

FIVE HILLS MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

DRAWER 6

GETTYSBURG - STEELERS ARCHIVE

71 000 015 000 000 000



Lincoln's Gettysburg Address

Five Handwritten Versions

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources illuminating aspects of this most well-known Presidential speech

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

Executive Mansion,

Washington,

, 186

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth, upon 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 great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived, and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of it, as a final resting place for those who died here, that the nation might live. This we may, in all propriety do. But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—we can not hallow, this ground—the brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have hallowed it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here; while it can never forget what they did here.

It is rather for us, the living, to stand here,

ted to the great task remaining before us—
that, from these honored dead we take in-
creased devotion to that cause for which
they last gave the last full measure of our
selves—that we here highly resolve that
these dead shall not have died in vain, that
the nation shall have a new birth of free-
dom, and that government of the people by
the people for the people, shall not perish
from the earth.

Niesley copy

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth, upon 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 great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation, so conceived, and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met here on a great battle-field of that war. We ~~are~~ ^{have} come ~~to~~ ^{or} dedicate a portion of it as the final resting place ^{for} of those 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 can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—we can not hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our ^{poor} power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished ^{WORK}, which they have, thus far, so nobly carried on. It is rather



for us to be here dedicated to this great
task remaining before ^{us}— that from their
honored dead we take increased devotion
to ~~the~~ ^{that} cause for which they here gave ~~us~~
the last full measure of devotion— that
we here highly resolve that these dead
shall not have died in vain; that this
nation shall have a new birth of freedom;
and that this government of the people, by
the people, for the people, shall not perish
from the earth.



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THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS (EVERETT COPY)

Four score 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 GREAT CIVIL WAR, testing whether THAT NATION,* of ANY NATION so conceived and so dedicated,* can LONG ENDURE.** We are met on a GREAT BATTLEFIELD of that war. * We have come to DEDICATE a portion of that field,* as a FINAL RESTING PLACE for those 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 sence, * WE cannot DEDICATE-- * WE can not CONSECRATE-- * WE can not HALLOW-- * this ground.** The BRAVE MEN, living and dead, who STRUGGLED here,* have CONSECRATED it, far above OUR poor 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 here to the UNFINISHED WORK which THEY who fought here have thus far so NOBLY ADVANCED.** It is rather for US to be here dedicated to the GREAT TASK remaining before us--* that from these HONORED DEAD WE take INCREASED devotion to that 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 this NATION, under God, shall have a NEW BIRTH OF FREEDOM--* and that GOVERNMENT of the PEOPLE, by t e PEOPLE, or the PEOPLE, * shall not PERISH from the EARTH.



Address delivered at the dedication of the
cemetery at Gettysburg.

Four score and seven years ago our fathers
brought forth on this continent, a new Na-
tion, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated
to the proposition that all men are cre-
ated equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war,
testing whether that nation, or any nation
so conceived and so dedicated, can long
endure. We are met on a great battle field
of that war. We have come to dedicate a
portion of that field, as a final resting
place for those who here gave themselves
that that nation might live. It is alto-
gether fitting and proper that we should
do this.

But, in a larger sense, we can not dedi-
cate — we can not consecrate — we can not
hallow — this ground. The brave men liv-
ing and dead, who struggled here, have con-

secrated it, far above our poor 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 here to
the unfinished work which they who fought
here have thus far so nobly advanced.
It is rather for us to be here dedicated to
the great task remaining before us, — that
from these honored dead we take increased
devotion to that 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 this nation,
under God, shall have a new birth of free-
dom — and that government of the people,
by the people, for the people, shall not per-
ish from the earth.

Abraham Lincoln.

November 19, 1863.

a b c d e f g
IT 9 9 9 9
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But
Sence
dedicate
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hallow
ground
men
dead
here

a. Preliminary
b. Battle Field
c. Everett
d. Bancroft
e. Bancroft 2
f. Associated Press
g. Boston

Compliments of
THE LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

LINCOLN LORE

BULLETIN OF
THE LINCOLN
HISTORICAL
RESEARCH
FOUNDATION



ENDOWED BY
THE LINCOLN
NATIONAL LIFE
INSURANCE
COMPANY

Dr. Louis A. Warren - - - Editor

GETTYSBURG ADDRESSES IN AUTOGRAPH

Some time ago the associated press released an article which featured the discovery of what was said to be another original copy of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. Inasmuch as the last Gettysburg autograph to change hands brought a sum which went into six figures, according to the purchaser, it seemed that what might appear to be a \$100,000 discovery was worth investigating.

There are six autographed copies of the Gettysburg Address known to have been made by Mr. Lincoln and five are preserved. An attempt to identify them by descriptive names is made here and a few facts concerning them set forth. The number of lines in the original are given to assist in the identification. No effort is made, however, to point out the slight differences in the text of the manuscripts.

1. Washington Draft *Thirty-three Lines*

Many Lincoln students feel that this copy of the address is the original draft made by Lincoln at Washington sometime before his departure for Gettysburg. That he did not copy it from any of the other known drafts is assumed because of the many corrections, nine of them altogether, which he made in the writing. There is also internal evidence that the changes in form were incorporated in the later manuscript used at Gettysburg. This manuscript came into the possession of John Hay, one of Lincoln's secretaries, and was inherited by his children. His son, Clarence Hay, and his daughters presented this manuscript to the Library of Congress.

2. Battlefield Copy *Twenty-nine Lines*

It appears as if this draft of the address was prepared for use at the dedication. Originally it was all written on stationery of the Executive Mansion. Some care had been taken to see that corrections were made before copying and it seems likely that the former draft above mentioned was before Mr. Lincoln when he copied this manuscript.

For some reason, however, the paragraph on the second sheet did not please him and sometime after he left Washington but before delivering the address he evidently destroyed the second page, marked out the three

last words of the first page with a pencil, and rewrote the second page. This recopied page was written with a pencil on a different grade of paper. These two sheets are generally conceded to be the ones which he had with him at Gettysburg.

There are many strange and conflicting traditions regarding the writing of the revision. One claims the pencil used was loaned to Lincoln on the train by Andrew Carnegie while another holds that the material on which the famous address was written was a piece of wrapping paper.

This two page copy of the address also came into possession of John Hay and was passed on to the Library of Congress by Mr. Hay's children.

3. Lost Copy

Mr. Nicolay says that a few days after the Gettysburg trip Lincoln received from Mr. Wills, who had been his host on the occasion of his visit there, a letter requesting a copy of the address. Nicolay further states that Lincoln gathered the press copies of the speech and "comparing these with his original draft and with his own fresh recollection of the form in which he delivered it, he made a new autograph copy, a careful and deliberate revision."

This copy was never received by Mr. Wills and it has been known as the lost copy.

