his hands on, and when he came across a passage that struck him, he would write it down on boards when he had no paper and keep it there till he did get paper."

Sarah Bush Lincoln talks of her young stepson[1]

"You may think it was a very little thing . . . but . . . I could scarcely credit that I, the poor boy, had earned a dollar in less than a day: that by honest work I had earned a dollar. I was a more hopeful and thoughtful boy from that time."

Abraham Lincoln, writing of his youth, tells of the first dollar he earned[1]

"I believe . . . That every man may receive at least a moderate education, and thereby be enabled to read the histories of his own and other countries, by which he may duly appreciate the value of our free institutions . . ."

Excerpt from the platform on which Lincoln ran for the Illinois Legislature, his first attempt at public office

"Nothing new here, except my marriage, which, to me, is a matter of profound wonder — "

Lincoln discloses his marriage to Mary Todd in a letter to a friend

[1]*Lincoln, A Picture Story of His Life* by Stefan Lorant, Copyright 1952, 1957 by Stefan Lorant. Reprinted by permission of Harper & Brothers

of the people

"His speech was full of fire and energy and force; it was logic; it was pathos; it was enthusiasm; it was justice, equity, truth and right set ablaze by the divine fires of a soul maddened by the wrong . . . If Mr. Lincoln was six feet, four inches high usually, at Bloomington that day he was seven feet, and inspired at that."

William Herndon describes Lincoln's speech against Stephen A. Douglas' Kansas-Nebraska Act

"Of all the . . . Whig rascals about Springfield, Abe Lincoln is the ablest and the most honest."

A remark by Stephen Douglas, upon hearing that Lincoln will be his opponent for the Illinois seat in the Senate

"Although measuring over six feet myself, I had, standing quite near him, to throw my head backward in order to look into his eyes. That swarthy face with its strong features, its deep furrows and its benignant, melancholy eyes, is now familiar to every American."

German-American politician Carl Schurz describes his first meeting with Lincoln during the course of the Lincoln-Douglas Debates

"But he talked in so simple and familiar a strain, and his manner and homely phrase were so absolutely free from any semblance of self-consciousness or pretension to superiority, that I soon felt as if I had known him all his life and we had long been close friends."

Carl Schurz tells of his working relationship with Lincoln during the Illinois senatorial campaign

"He had, in wit and humor, a great advantage over Douglas. Douglas' friends loved to call him 'the little giant'; Lincoln was physically and intellectually the big giant."

Isaac Arnold sums up his impressions of Lincoln at the end of the Lincoln-Douglas Debates

presidential candidate

" I left the city on the night train . . . At every station where there was a village . . . there were tar barrels burning, drums beating, boys carrying rails; and guns, great and small, were banging away. The weary passengers were allowed no rest, but plagued by . . . the whooping of the boys, who were delighted with the idea of a candidate for the presidency, who thirty years ago split rails on the Sangamon River, and whose neighbors named him 'honest.'"

Murat Halsted, Cincinnati Commercial *reporter, writes of public reaction to the nomination of Lincoln at the 1860 Republican convention in Chicago*

"What Mr. Lincoln's feelings may have been over his nomination will never be known . . . After the momentarily assumed dignity, he was himself again — plain Abraham Lincoln — man of the people."

Boston Journal *reporter Charles Coffin tells of Lincoln's reception of the news of his selection as a presidential candidate.*

"At table we conversed about the courses and incidents of the campaign, and his genial and simple-hearted way of expressing himself would hardly permit me to remember that he was a great man and a candidate for the presidency of the United States."

Carl Schurz, stumping for the Republican cause, describes one of his frequent strategy meetings with Lincoln

"Graphic art was powerless before a face that moved through a thousand delicate gradations of line and contour . . . from the rollicking jollity of laughter to that serious, farraway look which with prophetic intuitions beheld the awful panorama of war, and heard the cry of oppression and suffering. There are many pictures of Lincoln; there is no portrait of him."

John Nicolay, Lincoln's private secretary, describes Lincoln on the eve of his election to the presidency

Union soldiers aim southward (Bettmann Archive)

Union drummer boy (Bettmann Archive)

Union and Confederate cavalry clash at Yellow Tavern near Richmond, Va

The President visits soldiers in the field (Bettmann Archive)

master of a divided house

"Old Abe delivered the greatest speech of the age. It is backbone all over. The city bristles with bayonets."

A spectator at Lincoln's inauguration describes the proceedings in a letter to his wife.

"His judgement, like his perception, far outran the average mind. While others fretted and fumed at things that were, all his inner consciousness was abroad in the wide realm of possibilities, busily searching out the dim and difficult path towards things to be."

John Nicolay talks of Lincoln during the first days of the Civil War

" . . . and there is no way in which I can have any other man put where I am. I am here, I must do the best I can, and bear the responsibility of taking the course which I feel I ought to take."

Salmon Chase recalls Lincoln's remarks prior to his reading of the Emancipation Proclamation to his cabinet

"He continued to the end receiving these swarms of visitors. . . Henry Wilson once remonstrated with him about it: 'You will wear yourself out.' He replied, with one of those smiles in which there was so much sadness, 'They don't want much, they get but little, and I must see them.'"

John Hay, another of Lincoln's private secretaries, describes Lincoln's persistent desire to meet all who have come to the White House seeking his help

"He continued always the same kindly, genial and cordial spirit he had been at first; but the boisterous laughter became less frequent . . . the eye grew veiled by constant meditation on momentous subjects; the air of detachment from his surroundings increased. He aged with great rapidity."

The Civil War takes its toll on President Lincoln, as described by John Hay

"I stood. . .looking at the man in silent, awe-stricken wonder. His grief unnerved him, and made him a weak, passive child. I did not dream that his rugged nature could be so moved. I shall never forget those solemn moments – genius and greatness weeping over love's idol lost. . ."

Elizabeth Keckley tells of Lincoln's grief at the death of his son, Willie

"Then, shouldering the sleeping child, the man for whom millions of good men and women nightly prayed took his way through the silent corridors and passages to his boy's bedchamber."

Journalist Noah Brooks describes Lincoln carrying his son, "Tad," to bed after an evening of father-and-son companionship

"Ward Hill Lamon . . . refusing my offer of a bed, went out and, rolling himself up in his cloak, lay down at the President's door, passing the night in that attitude of touching and dumb fidelity, with a small arsenal of pistols and bowie knives around him."

The loyalty which Lincoln inspired in his friends is illustrated in a scene described by John Hay

" . . . and now through four years of unsurpassed trial his capacity had steadily grown, and his delicate fairness, his pitifulness, his patience, his modesty had grown herewith."

British journalist Lord Charnwood gives his impressions of Lincoln while attending Lincoln's second inauguration

commander in chief

"Lincoln received them with sympathetic kindness which put them at ease. . . .'I had begun to believe,' he said, 'that there is no North. The Seventh Regiment is a myth. Rhode Island is another. You are the only real thing.' There are few parchment brevets as precious as such a compliment, at such a time, from such a man. . ."

John Hay tells of Lincoln's remarks to wounded soldiers of the Sixth Massachusetts, the first group to reach and defend Washington at the outbreak of the war

"I followed the President through the long lines of weary sufferers. I noticed tears of gladness stealing down their pale faces, for they were made happy by looking into Lincoln's sympathetic countenance, touching his hand, and hearing his gentle voice; and when we rode away from camp . . . tremendous cheers rent the air from the soldiers. . ."

Noah Brooks describes one of Lincoln's frequent visits to the hospital tents

"It was noticeable that the President merely touched his hat in return salute to the officers, but uncovered to the men in the ranks."

Noah Brooks describes Lincoln's visit to Hooker's infantry

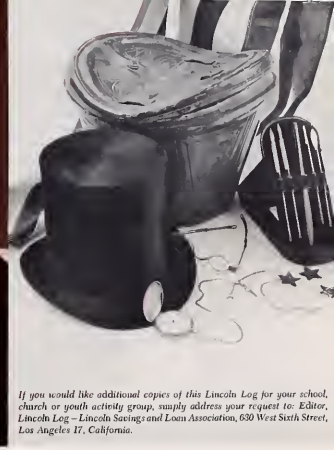
"Never . . . did he seem to be so broken, so dispirited, and so ghost-like. Clasping his hands behind his back, he walked up and down the room, saying, 'My God! . . .What will the country say!'"

Noah Brooks tells of Lincoln's reception of the news of Hooker's defeat at Chancellorsville

Lee (r.) surrenders to Grant at Appomattox

Gettysburg monument

The Abraham Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C.



If you would like additional copies of this Lincoln Log for your school, church or youth activity group, simply address your request to: Editor, Lincoln Log – Lincoln Savings and Loan Association, 630 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles 17, California.

"While he stood watching this bloody drama, within three feet of the President, an officer fell with a death wound. Those who were there that afternoon said he was cool and thoughtful, seemed unconscious of danger, and looked like a Commander in Chief."

Carl Sandburg writes of Lincoln under fire during General Early's daring Confederate raid on Washington

"The President of the United States said to the Vice President of the Confederacy: 'Well, Stephens, there has been nothing we could do for our country. Is there anything I can do for you personally?'

"'Nothing.' Then Little Aleck's pale face brightened. 'Unless you can send me my nephew who has been for twenty months a prisoner on Johnston's Island.'

"Lincoln's face too brightened. 'I shall be glad to do it. Let me have his name.' And he wrote it down in a notebook."

Carl Sandburg writes of an incident during the conference of Hampton Roads, where Lincoln met with representatives of the Confederacy in early 1865 in an unsuccessful attempt to end the war

"When in lively conversation, his face brightened wonderfully; but if the conversation flagged, his face assumed a sad and sorrowful expression."

General Sherman describes his meeting with Lincoln at City Point shortly before end of war

"A one-armed soldier, waiting to catch sight of Lincoln, called out, 'I would almost give my other hand if I could shake that of Abraham Lincoln.' The President, hearing the remark, walked toward the soldier and grabbed his hand. 'You shall do that and it shall cost you nothing,' he said."[1]

Gettysburg

"He did not go with careless indifference as to what he should say, how long he should speak, or what would be his theme."

F. Lauriston Bullard, in "A Few Appropriate Remarks' Lincoln's Gettysburg Address," tells of Lincoln's preparation for his most famous speech

"The President rises slowly, draws from his pocket a paper, and . . . in a sharp, unmusical and treble voice, reads the . . . brief and pithy dedicatory remarks."

Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 23, 1863

"It is a thoughtful, kindly, care-worn face, impassive in response, the eyes cast down, the lids thin and firmly set, the cheeks sunken, and the whole indicating weariness . . . This is the President."

Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 23, 1863

"The few words of the President were from the heart to the heart. They can not be read, even, without kindling emotion. It was as simple and felicitous and earnest a word as was ever spoken."

Harper's Weekly, Dec. 5, 1863

"He stood that day, the world's foremost spokesman of popular government, saying that democracy was yet worth fighting for . . . he had on a dramatic occasion declaimed, howsoever it might be read, Jefferson's proposition which had been the slogan of the Revolutionary War – 'All men are created equal' – leaving no other inference than that he regarded the Negro slave as a man."

Carl Sandburg, The War Years

the war's end...and immortality

"Bress de Lord . . . dere is the great Messiah! I knowed him as soon as I seed him. He's bin in my heart fo' long years, an' he's cum at las' to free his chillun from deir bondage! Glory, Hallelujah!"

Admiral D. D. Porter tells of an old Negro's reaction to Lincoln's entry into Richmond

"It's over! It's over! Praise God, and a hurrah for old Abe Lincoln!"

Union Soldiers at Petersburg receive news of Lee's surrender

"The President's features had lost their look of . . . fatigue. His thin face was shining . . . but there was no elation in his happiness. Absorbed in thoughts of rebuilding the Union, his joy was sobered by the heavy responsibilities of victory."

Margaret Leech describes Lincoln's reaction to the news that the war is over

"What shall we do with the rebels?' Senator Harlan asked the crowd. When the crowd shouted, 'Hang them,' Tad turned to his father: 'No, no, papa. Not hang them. Hang on to them!' Lincoln cried out happily: 'That's it – Tad has got it. We must hang on to them!'"

Lincoln and his son appear before ecstatic Washington crowds[1]

"Mary," Mr. Lincoln said to his wife, "we have had a hard time of it since we came to Washington, but the war is over, and with God's blessing we may hope for four years of peace and happiness, and then we will go back to Illinois and pass the rest of our lives in quiet."

An overheard conversation between Lincoln and his wife in the afternoon prior to their attendance at Ford's Theater that night

"Now he belongs to the ages." *Anonymous*

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

LINCOLN SAVINGS and Loan Association / 630 West Sixth Street / Los Angeles 17, California

Globe Gazette
Mason City, Iowa
February 12, 1962

Abe Lincoln— "Man of Destiny"

American dream proved by his life, says Dr. Carl

EDITOR'S NOTE—Dr. George Truman Carl, minister of the First Methodist Church in Mason City, has been a student and collector of Lincolnia for many years. He has an extensive library of writings about the Civil War President. In this article he gives a vivid account of Lincoln's life and the forces that influenced him from childhood until his tragic death.

By GEORGE TRUMAN CARL

Among the crowded host of historical figures of all time and of all nations, one figure stands up head and shoulders above the rest, physically, mentally, and morally: Abraham Lincoln, the 16th President of the United States, who guided his country through its internecine struggle, freed a whole race of people from bondage, and saved for all time the greatest political experiment in human history.

Abraham Lincoln has become, for all peoples, the symbol of that experiment, the quintessence of Americanism, the concrete example and proof of the American dream, the philosophy of America.

Lincoln himself said, in a speech at Washington to the soldiers of the 166th Ohio Regiment, in the weary days of 1864, when the men were tiring of the long fighting which seemed to have no end: "I am a living witness that any one of your children may look to come here as my father's child has."

That is the American dream: That "any one of your children," regardless of background, notwithstanding opportunity or lack of it, can, if he will, climb to the highest heights of human achievement. That is the meaning of America.

And yet, the life and work of Abraham Lincoln seem curiously marked and directed by Destiny. He himself felt that he was a man singled out, propelled in his smallest decisions by a Power outside himself.

He believed that he was called to his high mission, and that he was driven to every act which he performed that it was given to him to win the Civil War, to free the slaves, and to save the Union for all posterity. The marks of that Destiny are written upon the pages of history, for all to read.

Abraham Lincoln's beginnings are recorded as "humble." They were less than humble. They were wretched. He was born in a one-room log cabin from which actual want was never absent. His heritage from his parents was, from his mother, humility, before events which could not be controlled; from his father, a restlessness, an "itching foot" which would not admit contentment, which in Tom Lincoln became rootlessness; in his son, ambition which could never admit any goal as final.

And yet, his boyhood and early manhood were not different from those of others in his stratum of life. On the Knob Creek farm in Hardin County, Kentucky, which he left with his parents when he was seven years old, his life was that of any normal youngster of the frontier: He played, fished, hunted with his father.

Destiny had not yet singled him out, but the hand was writing on the wall: The first of the series of events which were to shape his life and character takes place in the fall of 1816.

But Nancy Hanks did not live to see that her son kept on with his studying. Two years after the migration to Indiana, Abraham's mother died of an epidemic called by the pioneers "milk sick." But it was probably the poverty of her life that killed her: The poor food and the hard work, and the severe prairie winters.

So sorrow first entered the life of Abraham Lincoln, the pain which struck at him again and again and again, which etched deep furrows into his face, and sympathy and commiseration into his character.

Nancy Hanks was buried on the Lincoln place on Little Pigeon Creek in 1818. Her funeral was a year later, by an itinerant Baptist preacher from Kentucky, who had just happened by. Neighbors of the Lincolns reported later that the interim between Nancy Hanks' death and Tom Lincoln's second marriage in December of 1819 was a time of extreme hardship for the family.

The children went dirty, uncared for: Abe's sister Sarah, only a child herself, tried to keep house for her father and brother. How they managed at all is a matter for wonder and conjecture. At last, Tom Lincoln decided he would have to do something about their situation, and he remembered an old sweetheart back in Kentucky, to whom he had proposed before he married Nancy Hanks. Sarah Bush had refused him then, and married a man named Johnston. Now she was a widow.

So Tom left the children alone to get along as best they could, and traveled back to Kentucky to court Sarah Johnston. This time she did not refuse, but married him and returned to Indiana with him. She took with her furniture, bedding, knives and forks. She took hold of the poor household, and the Lincolns began to see better times. She was kind to the children. She encouraged Abe in his studying, and was a real mother to him.

So Abe Lincoln grew to manhood. In spite of his stepmother's encouragement and his own industry, he had little formal schooling. He and his sister attended school in the winter terms, but he was taught little except to "read, write, and cipher to the Rule of Three."

He read everything he could lay his hands on, but his opportunity to procure books or newspapers was slight. Tom Lincoln required the boy's help about the farm, and tried to teach him his own trade of carpentry, but Abe was an indifferent learner.

By 1830 Tom Lincoln again grew restless, and the whole family — including Sarah Johnston's children and Dennis Hanks, a cousin of Nancy's—moved on to Illinois. There is no record of their first winter in the new country, but it must have been incredibly hard.

And in the spring of 1831, Abe broke away from his family, to "go on his own." He showed up in New Salem one day late in April, on a flatboat owned by Denton Offut. The boat had stuck upended, on the dam, and was in danger of sinking.

Abe took charge, and unloaded the boat until the weight within it was evenly enough distributed to right the boat. Then he went ashore, borrowed an augur and drilled a hole in the bottom of the boat to let the water out, plugged up the hole, and got the boat over the dam.

Denton Offut and his crew went on down to New Orleans, sold boat and cargo, and Lincoln returned to New Salem, leaving Offut there to buy stock for a store which he proposed to open in New Salem.

On the day of Lincoln's return to New Salem an election was in progress, and Abe voted here for the first time. Hanging about the polls, he began to get acquainted with the natives, and started friendships which lasted all of his life.

As time went on, while he clerked in Offut's store, his popularity increased. Tales of his physical prowess spread all over the country. He joined a debating society, and it is said, studied grammar with the schoolmaster, Mentor Graham.

In the spring of 1832, "encouraged," he himself said later, "by his great popularity among his immediate neighbors," he determined to run for the State Legislature. On March 9 he announced his candidacy in a circular addressed to the voters of the county, which was published in the "Sangamo Journal. He was a "Clay man," but he had little to say about national issues. Local problems were of paramount importance to those whose votes he sought.

So Abe Lincoln went off to the Black Hawk War, partly from patriotism, partly for want of anything else to do to fill the gap until election time, and partly because he was sure that a military record would help him in the election. This participation of the Black Hawk War marks the beginning of his public life.

His military service, instead of adding glory to his name, kept him from campaigning properly fo the office he sought. He was not well enough known throughout the county, in spite of his immense popularity around New Salem.

So in August or September of 1832, faced with the necessity of finding some way to earn his living, he bought out, on credit, Rowan Herndon's interest in the Herndon-Berry store. Abe liked being in the store, for he loved to talk and yarn and argue with all the folks who came in to buy. But by the spring of 1833, the business was already in difficulty.

So Lincoln gave up his store, and on May 7, 1833, he was appointed Postmaster at New Salem by President Jackson. His explanation of the appointment, when he was an avowed "Clay man" was that the position was too insignificant to make his politics an objection.

It is said that the women of New Salem got up the petition, because they were dissatisfied with the treatment they got from Sam Hill, the incumbent postmaster, who neglected the distribution of the mail while he waited on his liquor eustomers. Abe kept his post office in Sam Hill's store, however.

He found this job more to his liking, for it gave him an opportunity to get out among folks, as well as to read all the newspapers which came into his hands.

There was more glory than income in the postmaster's office and Abe Lincoln found that he must continue to work with his hands in order to earn a mere living. But the office increased his acquaintance and popularity, and in the latter part of 1833 Abe was appointed Deputy Surveyor under John Calhoun.

Knowing nothing of surveying, he went to work to study with his friend Mentor Graham, and with the schoolmaster's help, he mastered the technicalities of that minor science, working so hard at it that his friends thought surely he was going into a decline. By the beginning of the new year, he was ready for his first surveying job, for which he was paid with two buckskins, and Hannah Armstrong took the skins and "foxed" his trousers, to protect his legs from briars in subsequent surveying work.

His work as a surveyor also increased his friendships and popularity, and in the spring of 1834 he was ready to try again for the State Legislature. This time he won easily, and in the interim between the election in August and the opening session of the Legislature on Dec. 1, he began to study law in earnest. His vague ambitions were crystallizing at last, he had found the road he wanted to travel.

As a new member of the Legislature at Vandalia Lincoln played a very minor part. But he was an avid observer. Here were seasoned politicians: Benjamin Bond, brother of the first governor of the state; Cyrus Edwards; Thomas Mather, soon to become president of the State Bank; Robert Blackwell; Dr. Conrad Will, member of the first State Constitutional Convention; General William McHenry, for whom McHenry County was named.

At Vandalia in 1834 Lincoln first met Stephen A. Douglas, then a young lawyer, whom he pronounced "the least man" he had ever seen. Abe listened and watched, and saw skilful lobbyists in action, and learned firsthand of the log-rolling that goes on behind the scenes. He served his apprenticeship at that first session, and during the summer of 1836 was a candidate for reelection. In the election on Aug. 1, he polled the highest vote of all the Sangamon delegates.

The legislative session of 1836-37 was a momentous one in the history of Illinois. Abe Lincoln, as head of the Sangamon delegation of nine tall men, known as the "Long Nine," became Whig leader in the House. The famous internal improvement bill was passed, and Lincoln, skilfully manipulating his delegation and trading votes, secured the passage of the "Seat of Government" bill which located the state capital permanently at Springfield.

It was at this session that Lincoln had his first opportunity to express himself publicly on the subject of slavery. After the passage of his "Seat of Government" bill, he and Dan Stone, one of the Sangamon delegation, entered a protest upon the House 'Journal" explaining that their refusual to vote for the anti-abolitionist resolutions passed in the House was due to their belief "that the institution of slavery is founded on both injustice and bad policy, but that the promulgation of abolition doctrines tends rather to increase than to abate its evils."

By the time the Legislature reeessed, Lincoln had eompleted his law studies, and had passed the Illinois State Bar examinations. He was ready now to move on, to leave the village of his youth and start the long climb of his ascent to the highest position in the land.