4. Everett Copy *Thirty-one Lines*

The Senate of the United States on February 12, 1920, invited Senator Henry W. Keyes of New Hampshire to read the Gettysburg Address from an original copy of the speech which was in his possession. In his preliminary remarks he explained how he happened to come in possession of the famous writing:

"It was given by President Lincoln to Edward Everett, and he presented it, together with the manuscript of his own address, also delivered at Gettysburg, at the consecration of the National Cemetery on the 19th of November, 1863, to Mrs. Hamilton Fish, who was then president of the executive committee of the ladies having charge at the fair in aid of the sanitary commission held in New York in March, 1864, to be disposed of for the benefit of our soldiers of the Civil War. These two manuscripts were purchased at this fair by an uncle of mine and have been in my family ever since."

In 1885 Miss Bell F. Keyes of Boston wrote to Robert T. Lincoln asking for information about an original copy of the Gettysburg Address then in her possession. A copy of the letter he wrote to Miss Keyes follows:
Dear Madam

It gives me pleasure to answer your inquiry. My father's Gettysburg Address was jotted down in pencil, in part at least on his way to the place. Mr. Everett expressed to him his gratification and upon his request my

father wrote out the address in ink and sent it to him and this is no doubt the copy you have. My father made another copy in ink to be used in getting up a collection in lithographic copy called *Autographed Leaves of Our Country's Authors* for the benefit of the great Sanitary Fair at Baltimore and the facsimile is contained in a copy of the book which I have. I do not know of any other autographic copy nor what became of the pencil notes. They were probably used in delivering the address and then destroyed, but as to this I have no knowledge.

I am very truly yours,

Robert T. Lincoln.

This copy of the address came into the possession of Thomas F. Madigan in 1930.

5. Bancroft Reverse Copy *One Sheet Written on both Sides*

In the spring of 1864 George Bancroft, the historian, requested that Lincoln make another copy of his Gettysburg Address for the Maryland Soldiers' and Sailors' Fair to be held at Baltimore. Mr. Lincoln made a copy but inasmuch as it was written on both sides of one piece of paper it was unavailable for the purpose of lithographic reproduction in facsimile in a volume in which it was to be used.

Mr. Bancroft asked Mr. Lincoln to make another copy, at the same time asking permission to keep the one that could not be used. Mr. Lincoln granted both requests and the reverse copy is still in possession of members of the Bancroft family.

6. Bancroft Final Copy *Thirty-seven Lines*

The final copy which Lincoln prepared for Bancroft was published in lithograph facsimiles in *Autographed Leaves of Our Country's Authors*. It has become known through wide circulation as the standard version of the address. It was written on one side of three different sheets and prefaced by the words in Lincoln's autograph, "Address delivered at the dedication of the Cemetery at Gettysburg." It is also concluded with the date "November 19, 1863" and "Abraham Lincoln" also in the autograph of the president. When last mentioned in the press the original was in possession of Professor William J. A. Bliss of Baltimore.

A photograph of the alleged original copy of the Gettysburg Address recently discovered and owned by Miss Margaret O'Herron, is before the writer. It appears to be an exact facsimile of the final Bancroft copy with the exception that the punctuation marks bear evidence of having been touched up with pen and ink.

On careful observation this photographic copy of the O'Herron manuscript appears very much like the copies of the address distributed freely by the thousands over a period of a great many years by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company.

LINCOLN LORE

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

No. 240

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

November 13, 1933

VARIATIONS IN THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

There are six transcriptions of the Gettysburg Address by Lincoln all different in some minor particulars, also many copied reports of what Lincoln actually said, and thousands of variations of these stenographic records due to typographical errors.

Three versions of the address may be used as examples of the sources from which verbatim copies are said to have been taken: first, a preliminary draft of the address prepared by Lincoln some time before its delivery; second, a report of what Lincoln actually said as recorded by an official commissioner at the dedication; and third, a final copy written in Lincoln's own hand.

The preliminary version used which is called the battlefield copy is the one which Lincoln is known to have had with him at Gettysburg. It was written on two separate sheets of paper, one in ink on the Executive Mansion stationery and the other in pencil on a piece of ruled paper. One theory affirms that Lincoln wrote out a somewhat different version before the delivery of the address. The battlefield copy appears on this sheet in light face type.

The account of what Lincoln actually said at Gettysburg which seems to be the most reliable is published in the official report of the commission appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts to represent the state at Gettysburg. In the foreword appears this observation, "The latter (Lincoln's address), which has not generally been printed rightly, having been marred from errors in telegraphing, is appended . . . in the correct form, as the words actually spoken by the President, with great deliberation, were taken down by one of the undersigned."

The variations in the copy of the spoken words as taken down by the Massachusetts commissioner, Charles Everett, brother of Edward Everett, are not so important as the paraphrasing and punctuation which gives us the best idea of the phrasing of the address as delivered. This version is shown in the opposite column by the use of italics.

The copy of the address which is now accepted everywhere as the authoritative copy was prepared by Abraham Lincoln and written out by him for Baneroft, the historian, and published in lithograph facsimile in *Autographed Leaves of Our Country's Authors*. This is the version which should always be used for memorial inscriptions as the authentic copy of the Gettysburg Address. It appears in the opposite column in bold-face type occupying the third line in the series of reproductions.

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth,
Four score and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth
Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth

upon this continent, a new nation, conceived in liberty,
upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty
on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty.

and dedicated to the proposition that "all men are created equal."
and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.
and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation,
Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation—

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation,
or any nation so conceived, and so dedicated, can long endure.
or any nation, so conceived and so dedicated—can long endure.
or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure.

We are met on a great battle field of that war. We have come

We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We are met
We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come

to dedicate a portion of it, as a final resting place for those
to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting-place of those
to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those

who died here, that the nation might live.
who have given their lives that that nation might live.
who here gave their lives that that nation might live.

This we may, in all propriety do.

It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.
It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—

But in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate,

But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—

we can not hallow, this ground—The brave men, living and dead,
we cannot hallow, this ground. The brave men, living and dead,
we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead,

who struggled here, have hallowed it, far above our poor power
who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our power
who struggled here have consecrated it, far above our poor power

to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember
to add or to detract. The world will very little note nor long remember
to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember

what we say here; while it can never forget what they did here.

what we say here; but it can never forget what they did here.
what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here.

It is rather for us, the living, we here be dedicated to the great

It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated, here, to the unfinished
It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished

work that they have thus far so nobly carried on.
work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced.

It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining

before us—that, from these honored dead we take increased devotion

before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion

before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion

to that cause for which they here, gave the last full measure of devotion—

to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion;

to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—

that we here highly resolve these dead shall not have died in vain;

that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain;

that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—

that the nation, shall have a new birth of freedom,

that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom,

that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—

and that government of the people by the people for the people,

and that government of the people, by the people, for the people,

and that government of the people, by the people, for the people,

shall not perish from the earth.

shall not perish from the earth.

shall not perish from the earth.

shall not perish from the earth.

shall not perish from the earth.

shall not perish from the earth.

As Lincoln Wrote It

From more and seven years ago our fathers
brought forth, upon this continent, a new nation, con-
ceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition
that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, test-
ing whether that nation, or any nation, so conceived,
and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met
here on a great battle-field of that war. We have
come to dedicate a portion of it as the final rest-
ing place ^{for} of those 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 can not dedicate
we can not consecrate we can not hallow the
ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggle
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
can never forget what they did here. It is
for us, the living, rather to be dedicated
here to the unfinished ^{work}, which they have,
thus far, so nobly carried on. It is rather
for us to be here dedicated to the great
task remaining before ^{us}— that from these
honored dead we take increased devotion
to ^{that} the cause for which they here 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 have a new birth of freedom;
and that this government of the people, by
the people, for the people, shall not perish
from the earth.

WORDS THAT LIVE FOREVER. Facsimile, above,
of the famous, two-minute speech which Abraham Lin-
coln gave at Gettysburg, as written by the martyred
President himself. Although minor changes have been
made, its powerful message remains the same.

THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

A famous piece of litera-
ture, a keystone document
of democracy, is the ad-
dress Lincoln delivered on
the Gettysburg battlefield.
With his birthday drawing
near in times of world up-
heaval, the speech has
double significance. It is
reprinted in full in the
Sunday Advertiser, page 12.

NOTES ON GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

1. Washington Draft

Now being shown on the Freedom Train as the copy Lincoln held in his hand at the time of its delivery at Gettysburg. Formerly considered the Preliminary or Washington Draft. In possession of Library of Congress.

2. Battlefield Copy

Copy which Mr. Lincoln corrected at Gettysburg and until recently, accepted as the copy Lincoln held in his hand at the Dedication. In possession of Library of Congress.

3. Lost Copy (Still Lost)

4. Everett Copy

Prepared for Edward Everett and now in possession of the State of Illinois; purchased by school children of the State.

5. Bancroft Reverse Copy

This description is in error as it is written on pages one and three instead of one and two. W. E. Barton in his book, "Lincoln at Gettysburg," prints it in facsimile with the letter of transmission and states that it was then in possession of Professor Wilder D. Bancroft of Ithica, New York. This is undoubtedly the copy to which you refer.

6. Bancroft Final Copy

Now in possession of Dr. William J. A. Bliss of Baltimore, Md.

Lincoln Wrote Talk Five Times

Famous Gettysburg Address Facts Not Generally Known

There are five Gettysburg addresses all written in Abraham Lincoln's own handwriting according to Louis A. Warren, director of the Lincoln National Life Foundation of Fort Wayne, Indiana, to whom we are indebted for the story. Mr. Warren says:

"In his Gettysburg address, Lincoln stated that the words he said there would not long be remembered. They will never be forgotten. The real problem has been to learn just exactly what he said there. Instead of but one Gettysburg address, there were five written in Lincoln's own hand. It is true they are all very much alike, and the sentiment expressed in each of them is identical; yet, realizing that no address of any man has been so often cast in metal and engraved in stone, it does seem to be of paramount importance that every word should be reproduced exactly as he spoke it.

"At least two copies of the address were written by Lincoln before its delivery on November 19, 1863. Shortly afterward, Edward Everett requested a transcript. Two others were made for George Bancroft, the historian; the first one he retained, and the last one was presented to the Soldiers and Sailors Fair at Baltimore. This last draft published in facsimile has become the authorized version. It was written after Lincoln had compared stenographic reports of what he said with his copy used at Gettysburg. It contains 275 words."

The Daily News
Feb. 2, 1943

THE CHICAGO

LINCOLN FUND LAGS; EXTEND DRIVE TO FEB. 1

Vernon L. Nickell, Illinois State Superintendent of Public Instruction, announced today that his campaign to purchase, through school children's contributions, an original copy of Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address for the state had been extended to Feb. 1.

"Due to a series of causes the campaign did not, as planned, reach the quota of \$60,000 on Nov. 19," he said. "When we found last October that we could purchase the Gettysburg Address in Lincoln's own handwriting for the bargain price of \$60,000 we set out to buy it through the schools by Nov. 19, the 80th anniversary of Lincoln's delivery of the speech.

\$150,000 Paid for Papers.

"The time, we have discovered, was too short, and the owners, who originally paid \$150,000 for the copy, have generously extended the option at my request to Feb. 1. I am making requests to the counties and cities which failed to go over the top that they realize more fully the necessity to roll up the funds for this bargain purchase.

"It seems safe to assume that never again will Illinois have a chance to purchase at anything like this low figure a copy of this immortal declaration of democratic principles, and place it for all time at the State Historical Library in Springfield for the public to own and to see."

Chicago Short of Quota.

Nickell disclosed that the city of Chicago has so far contributed \$7,964.65 of its quota of \$25,000, and that counties outside Chicago have raised approximately \$17,000 of the \$35,000 expected. Schools in Cook County outside Chicago have raised \$1,484.60 of their \$5,109.55 quota. Only 90 of the school districts in Chicago have made returns to date.

Fourteen counties in Illinois have filled their quotas, Clinton, Fayette, Green, Grundy, Alexander, Johnson, Kankakee, Knox, Logan, Monroe, Pike, Schuyler, Stark and Warren.

See Daily News
12-3-43

PUPIL OFFERS WAY TO BOOST LINCOLN FUND

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 3.—(Special to The Daily News.)—Jack Sweet, second grader of the Hay-Edwards school here, wants each school child of Illinois to donate a nickel for their brothers and relatives in military service to pile up the funds needed to complete the purchase of Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg address as a gift to the people of the state. Jack has already given his second nickel, one for himself and one for his brother, Bob, in the Air Force, toward the \$60,000 campaign.

Jack has just learned from his grade school teacher that the drive for the Lincoln manuscript stands at \$30,000 and that an additional \$30,000 is needed by Feb. 1 to bring the Civil War president's Gettysburg address to the State Historical Library at Springfield. And the knowledge that the campaign instituted by Vernon L. Nickell, state superintendent of public instruction, has lagged caused little Jack to tell his mother, Mrs. O. R. Sweet of 842 S. State st.

"Mother, if every boy and girl in the state would give a nickel as a tribute to their brother in service or their sister in the Waves or Wacs or for their father serving in the armed forces then they'd have all the money they'd need."

Nickell Likes Idea.

Supt. Nickell was advised of Jack's suggestion by his mother. "We'd welcome such contributions," Mr. Nickell said. "We are determined to push forward in this drive. Many counties have met their quota, among them Alexander, Clinton, Fayette, Greene, Grundy, Johnson, Kanakee, Knox, Monroe Logan, Pike, Schuyler, Stark and Warren. But many others, including Lake and Du Page, have not submitted their reports to the state treasurer."

Chicago far Behind.

Supt. Nickell noted that the larger cities, including Chicago, fell behind in the \$60,000 campaign. Chicago, with a quota in the neighborhood of \$25,000, is represented by \$7,018.40.