John Stuart, who had encour-aged him to study law, now offered Abe a partnership in his law practice in Springfield. And on April 15, 1837, Lincoln rode into Springfield on a borrowed horse, with very little money in his pocket, but ready to compete with the practiced lawyers of the town for his place in their world. But the Destiny which had so far manipulated his life ruled differently.

The Kansas-Nebraska bill of 1854, designed and carried through by Stephen Douglas, that "least man" Lincoln had ever seen, and which, by its philosophy of "Popular Sovereignty" negated the Missouri Compromise and the further compromises of 1850, stirred Lincoln to action.

The Kansas-Nebraska bill left the people of any territory free to include or exclude slavery within its limits, and Lincoln paraphrased the intent thus: "That if any one man chooses to enslave another no third man shall be allowed to object."

Out of his strong feeling both as to state sovereignty in general and slavery in particular grew the famous Lincoln-Douglas debates — that series of brilliant speeches which lost for Lincoln his coveted nomination to the Senate from Illinois, but swept him surely toward the Presidency.

He met Stephen A. Douglas at Ottawa, Freeport, Jonesboro, Charleston, Galesburg, Quincy and Alton in the late summer and early fall of 1858, and in his speeches laid down a forecast of events to eome.

When Abraham Lincoln took his oath of office on March 4, 1861, the national government had already degenerated into ehaos. Buchanan had cowered, helpless, in his office for months. Seven of the Southern States, sure that the "Black Republican' President meant to free the slaves immediately and deprive them of their livelihood, had seceded. On April 12, Fort Sumter was bombarded, and the war was on. And so indeed, the die was cast. If Robert E. Lee, the most brilliant general in the country, had not been driven by State Loyalty to go with Virginia, if he had led the Union forees, the war would have been short. The most eruel war in history might almost have been avoided. The Union would have been saved with a minimum of bloodshed.

Now began the long struggle which was to sap the strength of the nation, which was to tax the faith and the patience of the man in the White House to the breaking point, and make old the man who had entered that House in the prime of his life.

Defeat after defeat, blunder after blunder, added their weight to the terrible load that he was carrying. McDowell's defeat at Bull Run, McClellan's victory at Antietam allowed to become a hollow victory, for he let Lee escape. Then Burnside's, and then Hooker's, at Chancellorsville.

During all the heartbreak, the abolitionists had been pounding at Lincoln to free the slaves. To them, that was the whole issue of the war. Again and again, Lincoln repeated: "If I cannot enforce the Constitution down south, how am I to enforce a mere presidential proclamation?"

In a letter to Horace Greeley, the most violent abolitionist in the country, Lincoln wrote: "My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it."

It was not until January 1863, though the Emancipation Proclamation had been lying in his desk for months, that Lincoln felt the time had come to abolish slavery. It was as much a military as a humane measure. The slaves were "at the time they were" to break the economic back of the South, and in the hope that the freed slaves would join the Union Army.

But the war dragged on. It went into its third year, a deadlock which apparently could not be broken, and in the spring of 1863 Lee prepared to invade the North. At last, all others having failed him, Lincoln put his hope in Meade, who met Lee's forces at Gettysburg and fought for three long days in the July heat, in the battle which marked the high tide of the Confederacy, and the turning point in the cruel struggle.

And on November 19, 1863, Lincoln paused in the conduct of the war to dedicate, at Gettysburg, a final resting place for those who had given their lives to save the American dream.

The victory was won at last. The Civil War memories will be over us now for years, and we will be called to admire many generals and to see in the gloried halo of defeat the eourageous Lee. Do not forget that around that rugged brow whereon rests the laurel wreath of the continuing existence of this nation, Ulysses Simpson Grant saw his task, fulfilled his task, encouraged directness and magnanimity. When it was over, he agreed with his mighty chief, Abraham Lincoln, that mercy was the order of the day.

In the second inaugural, he set it immortally before us, immortal for American History. "Woe unto him by whom the offense cometh" . . . a Biblical quotation. "If the Civil War is a penalty due us north and south alike for the offense (the offense, of course, is slavery. Lincoln never doubted that) and if it needs be in God's will that this war shall continue until every drop of blood drawn by the lash shall be paid for by one drawn by the sword, and until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's 250 years of unrequited toi' shall be sunk, so still it must be said, as was said 3,000 years ago, that the judgements of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

And then that mighty, mighty blanket of peace over us . . . "malice toward none with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have born the battle and to do all which shall achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

Good Friday, 1865, Abraham Lincoln is to go to the theater with Mrs. Lincoln and General and Mrs. Grant and the people are expecting them to eome. Mrs. Grant has been offended by Mrs. Lincoln and will not go. She makes her husband take her out of the city that day, even though

they could have gone out of the city the next day in deference to their Chieftan's wishes. Lincoln saw Grant that morning and said, "I hope to see you at the theater tonight."

Grant said, "Mrs. Grant says we are leaving." He asks Secretary Stanton to assign him a certain guard. Stanton said he had other work for that guard to do that night, but that other guard didn't do that other work that night.

He even asked his son Robert to go to the theater with him. His son Robert said he wanted to go upstairs and study. So total strangers were sent to accompany them. The man who accompanied them and was unable to prevent the assassination, you might like to know in passing, brooded on this so terribly in the after years that he finally took his own life.

Taddy Lincoln that night was at another theater for children. When a man came out on the stage and said that the President had been assassinated, Taddy ran screaming from the balcony.

Late that afternoon, Abraham had said he would like to take a ride with Mary. She asked if she should invite anyone to come, but he wanted to go alone on the road in an open carriage in the Washington twilight. Mary told her doctor and her nurse afterwards that she had never seen him so happy.

And he said when his term was over and peace was established, he would like to go abroad just to see the things he had read about all of his life, and then go back to Springfield for the evening of their life. But there was to be no evening of life.

They went to the theater finally that evening for a great Grecian tragedy. Every line that should have been surrounding that great President with an affection of the millions that loved him and owed him so much was broken. One would like to cry out, "Oh no, no, no", a dozen times as he sees these preparations. John Wilkes Booth, a gifted member of a gifted family, was brooding deeply on what he thought was the tyrannical defeat of his beloved Virginia.

I'm quite conscious of the discussions about S t a n t o n. The evidence does not seem to me secure enough, but it makes no difference. The President was to die, the Vice-President was to die, the Secretary of the State was to die. The assassin was ready. He was successful with the President, lost his nerve with the Vice President, was thwarted by the son of Secretary of State Seward.

But now at the little theater, there is a moment in history now on the stage. Abraham and Mary come and the people are happy. Washington seems o u t w a r d l y quiet. There was a deep rocker . . . we call it the Lincoln rocker . . . in the box and a straight chair beside it. Mary always arranged it when they sat together in public so that he would be in a deep rocker and she in a straight chair beside him so that their shoulders would be level. He made a little speech, and then they sat for the last act.

He settled deep in his rocker, tired. John Wilkes Booth had bored a hole in the door to the box in the theater so that he could see exactly where everything was. Mary sat beside him leaning her head over on his shoulder. Booth looked through the hole he had bored.

There should have been a guard sitting there, but the guard was a man who had been disciplined many times for drunkenness and was down with the cab drivers drinking at the time. Mary let her head rest over on Abraham's shoulder, and then she remembered the guests in the box. She lifted her head and said, "I'm sorry; what will they think"

And Abraham's last words and last act . . . he reached over and gently pulled Mary's head back to his shoulder and said, "They will think nothing of it, dear." Then the shot rang out.

They carried him across the street to an upper back room and there all through the night his labored breathings were interrupted by Mary's cries, as both of them waited for the morning that never came.

Abraham Lincoln, 1809-1865

16th President of the United States, 1861-1865

APPARENTLY MORE BOOKS by more historians have been written, printed, and published about Abraham Lincoln; and subsequently purchased, collected, read, studied, and cherished, by students of this great man's life, than literature on any other person or subject in all history, to date.

Born in a log cabin in Hardin County, Kentucky, February 12, 1809, this child of pioneer backwoods parents was destined to become one of the most highly respected, and beloved of all leaders.

Abraham Lincoln's greatest achievement was preserving the Union. But his humanity and moral greatness won for him the love of the people. Reared in poverty and with very little schooling, he studied every book he could find or borrow. His first seven years were lived in Kentucky, followed by fourteen years in Indiana, before the family moved to Illinois, where Abe worked as storekeeper and postmaster, studied law and became involved in politics.

While living in Illinois he gained national attention as a result of the famous series of debates with Stephen A. Douglas during the senatorial campaign of 1858. Lincoln upheld the principle of the supremacy of the Union, and opposed the admission of more slave states. He lost the race for senator, but in 1860 was nominated for the Presidency by the Republican party, and subsequently was elected.

Shortly after the inauguration, the country was involved in the terrible Civil War. Lincoln was re-elected in 1864. The following year, his war to preserve the Union was won, but a few days after Lee's surrender, Abraham Lincoln, 16th President of the United States, was assassinated. Secretary of War Stanton paid him a fitting tribute when he said, "Now he belongs to the ages." How true that statement has been proved by time. November 19, 1863, the humble man said, "The world will little note nor long remember what we [I] say here, . . . " but Lincoln's immortal Gettysburg Address is recognized as one of the classic speeches of all time.

His every word has been studied and every thought analyzed and written about at great length. And now, ninety-nine years since his life was snuffed out, people of all nations visit the Lincoln Tomb in Springfield, Illinois, and the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C., where they stand in silent awe to pay tribute to this very great American, who now belongs to the ages.

The Star
Tucson, ARizona
5/18/64

Putting Some Flesh On The Raw Bones

The Civil War centennial has been going on for three years, and it is now the 100th anniversary of the re-election of one of the world's remarkable men to the Presidency of the United States. Some of the effort spent going through mock battles and pretending to fire old cannon might be spent better reading about this man, Abraham Lincoln.

The legend about him is great. His biography has been translated into numerous languages. But the legend often distorts the man in people's minds. There are a number of good biographies easily available. To name only a few, there is Albert Beveridge's, cut off at the Lincoln-Douglas debates, unfortunately, by Beveridge's death. There is Lord Charnwood's, from the English viewpoint, no less admiring than any American biography. There is the lengthy biography by Ida M. Tarbell; and there is Carl Sandburg's work.

Miss Tarbell and Sandburg had the advantage of being able to talk to people who were closely related to the Lincon scene, including some who knew Lincoln. Sandburg's "The Prairie Years," for example, is a masterpiece at putting flesh on the bones of the tall, spare, but strong character who came out of the Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois wilderness to dominate America's destiny a century ago.

Americans should understand that Lincoln was a flesh-and-blood man—not merely legend, or a semi-statue, off in the distance. His ability to tell stories is known to most readers; but the details of his daily life, the succession of personal humiliations he suffered until by 1858 he felt he could muster no political support because he had been beaten so often, his law practice with its small fees and circuit-riding hardships, are not so widely known.

One man who knew Lincoln well said that he could recollect no one who had such a capacity to grow. From one decade to another Lincoln emerged, out of the homespun days into the times when he shouldered the trials of a torn nation. This is a good measure of men and women—whether they can grow in character.

In each era of Lincoln's growth he was articulate. That is one reason why, like the Bible, Lincoln can be quoted almost any way on many subjects. He can be quoted both for and against slavery, for and against integration, and, which may come as a surprise, for the right of people to overthrow a government by violence—and also for the right of a government to suppress revolution.

Lincoln started as "poor white trash," in a family that moved because it couldn't compete with the slave labor around it. At first he had "poor white trash" views of the Negro. Those views were modified year after year. He changed them without apology or hesitation.

In 1858, he thought his career at an inglorious end. His long-time personal friend but political enemy, Stephen A. Douglas, won the vote of the Illinois Legislature for the senatorship. But Lincoln's career was just about to flower.

His speeches, to which as many as 15,000 people came, and to hear which throngs stood through rain and other discomforts, read even better than they sounded. The eastern papers, including the New York Times, printed them in full.

Of small satisfaction to Lincoln was the fact that, while he lost the legislature because of apportionment, he won the popular vote. But this wasn't a small item to those in Pennsylvania, New York and New England who were excited by what he said.

On the eve of the Republican convention that nominated him, Lincoln, as a lawyer badly in need of a fee, took the case of a madam and her erring girls. In search of a change of venue favorable to his scarlet clients, he traveled with them from county to county. The madam later said Lincoln was a perfect gentleman—indeed, his friends universally testified to his morality. What lawyer, looking today for the Presidency, would dare to take such a case? Despite the fact it bears a resemblance to an episode in Jesus' life, it would be embarrassing.

It was such incidents that made Lincoln. If he had never become President, his biography would be immensely interesting.

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LINCOLN NOTES

LincolnLore

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THE BALLAD OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Editor's Note: *The Ballad Of Abraham Lincoln* is the title of an eight page pamphlet, 10" x 7¼", published by Fields, Osgood & Co., of Boston, Massachusetts. The publication bears no date or author's name and is not listed in Monaghan's *Lincoln Bibliography 1839-1939*. The ballad of eighty-six stanzas was likely written in 1869 as the statement is made in the fifth stanza, "He was born a settler's child, just sixty years ago." Perhaps the ballad was not published until the 1870s. As will be noted, the cover title of the Foundation's copy is badly mutilated, but the item, nevertheless, is considered to have exceptional bibliographical value.

COME, leave the tales you love so well,
Of fairy joy and woe:
Another story I shall tell
Of one whose name you know.

Like him who was a herdsman's son,
Yet lived to be a king,
His life the highest honor won
Our native land can bring.

His arm was strong, his heart was bold,
His deeds were wise and true;
He did not live in days of old,
But here at home with you.

And who he was, you can't forget;
You've surely guessed his name;
For all the land is ringing yet
With Abraham Lincoln's fame.

Away in old Kentucky's wild,
Where Nolin's waters flow,
There he was born, a settler's child,
Just sixty years ago.

From other settlements removed,
The Indian tribes were near,
And round his father's cabin roved
The brown bear and the deer.

Ah! little sport and little joy
In that lone place he knew;
A rugged, tanned, and barefoot boy,
A forest child, he grew.

One blessing, only, cheered his days,—
A mother, pale and fair,
With kinder heart and gentler ways
Than other women there.

She knew her boy; by many a touch
Of care and watchful love
She did her best — it was not much —
To guide him and improve.

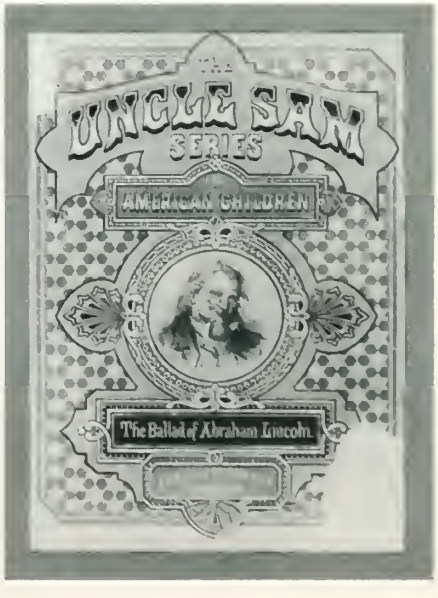
No schools or books were there, to give
Instruction to the youth,
But yet she taught him how to live
In honesty and truth.

She taught him courage and content,
And patience under pain,
When they had left the settlement
To buy and build again.

And when, at last, the hardships broke
Her strength, awhile she lay:
Of love to God and man she spoke,
And then she passed away.

No church was in the solitudes,
Nor church-yard for the dead;
And so, amid the lonely woods,
They made the mother's bed.

And little Abraham, weeping there,
Cried: "Mother, I will be
In heart as true, in life as fair
As you have hoped of me!"



Beside that grave the boy began
To think, and work, and wait, —
To make himself an honest man
And worth a better fate.

Whatever offered to his hand,
On that he set his mind:
There was no boy in all the land
As ready and as kind.

For he would work through sun or snow,
And help, when there was need;
And many a mile he'd gladly go,
To find a book to read.

Few books there were could help impart,
Few teachers could he find:
It was his brave and patient heart
That helped his eager mind.

So year passed onward after year:
The boy grew tall and strong,
And bold of will, — his only fear
To do or suffer wrong.

And now the father, wandering west,
By better promise drawn,
Settled upon the prairie's breast
Beside the Sangamon.

They built themselves a cabin rough,
With walls of logs and clay:
The doors and seats were oak-wood tough,
The beds were prairie hay.

Around the chimney-place they drew
Content, when winter came:
The snow-flakes, whirling down the flue,
Died ere they reached the flame.

With scanty space and humblest cheer
The dreary days went by,
Till spring had thawed the frozen year
And warmed the gusty sky.

Then Abraham, strong from steady toil,
Went forth with axe in hand,
And while his father ploughed the soil
He fenced the prairie-land.

Tree after tree, he made them fall, —
The chestnuts, straight and thin:
With stalwart arm he swung the maul,
And drove the wedges in.

A fence around ten acres rose,
And they who saw it, say
That better, evener rails than those
No man can split to-day.

When all was finished, Abraham said:
"Now, Father, you've a home,
With wood and grass, and meat and bread,
So give me leave to roam!

"I'm twenty-one, and called a man,
And greater grows my need
(As 't was my own and mother's plan)
To be a man indeed!

"Whate'er I've learned, I'm far behind;
My chances here are few:
And, feed the body, starve the mind, —
That I shall never do!

"Whatever comes, I will not shirk
My duty clear and plain:
There must be knowledge, must be work,
Which such as I can gain!"

Then forth he went. 'T was hard at first
His bread alone to earn,
While more than hunger, more than thirst,
Was his desire to learn.

He felled the woods, he tilled the land, —
Hard work and little pay;
Yet honest heart and willing hand
Will always make their way.

The people found that he was true,
That toil to him was light, —
That what he promised he would do,
And what he did was right.

And soon a flat-boat, laden well,
They gave into his care,
To seek New Orleans, and to sell
The boat and cargo there.

So Abraham, with his river-boys,
Put off, and drifted slow
Past wooded bluffs of Illinois
And castled rocks below.

Missouri's mouth, that stains with mud
The Mississippi's wave,
They passed, and where Ohio's flood
Washes the pirate's cave: —

Where, westward, woods of cypress stand
In water to the knee:
Where, eastward, rolls the pleasant land
Of fertile Tennessee.

Where came, beyond the deserts born,
Arkansas, bright and blue:
Where Vicksburg rose against the morn,
Beside the dark Yazoo.

On — on, by sun or light of stars
They plied the heavy oar;
Looked out for snags and sandy bars,
And kept away from shore.

So winding with the winding stream,
Still warmer grew the air,
And changed, as in a wondrous dream,
The Southern Land was there!

They saw the rich magnolias grow,
The planter's home to screen:
The ripened cotton shone like snow,
The orange groves were green.

Till every cypress swamp was passed,
And every river bend;
And at New Orleans' wharf, at last,
The voyage had an end.

Then Abraham, faithful to his trust,
The boat and cargo sold,
And home on foot, through mud and dust,
Brought safe the owner's gold.

So trusted afterwards was he,
That all the work he sought
Was offered him, with leisure free
For reading and for thought.

At first, he kept the village store;
But, as his knowledge grew,
The people honored him the more,
And loved, the more they knew.

And when the State election came
For men to make the laws,
They called on Abraham Lincoln's name
To represent their cause.

In little things a man is tried
Till he is fit for great;
He served his friends, and they with pride
Sent him to serve the State.

Of form uncouth and manners plain,
Yet, when his voice they heard,
Men felt how sound and clear his brain,
And listened to his word.

Yet more he studied, further rose
From out his place obscure,
Till, working in the path he chose,
He made his fortune sure.

The boy had grown indeed a man,
In power and will complete:
And now a broader life began
To spread before his feet.

His talents first the neighbors knew;
The county knew him then,
And then the State; until he grew
A guide to other men.

His voice was heard in stern debates
Where, eloquent and brave,
He claimed that all our coming States
Should never hold a slave.

His words went ringing through the land
So simple yet so strong,
That soon they roused a mighty band
To meet the threatened wrong.

It was not long before men said:
"He shall our leader be:
His honest heart and good, wise head
Will bring us victory!"

They made him then their candidate,
As best of all they knew:
They thought: "So well he served his State,
He'll serve his country too."

Look, where he stands! In thirty years
Since forth from home he went,
From East to West the people's cheers
Hail Lincoln President!

In thirty years the poor young man,
Whose chances seemed so dim,
Stands foremost in the Nation's van,
And all look up to him!

The chosen Chief, he journeyed on,
Received with glad acclaim,
Until to stately Washington
Across the land he came.

There on the marble portico
He took the solemn oath,
No separate North or South to know,
But justly govern both.

Alas! you know what followed then:
How many, led astray
By words and acts of wicked men,
Brought on Fort Sumter's day.

Brought on the day that lit the land
With war's devouring flame,
Till North and South on every hand
To siege and battle came.

You know it all: you can't forget
The names of many a day,
When, armed for death, our blue-coats met
The Southern coats of gray.

You saw the Union's heroes go
With trump and rattling drum:
And then — in solemn march and slow,
You saw their coffins come.

You saw the Nation spend its life,
Its blood like water poured:
You saw, thank God! to end the strife,
The Union's power restored.

Ah, who can tell how Abraham felt
Through all those fiery years!
How many times to God he knelt,
And prayed for help, with tears!

He said: "The sin of Slavery
Has brought this war and woe:
I now proclaim the black man free,
And I will make him so!"

'T was done: thenceforth his path was bright,
His cause, as all men saw,
Was that of Freedom and of Right,
Of Union and of Law.

God prospered him, and when his end
Of service was at hand,
The people cried: "He still must mend
The troubles of our land."

They chose him: he renewed the oath
Alike for North and South,
And words that touched the hearts of both
Came kindly from his mouth.

With firmness in the right we've won,
We stand, whate'er befall,"
Said he, — "with malice unto none,
With charity for all.

"God has His own high purposes:
As He wills, let it be!
We pray the day may come that sees
The land united, free!"

And scarce a month thereafter passed
Before the earnest prayer
Was heard, and victory came at last, —
Yea, victory everywhere!

What shouts went up when Richmond fell!
Grant took the sword of Lee,
And trumpet, cannon, drum, and bell
Announced, "The land is free!"