The campaign, originally scheduled Nov. 19 on the 80th anniversary of Lincoln's delivery of the address, will climax Feb. 1 under the plan devised by Supt. Nickell.

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 919

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

November 18, 1946

THE EARLIEST DRAFT OF THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

There are still extant five autograph copies of the Gettysburg Address written by Abraham Lincoln. Three of these manuscripts were penned after the speech was presented, the other two were composed before the delivery of the oration. There is considerable difference of opinion relative to which one of these two pre-dedication copies was *The Earliest Draft of the Gettysburg Address*. Both of these original documents are now preserved in The Library of Congress. One we shall call the Battlefield Copy, because it is believed by historians to have been in Lincoln's possession at the time the speech was delivered. The other copy we have chosen to designate as the Preliminary Draft because all Lincoln students are agreed it was written before the President gave his address.

The preponderance of evidence against the generally accepted tradition that the President first wrote the address while traveling on a railroad train enroute to the ceremonies removes from consideration the time and place elements associated with this untenable story. However, the tradition that Lincoln did some writing in connection with the address after he reached the home of Col. Wills at Gettysburg seems to have been confirmed by a display of dependable testimony. Just how much of the text of the address, if any, was first put down on paper by Mr. Lincoln after reaching Gettysburg is a question more to the point.

The Battlefield Copy

The Battlefield Copy consisting of two different sheets, in reality, comprises two separate documents. One was written on executive mansion stationery, the other on a wide ruled paper. One was evidently prepared in Washington, the other at Gettysburg and this implies that they were written at different times.

Evidently the first sheet, carefully written in ink was supplemented originally by a second sheet of the same character as the last line on the first sheet ends abruptly in the middle of a sentence. We may feel certain that the President finished this sentence on another sheet of paper and also wrote the few remaining lines which concluded the address. This second sheet however is not now known to be in existence. Whether it was inadvertently left at Washington or destroyed after having been re-written at Gettysburg it is impossible to say, but certain evidence points toward the former supposition.

It is not difficult to associate the first sheet with the second sheet written in pencil because the last three words in ink on the first sheet are crossed out with a pencil and a new transition clause is written in pencil above the marked out words. Then Mr. Lincoln completed the address with a pencil on the wide ruled paper. In this way the two sheets were incorporated into what we have called the Battlefield Copy. It should also be observed that Lincoln underlined with pencil the word "did" written in ink on the first page. Undoubtedly this was done to serve as an attention director that it should be given an emphasis.

Possibly now we may draw the following conclusions that may harmonize several traditions referring indirectly to the Battlefield Copy. It is almost universally accepted that the first sheet was penned by Lincoln in Washington and taken with him to Gettysburg. It is also generally accepted that he wrote the second sheet with pencil at Gettysburg and as Nicolay states went almost directly from the writing to the place where the ceremonies were to be held. The tradition also has wide circulation that Lincoln inadvertently left some paper associated with the address in Washington. If this was the second written page of the original that was mislaid we

can well understand why he found it necessary to re-write all of the second page after reaching Gettysburg. If the second page were available carefully written out in ink, probably he would have made the slight correction necessary and retained the original.

This deduction can be made with reference to the primacy of the Battlefield Copy: if the pencil portion of it was written just before Lincoln went to the ceremonies that part at least could not be considered as the earliest writing in view of the fact that we have another complete copy drafted before the address was given. If the first page of the Battlefield Copy written with ink is regarded as the earliest copy then the Preliminary Draft would have been transcribed sometime between the writing of the ink and pencil versions of the Battlefield Copy. This leads us to consider the possibility of the Preliminary Draft having been the earliest writing.

The Preliminary Draft

The Preliminary Draft is written in ink on two sheets of paper without printed letterheads. We are entirely dependent upon the internal evidence of the manuscript itself for any claims which may be made for it. It has been designated as a Preliminary Draft because it does not contain in the written text the two words "under God" which Lincoln most certainly used in the spoken rendition of the speech. These two words appear in the three copies the President prepared after arriving back in Washington and also the words "under God" are included in the stenographic reports of what Lincoln said. The absence of these two words "under God" is our best evidence that it was drafted before the speech was delivered.

This draft of the address has all the earmarks of a working copy. Its very appearance with as many as nine corrections indicate it was a revised abstract and not a final writing. It is the only one of the five copies of the address written by Lincoln, with the exception of the pencil corrections already mentioned, which is mutilated by interpolations.

The first four corrections consist of crossed out words with more appropriate ones written above them. These are the substitutions Lincoln made: "are" for "have," "met" for "come," "the" for "a," and "of" for "for." All four of the words substituted for the crossed out words are used in the Battlefield Copy, very definitely implying that the Preliminary Draft was not copied from the Battlefield Copy but vice versa.

The next correction was made by the use of a caret which was placed before the word "power" and above the caret the word "poor." In every other draft except this one the version is "our poor power." This seems to indicate the improvement was made after the first writing of the address. The other marked out corrections in the address come after the first sheet of the Battlefield Copy was written so cannot be used for any further comparison. Lincoln did however use one additional phrase in the Battlefield Copy not in the Preliminary Copy. It would be natural for him to re-edit the Preliminary Draft as he proceeded not only incorporating the corrections on the Preliminary Draft but making other improvements as he proceeded to write the Battlefield Copy.

We do not contend that the Preliminary Draft was the first copy of the address which Lincoln had written; there may have been many working copies. However we feel that internal evidence which the Preliminary Draft affords indicates it is the earliest draft extant and preceded the Battlefield Copy.

ARE YOU A COLLECTOR of Lincolniana? Or do you wish to start such a collection? If so, here's your chance to obtain what John G. Nicolay, one of Abraham Lincoln's White House secretaries, once described as the "standard and authentic text" of the Gettysburg address. Of course, it's likely to take something in the neighborhood of \$100,000 to indulge your whim.

But the other four copies in Mr. Lincoln's own handwriting of "the supreme masterpiece of the English language" are not available, and probably never will be. For two of them are deposited in the Library of Congress, the third belongs to the Illinois Historical Society, and the fourth -- now in the hands of a private collector -- is destined for an institution.

So the "unique and final holograph manuscript known as "the Bliss copy," which goes under the auctioneer's hammer at the Parke-Bernet Galleries in New York, April 27, offers what is probably your last chance to hang one of the authentic Gettysburg manuscripts on the walls of your living room.



Akers

How does it chance there are five authenticated "originals"? Well, Mr. Lincoln made that many. And none of them, as legend has it, is written on the back of an old envelope, penned on the train as Mr. Lincoln rode toward Gettysburg. Scholars have long since exploded that fanciful tale.

* * *

INSTEAD, ALTHOUGH THERE is still some difference of opinion as to when he wrote the first two copies, most Lincoln scholars have concluded one was written at the White House, before entraining, and the other is a revision made by him shortly before delivery of the speech. Those two copies are in the Library of Congress. That second draft was one of the important items exhibited on the Freedom Train.