In Richmond streets among the first
Was Abraham Lincoln then:
He walked where late his name was cursed
By desperate Southern men.

But, chanting their thanksgiving psalm,
The slaves came, clamorous:
They shouted: "God bless Abraham, —
He has delivered us!"

They pressed around him as he went,
They laughed and wept for joy, —
The gray-haired negroes, worn and bent,
The mother and her boy.

Though anxious years had made him sad,
Yet tender was his eye,
And, such an earnest face he had,
Some knelt as he passed by.

Alas! as Moses on the height
Saw Canaan, green and fair,
He knew the truth, and saw the sight
Of peace he could not share.

He heard the roar of battle die;
The land no more was red;
Then up to heaven there rang a cry: —
"The President is dead!"

'T was thus, in his triumphal hour,
The coward murderer came,
And killed him at the height of power
And fulness of his fame.

Ah, when was ever grief so deep
As that we felt for him!
The memory of it still we keep,
And still our eyes are dim.

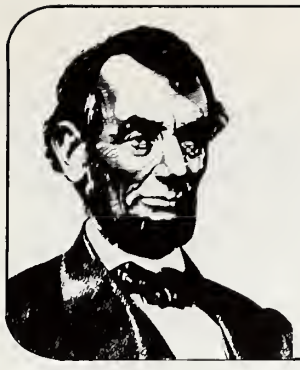
A gloom on all the nation fell;
The cities held their breath,
While muffled drum and funeral bell
Pealed out the march of death.

By millions wept, his burial car
Across the land was drawn,
To lay him on his prairie far
Beside the Sangamon.

And there, where once the honest youth
His lonely life began,
He sleeps, — the soul of right and truth,
The pure, immortal man.

Wherever men are sore oppressed,
Where hearts in bondage bend,
All mourn for him, in East or West,
For they have lost a friend.

And not his State or land alone
Shall build his future fame:
Through all the world the worth is known
Of Abraham Lincoln's name!



Lincoln Lore

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Mary Jane Hubler, Editorial Assistant. Published each month by the
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June, 1979 Number 1696

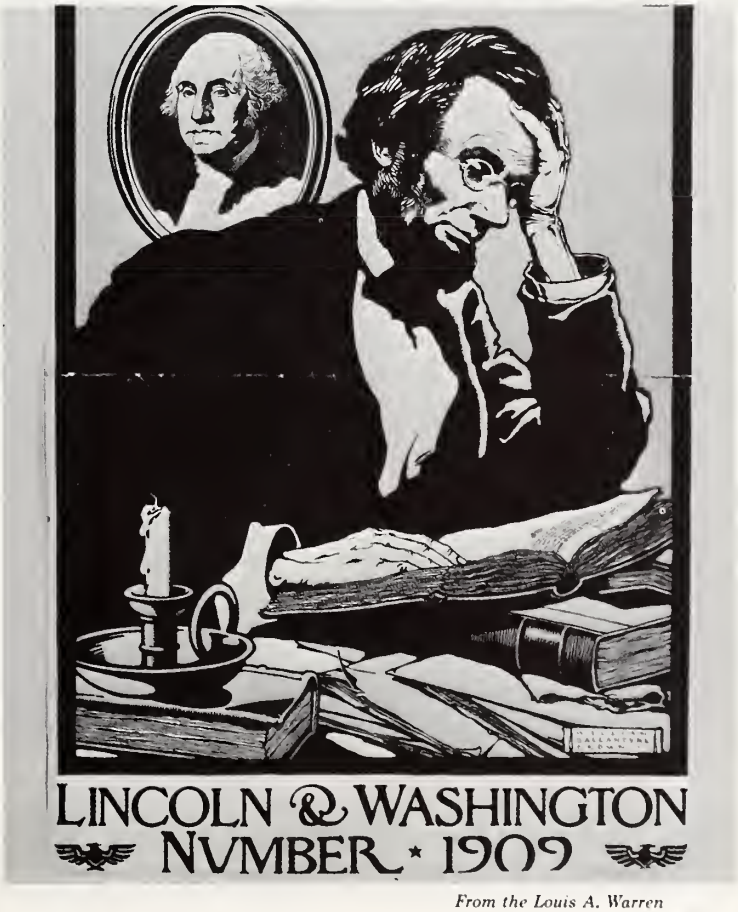
LINCOLN AND THE HATEFUL POET

No one hated Abraham Lincoln as thoroughly as Edgar Lee Masters did. He could find little to admire in Lincoln's personal character and less in the Sixteenth President's political legacy. Masters's book, *Lincoln: The Man* (New York: Dodd, Mead, 1931), was a publishing sensation which caused tidal waves of indignation across America. Today, the book and the controversy over it are almost completely forgotten. The book is deservedly forgotten, but the controversy over it merits some attention. It marked the end of an era in popular literature in America. It was something of a turning point in the career of Lincoln's image in modern America. And it revealed here and there some of the great intellectual currents of that era of depression.

Masters was an unlikely Lincoln-hater. Had he written a book which praised Lincoln, reviewers and critics would have found it easy to explain. They would have pointed to Masters's roots in Lincoln country. Though born in Garrett, Kansas, in 1869, Masters grew up near the site which has prompted more sentimental revery about Lincoln than any other, New Salem. That village became a ghost town even in Lincoln's life, but nearby Petersburg, which took its village life from New Salem's death, survived. There, and in Lewistown, Masters spent his youth. The romance of this Sangamon River country captivated even Masters. His *Spoon River Anthology* (1914), which made Masters famous as a poet, included an oft-quoted epitaph for Ann Rutledge:

> Out of me unworthy and unknown
> The vibrations of deathless music;
> "With malice toward none, with charity for all."
> Out of me the forgiveness of millions toward millions,
> And the beneficent face of a nation
> Shining with justice and truth.
> I am Anne Rutledge who sleep beneath these weeds,
> Beloved in life of Abraham Lincoln,
> Wedded to him, not through union,
> But through separation.
> Bloom forever, O Republic.
> From the dust of my bosom!

A closer look at Masters's early years reveals that he was both a part of his environment and a man at odds with it. His grandfather was a Democrat with little sympathy for the North during the Civil War. Edgar Lee Masters's father, Hardin W. Masters, ran away to enlist in the army during the war, but his father brought him back. Hardin Masters became a lawyer and dabbled in Democratic politics. He crossed the prohibition-minded Republicans of Lewistown on more than one occasion.

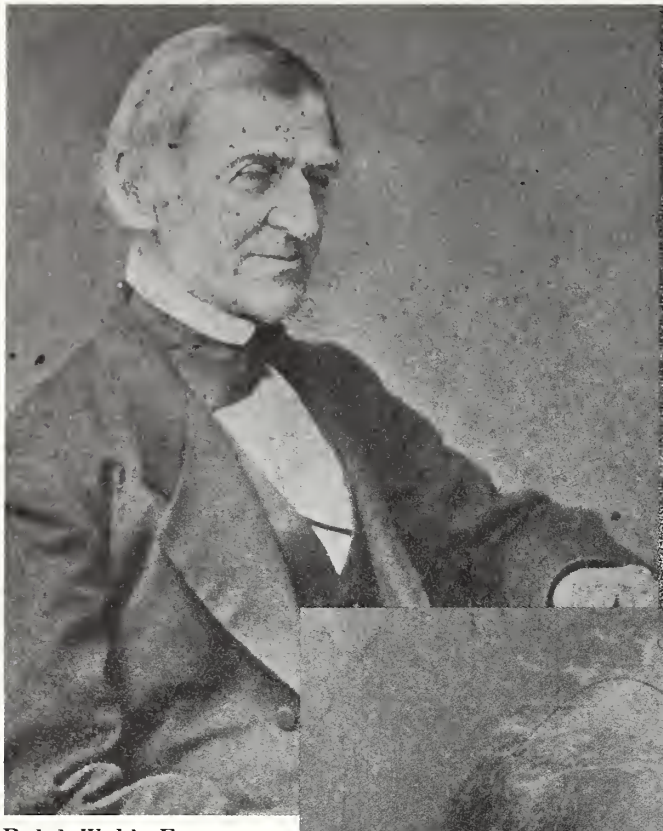


From the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum

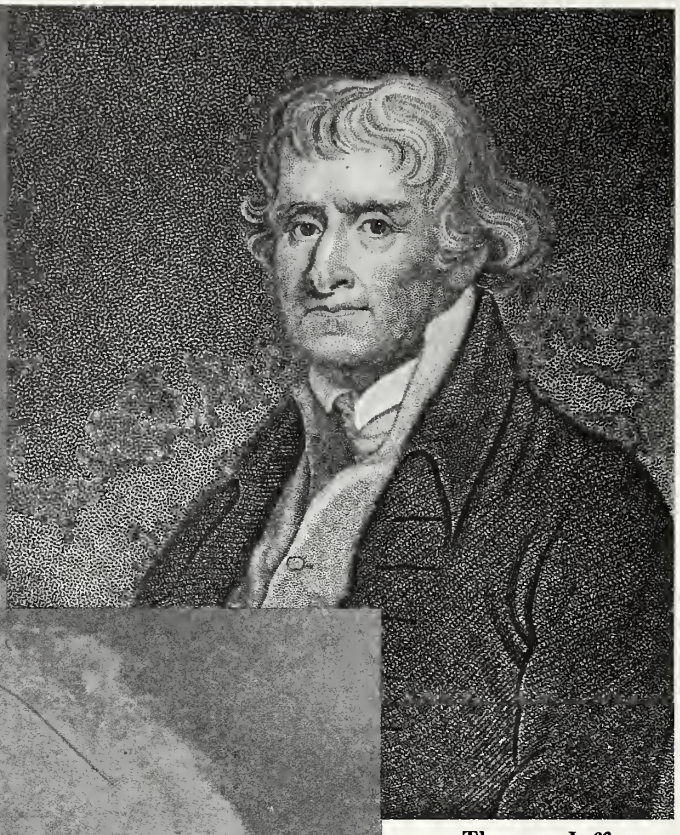
FIGURE 1. Before World War I, popular magazines dealt reverentially with Lincoln and Washington. Debunking was not the fashion.

Edgar Lee Masters continued the family tradition of affiliation with the Democratic party. He too became a lawyer, after graduation from Knox College in Galesburg, and established a practice in Chicago. He continued to practice law somewhat unhappily until his literary career allowed him to give it up in 1920.

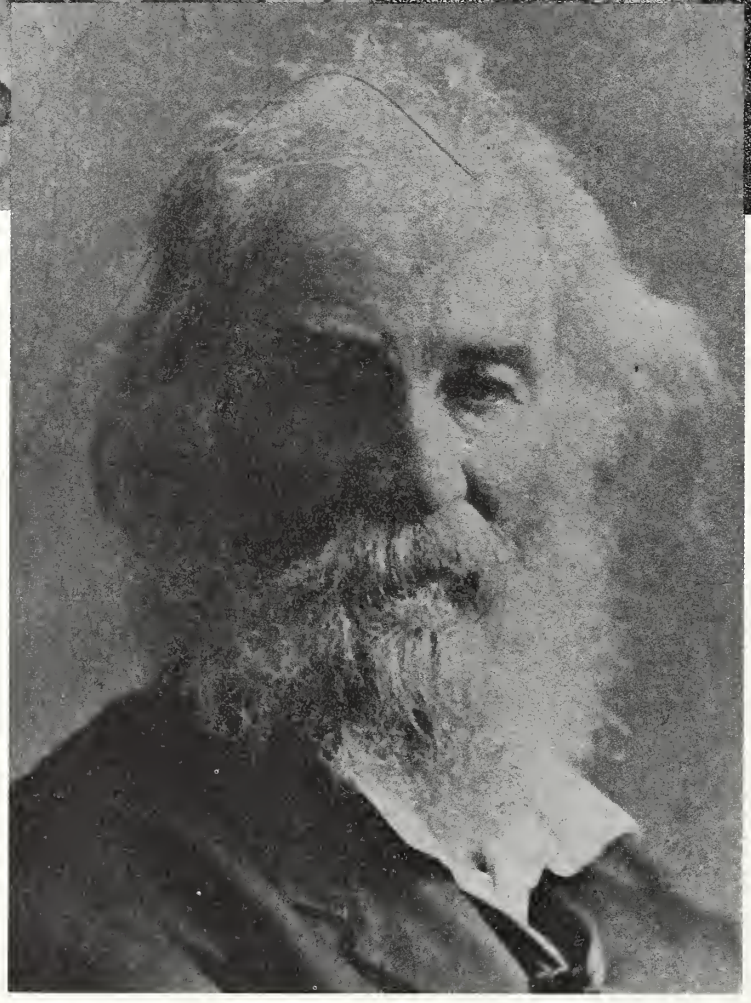
Lincoln: The Man was Edgar Lee Masters's first biography. He had always been interested in politics and in history. Biography was immensely popular in America between the World Wars, in part because a new style of biographical writing titillated the popular imagination. This was the great age of the "debunker," who slayed American heroes in print by the dozens. The prudes and the religiously earnest, like Henry Ward Beecher and William Jennings Bryan, were natural targets for this age of revolt against Victorian morality, but soon the political figures were the objects of attack. George Washington fell to the pen of Rupert Hughes in 1926. *George Washington: The Human Being & The Hero* (New York:



Ralph Waldo Emerson



Thomas Jefferson



Walt Whitman

From the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum

FIGURES 2, 3, 4. Masters thought that Lincoln's fame unfairly overshadowed the fame of Ralph Waldo Emerson, Thomas Jefferson, and Walt Whitman. Lincoln himself thought Jefferson "the most distinguished politician of our history." Emerson thought Lincoln was "the true representative of this continent." Whitman believed that Lincoln was "the grandest figure yet, on all the crowded canvas of the Nineteenth Century." They would not have complained about the distribution of fame as Masters did.

William Morrow) began by describing George Washington's mother as "a very human, cantankerous old lady" who "smoked a pipe incessantly" and "dragged his pride into the dust by seeking a pension during his lifetime, by wheedlings and borrowings and complaints among the neighbors." Hughes hated Washington's first biographer, "a canting sentimentalist, Parson Weems," and stressed that Washington was not "a man of piety." Chapter XXVIII ended with this characteristic passage:

> But George Washington had left old England to her own devices. He was bent upon saving himself first. He was deep in debt. He was betrothed to a woman of great wealth. He was going to marry and settle down to the making of money. Which, after all, is one of the most important duties of any patriot.

Masters wrote in the same debunking spirit.

Inspired in part by the success of Albert Beveridge's *Abraham Lincoln, 1809-1858* (1928), Masters argued that "As no new fact of moment about Lincoln can now be brought to light, the time has arrived when his apotheosis can be touched with the hand of rational analysis." Masters's debunking spirit was especially informed by the anti-war spirit which pervaded intellectual circles in America after World War I. Heroic reputations and wars went hand in hand. "War," Masters wrote, "makes brutes of those who practice it, and cowards and sycophants of those who have to endure it against their will; and when thinking is cowed and judgment is shackled, great reputations can be built both by stifling criticism and by artificing the facts."

The portrait of Lincoln that Masters drew was savage. The Railsplitter was "profoundly ashamed of the poverty of his youth" and, therefore, married for money and leagued himself politically with the privileged classes in the Whig party. Though "mannerless" and "unkempt," Lincoln was no back-slapping common man. He was "cold," and

no one called him "Abe." He was also calculating; there simply "was no time when he was not thinking of his career." His mind was "lazy." He never studied and as a result knew little of the history of his country and its institutions. He was a "slick" and "crafty" politician.

Masters relied on Beveridge's recent biography and William H. Herndon's older one for the details to support this hostile portrait of Lincoln's personality. But Herndon and Beveridge wrote little or nothing about Lincoln's Presidency. For his appraisal of that part of Lincoln's life, Masters relied on his own political prejudices. He dedicated the book "*To the Memory of* THOMAS JEFFERSON THE PREEMINENT PHILOSOPHER — STATESMAN OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THEIR GREATEST PRESIDENT; WHOSE UNIVERSAL GENIUS THROUGH A LONG LIFE WAS DEVOTED TO THE PEACE, ENLIGHTENMENT AND LIBERTY OF THE UNION CREATED BY THE CONSTITUTION OF 1787." Lincoln "was a Hamiltonian always, though his awkwardness and poverty, and somewhat gregarious nature and democratic words seemed to mark him as the son of Jefferson." He centralized power.

Lincoln, Masters argued, could and should have avoided the Civil War. Instead, he ordered the invasion of the South. He was a conqueror. He obliterated states' rights and with them the true republic. In this crusade Lincoln wedded religious cant to centralizing politics ("Hebraic Puritanism," Masters called it) and ushered in the forces of industrial plutocracy, prohibition, and political corruption.

Even for an age used to debunking, Masters went too far. Rupert Hughes had been more circumspect. "As a god," he said, "Washington was a woeful failure; as a man he was tremendous." Masters did not give Lincoln any praise except to say that he had a sense of humor. The result was a howl of indignation all across America. School teachers, Boston booksellers, preachers, and Lincoln admirers denounced the book in dozens of letters to the editor, articles, and sermons. Charles E. Tracewell put it very succinctly in the Washington *Star:* "He overdid it."

Reactions to the book ranged from the sublime to the ridiculous. Lewis Gannett in the New York *Herald Tribune* confessed "to a total disbelief in heroes and a profound conviction of the high virture of debunking. The conventional mythology according to which all great men were born great and never stole cherries or told fibs encourages small boys to feel guilty if they are not prigs. It is a loathsome philosophy." He quarreled with Masters not because he debunked but because he rebunked. It was "sheer poetry" and "heroic moralizing" but all for the other side. "Mr. Masters too has a spotless hero," Gannett said, "Stephen A. Douglas, and his hordes of angels are the soldiers of the Confederacy." The Oneida (New York) *Dispatch* said that "Masters' arguments fall of their own weight, inasmuch as his only declaration in Lincoln's favor is that 'he had a sense of humor.'" Yale's William Lyon Phelps was disgusted. "Never in history," he said, "has literature been so consistently filthy and rotten as today . . . . it is getting so a good man is afraid to die." Representative Joe Crail of California, who had not read the book, called it "obscene, lewd, lascivious, filthy and indecent" and introduced a bill in Congress to ban its circulation through the mail. And the custodian of the Lincoln tomb declared: "I have 300 pictures of Lincoln, taken at various ages after he was 5 years of age, showing him in many poses, and not one even hints that he was 'unkempt.' . . . His clothes were neat, his hair well combed and his features pleasant."

Richard F. Fuller, treasurer of the Board of Trade of Boston Book Merchants and a prominent member of the American Booksellers' Association, wrote a letter to the Boston *Herald* stating that he was glad that *Lincoln: The Man* was not selling well. The Boston newspaper speculated that "the craze for biography" was ebbing, but Masters's publisher reported no disappointment with sales in New York. William L. Nevin, president of New York's John Wanamaker department store, refused to place the book on sale. Wanamaker's Philadelphia store did the same.

Masters had a fine reputation as a man of letters, especially as a poet, and Samuel B. Howe of the South Side High School in Newark, New Jersey, found it beyond his "powers of belief that a man like Masters could say the things he is quoted as saying." It was not an angry young man's book. Masters was over sixty when he wrote it, and this fact invited speculation about his motive. Famed Lincoln collector Oliver R. Barrett of Chicago said that Masters "glimpsed over the top of mediocrity" with his *Spoon River Anthology,* "but from the infection of that fatal praise he became too fearless, too painfully analytical, and too willing to warm over and serve up his earlier successes. His popularity waned, the public turned to newer lights, and now his 'Abraham Lincoln, the Man' appears — a volume of protest." He noted also that Masters called Jefferson, Whitman, and Emerson the greatest Americans from whose fame "the praise that has been bestowed on Lincoln is a robbery." Jefferson was long dead by the time of Lincoln's Presidency, of course, but Emerson and Whitman both praised Lincoln. Officials of the National Lincoln League referred simply to the author's "commercialized baseness."

Thoughtful reviewers ranged widely in their assessments of the book. A writer for the Hugo (Oklahoma) *News* read the *New York Times Magazine* review of *Lincoln: The Man* and complimented it:

> It was wisely observed by the . . . reviewer that Masters' work is no Confederate biography — that it is a copperhead biography — that it is such a book as a Knight of the Golden Circle would have written. For it is personal. It is spiteful. It is hateful. It is mean. A Confederate writer probably would criticise the principles and policies of the war president, but he certainly would eulogize the kindly personality and charitable spirit of Lincoln. And it may be observed that in no other section of the country is the Lincoln name attaining such stature right now as it is attaining at the south. The revelatory works of Claude Bowers and Striker and George Fort Milton are teaching southerners how terrible a loss they suffered when Lincoln was killed and his peace-making policies were repudiated by political radicals. Most southerners now believe that if Lincoln had lived, he would have been more successful than Andrew Johnson in his efforts to prevent the onrush of the reconstruction terror.

This astute writer put his finger on a principal reason why Masters found almost no allies at all in his attack on Lincoln. Several editorials from former Confederate states, though they showed no special interest in defending Lincoln, did link him with Andrew Johnson and the (then) new view that Johnson tried to follow Lincoln's mild Reconstruction policies and to fend off a Radical Republican conspiracy to rape the South. The reviewer's assessment of opinion in the South was accurate. Times had changed since 1865.

Few wasted any kind words on Masters's effort. Professional cynic H. L. Mencken, whose review in the New York *Herald Tribune* was widely quoted and attacked, praised the book. Mencken agreed that "Lincoln turned his back on the Jacksonian tradition and allowed himself to be carried out by the tide that was eventually to wash away the old Republic altogether and leave in its place a plutocratic oligarchy hard to distinguish from the Roman." Lincoln's "most memorable feat," Mencken wrote, "was his appointment of the Lord God Jehova to the honorary chairmanship of the Republican National Committee." The Bill of Rights, Mencken added, "has never recovered" from Lincoln's repressive administration.

Claude Bowers, newspaperman-turned-historian and an active Democrat, called the book "intensely interesting" and "challenging." Harry Elmer Barnes thought the book might "compel the devotees of the Lincoln cult to listen to reason, something which they have not done in our generation." Barnes had argued "at the very progressive Twentieth Century Club in Boston" that Lincoln was unpopular in his own day; Barnes only "narrowly escaped physical assault at the hands of an Anglican Bishop who was present." Masters "rendered a genuine constructive service" by establishing "the precedent for fearless investigation of the career of the Great Emancipator." The Syracuse (New York) *Standard* interviewed faculty members at the local university, one of whom, history professor Edwin P. Tanner, also thought "Masters . . . rendered us a real service." Historian H. G. Eckenrode praised the book as "an exceedingly powerful and convincing work."

Most thoughtful critics — like Louis A. Warren in *Lincoln Lore;* Paul Angle, then the Secretary of the Abraham Lincoln Association; and historian Claude M. Fuess — dismissed the book because it was less a history than an indictment. Masters had been a lawyer as well as a poet, and he argued a case against Lincoln as though he were fighting for a client's life. Fuess noted the excesses of Masters's language. The principles of the Whig party "were plunder and nothing else." The Republican party was "conceived in hatred and mothered in hatred, and went forth from a diseased womb without a name." Lincoln's record in Congress was "a tracing of his wavering mind, his incoherent thinking." He was "an undersexed man." His nomination at Chicago was the result of

"brutality and cunning." His attitude toward the South was one "of hidden and deep malignancy." Warren noted that the author was consumed by three passions. He hated the Christian religion; he hated "modern Americanism, and especially the political party now in power [Republicans]"; and he hated most American heroes. Angle noted the paradoxes of Masters's hatreds:

> An advocate of slavery as a social system, he criticizes Lincoln for not opposing its existence in the South. An opponent of capitalism, he lauds Douglas as a statesman of the industrial era. A scathing critic of those who would pass moral judgments, there is hardly a page in his book on which he has failed to condemn or justify.

Lincoln: The Man, then, was a personal book, more interesting for what it revealed about Masters than for what it said about Lincoln. Reporters in New York City were able to interview the author, and the newspaper reports of these interviews were revealing. Earl Sparling of the New York *Telegram* described Masters as sitting in the office of his publisher, "his mouth a grim, austere slit, only his battered hat to show him a poet." The poet said that "we have a Christian republic; no slavery, no polygamy, no saloons; only monopolists, bureaucrats, corrupt courts, imbecile Senators obeying Wall Street, fanatics, clergymen." The Emancipation Proclamation, calculated to make Lincoln famous, was "in the direction of inspiring Negroes to rise and kill the white people." To a New York *Times* reporter, Masters protested that he was "not an iconoclast." A reporter for the *Herald Tribune* visited Masters in his home on West Twenty-Third Street. If Lincoln had let the states go in peace, Masters told the reporter, "They would have come back into the Union in less than five years. Economic necessity would have forced them back."

Nearly fifty years later, what can be said about Edgar Lee Masters and the controversy over *Lincoln: The Man?* First, though he railed against Wall Street, monopoly, and war, Masters's radicalism was largely cultural rather than political. Masters said that he hated prohibition "worse than anything since abolition." He was still fighting the small-town Republican prohibitionists his father fought back in Lewistown. His political and social criticism was neither profound nor well thought out. It had a veneer of sophistication because of his penchant for constitutional debate, a heritage of his legal background. Though critics dwelled on his Democratic affiliation, his denunciation of Lincoln's centralizing power would not endear him to the Democratic party of the 1930s.

Second, Masters's values boiled down to a peculiar nostalgia for the small-town America against which he first rebelled in the *Spoon River Anthology.* He believed in a "storybook democracy," to borrow a phrase from another contemporary novelist and social critic, John Dos Passos. Much of the content of this nostalgia was essentially racist. One suspects that the Civil War seemed hardly worth fighting to him because he could not see any wisdom in shedding white men's blood for the sake of slaves. He wrote a poem entitled "The Great Race Passes," which borrowed its key phrase from Madison Grant's famous racist book, *The Passing of the Great Race.* He loathed immigrants, felt that Civil War casualties had depleted the racial stock of America's "better days," and was antisemitic. Masters hated "Hebraic Puritanism" in part because he saw Christianity as perpetuating some of the religious ideas of Judaism. He once blamed the Civil War on a Jewish lust for money. He thought that Jews had spoiled the poetic talent of Vachel Lindsay; Jewish critics in New York shaped American opinion of poetry written in Chicago.

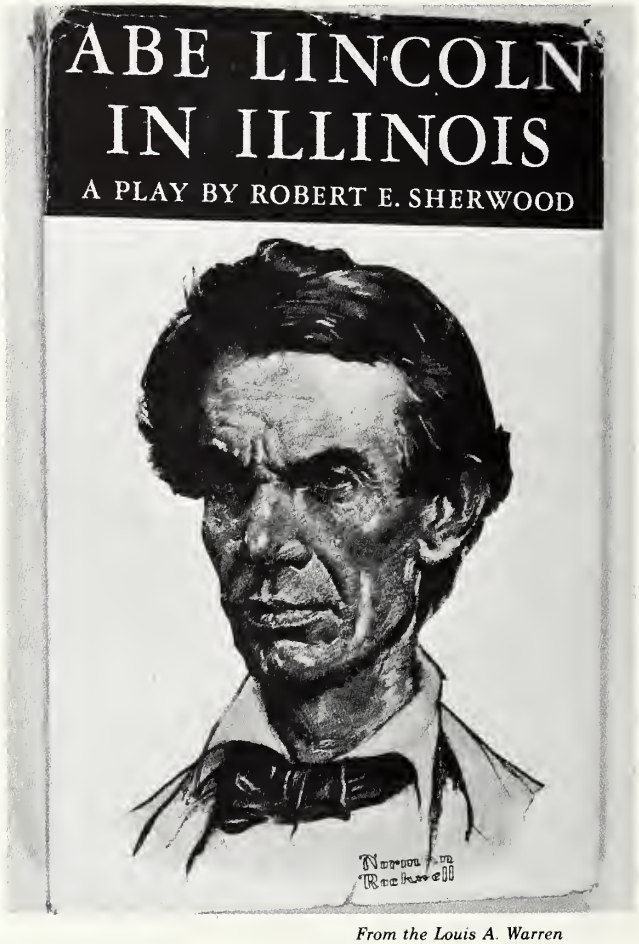
Third, Masters altogether misjudged the spirit of his age. When *Lincoln: The Man* appeared, critic after critic immediately labeled it as just another debunking book in the Rupert Hughes tradition. Instead of riding the crest of a wave, Masters in fact sank in a sea of predictable cynicism. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* placed the book in the "new school of biography in this country" and attacked the evolution of this school:

> The original series of "real" biographies which were given to the public many years ago were entertaining and valuable because they made an honest attempt to depict notable men and women as they actually existed. But in these jazz days biographers are not content with giving distorted pictures of their subjects; they also take joy in attacking their motives.

More than one reviewer had ready at hand this anecdote to scotch the debunking spirit:

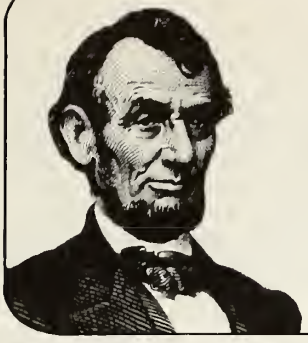
> Two or three years ago another American writer made a speech about George Washington in which he said things resented by the people, who revered the memory of the Father of His Country. The day after the speech was made the Washington correspondents asked President Coolidge what he thought about the things that had been said.
>
> Coolidge turned, looked out of the window toward the towering Washington monument, and said: "I notice it is still up there."

Masters's book was the last gasp of the debunking spirit in America between the wars. The popular Lincoln books and plays of the Depression era praised Lincoln. Robert Sherwood's play, *Abe Lincoln in Illinois,* and Carl Sandburg's mammoth biography are the obvious examples. Predictions that Masters's "Copperhead" biography would not put a dent in Lincoln's reputation proved true. The book is largely forgotten. Stephen Oates, whose recent biography *(With Malice Toward None: The Life of Abraham Lincoln)* stresses that no one called Lincoln "Abe," does not mention Masters's book. Even Masters himself by 1944 could write an article on "Abe Lincoln's New Salem" which called "Lincoln's career . . . more magical, more dramatic, than Washington's or Jackson's." He wrote the article for a magazine he would surely have shunned in 1931, *The Rotarian*!



From the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum

FIGURE 5. Robert E. Sherwood's play, published as a book in 1939, won a Pulitzer Prize and launched Raymond Massey's career as a portrayer of Lincoln on stage and screen. The illustration on the dust jacket resembles Massey more than Lincoln and shows how much the success of the play depended on the actor in Lincoln's role. The legalistic and pro-Southern Masters surely disliked Lincoln's speech in the play in which he denounced the Supreme Court as an institution "composed of mortal men, most of whom, . . . come from the privileged class in the South."



Lincoln Lore

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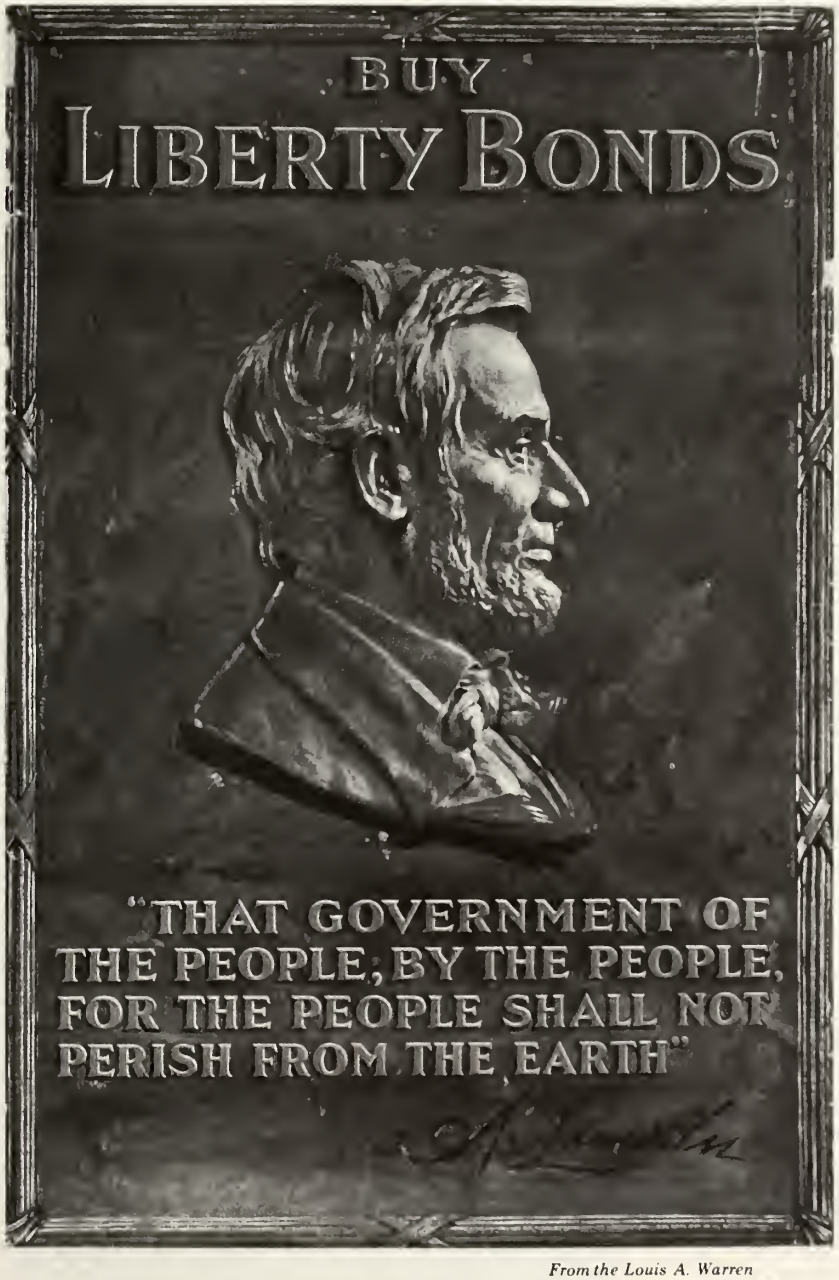
Number 1716

Of Tangled Stories and Charnwood's *Lincoln*



From the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum

FIGURE 1. The centennial celebration of Lincoln's birth in 1909 helped make Lincoln's image a powerful national symbol. By the time of World War I, Lincoln's face appeared frequently in war propaganda. In the same era, Charnwood's *Lincoln* helped make him an international figure.

Godfrey Rathbone Benson, Lord Charnwood, was an unlikely Lincoln biographer. The British upper classes were notoriously pro-Southern during the American Civil War, and he was born in that station in life in 1864. He did well at Oxford University, where he was later a tutor. He became a Member of Parliament and the Mayor of Lichfield.

After his graduation from Oxford in 1887, Charnwood made a tour of the United States. He returned briefly—to Boston and New York—in 1894. In politics, he was a Liberal. He was obviously interested in the United States, and, as a boy, he had read Charles G. Leland's *Abraham Lincoln*, a book memorable enough to be mentioned in the brief bibliographical note at the end of Charnwood's biography of Lincoln.

Charnwood's *Abraham Lincoln* was published in England in 1916. Available evidence suggests that his boyhood interest in Lincoln, his acquaintance with and admiration for the United States, and his liberal political leanings helped lead him to writing the book. The date of its publication, however, more strongly suggests that the atmosphere of co-operation between the United States and England, which grew up at the time of the First World War, must have played a large role in molding a sympathetic interest into the drive to write a substantial book on Abraham Lincoln.

The result, as all Lincoln students are aware, was wonderful. George Bernard Shaw told Lincoln collector Judd Stewart that Charnwood's "very penetrating biography" created "a cult of Lincoln in England." Its reception in America, following its publication there in 1917, was equally enthusiastic. The enthusiasm, as Paul M. Angle later noted, was lasting and pointed to merits in the work beyond its timeliness for the period of the final thaw in Anglo-American relations. In 1935 Roy P. Basler thought that Carl Sandburg and Nathaniel Wright Stephenson presented "the best version of the private Lincoln," but Charnwood's was still "the best of the public Lincoln." As late as 1947, Benjamin P. Thomas, an excellent judge of such matters, called Charnwood's book "the best one-volume life of Lincoln ever written."

Lincoln students may be a little unclear in regard to the precise reason Charnwood wrote his book, but they are unanimous on the reasons for its high reputation and popularity. David M. Potter's *The Lincoln Theme and American National Historiography* identified these clearly. No Lincoln biography before

Courtesy Adams National Historic Site (from the *Dictionary of American Portraits*, published by Dover Publications, Inc., in 1967)

FIGURE 2. Henry Adams.

Charnwood's was "genuinely contemplative." Charnwood's *Lincoln*, as it is usually called, was. Paul M. Angle's *A Shelf of Lincoln Books* put it this way: "... it is not primarily factual, as for example, Nicolay's *Short Life* is factual. The emphasis is rather upon interpretation and analysis." Potter also pointed to the book's "notable literary excellence." Angle credited Charnwood with bringing "literary skill to the Lincoln theme," far exceeding the prosaic Nicolay and Hay or the hasty journalistic style of Ida Tarbell. Potter found "especial merit" in Charnwood's ability "to grasp the universality of Lincoln's significance." Angle also noted the Englishman's "conviction that Lincoln was one of the world's truly great men." Though critics did not say so explicitly, this trait set the book apart from the narrow nationalism even of contemporary biographers as talented as Stephenson and Albert Beveridge.

Charnwood was sympathetic, but he wrote from a cultural distance that Midwesterners like William Herndon, Jesse Weik, John Nicolay, and John Hay lacked perforce. This exempted Charnwood from a kind of partisanship that no American at the time seemed able to escape. Potter saw in this the root of Charnwood's unembarrassed ability to ask the "hard" questions about Lincoln:

> Did Lincoln temporize too much on slavery? Was there a quality of "cheap opportunism" in his political record? Did his policy at Fort Sumter differ from Buchanan's enough to justify the customary practice of gibbeting the silly old man while leaving Lincoln free from criticism? Was he, in the last analysis, responsible for precipitating the Civil War?

Lord Charnwood admitted that he did not "shrink ... from the display of a partisanship" that led him to state frankly that the South's cause was wrong. What made his book exceptional was, as Potter stated, that Charnwood at least asked the questions. What also made the book good was Charnwood's view—as accurate today as it was in 1916—that the "true obligation of impartiality is that he [the author] should conceal no fact which, in his own mind, tells against his views." His was not the advocate's effort to pile up all the facts that help his argument but the fair-minded historian's attempt to answer those arguments which seem most telling against his own case.

Charnwood, therefore, was never afraid to criticize Lincoln. Relying on the inaccurate literature available at the time, for example, Charnwood pictured Lincoln's father as "a migrant" and claimed that the "unseemliness in talk of rough, rustic boys flavoured the great President's conversation through life." (He saw, more accurately, that Lincoln was "void of romantic fondness for vanished joys of youth.") He labeled Lincoln's use of martial law in the North a usurpation of power.

Charnwood did no original research for the book and relied for facts on a small number of standard works, but he was a well-read man who used his generally cultured background to good effect. In a passage of marvelous irony, the learned Englishman criticized one of America's own great critics of democracy, Henry Adams, by saying, "It is a contemptible trait in books like that able novel 'Democracy,' that they treat the sentiment which attached to the 'Rail-splitter' as anything but honourable." Less accurate in the long run but appealing in the period of the book's greatest popularity was the viewpoint Charnwood derived from reading James Bryce's *American Commonwealth*. That critique of American politics made Charnwood hostile to political parties and the spoils system that Lincoln used so well. Charnwood saw American party politics as avoiding serious issues and largely incapable of producing great leaders. Of Lincoln's election in 1860, he said that "the fit man was chosen on the very ground of his supposed unfitness."

Lord Charnwood appreciated Lincoln's common origins, but he dwelled particularly on Lincoln's statesmanship. Secession, to Charnwood, was a broadly popular movement in the South aimed at saving slavery, and Lincoln's efforts to counter it were noble, progressive, and somehow Christian. Following a current of British military opinion at the time, he praised Lincoln's abilities as a commander in chief. He did not belittle the Emancipation Proclamation. It could be interpreted as a narrowly military measure only in law, Charnwood argued. Given the limited research he did for the biography, one is not surprised to learn that Charnwood repeated some spurious quotations and anecdotes. He often handled these well. Of the apocryphal story of Lincoln's clemency for the sleeping sentinel William Scott, Charnwood concluded: "If the story is not true—and there is no reason whatever to doubt it—still it is a remarkable man of whom

From the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum

FIGURE 3. Jesse Weik.

people spin yarns of that kind." A man of deep religious interests himself, Charnwood noted Lincoln's growth in that realm to the "language of intense religious feeling" in the Second Inaugural Address.

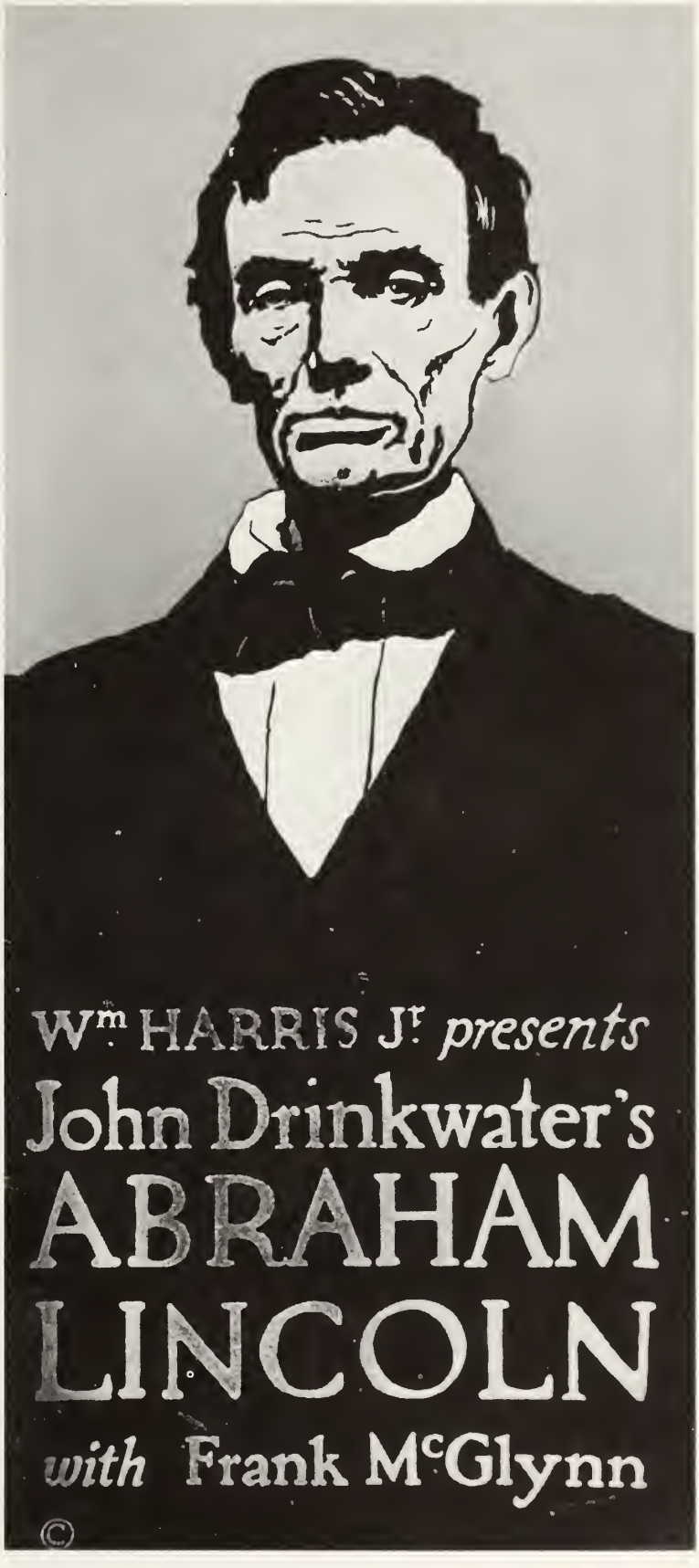
Charnwood kept his focus on the meaning of Lincoln's efforts to save the Union. These, he thought, were attempts to save democratic government for the whole world. He properly stressed Lincoln's praise for Henry Clay as a patriot who "loved his country, partly because it was his own country, and mostly because it was a free country."