The third draft (known as the Everett copy) belongs to the Illinois State Historical Library at Springfield. It was purchased from a private collector several years ago for \$60,000, raised by popular subscription. Most of it came from Illinois school children.

It, too, is in Mr. Lincoln's handwriting. It differs slightly from the first two. For instance, Mr. Lincoln, in making this draft at the request of Edward Everett, who also spoke at Gettysburg, inserted the words "under God" in that concluding line: ". . . that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom--and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from this earth."

Everett, noted orator of the day, who had been billed as the chief speaker at Gettysburg, while Mr. Lincoln was scheduled merely to make "a few appropriate remarks," asked for the copy so that it might be sold at a Sanitary Commission (Civil War equivalent of the modern Red Cross) fair intended to raise funds for the relief of soldiers.

* * *

GEORGE BANCROFT, noted historian, had a similar purpose in mind when he asked Mr. Lincoln to make a copy for him. The President complied. However, that draft--the fourth--was thought to be unsuitable. So Bancroft asked that he be permitted to keep that copy, and would the President make another.

Mr. Lincoln did. And it is that fifth and final copy, described by Nicolay as the "standard and authentic text," which goes under the hammer in New York next week.

In Mr. Lincoln's handwriting through-out, the manuscript is entitled: Address delivered at the dedication of the Cemetery at Gettysburg. It is signed "Abraham Lincoln" and dated Nov. 19, 1863.

Describing the manuscript that is now for sale, the Galleries state:

"Lincoln, Abraham (sixteenth president of the United States), Holograph Manuscript Entitled: 'Address Delivered at the Dedication of the Cemetery at Gettysburg.' Signed in full: 'Abraham Lincoln,' dated November 19, 1863.' 3 pp. small 4 to (8 by 10 inches), written on one side of blue ruled paper, 280 words, 39 lines. . ."

That, for the most part, describes the manuscript of which Dr. Stewart W. McClelland, former president of Lincoln Memorial University, said (and few disagree with him):

"Few documents of human liberty have greater beauty, clarity, simplicity, and power than the brief address, delivered by Abraham Lincoln on Nov. 19, 1863, at the dedication of the national cemetery on the battlefield of Gettysburg, where he was invited to make 'a few appropriate remarks.'"

Milburn P. Akers

A \$100,000 bit of Lincolniana

For Sale — the Gettysburg Address

A plain American citizen who has saved his pennies will get a chance to buy, on April 27, the only available autographed copy of Lincoln's Gettysburg address. This is the famous Bliss copy, which John G. Nicolay called "the standard and authentic text," which Lincoln wrote out for Col. Alexander Bliss and John P. Kennedy of Baltimore in 1864. It has never been out of the hands of the family of the late Dr. William J. A. Bliss and will be up for auction at the Parke-Bernet Galleries.

Lincoln wrote this copy, which has full signature, at the request of George Bancroft, so that it might be reproduced in a volume, "Autograph Leaves of Our Country's Authors," that Bliss and Kennedy were preparing for the Sanitary Commission fair at Baltimore to raise money for soldiers and sailors. Bancroft at that time was step-father of Col. Bliss, and Lincoln stayed at the home of Mrs. Bliss' father when he went to Baltimore for the fair. The manuscript has never left Baltimore. At one time the Library of Congress asked Dr. William Bliss not to take the manuscript thru the streets, but to preserve it in a vault, which he did.

There are five drafts of the Gettysburg address. The first two are in the Library of Congress, and the second draft, written in the Gettysburg home of Mr. Willis the morning before the ceremonies, was exhibited on the Freedom train. The third or Edward Everett draft is the one purchased by subscription of Chicago and other western citizens for the Illinois State Historical Library at Springfield. The fourth, on the authority of Parke-Bernet, "is in the collection of a midwestern private collector and is destined for an institution." Therefore the Bliss copy is the only one available for purchase.

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British ABA Makes Plans for International Conference

LONDON W1. The British "Antiquarian Booksellers' Association (Int.," held their annual general meeting at the May Fair Hotel on May 5 and made plans for the International Conference of Booksellers to be held in London in September. Dudley Massey was re-elected to serve a second term as President, and Miss Winifred Myers, although still "touring" the U.S., was re-elected Vice-president. A presentation was made to the retiring secretary, Mrs. Alice Brown, as previously reported in AB.

"Bancroft Gettysburg Address" To Cornell University

ITHACA (NY). The so-called Bancroft copy of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, in Lincoln's own handwriting, the property of Mrs. Nicholas H. Noyes of Indianapolis, has been given to Cornell University, along with various other rare manuscripts and books, as a part of the Nicholas H. Noyes Collection, for the use of the Cornell University Library, where it has been in the Library's rare manuscript section for some time past. It is a personal contribution by Mrs. Noyes to the Greater Cornell Fund campaign. Mrs. Noyes is the former Marguerite Lilly. Mr. Noyes, a Cornell graduate of the class of 1906, is a director of Eli Lilly & Company, Indianapolis, and executive vice chairman of the Greater Cornell Fund program.

In a sense, the gift means the return of the manuscript to Cornell. The draft was penned by Lincoln at the request of George Bancroft, the noted American historian, to be sold at the Sanitary Commission Fair in Baltimore in 1864 for the benefit of Union soldiers and sailors and their families. The manuscript was not disposed of, however, and Bancroft obtained Lincoln's permission to retain the copy. It remained in the family and ultimately passed to Bancroft's grandson, Dr. Wilder D. Bancroft, a professor of physical chemistry at Cornell. Dr. Bancroft, now a Cornell professor emeritus residing in Ithaca (7 East Avenue), sold the manuscript for an undisclosed sum in 1929 to a New York dealer, Thomas F. Madigan. Mrs. Noyes acquired it from Madigan. The Bancroft manuscript, written on the first and third pages of a folded, lined lettersheet, is un-

signed and undated. Its condition is described as the finest of any of the five copies which Lincoln penned. (See May 7 AB for the story of the "Cintas Copy.")

Arents Collection Reopened

One hundred fifty educators and bibliophiles were the guests of The New York Public Library's "Arents Collection Relating to Tobacco" on June 2 at an open house and tea held in celebration of the reopening of the Arents Tobacco Room. The guests were invited to inspect the Collection's new quarters, a pine-paneled room twice the size of the original Arents Room. On display in the Room were thirty-two of the Collection's recent acquisitions. Downstairs in the Main Lobby, a second exhibition, "The Witching Weed—Divine Tobacco", displayed sixteen of the Collection's rare books and autograph letters dealing with the early history of the plant. Hosts for the occasion were Mr. and Mrs. George Arents, Ralph A. Beals, Director of the Library, and Miss Sarah Dickson, Curator of the Collection. Mr. Arents presented the collection to the Library in 1944 and provided the furnishings of the new room.

New Shop for D. M. Jacobs

RIDGEFIELD (CONN.). Douglas M. Jacobs, formerly owner of Brick Row Gallery and Bookshop (Hollywood), has purchased the Ridgefield Book Store (59 Main St.). In addition to alterations to the interior, a line of antiquarian books will be added.