Maintaining focus in a Lincoln biography was a real achievement, and focusing it on the truly important questions was Charnwood's greatest achievement. It is difficult to discover the means by which he did this because Charnwood letters are rather scarce in this country. This institution, though it seeks the letters of Lincoln's biographers, has not a single Charnwood letter. The Illinois State Historical Library has less than half a dozen. Among the later, however, there is one illuminating letter to Jesse W. Weik.

Written on May 17, 1919, just after Charnwood's triumphant lecture tour of the United States, the letter acknowledged Weik's gift of two Lincoln autographs for Lady Charnwood's autograph collection. Echoing a phrase from a famous Lincoln letter, Lord Charnwood characterized the gift as "such an addition . . . as she had never hoped to obtain, knowing that indeed Lincoln autographs are not plenty as blackberries." He apologized for the delay in writing. His younger son, eight years old, had been killed in a fall from a pony. He told Weik that the United States appeared much changed since his first visit thirty-one years before, "mainly . . . for the good."

Naturally, the letter soon got around to the subject of Abraham Lincoln. On his recent tour of the United States, Lord Charnwood wrote, "I came across, & indeed have been coming across ever since I published my book, many signs of the tendency, which had been active, to make a sort of stained-glass-window figure of Lincoln, quite removed from genuine human sympathy & impossible really to revere." He noted, tactfully, that Weik's own book, written with William Herndon, "made it impossible that such a tendency should lastingly prevail." In writing Weik, Charnwood diplomatically avoided commenting directly on the overall accuracy of the Herdon-Weik book. He said only that he had studied it carefully or that it prevented uncritical hero worship. Charnwood was careful thus to pay his "respects to one of the pioneer writers on the subject of which" Charnwood was "a junior student."

Charnwood's tour had brought him into contact with the controversies over Lincoln's ancestry, then raging in America. "The question," Charnwood commented, "is of little interest in itself,—not that heredity is an unimportant influence (for of course it is vastly important) but that its working is generally too subtle to be traced, that when we have the correct names of a great man's grand-parents & great-grand-parents (& how few of us can name all our great-grand-parents!) they generally remain mere names, and finally that nothing in his or any man's ancestry adds anything or detracts anything to or from his individual worth." Here again was Lord Charnwood at his tactful and ironic best—an Englishman, who did "not care two pence, or a cent (which is less) about the authority of this or any other pedigree (my own for example)," giving lessons on individualism to an American whose book had made rather a sensation for what it said about Lincoln's ancestry.



From the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum

FIGURE 4. British playwright John Drinkwater drew inspiration for his popular play about Lincoln from Lord Charnwood's biography. The play was first performed in America in 1919.

"So," Charnwood said, "this question thoroughly bores me." Then, remembering the letter's recipient, he added a hasty parenthetical comment—"except that Lincoln's own interest in the subject is an interesting trait in him as Herndon & Weik record it." Still, having written a book about Lincoln, Charnwood felt that he might be "bound to know what there is to be known about it." Several questions followed for the sake of "antiquarian accuracy."

Charnwood had known of the questions surrounding Lincoln's Hanks ancestry when he wrote his book, and he queried Weik about new theories on the legitimacy of Lincoln's mother. In America, Charnwood had been astonished to learn that some raised questions about Lincoln's own legitimacy. "My time at Springfield," Charnwood said, "(in which I met some delightful people of the older generation who gave me, though without much detail a vivid impression of old times) was a little too much taken up with hearing tangled stories in which this question [of Lincoln's legitimacy] got mixed up with the other which I have spoken of [the question of Lincoln's mother's legitimacy]." One man in particular had been much taken with the notion that Lincoln was descended from John Marshall. "I think my friend," Charnwood went on, "is merely suffering from a variety of the same disease which makes others desire to derive Lincoln from wholly respectable people of [as] good standing as possible. He can not suffer it that a great man should have arisen without some ancestor of manifest intellectual eminence." Charnwood was "inclined to treat the idea as rubbish," but he still wanted to know whether there was anything to it.

Lord Charnwood concluded his letter thus:

> I feel almost ashamed to have filled up my letter with questions which are of no importance in comparison with the actual life & work & character of the man who was any way Abraham Lincoln whoever his ancestors were.

Never afraid to ask questions or hear answers that might change his mind, Lord Charnwood nevertheless kept his focus always on the essentials of Lincoln's greatness.

Lloyd Ostendorf Joins Bibliography Committee

Lloyd Ostendorf of Dayton, Ohio, will join the Bibliography Committee which passes judgment on the inclusion of items in *Lincoln Lore*'s Cumulative Bibliography. Born in Dayton on June 23, 1921, Mr. Ostendorf graduated from Stivers High School in his home town in 1939. He began studying art after his graduation. He attended the Dayton Art Institute from 1939 to 1941. He spent the summer of 1940 in New York City, studying with cartoonist Milton Caniff and his associates. In 1941 Mr. Ostendorf enlisted in the Army Air Corps, with which he served until 1945.

The war interrupted Mr. Ostendorf's career in illustration and portrait work which began in 1939. He has furnished art work for many different publications and projects, and much of it has focused on Abraham Lincoln. Fascinated by the "oddly balanced ruggedness and beauty" of Lincoln's face, he began drawing pictures of Lincoln when he was twelve years old. His attention naturally turned to the photographs of Lincoln which he copied and adapted. Mr. Ostendorf got special encouragement in his work from Louis A. Warren, one of the few Lincoln authorities at the time interested in encouraging work with Lincoln pictures. As he sought photographs from which to work, Mr. Ostendorf also came into contact with Frederick Hill Meserve, the first great student and collector of Lincoln photographs. Meserve was "as nice as an old man could be to a young man" who shared his interest, Mr. Ostendorf remembers.

Mr. Ostendorf's first book *A Picture Story of Abraham Lincoln* (1962), a biography for young readers, was so popular that it has been reissued by Lamplight Publishing, Inc., as *Abraham Lincoln: The Boy and the Man.* His next work was *Lincoln in Photographs: An Album of Every Known Pose* (1963), which he wrote with Charles Hamilton. This book, essential to even the smallest Lincoln library, is still available from the University of Oklahoma Press. Hardly a week passes in which the staff of the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum fails to consult this fine book to answer questions about Lincoln photographs and the many lithographs and engravings inspired by them, and this is surely true of every other Lincoln institution as well.

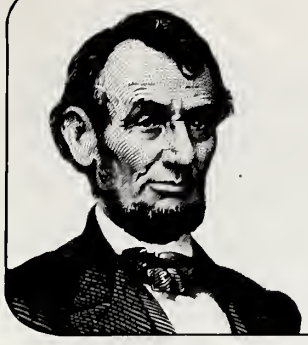
Mr. Ostendorf's expertise in this very specialized but popular area of Lincolniana has been widely recognized. Lincoln Memorial University awarded him the Lincoln Diploma of Honor in 1966. Lincoln College awarded him an honorary degree (Litt. D.) in 1968, and Lincoln Memorial University added another (Art. D.) in 1974. He has been the art editor of the *Lincoln Herald* since 1957, and all Lincoln students are familiar with the wonderfully varied covers he provides for that quarterly journal. He was also an honorary member of the National Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission.

Mr. Ostendorf, in addition to illustrating greeting cards and religious materials, maintains his interest in Lincolniana. He recently completed a painting of Lincoln's stepmother for the Sarah Bush Lincoln Health Center in Mattoon, Illinois. Another recent portrait of Mary Todd Lincoln as a young woman hangs in the restored Todd home in Lexington, Kentucky. Studying photographs in order to determine what historical figures looked like in periods when no photographs of them are available is a special interest. Mr. Ostendorf has also been working on three books: a study of Lincoln portraits from life (with Harold Holzer); the recollections of Mariah Vance, a Lincoln family maid in Springfield (with David Balsiger); and a Lincoln family photograph album (with James T. Hickey).

Over the years, Mr. Ostendorf's interests have grown from Lincoln's physical appearance to all aspects of his life. His general knowledge and his special expertise make him a most welcome addition to the advisory board.

From the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum

FIGURE 5. Lloyd Ostendorf



Lincoln Lore

June, 1981

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 1720

LINCOLN BOOKS WITH ILLUSTRATED BINDINGS

Editor's Note: This marks the 100th issue of *Lincoln Lore* under my editorship. In celebration of that, this issue is in color and is strictly for fun. I chose as a subject Lincoln trade bindings because they are colorful and cannot, in fact, be decently rendered in black and white.

Books with trade bindings have now acquired the status of "collectible books." Published mostly between 1880 and 1915, they are abundantly available at reasonable prices and thus constitute an avenue to collecting for those who are unable to collect the now shockingly costly rarities that were sought by previous generations of collectors. I could not recommend collecting Lincoln books with trade bindings as a specialty. They are too few in number to fill a collecting career, for one thing. For another, not enough of the great book designers are represented among these Lincoln books to make it altogether satisfying as an exclusive collecting interest. Finally, trade bindings seem to have been a feature especially of juvenile and very popularly oriented Lincoln books, and one would therefore be faced with collecting mostly books whose sole virtue lies on their covers rather than within them. I would never recommend acquiring a collection of books that are not worth reading. They do make a charming addition to any Lincoln collection, however.

Before 1880, Charles Gullans and John Espey inform us in "American Trade Bindings and Their Designers, 1880-1915" (in Jean Peters, ed., *Collectible Books: Some New Paths* [New York: R.R. Bowker, 1979]), diesinkers produced the decorations on the cloth bindings of books. After that date, publishers began to employ artists and illustrators to design decorative book covers, and a sort of golden age of trade bindings ensued. It ended quickly around 1908 or 1909, as Gullans and Espey explain:

> According to Lee Thayer of the Decorative Designers . . ., their business died "in a month" when the illustrated paper book jacket, nothing new to be sure, suddenly caught the fancy of the reading public. The one that probably "did it" was a jacket illustrated by Howard Chandler Christy. . . . [The] cutting of many costly blocks could be eliminated. A new and popular advertising tool, which sold as effectively as decorated cloth and at less cost, had been discovered.

World War I gave the publishers the convenient excuse of austerity to eliminate what little of the practice remained in the industry in 1917. The era of the dust jacket was dawning.

Dust jackets are nice too, but something special was lost with the demise of the decorated cloth bindings. Our sense of that loss as well as our rather precise sense of the era in which this form of book design flourished is what gives us a special feeling for those books today. They are as fondly reminiscent of an era as a "classic" automobile or a fin de siecle poster. There can surely be no harm in indulging that nostalgic feeling for one *Lincoln Lore* issue in a hundred.

M.E.N., Jr.

From the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum

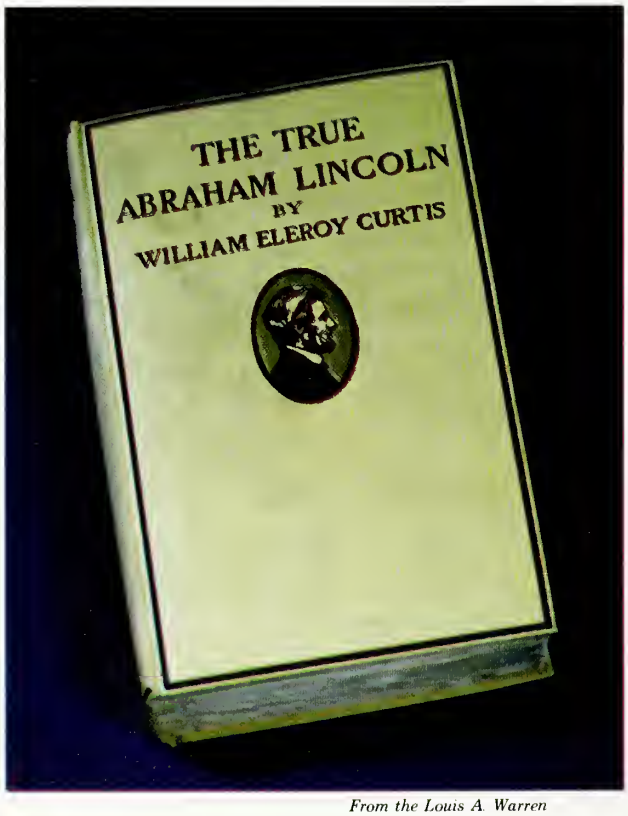
FIGURE 1. Perhaps the best illustrated Lincoln binding is this one on Horatio Alger, Jr.'s *The Backwoods Boy or The Boyhood and Manhood of Abraham Lincoln.* This is a variant of Monaghan 995, noted by Monaghan for its publisher, David McKay in Philadelphia, but not for its distinctive and handsome binding. Monaghan described the book as a "fictional biography for boys," but the book relies, for the most part, on long quotations from Lincoln himself as well as from early Lincoln biographers. As a dean of America's success-myth writers, Alger naturally focused on Lincoln's stern advice to his improvident stepbrother John D. Johnston, but he included some surprising material as well. Alger quoted at length from Lincoln's speech in opposition to the Mexican War. "I am quite aware," Alger wrote, "that many of my young readers will skip this portion as uninteresting; but I hope that if in after years they are led to read this biography once more, they will count it worth while to read it."

From the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum

FIGURE 2. Though lacking any evocation of the Lincoln theme, this handsomely understated cover appeared on *A Knight of the Wilderness,* a novel by Oliver Marble Gale and Harriet Wheeler.

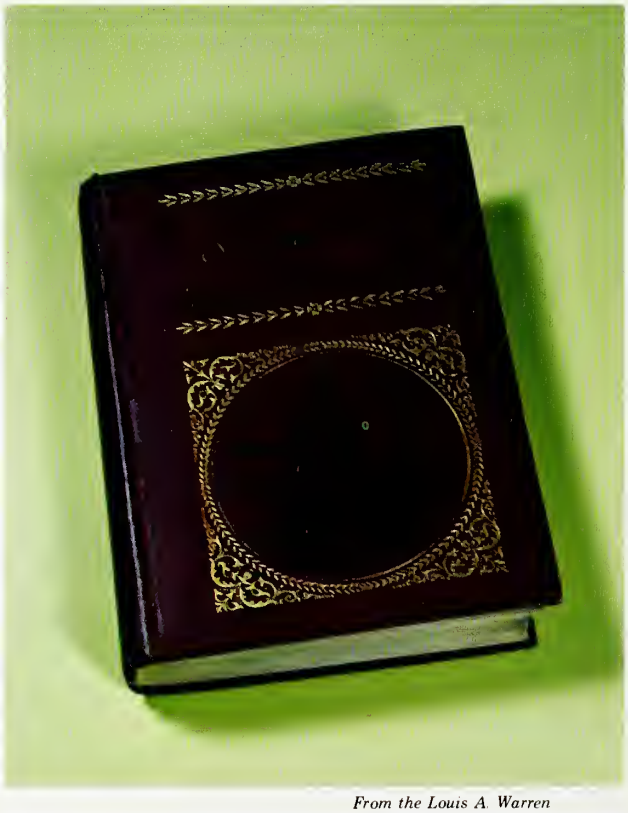
From the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum

FIGURE 4. Perhaps the brightest illustrated cover appeared on this juvenile biography published in London in 1910. Its British origin may explain the red-coated Illinois militia.



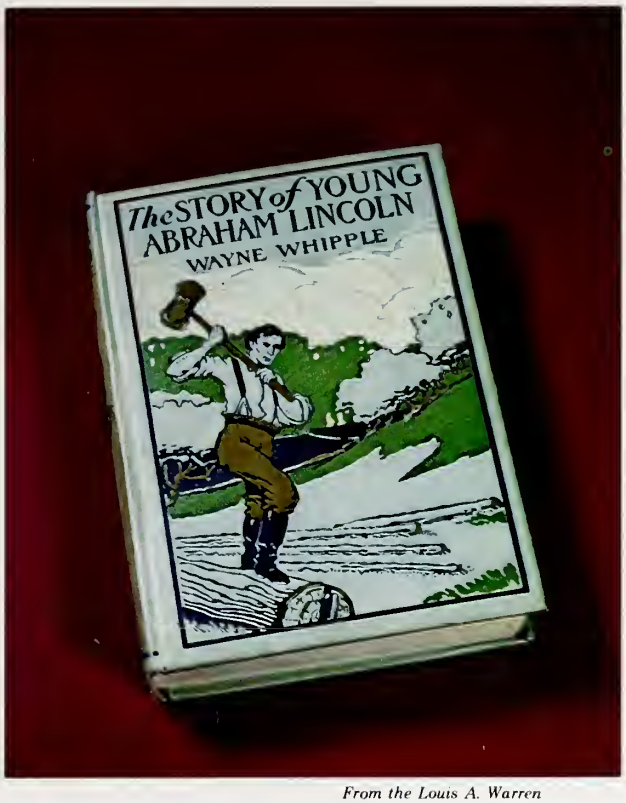
From the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum

FIGURE 3. Edward Stratton Holloway was J.B. Lippincott's art advisor in 1903, when this attractive edition of William Eleroy Curtis's book, *The True Abraham Lincoln,* appeared.



From the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum

FIGURE 5. Hezekiah Butterworth's *In the Boyhood of Lincoln: A Tale of the Tunker Schoolmaster and the Times of Black Hawk* bore an illustrated cover typical of the 1890s.

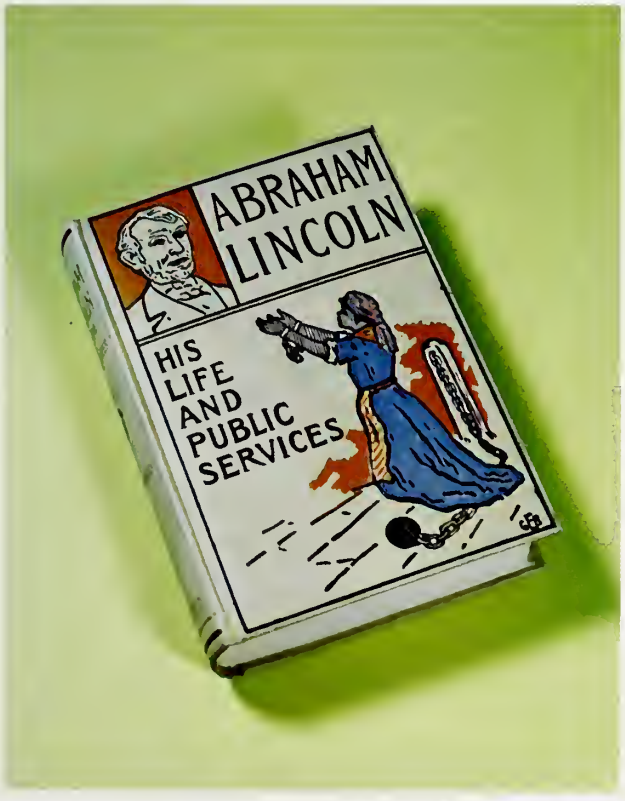


From the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum

FIGURE 6. This juvenile biography had an illustrated binding typical for 1915. However, to show Lincoln splitting logs with a wedge and mallet rather than an axe was unusual.

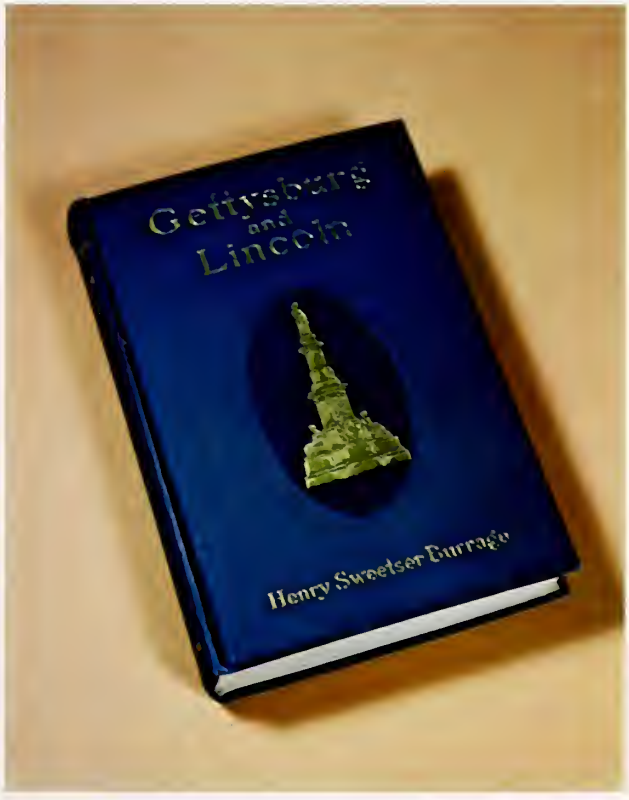
From the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum

FIGURE 7. Thayer wrote the first complete biography of Lincoln. It went out of print when fire destroyed the plates. This edition of an enlarged biography appeared around 1904.



From the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum

FIGURE 8. Phebe A. Hanaford's *Abraham Lincoln: His Life and Public Services* used an unusual theme on its cover. Juvenile biographies usually sported Indians, an axe-wielding youth, or a diligent reader.



From the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum

FIGURE 9. Henry Sweetser Burrage's book was among the earliest on the Gettysburg Address. It was published by G.P. Putnam's Sons in 1906.

From the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum

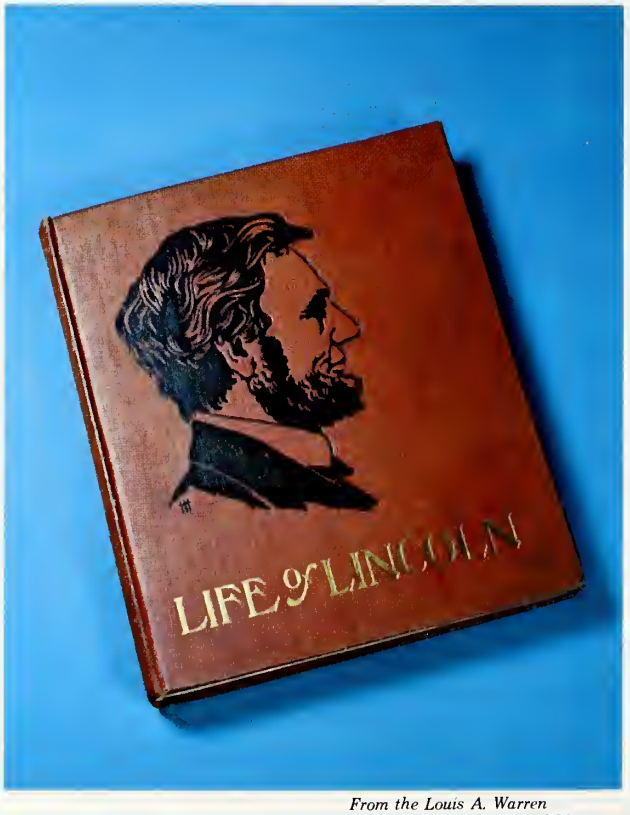
FIGURE 10. Charles Carleton Coffin's biography (1893) had the benefit of a designer of note, designated by Gullans and Espey as "the unknown Harper's binder."

From the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum

FIGURE 11. Later editions of Coffin's book, published after the departure of the unknown Harper's designer, carried a handsome line rendering of Augustus St. Gaudens' statue of Lincoln.

From the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum

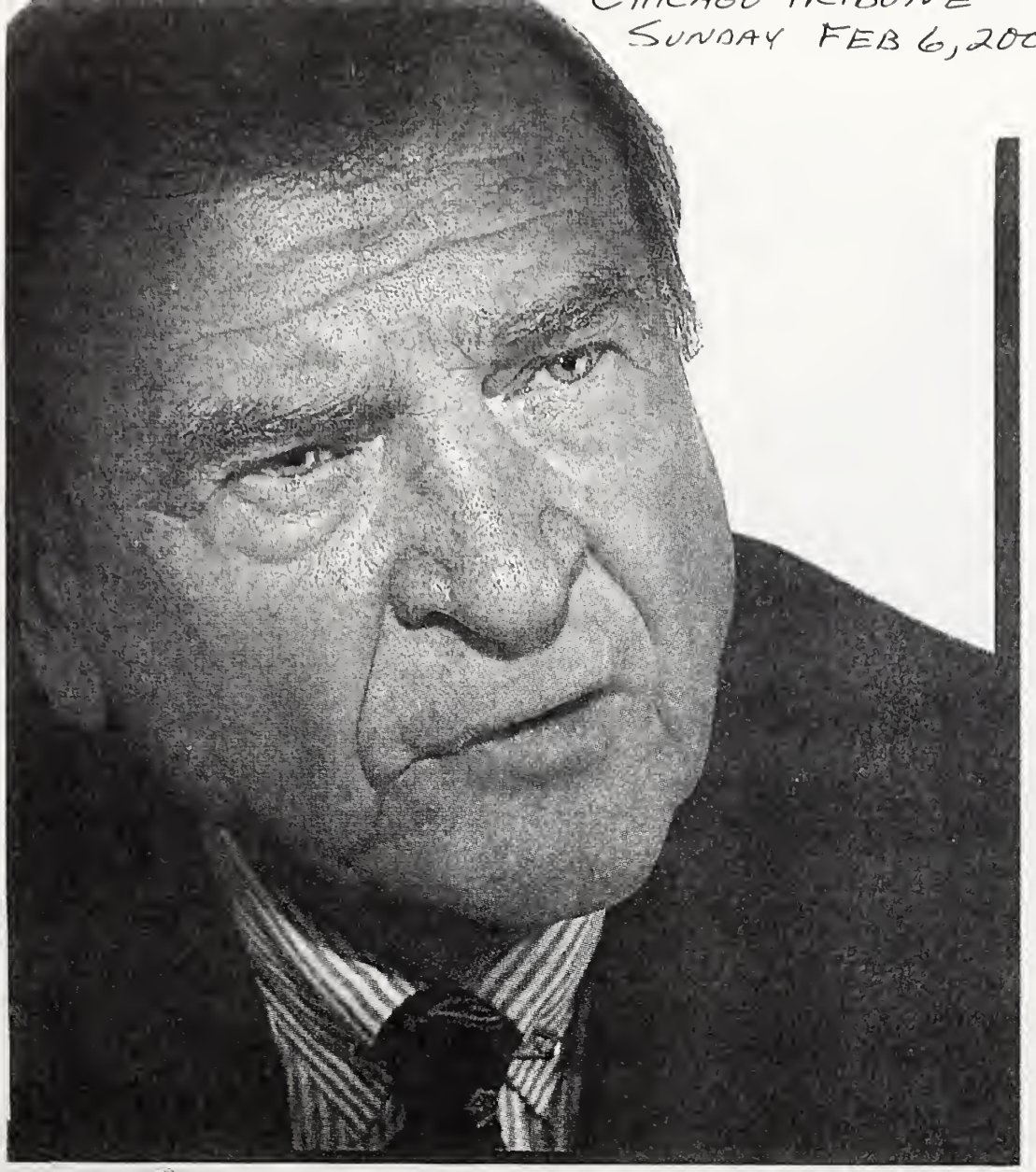
FIGURE 12. David Homer Bates's *Lincoln in the Telegraph Office* (New York: The Century Co., 1907) is a useful work with an attractive binding.



From the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum

FIGURE 13. This life of Lincoln, told by Harriet Putnam in words of one syllable, has crude illustrations inside but a striking illustration on the outside.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE
SUNDAY FEB 6, 2000



Tribune photo by Chris Walker

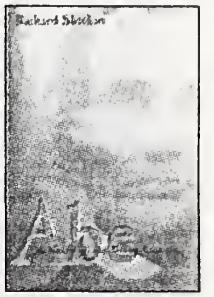
Mr. Legislator

2 new political biographies

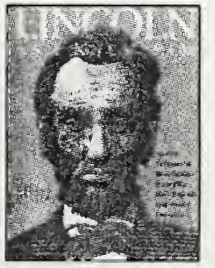
A variety of perspectives on the Lincoln legend

By Danielle Allen

Abraham Lincoln's biographers seem driven by a sense of mystery: Who was that bearded man who seized "It," "The Thing," "The Great Abomination" and hurled it from this land, and always looked so sad doing it? They want to uncover his deepest thoughts and the aspirations that seem hidden behind his solemn eyes. They also want to know what he *really* thought about slavery and racism. We have volumes of his letters and speeches—rich with compassion, humor, ambition and woe—and yet historians regularly look to other evidence to ferret out what author Harold Holzer calls "the authentic Abraham Lincoln."



ABE
By Richard Slotkin
John Macrae/ Holt,
478 pages, $27.50



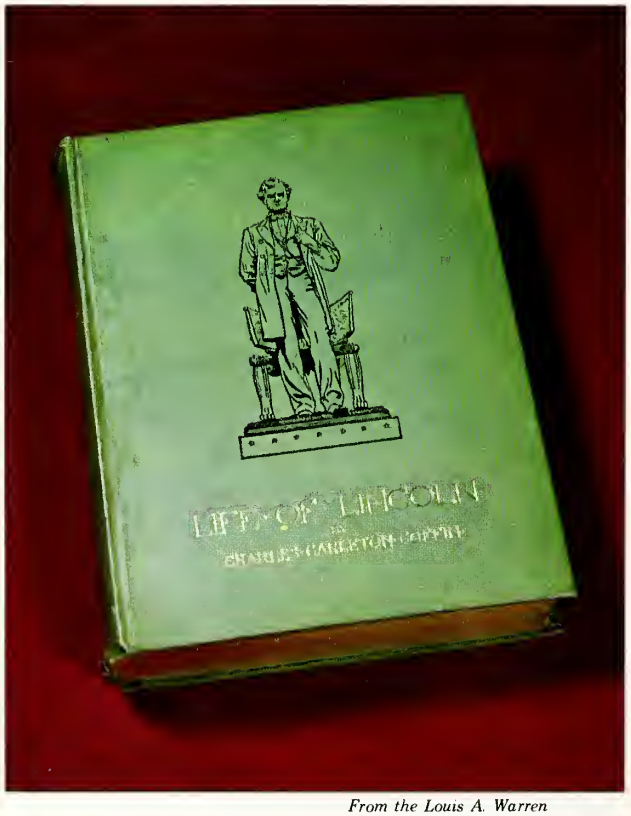
LINCOLN AS I KNEW HIM: Gossip, Tributes, and Revelations From His Best Friends and Worst Enemies
Edited by Harold Holzer

Several of this winter's new books about the 16th president do biography by means other than analyzing Lincoln's words and policies: Historian Richard Slotkin writes fiction; Holzer, vice president of the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art, collects 19th Century eyewitness accounts of what Lincoln was like; and British travel writer Jan Morris visits Lincoln's homes and memorials.

Slotkin's novel "Abe" is an entrancing, highly imaginative yet historically rigorous account of the future president's backwoods youth and coming-to-manhood as a Mississippi flatboat steersman. The plot of a frontier childhood could suck a novel into a swampy romanticism. But Slotkin pre-

From the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum

FIGURE 10. Charles Carleton Coffin's biography (1893) had the benefit of a designer of note, designated by Gullans and Espey as "the unknown Harper's binder."



From the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum

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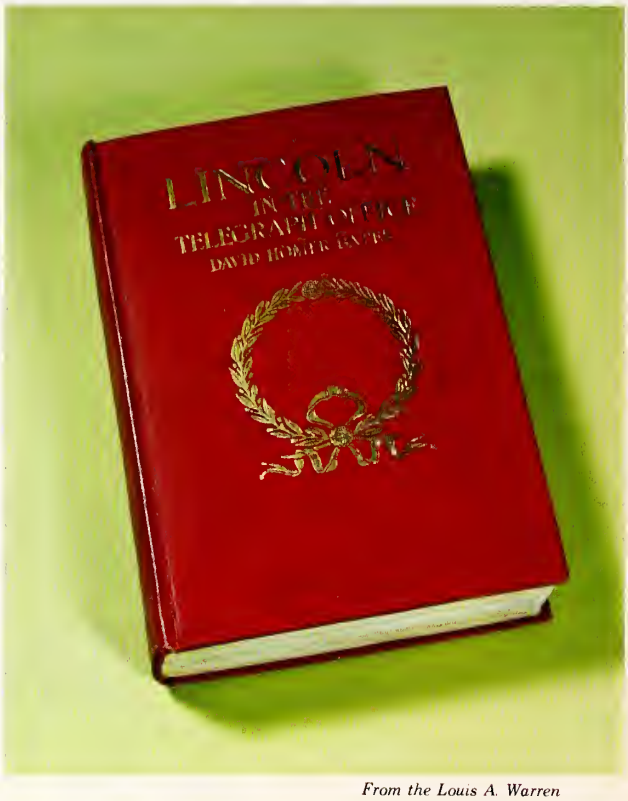

From the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum

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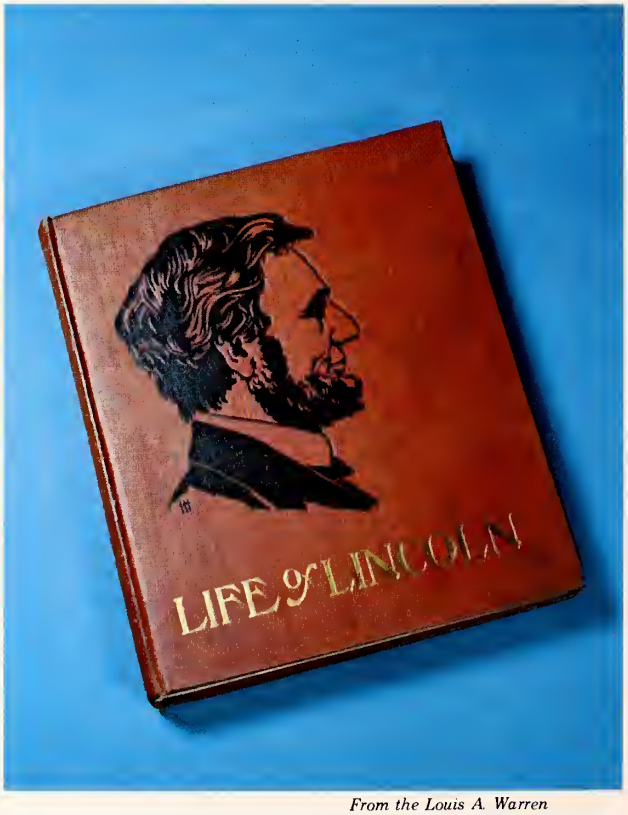

From the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum

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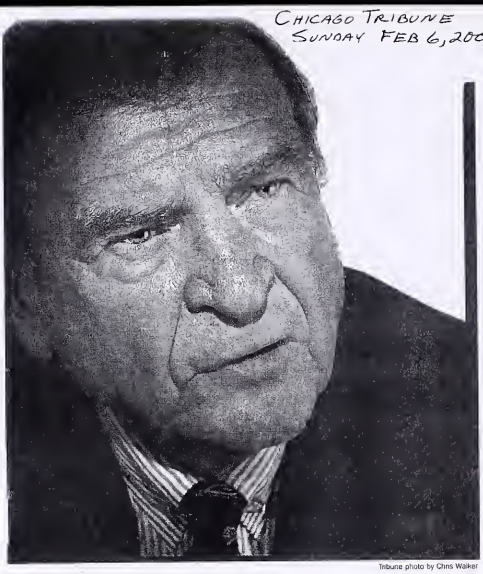
Chicago Tribune
Sunday Feb 6, 2000



Tribune photo by Chris Walker

Mr. Legislator

2 new political biographies look at Dan Rostenkowski and the exercise of power

By Roger Biles

Dan Rostenkowski served for 36 years in the U.S. House, 13 of them as chairman of the powerful Ways and Means Committee. His years in Washington spanned nine presidencies, and he played a pivotal role in crafting landmark legislation in the areas of taxation, Social Security, health care, welfare reform and international trade. Although many experts have cited the 1986 tax-reform law as his crowning achievement, he also played a seminal role in deficit reduction in the post-Reagan years.

In these two new political biographies, Richard Cohen contends that Rostenkowski ranks "among the half-dozen most influential members of Congress during the second half of the twentieth century," and James L. Merriner characterizes him as the "tall bold slugger" of Carl Sandburg's epic poem "Chicago." A political giant whose legislative prowess made him a national celebrity, he fell from grace suddenly and painfully. After losing in 1994 to an opportunistic political neophyte who ended up serving a single term in the House, he subsequently spent 13 months in a federal prison for misuse of campaign funds and tax dollars. Rostenkowski has largely disappeared from public view since his release from prison in 1997, but these two books are sure to rekindle interest in him.

A political editor for the Atlanta Constitution and the Chicago Sun-Times who covered Chicago and national politics for more than 20 years, Merriner is a veteran journalist who brings a somewhat cynical eye to the telling of Rostenkowski's story. He suggests early on that many biographers are guilty of making their subjects' characters altogether too complicated, their motivations excessively remote, their feelings needlessly opaque. Merriner portrays Rostenkowski as an authentic and candid politician totally unlike the "blow-dried guys" (Rostenkowski's term) who have descended upon Washington in recent years. No welter of contradictions or conflicting emotions, Rostenkowski simply wanted power and wealth, and he obtained both during his long career in Washington.

Merriner's Rostenkowski was a seasoned product of the Chicago Democratic machine who worked most comfortably behind the scenes, cutting deals, collecting chits and observing a time-honored code by which a legislator did business face-to-face and sealed agreements with a handshake. As chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, he wielded power unhesitatingly, handed out marching orders to subordi-

ROSTENKOWSKI: The Pursuit of Power and the End of the Old Politics
By Richard E. Cohen
Ivan R. Dee,
311 pages, $27.50

MR. CHAIRMAN: Power in Dan Rostenkowski's America
By James L. Merriner
Southern Illinois University Press,
333 pages, $29.95

A variety of perspectives on the Lincoln legend

By Danielle Allen

Abraham Lincoln's biographers seem driven by a sense of mystery: Who was that bearded man who seized "It," "The Thing," "The Great Abomination" and hurled it from this land, and always looked so sad doing it? They want to uncover his deepest thoughts and the aspirations that seem hidden behind his solemn eyes. They also want to know what he *really* thought about slavery and racism. We have volumes of his letters and speeches—rich with compassion, humor, ambition and woe—and yet historians regularly look to other evidence to ferret out what author Harold Holzer calls "the authentic Abraham Lincoln."

ABE
By Richard Slotkin
John Macrae/ Holt,
478 pages, $27.50

LINCOLN AS I KNEW HIM: Gossip, Tributes, and Revelations From His Best Friends and Worst Enemies
Edited by Harold Holzer
Algonquin Books of Chapel Hill,
269 pages, $16.95

LINCOLN: A Foreigner's Quest
By Jan Morris
Simon & Schuster,
205 pages, $23

Several of this winter's new books about the 16th president do biography by means other than analyzing Lincoln's words and policies: Historian Richard Slotkin writes fiction; Holzer, vice president of the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art, collects 19th Century eyewitness accounts of what Lincoln was like; and British travel writer Jan Morris visits Lincoln's homes and memorials.

Slotkin's novel "Abe" is an entrancing, highly imaginative yet historically rigorous account of the future president's backwoods youth and coming-to-manhood as a Mississippi flatboat steersman. The plot of a frontier childhood could suck a novel into a swampy romanticism. But Slotkin presents a Lincoln whose psychology grows ever more complex as he encounters his country's numerous peculiar institutions. In addition to slavery, the book rushes Lincoln past (and through) frontier wharehouses, fast-talking confidence men and Indian communities decimated by the federal government's broken promises.

Holzer's "Lincoln As I Knew Him"—containing accounts of Lincoln's habits of dress, speech and obsessive telegraphing of generals—is modeled on the 19th Century reminiscence book. Too many people relate that Lincoln told great jokes (and too few remember the punch lines), but there are gems throughout—from black abolitionist Frederick Douglass, newspaperman Horace Greeley, and Generals Sherman, Grant and McClellan. And when Lincoln's stepmother remembers that Abe, tutoring himself, "could easily learn and long remember," one hears in her remarks overtones of the Gettysburg Address: "The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here."

Lincoln's own words haunt Morris' "Lincoln: A Foreigner's Quest," but in a less companionable way. Morris interweaves traditional biography with stunningly facile speculation about Lincoln's personality ("What a bore the young Lincoln must have been, when he launched into anecdotal performance in his high-pitched voice!"). But Morris is the only author to quote Lincoln, and she even reprints the Gettysburg Address because, she says, "No book about Abraham Lincoln, however slight, can decently omit [it]."

Yet the contrast between Lincoln's words and Morris' only underscores an unappealing condescension that pervades her attempt to portray Lincoln as a "native aristocrat" and "innately patrician," despite what she calls his "white trash" roots. To assess these roots, Morris describes the neighbors she had during a sojourn in the South in the 1950s.

See Lincoln, Page 2

Especially for kids and their families

The Mini Page®

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The News & Observer | By BETTY DEBNAM | February 14, 2005

A Mini Biography

The Life of Lincoln

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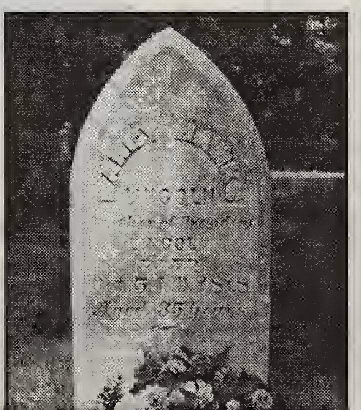

When Lincoln was 7, his family moved to Indiana. His mother, Nancy, died two years later. She

Especially for kids and their families

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The News & Observer | By BETTY DEBNAM | February 14, 2005

A Mini Biography

The Life of Lincoln

A copy of the Kentucky cabin where Lincoln was born.

photos and art courtesy The Lincoln Museum, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Abraham Lincoln, one of our greatest presidents, was born on Feb. 12, 1809, in Kentucky. His father, Thomas, was a farmer and a carpenter.

Lincoln's mother's grave.

When Lincoln was 7, his family moved to Indiana. His mother, Nancy, died two years later. She drank milk from a cow that had eaten a poisonous plant.

Sarah Lincoln was 77 years old when this picture was made.

The next year, Thomas Lincoln married a widow with three children. Sarah, a kind woman, raised Abe and his sister, Sarah, as if they were her own children.

Lincoln often read before firelight.

Lincoln mostly educated himself. He went to one-room cabin schools for only about one year during his lifetime. He learned to love books and newspapers.

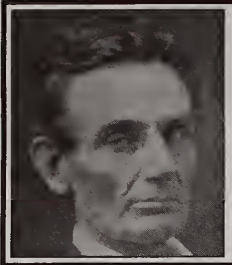
Lincoln would grab any chance to read.

Lincoln was a great help to his father on the farm. However, he always found time to read. He usually carried a book in his hand or in his pocket. He would walk for miles to borrow one.

One of Lincoln's jobs was that of a storekeeper.

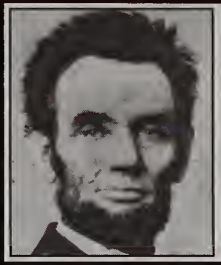
At age 22, Lincoln moved to New Salem, Ill. He worked at several jobs. He was strong and tall (6 feet, 4 inches). He worked as a rail-splitter, postmaster, storekeeper and surveyor.

Check out The Mini Page's Lincoln "Snip Strips"! Snip them out, fold the answers back, and test yourself, your friends and family. You can also collect them for a game.



WE OFTEN SEE LINCOLN WITH A BEARD. DID HE WEAR A BEARD MOST OF HIS ADULT LIFE?

NO. HE GREW IT AFTER HE WAS FIRST ELECTED PRESIDENT AND WORE IT FOR ONLY THE LAST FOUR YEARS OF HIS LIFE.



WHY DID LINCOLN DECIDE TO GROW A BEARD?

ONE STORY IS THAT AN 11-YEAR-OLD GIRL, GRACE BEDELL, WROTE HIM AND GAVE HIM THE IDEA. SHE SAID HER BROTHERS WOULD VOTE FOR HIM IF HE GREW ONE.

DID LINCOLN WRITE THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS ON THE BACK OF AN ENVELOPE ON A TRAIN RIDE FROM WASHINGTON TO GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA?

NO. ALL FIVE COPIES THAT EXIST IN LINCOLN'S HANDWRITING ARE WRITTEN ON PIECES OF STATIONERY PAPER. THE TRAIN RIDE WOULD HAVE BEEN TOO BUMPY.