Obituaries

MARY ANTIN, author of *The Promised Land*, etc., died on May 15 at the age of 67.

JAMES TRUSLOW ADAMS, American historian, died on May 18, at the age of 70.

DR. THOMAS C. HINKLE, juvenile author, died on May 13 at the age of 73.

KLAUS MANN, author and son of Thomas Mann, died on May 21 at the age of 42.

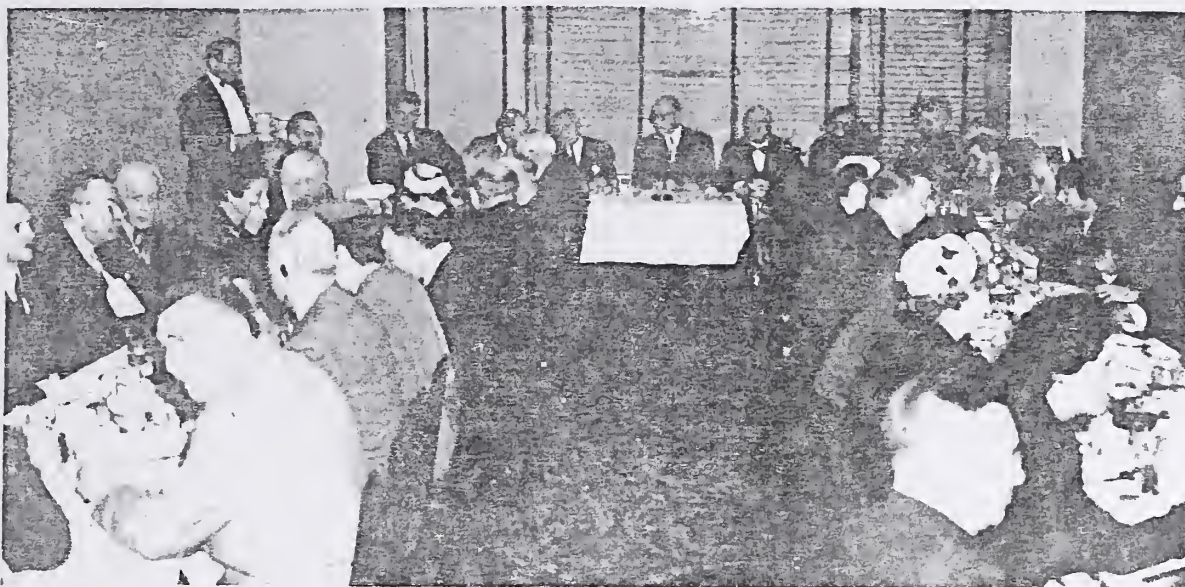
HUGH KINGSMILL, biographer, died on May 15 at the age of 55.

THOMAS O. HEGGEN, author of *Mr. Roberts*, died on May 29, presumably suicide, at the age of 29.

BENJAMIN H. TICKNOR, director of Houghton Mifflin, successor to Ticknor & Fields, died on May 27 at the age of 66.

SAMUEL T. FARQUHAR, designer, collector and publisher, died on May 23 at the age of 59.

New York Chapter Holds Largest Meeting



Nat Stein

NEW YORK dinner meeting showing head table and some of the members who attended

THE NEW YORK CHAPTER OF NSAC held its thirteenth dinner meeting on November 16th, and had in attendance its largest group to date. Dr. James W. Smith, Chairman, presided over the meeting and more than 60 members and guests filled the private dining room of the Champs Elysees Restaurant to hear Arthur Swann, Vice-President of Parke-Bernet Galleries, relate fascinating and amusing stories and anecdotes of almost 50 years in the auction field.

In his usual unassuming manner, Mr. Swann told the interested audience, many hitherto unknown facts about the great autograph sales of the past half century and intimate side lights on the collectors themselves.

Referring to the Golden Twenties as the peak in autograph prices, Mr. Swann pointed out that since World War II, there has been a renewed interest in the field and advised collectors to take note of the fact that the purchase of autographs is a good investment. As more and more institutions such as colleges and private li-

braries acquire autographic material via purchase and gift, the quantity of available material is constantly on the wane. This diminishing supply, he said, cannot help but bring about a rise of value in the important manuscript items which are now in private hands or which can still be acquired by individuals.

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address was a highlight of Mr. Swann's instructive talk. He dispelled the legend that it was written on the train to the battlefield. Lincoln made five drafts of the immortal document. The first and second drafts of the address were presented to the Library of Congress in 1916 by the children of John Hay, Lincoln's assistant secretary. The third draft, known as the "Everett copy" is in the collection of the Illinois State Historical Society at Springfield. Owned at one time by Thomas H. Madigan, it was purchased by public subscription by the people of the State of Illinois and donated to that institution. The fourth draft, known as the Bancroft Copy, was recently donated by Mrs. Nicholas Noyes to Cornell University.

Mr. Swann related his part in acquiring the fifth and final draft which was auctioned at the galleries last year. This is known as "The Bliss Copy" and is the only draft signed in full "Abraham Lincoln", titled and dated November 19, 1863.

The late Thomas H. Madigan, who had succeeded in purchasing the Everett and Bancroft copies failed to obtain the Bliss copy through a tactical blunder. Colonel Bliss's daughter-in-law, Mrs. William J. A. Bliss and his granddaughter were ready to dispose of the document. During negotiations Madigan examined it carefully with a small pocket magnifying glass. Mrs. Bliss interpreted this routine examination as casting doubt on its authenticity and refused to sell. Mrs. Bliss, who was present at the auction last year told Mr. Swann, "I will never forget the expression of consternation on your face when it was sold for \$46,000 less than Mr. Madigan offered me." It was purchased by Oscar Cintas, former Cuban Ambassador to our country, for \$54,000.

The New York Chapter was fortunate in having present the following directors of NSAC, who had attended the semi-annual Board meeting during the afternoon preceding, at the Harmonie Club as guests of President Lederer:

Gordon T. Banks of Boston; Dr. Frank Monaghan of Washington, D. C.; Vice-President Justin G. Turner of Los Angeles; Allyn K. Ford of Minneapolis; Robert W. Waitt, Jr. of Richmond; Dr. Victor Hugo Paltsits of Jamaica, L. I.; Forest H. Sweet of Battle Creek; Alexander W. Armour of Princeton; Secretary Richard Maass, and Nathaniel E. Stein.

Others present at the dinner meeting included Mrs. Richard M. Lederer, Mrs. Nathaniel E. Stein, Mrs. Allyn K. Ford, Mrs. Frank Monaghan, Mrs. Robert W. Waitt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Ike Hayman, Mrs. James W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Hood, Dr. and Mrs. Alfred J. Liebman, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Cohn, Ralph C. Runyon, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Brazer, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin M. Slotte, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Weiss, Miss Marian Caning, Dr. and Mrs. Milton Kronovet, Mr. and Mrs. VanDyk MacBride, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Barondess, Messrs. Geo. H. Crosbie, Jr., Geo. P. Thomas, David Kirschenbaum, Robert W. Hill, Benjamin Rosenzweig, Edwin A. Zelnicker, Jr., Arthur T. Ward, Edmond C. Bonaventure, John F. Fleming, Edgar Ellinger, Walter N. Eastburn, Anthony Bade, James Gaffney, Robert Bersohn, King Hostick, and Richard Byne.