WE OFTEN THINK OF LINCOLN AS COMING FROM A POOR FAMILY. WAS LINCOLN'S FATHER A POOR PROVIDER?

NO. LINCOLN'S FATHER WAS A FARMER WHO OWNED SEVERAL FARMS IN HIS LIFETIME. HE WAS ALSO A SKILLED CARPENTER.

DID LINCOLN HAVE A MIDDLE INITIAL?

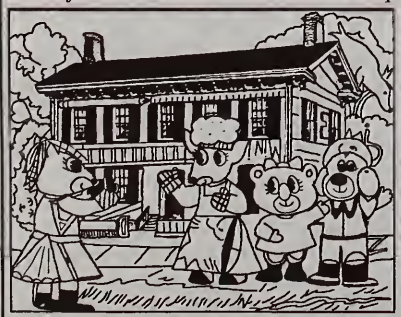
NO. LINCOLN DID NOT HAVE A MIDDLE NAME.

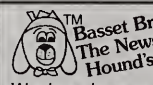
LINCOLN WAS BORN IN A LOG CABIN. CAN YOU NAME THE OTHER FOUR U.S. PRESIDENTS WHO WERE BORN IN LOG CABINS?

- **JAMES BUCHANAN**
- **JAMES GARFIELD**
- **ANDREW JACKSON**
- **JAMES POLK**

Mini Spy . . .

Mini Spy and her friends are visiting Lincoln's home in Illinois. See if you can find: • man in the moon • question mark • seal • word MINI • sailboat • snake • bucket • number 3 • muffin • squirrel • ruler • pencil • umbrella • letter A • ladder • letter Z • brush • fish • letter E • two hearts • ear of corn • cat • book • olive

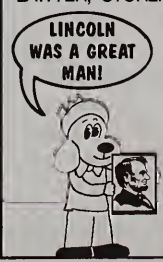




LINCOLN

TRY 'N FIND

Words and names that remind us of Abraham Lincoln are hidden in the block below. Some names are hidden backward or diagonally, and some letters are used twice. See if you can find: ABRAHAM, SONS, LINCOLN, GETTYSBURG, ADDRESS, EMANCIPATION, SURVEY, PROCLAMATION, PRESIDENT, KENTUCKY, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, LAWYER, STOREKEEPER, POSTMASTER, LOG, CABIN.



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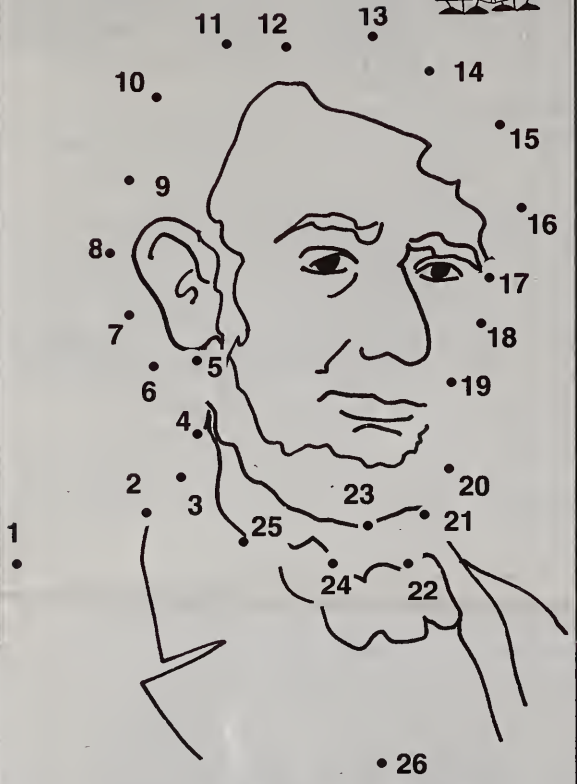
S	S	E	R	D	D	A	S	N	O	S	V	S	N	B
Y	E	V	R	U	S	N	I	B	A	C	J	I	I	R
K	E	N	T	U	C	K	Y	D	T	I	Y	D	L	A
G	R	U	B	S	Y	T	T	E	G	U	D	E	L	H
O	R	E	P	E	E	K	E	R	O	T	S	N	I	A
L	P	O	S	T	M	A	S	T	E	R	Q	T	I	M

Go dot to dot and color our 16th president.



Rookie™

Rookie Cookie's Recipe
Log Cabin Pancakes

You'll need:

- 1 cup cottage cheese
- 1/2 cup flour
- 6 eggs
- 1/4 cup milk
- 1/4 cup vegetable oil
- 1/2 teaspoon vanilla

What to do:

1. Combine all ingredients in a blender and blend until batter is smooth.
2. Pour onto a hot griddle, flipping each pancake when bottom turns brown.
3. Serve on plates with your favorite syrup or a spoonful of jelly. Makes 8 pancakes.

Note: You will need an adult's help with this recipe.

Meet Julia Fordham

photo courtesy Vanguard Records

Julia Fordham is a British singer and songwriter. She grew up in Portsmouth, Hampshire, England. As a young girl she liked playing musical instruments such as the recorder, trumpet, tuba, triangle, tambourine and guitar.

When Julia was 14, she and her brother would go to jazz clubs and sing songs from the 1940s on stage. At 16 she started singing on radio commercials and was part of several bands.

Ten years later, she signed with a record company in London. Her first hit song was called "Happy Ever After." Her first CD, "That's Life," came out in August 2004.

Julia, 42, lives in California and loves hiking and gardening. She enjoys afternoon tea and has a large teapot collection. She has a dog named Muttley that she rescued on a beach five years ago.

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Standards Spotlight: The Life of Lincoln

Mini Page activities meet many state and national educational standards. Each week we identify standards that relate to The Mini Page's content and offer activities that will help your students reach them.

This week's standards:

- Students understand how the lives of individuals affect the country's history. (Social Studies: History)
- Students understand how democratic values came to be, and how they have been exemplified by people, events and symbols. (History)

Activities:

1. Create a campaign poster telling people to vote for Abraham Lincoln. Cut out words that describe Lincoln from the newspaper and paste them on your poster.
2. Interview several friends and family members. Ask each person to give you three words that describe Lincoln. Look at your list. What qualities do people associate with Lincoln? What qualities were suggested by more than one person? What qualities would you use to describe Lincoln?
3. Fill an Abraham Lincoln backpack. Find words or pictures in the newspaper for items you associate with Abraham Lincoln. Make a list of your choices and explain each one.
4. What evidence can you find in today's Mini Page that shows that Lincoln was (a) strong, (b) hard-working, (c) intelligent, (d) caring and (e) patriotic?
5. Use resource books and the Internet to learn more about Lincoln's presidency. Use these questions to guide your research: What was Lincoln's platform in 1860? What did he do to try to prevent the Civil War? What did he do to support the Union Army during the Civil War? How did he feel about the Union Army's leaders? Why did he select Andrew Johnson as his running mate for his second term? What did Lincoln do to try to heal the wounds between the North and the South?

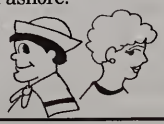
(standards by Dr. Sherrye D. Garrett, Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi)

MIGHTY FUNNY'S™ Mini Jokes

All the following jokes have something in common. Can you guess the common theme or category?

Jules: How do sailors greet each other?
Stuart: "Long time no sea!"

Justine: How do sailors get their clothes clean?
Rita: They throw them overboard, and they're washed ashore!



Ray: How do sailors break up with their girlfriends?
Leah: They drift apart!

Lincoln was a good speaker. He decided to run for the Illinois state legislature. He lost, but ran again and won.

Because he was friendly and a good storyteller, Lincoln made many friends.

Mary Todd Lincoln

Lincoln became a lawyer and moved to Springfield, Ill. He was 33 when he married Mary Todd, 24.

The Lincoln boys from left to right: William, Robert and Tad.

The Lincolns had four sons. One died as a baby. William died at age 11 and Tad at age 18. Robert is the only one who lived to be an adult.

The U.S. Capitol was still being built in the 1840s.

In 1847, Lincoln was elected to the U.S. Congress, but did not win a second term. He returned to Springfield and began speaking out against slavery.

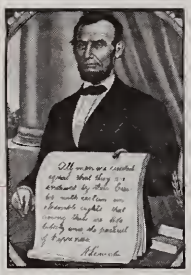
A campaign poster of 1860. It shows Lincoln with his running mate, Sen. Hannibal Hamlin of Maine.

His fame as a speaker against slavery spread far and wide. In 1860, he won the Republican nomination for president.

The battle of Antietam in September 1862 was the bloodiest of the Civil War.

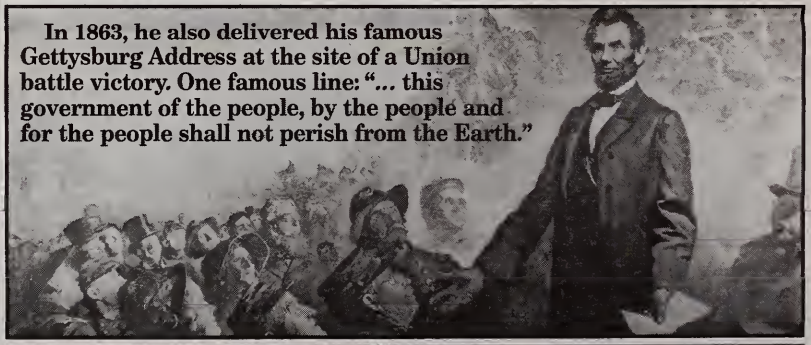
Lincoln won the election and was inaugurated as president on March 4, 1861.

The Civil War started a month later, on April 12, 1861. Lincoln led our country during this four-year war.

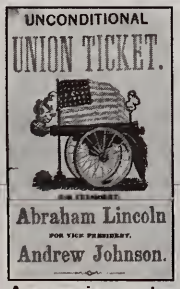


A painting showing Lincoln and some of the famous words from the proclamation.

In 1863, Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation, which declared that slaves in the Southern states were to be freed.



In 1863, he also delivered his famous Gettysburg Address at the site of a Union battle victory. One famous line: "... this government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the Earth."



A campaign poster promoting Lincoln and his running mate, Andrew Johnson of Tennessee.

In 1864, Lincoln was elected to his second term. He pleaded for peace and forgiveness between the North and South. The war ended in April of 1865.

Lincoln was attending a play called "Our American Cousin" when he was killed.

On April 14, 1865, Lincoln and his wife went to a play at Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C. He was shot by an actor, John Wilkes Booth. He died the next day.

The Lincoln gravesite.

Lincoln is buried in Springfield, Ill. He is remembered as the great man who held our country together.

The Mini Page thanks The Lincoln Museum, Fort Wayne, Ind., for help with this story. Site to see: www.TheLincolnMuseum.org.

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U.S. News & World Report

Special Report

Who was the man behind the myth? New research delves into Abe's early years

By Justin Ewers

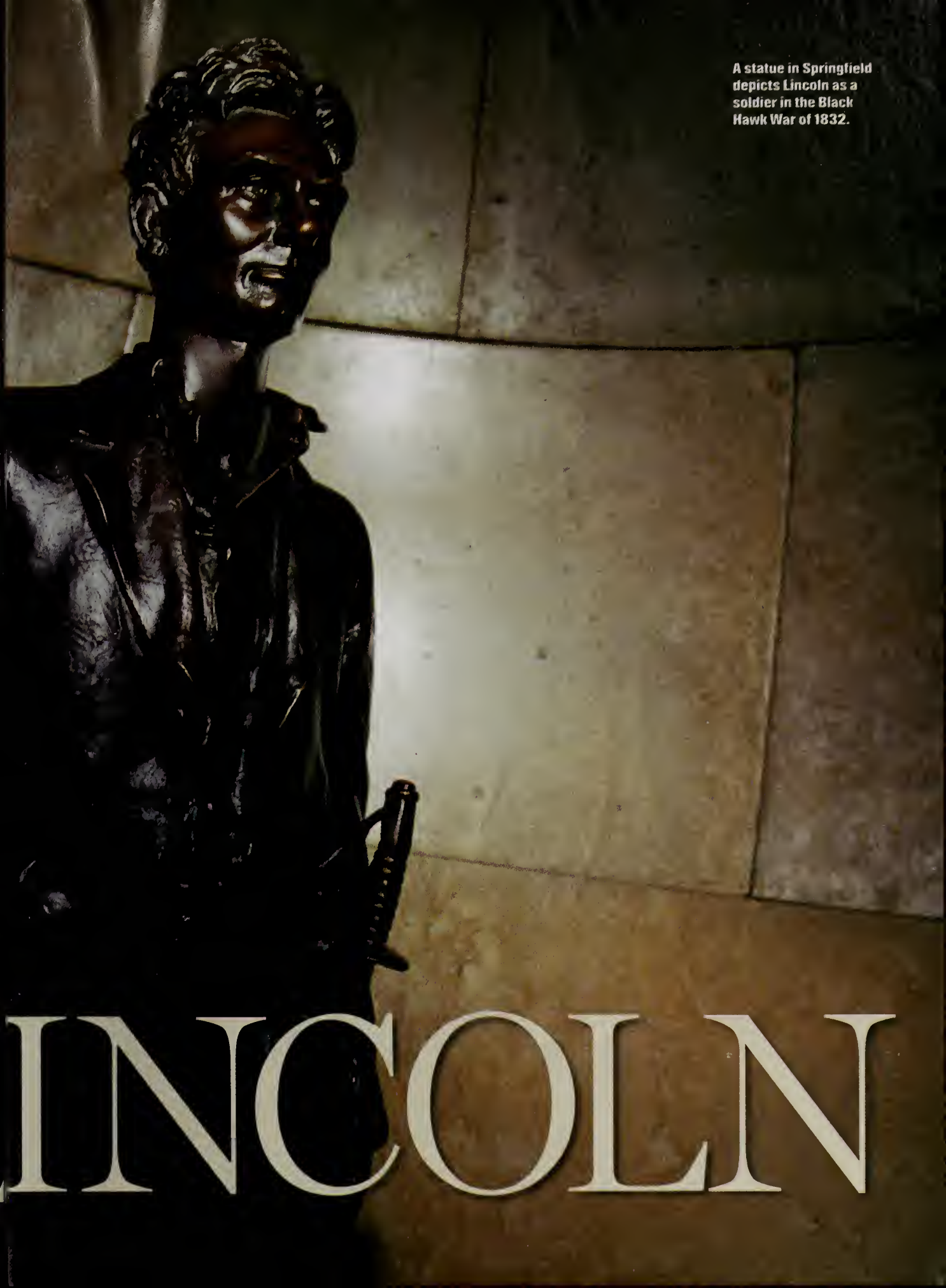
He was an up-by-his-bootstraps man of the frontier. Born in a log cabin, he taught himself to read and hacked his way out of the Kentucky backwoods into the national spotlight. At political rallies, posters showed him splitting rails with ax in hand. He was the prairie lawyer who would become the Great Emancipator: Honest Abe—the man who freed the slaves and won the Civil War. When an interviewer asked him about his early days, he summed it up in a phrase: " 'The short and simple annals of the poor.' That's my life, and that's all you or anybody else can make of it."

With the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, on April 14, 1865—less than a week after the end of the Civil War—this gilded image became gospel. A thorough accounting of Lincoln's early years seemed to die with him. He left no autobiography. There are fewer than 10 pages of personal reminiscence in his *Collected Works*. And so his past, in death, hardened into hagiography.

But is this the real Lincoln? Today, the question is very much alive, as scholars show new interest in his forgotten past. Lincoln's prepresidential papers have been consolidated, for the first time, in a new Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum in Springfield, Ill., the town he called home. An

THE REAL L

Photography by Kevin Horan for *USN&WR*

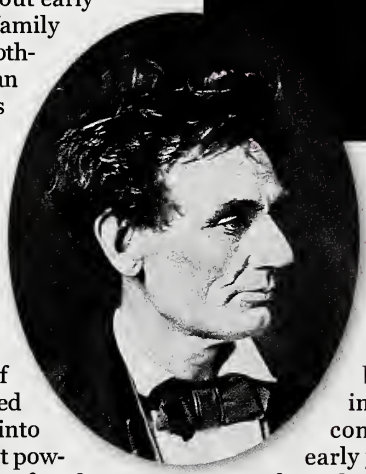


A statue in Springfield depicts Lincoln as a soldier in the Black Hawk War of 1832.

LINCOLN

exhibit at the grand opening, in April, will use roughly half of its space to chronicle Lincoln's journey to the presidency. And as the bicentennial of his birth approaches, in 2009, a wave of scholarship is re-examining the early life of the 16th president, using new sources to explore his personal relationships, his rise to power—and just who Honest Abe really was. What researchers have discovered is a man more vacillating, less principled—even much richer than history remembers. "People know Lincoln the wartime leader," says David Herbert Donald, a professor of history at Harvard, "but knowing his early years helps explain how he became one."

The facts. The rough outlines of Lincoln's life before the White House have never been in dispute. He was born in 1809 in a log cabin in Kentucky. His parents were unschooled, and Lincoln himself had no more than a year of formal education altogether. When he was 8, an ax was placed in his hand, "and from that till within his twenty-third year," Lincoln wrote later of himself, "he was almost constantly handling that most useful instrument."



His life was not without early heartache. After the family moved to Indiana, his mother died when he was 9, an older sister when he was 18. His father, a distant man, was unable to fill the void. Lincoln eventually left home, at 22, for Illinois, where he vaulted up the social ladder. He was soon elected to the local legislature, serving four terms. He taught himself law, becoming a respected attorney, then married into one of Springfield's most powerful families. Not long after, he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. In the 1850s, Lincoln joined the Republican Party, a new coalition of northern antislavery groups, and famously debated Stephen Douglas, one of Illinois's sitting senators, about the future of slavery in the Union. In 1860, he ran for president and won.

Historians insist, however, that there were bumps on the road to the White House that have been lost to popular history. "It's easy to just hit people with the slam-dunk of martyrdom and perfection," says Joseph Garrera, president of the Lincoln Group of New York, a historical society devoted to Lincoln scholarship, but his rise to power was more complicated than that. In telling this story, though, historians have faced one major obstacle: Lincoln lived in frontier towns for most of his life. Tangible evidence of his comings and goings is hard to come by. As a result, his early years have often gotten short shrift.

The primary source of information on Lincoln's life in Illinois is a long-neglected collection of interviews conducted by William Herndon, Lincoln's law partner of 16 years. After Lincoln was killed, Herndon set out to gather and transcribe the stories of more than 250 people who had known the president during his time on the frontier. Their memories, though, were shaky—many hadn't seen Lincoln for 30 years or more—and their stories were sometimes contradictory. Herndon compiled some of these accounts into a biography in 1889, but the first historians who were able to access his collection, in the 1940s and '50s, dismissed much of it as "gossip" and moved on.

In the past decade, however, scholars have taken a closer look at what Herndon and his interviewees had to say about Lincoln—and many have been surprised by what they've found. "I'd imbibed this notion that the archive was just old codgers making up stories," says Michael Burlingame, professor emeritus of history at Connecticut College, who first dived into Herndon in the early 1990s. "But as I read through it, I thought this was really interesting—it didn't seem to be implausible." Previous generations, he says, "treated this as a nuclear waste dump, but it's really a gold mine."

To Herndon's sources, Lincoln, at first blush, seemed to be every bit the frontiersman of yore. He emerged, literally, out of the woods in 1831 in a tiny town called New Salem, Ill. He was a gangly man, at 6 foot 4, with a gaunt face atop a narrow frame, who sported ill-fitting pants that barely covered his ankles: "As ruff a specimen of humanity as could be found," one observer called him. Lincoln won the townspeople over, though, with his ribald humor and feats of strength. He fought a local bully in a wrestling

LEFT: CORBIS BETTMANN

Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd had an eventful courtship, depicted here at the new Lincoln museum.

match and tried his hand at a series of jobs: miller, storekeeper, surveyor, and postman.

Young Abe also seems to have had a soft side. Within a few years of his arrival, many in New Salem said Lincoln fell in love with a young woman named Ann Rutledge, a local tavern keeper's daughter. Historians have quarreled about Ann for generations, with some insisting there was no such relationship. Even Herndon was surprised to hear about her. But Douglas Wilson, codirector of the Lincoln Studies Center at Knox College, convincingly argued recently in a book called *Honor's Voice* that of 24 people Herndon talked to who knew Lincoln and Ann at the time, 22 said he courted her. They were engaged to be married, it seems, in 1835. But that August, tragedy struck—Rutledge contracted "brain fever" (probably typhoid) and died.

Later, Lincoln would be celebrated for stoically hiding his emotions in times of trouble—the man one friend described as "the most shut-mouthed" who ever lived told a client after a heartbreaking loss in a senatorial race in 1858 that he felt like "the boy who stumped his toe. I am too big to cry and too badly hurt to laugh." But after Rutledge's death, Lincoln seems to have come apart at the seams. "He made a remark one day when it was raining that he could not bare [sic] the idea of its raining on her grave," one witness remembered. "That was the time the community said he was crazy." So racked with grief was Lincoln that many worried he would commit suicide. Herndon inferred from this that Rutledge was Lincoln's "true love"—that he mourned her death for the rest of his life. Most historians today think Lincoln's reaction to her sudden departure had more to do with his own past: "It reminded him," says Connecticut College's Burlingame, "of the death of his mother."

As Lincoln battled his personal demons, he would continue to have strained relationships with women. He ultimately courted and may have proposed to as many as four Illinois ladies during his 20s and 30s. His fumbling performances were not something he was proud of: After breaking off one engagement, he wrote cruelly to a friend about the young lady's "want of teeth [and] weatherbeaten appearance"—not to mention her girth. "A fair match to Falstaff," he joked, "nothing could have commenced at the size of infancy, and reached her present bulk in less than thirty-five or forty years."

Ambivalence. Lincoln in this period also seems to have been plagued by self-doubt. "I can never be satisfied with any one who would be blockhead enough to have me," he wrote. In 1840, he won the hand of young Mary Todd, the sharp, vivacious daughter of a prosperous Kentucky banker—a woman her brother-in-law said "could make a bishop forget his prayers." They seemed a good match—both had great ambition and loved poetry and politics. But Lincoln, only a few weeks later, inexplicably called it off. Herndon's sources were sure he had fallen in love with another woman: To one, Lincoln apparently confided "that he thought he did not love [Mary Todd] as he should and that he would do her a great wrong if he married her."

Lincoln's tortured personal life took a turn for the worse when one of his few close friends, Joshua Speed, with whom he'd been living for four years, announced he was moving to Kentucky. As he had after Rutledge died, Lincoln fell into what seems to have been a near-suicidal depression. For a week, he allowed only the doctor and Speed to see him. So worried was he about his friend's safety, Speed made sure "to remove razors from his room—take away all knives and other such dangerous things."

Scholars still can't agree on what so rattled Lincoln during this period. Some believe Herndon's story—that he never got over Rutledge. Others give credence to comments Herndon said Lincoln made to him, worrying he'd gotten syphilis from a prostitute. Lincoln himself told Speed that he was not afraid to die but for the fact "that he had not done

> As Lincoln battled his personal demons, he would continue to have strained relationships with women.

anything to make any human being remember that he had lived."

Most scholars attribute Lincoln's depression in large part to guilt. He couldn't recover, he wrote over a year later to Speed—when he and Mary were still not married—with the "never-absent idea that there is *one* still unhappy whom I have contributed to make so. That still kills my soul." Later he added: "Before I resolve to do one thing or the other, I must regain my confidence in my own ability to keep my resolves when they are made."

Resolution. Why does it matter how much Lincoln agonized over marriage? Quite frankly, scholars say, because this was one of the few times in his life that a man who would become known for his single-minded determination actually wavered. He didn't snap out of his gloom for over a year, when he finally returned to Mary, asked her forgiveness, and then married her in a hastily arranged ceremony. After that, "the debilitating episodes of the 'hypo'"—as Lincoln called his depressions—"did not recur," writes Wilson, and instead of struggling with self-doubt, Lincoln "became known for his resolution." From then on, James McPherson wrote in the *New York Review of Books*, "once he made a decision, he stuck with it—a matter of no small importance when the issues became Union or Disunion. Victory or Defeat. Slavery or Freedom." As Lincoln would famously tell those who opposed his Emancipation Proclamation,

Lincoln reading by firelight at the museum; his papers and books at his former law offices in downtown Springfield

HONEST ABE, FLESH AND BLOOD

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—To hear its backers talk, the high-tech Abraham Lincoln museum opening here this spring is designed to save the 16th president from a fate worse than death: being boring. "Washington was embalmed while still alive and still hasn't recovered," says Richard Norton Smith, director of the new Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum. Which is why no whiz or bang has been spared: Smoke and mirrors rouse a holographic ghost of the martyred president while nine life-size replicas show him reclining by a glowing fireside or relaxing while his sons run riot. Then there are the cannons, blasting smoke from a three-dimensional film into a theater where the seats shake during battle scenes.

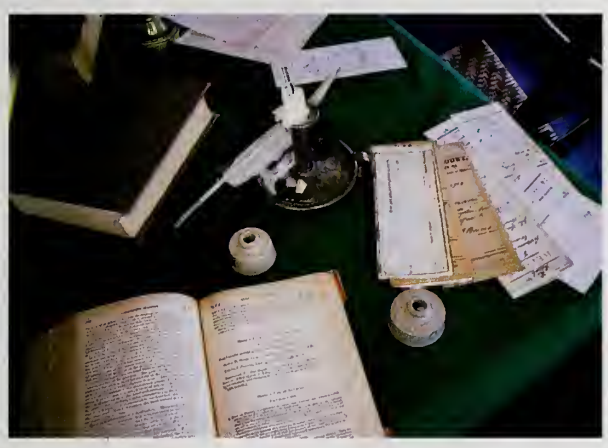
It's not too shocking that such a flashy approach has its critics. More surprising, perhaps, is that Springfield has never had a major museum honoring its most famous citizen. For decades, the town depended on Lincoln's understated home and law office to draw tourists and a basement library to serve scholars and preserve artifacts. "We were running out of space," says Susan Mogerman, former director of the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, which has been building a Lincoln collection for over a century.

History. Since FDR persuaded Congress in 1939 to fund a library for his personal papers, presidents have overseen the construction of their own shrines. Still, it wasn't until the 1990s that a Lincoln library began, slowly, to come into being. The state of Illinois put up most of the $150 million, with Springfield kicking in some and Congress promising about $50 million over time. Political fights raged early and often: A Chicago columnist crusaded against a governor dumping cronies into museum management, and a nearby college lost state funding to run its own Lincoln center.

But without a former president fretting about his place in history, the museum was largely free to do as it pleased. A group of Lincoln scholars helped set the themes, but the design of the exhibits was farmed out to a Hollywood company with experience in theme parks and interactive museums. BRC Imagination Arts drew up a journey through Lincoln's life, open-

"The promise, being made, must be kept."

Still, it was not a happy match. Herndon was far from the only friend of Lincoln's who came to despise his wife. (He called Mary "the hell-cat of the age.") Nevertheless, the couple made their marriage last through the turbulent years ahead, including the deaths, in childhood, of two of their four sons. (A third would die six years after the assassination.) Lincoln would always be a melancholy man, but the debilitating, suicidal depressions that plagued him in his youth would never return.



In a book published last month, another scholar, C. A. Tripp, came to a radically different conclusion about Lincoln's depression and personal problems—attributing them to the fact that he was "predominantly homosexual." For evidence, Tripp, who died before his book was published, points out that Lincoln, while they were rooming together, slept in the same bed with his friend Joshua Speed for four years, that he used the salutation "Yours forever" only in letters to Speed, and that his despair in 1841 was the result of Speed's own imminent marriage. Tripp is not the first Lincoln scholar to make this claim. Carl Sandburg, in his 1924 biography, wrote enigmatically that Lincoln and Speed's relationship had "a streak of lavender and spots soft as May violets."

Controversy. Most historians, however, don't see much of a case for a gay Lincoln. Many men slept in beds together in the 19th century, they point out. Tripp is flatly wrong when he claims Speed is the only one to whom Lincoln signed his letters "Yours forever"—he addressed notes to at least half a dozen other people that way. His book has been called "a hoax and a fraud" by his former coauthor, who walked off the project. And for many scholars, the very fact that Lincoln made no attempt to hide his relationship—and even spoke about it as president—confirms their suspicions of Tripp's thesis. "I simply cannot believe that, if the early relationship between Joshua Speed and Lincoln had been sexual, the president of the United States would so freely and publicly speak of it," writes historian Donald.

Whatever the root of Lincoln's romantic struggles, his political career, too,

ing with a replica of the president's first home—yes, a tiny log cabin—on one side and the facade of the White House on the other. Life-size tableaux show the young attorney reading a newspaper in his office or courting Mary Todd. In one eerie scene, the Lincolns enjoy a laugh at Ford's Theater as John Wilkes Booth slips in behind them.

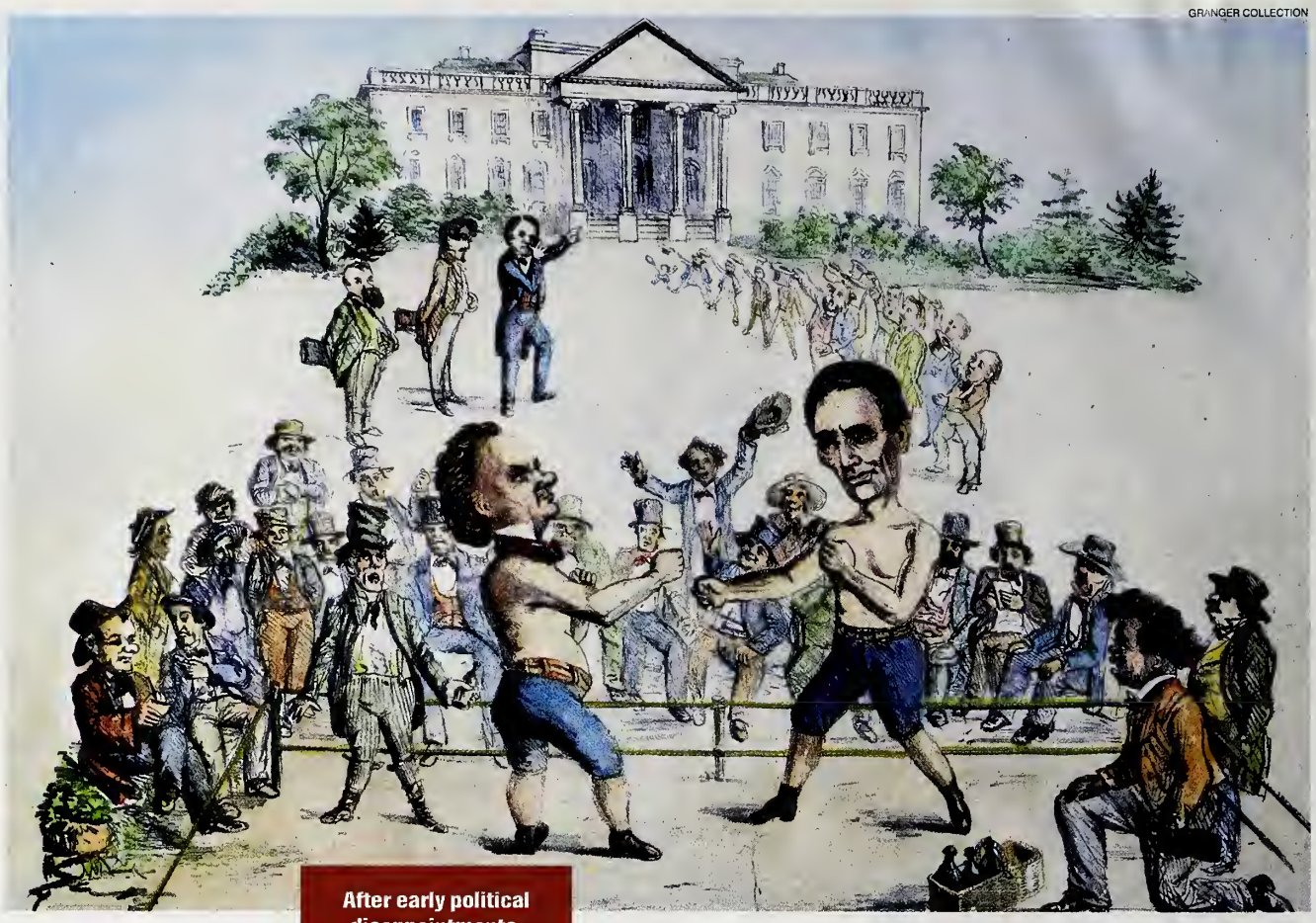
All this schtick raises concern among some historians; one outspoken scholar says the "Disney" approach is sure to rob the story of authenticity. "People then question if Lincoln really did that or said that," says John Y. Simon, a Lincoln expert at Southern Illinois University–Carbondale. "They've done childish things in trying to make it a museum for children."

The museum is not without historic artifacts: There is a copy of the Gettysburg Address in Lincoln's own hand, a print of the Emancipation Proclamation, the briefcase Lincoln used as president, and a jewelry case owned by Mary. But BRC wants visitors to do more than just shuffle past fading parchment. "We want to engage them, sweep them up in the subject," says CEO Bob Rogers.

And a bit of dissent seems to sit fine with museum organizers, who say the exhibits stress that Lincoln was hardly beloved in his time. Marble memorials are cold and pale, while Lincoln's days were rich in color and radical change, says director Smith: "The question is how to bring it back to life, to flesh and blood." *–David LaGesse*

The Abraham Lincoln Library and Museum in Springfield, Ill.

GRANGER COLLECTION



After early political disappointments, Lincoln would win his battle for the White House against Douglas.

seemed to be getting off to a rough start. "The fact is, in his 20s and 30s, he was something of a political hack," says Burlingame, who is writing a four-volume biography of Lincoln. A member of the Whig Party, he made a habit, not uncommon at the time, of publishing anonymous letters in local newspapers ridiculing and mocking his party's political opponents, the Democrats. Burlingame, in his research, says he has come across more than 200 such letters he believes were penned by Lincoln. In them, Lincoln is more hatchet man than Honest Abe: He could be clever, but on more than a few occasions, he was simply disappointing—engaging in the same race-baiting politics he would later deplore. In the presidential elections of 1836 and 1840, for example, he accused the Democratic candidate, Martin Van Buren, of having supported black suffrage—a cardinal sin, he seemed to suggest. The bottom line, says Burlingame, is that "he took the low road in politics much more than people acknowledge."

Here, too, though, Lincoln seems to have learned an important lesson. In 1842, in the midst of his prenuptial problems with Mary, Lincoln wrote a pseudonymous letter in a local paper mocking the Democratic state auditor, James Shields, for being, among other things, "a fool as well as a liar." Outraged, Shields managed to identify his slanderer and challenged Lincoln to a duel.

Honor. Broadswords in hand, Shields and Lincoln crossed into Missouri together (dueling was illegal in Illinois), but, fortunately for both men, the duel never came to a head. Lincoln agreed to withdraw his claim, and their seconds persuaded them to call it off. The young politician was clearly shaken by the episode, and historians think it had a deep impact: "Lincoln may, for the first time, have understood 'honor' and honorable behavior as all-important, as necessary, as a matter of life and death," writes Wilson. And though he would occasionally dabble in political mudslinging again in his life, he refused to dive into this sort of politics in any serious way again. As he told an Army officer who asked him about the affair when he was president, "I do not deny it, but if you desire my friendship, you will never mention it again."

In spite of this setback, Lincoln's star continued to rise—for a few more years, at least. In 1846, four years after his dust-up with Shields, he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. Many supporters thought his time had finally come. But when he moved to Washington, ready to seize the national stage, he was flummoxed: He couldn't get any of his bills passed. His only notable speech, criticizing the ongoing Mexican War, was considered vaguely disloyal back home. And after two humdrum years in office, Lincoln returned to Springfield, telling Herndon

> As Lincoln pondered another run at politics, there is no doubt he was conscious of his own weaknesses.

he considered himself "politically dead."

His career on the ropes, Lincoln went back to work at what historians now realize was a hugely successful law practice. "Law may not have been his first love—politics was—but law was his bread and butter," says Cullom Davis, professor emeritus at the University of Illinois–Springfield, who recently oversaw the completion of the Lincoln Legal Papers Project, which has brought together some 96,000 legal documents pertaining to Lincoln. According to Davis's estimates, Lincoln probably handled around 5,100 cases over the course of his career—twice as many as previous historians had assumed—and earned perhaps twice as much money. "His campaign supporters like to make him a simple man from a log cabin," says Davis, "but by the mid-1850s, you'd have to say he was enjoying an upper-middle-class lifestyle." By some estimates, he was one of the wealthiest lawyers in the state.

Although scholars can now tell us more about the man behind the myth, the myth remains strong.

Myth. However successful he may have been, Lincoln the young attorney, like the young politician, was not quite the man of principle he would become. "One of the enduring myths about Lincoln the lawyer is this heroic image of a guy who would only take clients and causes with which he was philosophically and politically comfortable," says Davis, "which is nonsense." Lincoln represented people across the philosophical and political spectrum—from murderers to farmers fighting over cows, from adulterers to doctors accused of malpractice. In one celebrated case in 1847, he even defended a Kentucky slave owner who wanted to keep some of his slaves in Illinois, where slavery was illegal. Lincoln lost.

But again, he seems to have gained something of great value from this period. An advantage of traveling the circuit court up to six months a year, as Lincoln was doing in the 1850s, was the opportunity to meet a lot of people. His name was soon known throughout the state. Lincoln may have taken on dubious clients, but some of them—several high-profile railroad companies, in particular—brought him national attention. "It's one of those historical coincidences," says Davis: Lincoln just happened to be working in Illinois when the railroads came through needing legal counsel. "But this is the first time he was noticed by the people in Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, and Boston." The exposure would come in handy later.

As Lincoln pondered another run at politics, there is no doubt he was conscious of his own weaknesses. "Lincoln himself was deeply aware of how imperfect he was and how limited he was," says Joshua Wolf Shenk, author of an upcoming book on Lincoln's melancholy. But for today's historians, it is the existence of a more complicated Lincoln—riddled with doubt as a young man, inured to the sordid political games of his era, a man who used his law practice in not entirely principled ways—that makes his rise so impressive. He was, in the end, thoroughly human.

And yet, unlike so many other thoroughly human men, when push came to shove, Lincoln rose above his shortcomings and tackled, head on, the most challenging issue of his day. After stumbling out of Congress in 1849, Lincoln's real political rise began five years later, in 1854, when two new territories were established—Kansas and Nebraska—in a wave of controversy. His future nemesis, Stephen Douglas, pushed the bill through Congress, called the Kansas-Nebraska Act, which created the future states, including a provision that would allow voters in the territories to determine for themselves whether slavery would be allowed in their area. Antislavery forces felt Douglas had opened Pandora's box: In a single stroke, he had overturned more than 30 years of legislation preventing slavery from expanding northward.

For Lincoln, it was a massive political jolt—and his great opportunity. "Kansas-Nebraska was a wake-up call—a shock that re-energized him," says McPherson. He had never been much of a race man in the past. Remember, says Daniel Stowell, director of the Papers of Abraham Lincoln, this was a man whose "ideal statesman was a Kentucky slave owner named Henry Clay." But he had seen slavery in action and would write to Speed's sister in 1841 about being haunted by the sight of shackled slaves on the Ohio River, "like so many fish upon a trot-line [sic]."

Whatever his previous views, when the time came, Lincoln leapt into the political ring, condemning Kansas-Nebraska, denouncing the injustice of slavery, and, soon enough, joining the leadership of the new Republican Party. He was not the country's most passionate abolitionist, by any means—or even a true abolitionist at all. "There was no doubt," writes Thomas Keneally in *Abraham Lincoln*, "that Lincoln believed both propositions on slavery: that it was morally offensive yet constitutionally guaranteed."

But, as he had throughout his early life, Lincoln would demonstrate an incredible capacity to grow—eventually becoming, by the end of his presidency, the greatest abolitionist of his time. By 1860, slavery had become *the* defining issue of the presidential campaign. When seven states seceded before he was able to take the oath of office, Lincoln knew that challenges lay ahead. Before he left Illinois for the White House, he told a group of journalists: "Well, boys, your troubles are over now; mine have just begun." ●

BIOGRAPHY.—O. G., Portsmouth, Ont., Canada, asks: Will you publish a sketch of Abraham Lincoln? A.—Born in Hardin county, Ky., February 12, 1809, the 16th President of the United States. He was descended from a Quaker family, of English origin, residing in the middle of the 18th century in Berks county, Pa. His grandfather emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky about 1780. His father, Thomas Lincoln, settled with his family in Indiana in 1816, and in Illinois in 1830. His mother was Nancy Hanks. He left his father's home soon after settling in Illinois, and after following various occupations, including those of a farm laborer, a salesman, a merchant, and a surveyor, was admitted to the bar in 1836, and began the practice of law at Springfield in 1837. He served first as a captain and afterward as a private in the Black Hawk war in 1832; was a Whig member of the Illinois State Legislature from 1834 to 1842, and was a Whig member of Congress from Illinois from 1847 to 1849. In 1858, as Republican candidate for United States senator, he held a series of joint discussions throughout Illinois with the Democratic candidate, Stephen A. Douglas, in which he took a pronounced stand against the institution of slavery. This debate attracted the attention of the country, and in 1860 he was nominated for President by the Republican party. The disunion of the Democratic party secured for him an easy victory. He received 180 electoral votes against 72 for John C. Breckenridge, candidate of the southern Democrats; 39 for John Bell, candidate of the Constitutional Union party; and 12 for Stephen A. Douglas, candidate of the northern Democrats; and was inaugurated on March 4, 1861. His election was the signal for the secession, one after another, of the slave States of the south, and for the organization of the Confederate States. Hostilities began with an attack by the secessionists of South Carolina on the Federal troops at Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861. The fort surrendered on the 13th. On the 15th a call was issued by the President for 75,000 volunteers, and the control of events passed from the cabinet to the camp. He proclaimed a blockade of the southern ports April 19, 1861; and September 22, 1862, issued a proclamation emancipating all slaves in States or parts of States which should be in rebellion on January 1, 1863. He was re-elected President by the Republican party in 1864, receiving 212 electoral votes against 21 for George B. McClellan, candidate of the Democratic party. He began his second term of office March 4, 1864. He entered Richmond with the Federal Army April 4, 1865, two days after the flight of the Confederate government, and was occupied with plans for the reconstruction of the south when he was shot by John Wilkes Booth at Ford's Theater, Washington, D. C., April 14, 1865, and died on the following day.

Do You Know

Abraham Lincoln

For Your Scrapbook of Biographies:

HIGH among the names of the great men of the ages stands that of Abraham Lincoln. Born among the lowliest of the lowly in the then slave State of Kentucky he rose to be one of the most striking figures on the pages of history. His father was a shiftless, lazy, ignorant, pioneer farmer. From his mother, Nancy Hanks, he may have inherited that touch of genius and profound, far-reaching imagination that enabled him to scale the heights of greatness.

He was born in a log cabin near Hodgeville, La Rue County, Kentucky, February 12, 1809. His early life was spent in poverty and want. His mother died when Lincoln was 10 years old. Shortly after this his father married Sara Bush. In 1816 the Lincolns had moved to Indiana. Here in the frontier settlement at Pigeon Creek Lincoln grew into manhood.

In spite of the fact that he had but a few months of schooling Lincoln determined to get an education. He studied diligently the few books that he was able to obtain. Among these were the Bible, Shakespeare's plays and some books on mathematics. Later on he studied law. Much of his education came from his interest in and ability to observe and learn from his fellow men.

Farmer, rail splitter, storekeeper, soldier, postmaster, surveyor, boatman, lawyer and legislator, he gradually worked his way to the top. He was a natural leader of men. His debates with Stephen A. Douglas "the little giant," won him a national reputation and the nomination for the Presidency on the Republican Party ticket.

Elected President of the United States in 1860 and re-elected in 1864, he guided the American Nation through the trying days of the Civil War. While the Union was celebrating victory he was struck down by an assassin's bullet in Ford's Theatre, Washington, on Good Friday night. He died the following morning, April 15, 1865.

Tune in Station WHAT tomorrow morning at 10:15 for a talk on Lincoln. See tomorrow's Evening Ledger for an article on Gounod's "Faust."