Robert Spring Writes of His Profession

THE FOLLOWING LETTER has been submitted to us as being of interest to our readers. It needs no editorial comment.

1222 Wallace St.
Philadelphia
Oct. 8th. 1862

Friend Morell:

I send you accompanying a list of very rare books with prices attached. To you, 20 per ct. off so that you need not buy unless you can sell—or get the order. I have sold Dr. Gilbert \$95 worth the last month. He wants Hancocks orations and I expect will get it. Order quickly or the best will be gone.

I regret you meet with such poor success. Why, rare books will sell anywhere and at a big price. I never sold an early printed pamphlet that went into the 1680

and before for less than 15 dollars nor one printed before 1700 for less than \$7.50. If you gents wont give a fair price they cant have them of me. If they want them for nothing, let them search them out themselves. No genius has any business to become a collector unless he has ample means and is no niggard. I use all the tact and ingenuity to find them and I will have my price for them or keep myself. I am afraid my dear friend they make a poor mouth and depreciate the article offered. Be firm—if they want it, a decided price, well sell it.

I can sell any rare book I have and at a stated figure.

In haste I am yours truly

Robert Spring

Lincoln's Famed Gettysburg Address Has Been Sold for \$2,225 a Word

(The following article, titled "The Most Valuable Words Ever Written," was written for The Sunday Standard-Times by Guy Allison, West Coast historian, lecturer and newspaper columnist, telling little-known facts about the famous Gettysburg Address of Abraham Lincoln, whose birthday America honors Thursday).

By GUY ALLISON

The greatest monetary value ever placed on words written by man, so far as this writer has been able to learn, were the 272 words which compose the immortal Gettysburg Address, written by Abraham Lincoln four score and nine years ago last November. Three of the five copies of this address have been involved in commercial transactions totaling \$605,000, or approximately \$2,225 a word.

The Gettysburg Address was written without much advance notice to Lincoln. It was not until just 2½ weeks before he delivered those memorable words that Lincoln knew he was supposed to participate in the dedicatory exercises at Gettysburg Nov. 19, 1863.

Request by Letter

Under date of Nov. 2, 1863, Judge David Wills of Gettysburg, chairman of the committee on arranging the celebration, wrote to Mr. Lincoln, as follows:

"To His Excellency, A. Lincoln, President of the United States.
"Sir; The several States having soldiers in the Army of the Potomac, who were killed in the battle at Gettysburg, or have since died at the various hospitals which were established in the vicinity, having procured grounds on a prominent part of the battlefield for a cemetery, and are having the dead removed to them and properly buried.

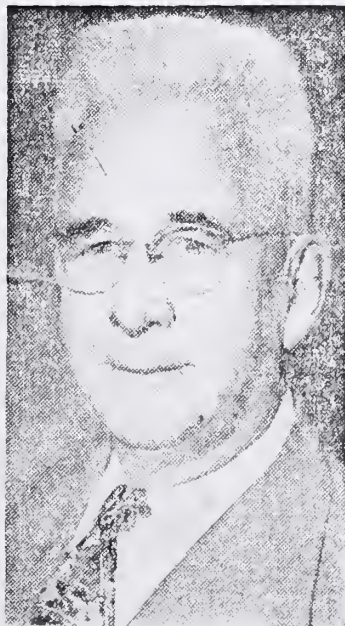
"These grounds will be consecrated and set apart to this sacred purpose by appropriate ceremonies on Thursday, Nov. 19. Hon. Edward Everett will deliver the oration.

"I am authorized by governors of the different States to invite



This sketch by Edwin Forbes depicts the charge of Confederate troops against Cemetery Hill July 2, 1863 during the battle of Gettysburg. This battlefield, four months later, was the scene of one of the most famous speeches of all time, Lincoln's immortal

Gettysburg Address. Casualties at Gettysburg, including Greater New Bedford soldiers who defended against this charge, were among the reasons Lincoln sought relief from almost overpowering sadness through his pointed humor.



GUY ALLISON

you to be present and participate in these ceremonies, which will doubtless be very imposing and solemnly impressive.

"It is the desire that after the

ation, you as chief executive of the nation, formally set apart these grounds to their sacred use a few appropriate remarks.

Not Forgotten

"It will be a source of great gratification to the many widows and orphans who have been made almost friendless by the great battle here, to have you personally, and it will kindle new life in the breasts of the comrades of these brave dead, who are now in the tented field, or nobly meeting the foe at the front, a confidence that they who sleep in death, on the battlefield, are not forgotten by those high in authority, and they will feel that, should their fate be the same, their remains will not be neglected for.

"We hope you will be able to be present and perform this last, solemn act, to the soldier-dead on this battlefield.

"I am, with great respect,
Your Excellency's obedient servant,

David Wills, agent

A. G. Curtin, governor
of Pennsylvania, and for
all the states."

Thus, this belated invitation gave little time for President Lincoln to make adequate preparation, but subsequent history has shown his preparation was most adequate.

Vary in Wording

The five copies of the address contain 240, 269, 273, 273 and 272 words, respectively. The first two copies were given to John Hay, Lincoln's secretary, and remained in his family possession until 1916 when the heirs of Mr. Hay gave them, without remuneration, to the Library of Congress.

The third copy, known as the "Keyes copy," was transcribed by Mr. Lincoln on Feb. 4, 1864, at the request of Edward Everett, who had promised his own manuscript to the ladies of the Sanitary Commission of New York City, to be sold at public auction to the highest bidder. Mr. Everett had stated in his letter of request under date of Jan. 30, 1864, that such a copy would add greatly to the value of his own manuscript.

The copies were bound together and sold at public auction for \$1,000 to Senator Keyes of New Hampshire. He retained the precious document until about 1929 when Thomas Madigan, an autograph dealer in New York, bought it from him for \$100,000. He, in turn, sold it to James C. Ames, a banker of Chicago, for \$150,000.

After the death of Mr. Ames, his widow had it appraised and

agreed to sell it to the State of Illinois for the appraised value of \$60,000. Money for its purchase was raised by the school children of Illinois, except the last \$10,000 which was provided by Marshall Field, Chicago merchant. Thus, the third, or Keyes copy of the Gettysburg Address, has been involved in commercial sales involving \$311,000.

Written by Request

The fourth, or "Bancroft copy," was written by Mr. Lincoln on Feb. 29, 1864, at the request of the historian, George Bancroft, in order to be used in a lithograph book containing the manuscript copies, "Autograph Leaves of Our Country's Authors." These books were to be sold at the Baltimore Sanitary Fair which was to be held in Baltimore in April 1864 for raising money for wounded soldiers and sailors. The copy descended to a relative of Bancroft, Prof. Wilder Bancroft of Cornell University. He retained it until 1929, when he sold it to Thomas Madigan, who previously had bought

the Keyes copy. Bancroft received \$100,000 for this copy.

During the depression of the mid-1930s Mr. Madigan was forced to sell the copy to a dealer by the name of Zinkin in Indianapolis, who paid Bancroft \$50,000 for it, an enormous loss to Madigan. Zinkin sold it to a man by the name of Noyes, it is believed, for \$90,000. In 1951, the Noyes family gave the copy to Cornell University, where it now is kept as a great literary treasure in the library of the university.

This fourth, or Bancroft copy, therefore has been involved in sales involving a total of \$240,000.

The fifth and last copy made by Lincoln, known as the "Bliss copy," also was written by Mr. Lincoln at the request of George Bancroft, as the previous copy did not contain a heading or the signature of Mr. Lincoln and hence it was not available for the lithograph book.

The last copy contains 272 words, Mr. Lincoln having carefully revised this copy, and in it he omitted the word "here" in

the clause, "they here gave the last full measure of devotion," which occurs in the last sentence.

The Last Copy

This copy was written March 11, 1864. It was kept in the family of Dr. William J. A. Bliss, stepson of George Bancroft, from 1864 until it was auctioned off by the Park-Bernett Galleries of New York for the widow and daughter of Dr. Bliss in April 1949. At that sale it was bought by Osear Cintas, formerly ambassador of Cuba to the United States.

Mr. Cintas paid \$54,000 for it and it is the last of the five copies actually written by Mr. Lincoln to be held in private hands.

2 Gettysburg Addresses

The Register printed a different version of Lincoln's Gettysburg address than that revised by President Abraham Lincoln from his own notes.

Lincoln gave his memorable address on the battlefield of Gettysburg on Nov. 19, 1863, while the Civil war was still being fought.

On Nov. 26, 1863, without indicating the source, Elias C. Daugherty, first editor of The Register, printed

The Dedictory Speech of the President at Gettysburg.

The brief and beautiful remarks with which President Lincoln dedicated the National Cemetery at Gettysburg last Thursday, were as follows:

Four score and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men were created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether the nation, or any nation so conceived, and so dedicated can long endure. — We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting-place of those w'ho here gave their lives that the nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a large sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggle 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 here to the unfinished work that they have thus so far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause which they here gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that government for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

the text of the President's address. The Register version differed in a number of words and phrases from Lincoln's later copy. The Register version had only the "for the people" part of the famous closing line "government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."

Compare the textbook version (right) with the Register version (left). The changes are set in italics.

"Four score 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 great civil war testing whether *that* nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We *have come* to dedicate a portion of *that field* as a final resting-place for those 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 dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who *struggled* here have consecrated it far above our poor 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 here to the *unfinished* work *which* they *who fought here* have thus far so nobly *advanced*. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that 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 *this* nation under God *shall* have a new birth of freedom, and that *government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth.*"

U. S. Given Gettysburg Speech Copy

Associated Press

The Government is the new owner of the last of five 1864 copies of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

It is part of the estate of the late Oscar B. Cintas, former Cuban Ambassador to the United States. He bought it 10 years ago for \$54,000.

His estate is in litigation, but the parties to the dispute agreed the manuscript should go to the Government.

Donald Green, assistant U. S. attorney in New York City, accepted the document yesterday from an officer of the bank that is executing the Cintas estate. It is destined for the Lincoln Room of the White House.

The manuscript was drawn up at the request of George Bancroft, a noted historian of the time, for a charity fair for servicemen and their families in Baltimore in 1864.

The Library of Congress has two of the other copies. A third belongs to the Illinois State Historical Library. The fourth is privately owned.

Research # 545

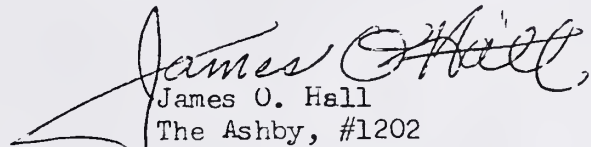
REPORTED PAGE FROM THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

In a letter dated June 6, 1963, Adah Sutton wrote from Attica, Indiana, to Lloyd Ostendorf at Daton, Ohio, in part as follows:
(No corrections made.)

The offers for Lincoln material seems endless. That makes me think I sent Dr. McMurtry of Lincoln Nat'l Life the copy of the three Spiritualistic Mediums and I told him of a copy of the Gettsburg address. Supposedly a "Cintas" copy. But the story with it indicates, while much would indicate with very few differences, it is a "Cintas" copy. The writing is too heavy and ink in places seems blurred to be a copy. Dr McMurtry enclosed in his answer of thanks, saying would include "The mediums in permanent file, a "Cintas" copy of G.A." The size of sheets are almost exactly same.

The story I have is that Lincoln prepared a corrected copy for Bliss which later was sold to Cintas for \$54,000. But he wrote a least this one sheets (here the word several in crossed out and a least this one is inserted) before he was satisfied with the Bliss. Wm. Harry Felix who was mustered out on Sept. 5 1864 before close of war was standing by and Lincoln gave him this sheet he was not satisfied with. A decendent and old lady on small social security intrusted it to me, to get what I can for it for her.

This rambling 4-page letter goes on to discuss other matters. The above quoted portion is all that has reference to a "sheet" from the Gettysburg Address.


James O. Hall
The Ashby, #1202
1350 Beverly Rd.
McLean, Va. 22101
Tel: 703-356-1178

Miss Adah Sutton
202 West Monroe St.,
Attica, Indiana

June 6, '67

Mr. Lloyd Ostendorf,
225 Lockout Drive,
Weylon, Ohio

Dear Lloyd: I have so many irons in the fire I hardly know which way to turn. So much that requires immediate attention. Since there is so much work, that I dare - not at my age, even think of doing, hunting down efficient workmen in this highly industrial town is a problem. Steel mill Radio material and Battery Co. etc etc leaves little outlet of men or women following trades on their own, ^{with} ~~open~~ schools. My writing for syndicate has been much since the strike in east. I don't correspond, especially about Lincoln - the offers for Lincoln material seems endless. It makes me think I sent Dr. M^cMurphy of Lincoln that Life the copy of the "Three Spiritualistic Mediums" and told him of a copy of the Gettysburg address, supposedly a "Cintas" copy. But the story with it indicates, while much would indicate with a mere few differences, it is a "Cintas" copy. The writing is too heavy and ink in places seems blurred to be a copy. Dr. M^cMurphy enclosed in his answer of thanks, saying would include "the mediums in permanent file, a "Cintas" copy of G. A." The size of sheets are almost exactly same. The story I have is that Lincoln prepared a corrected copy for Bliss which later was sold to Cintas for \$54,000. ~~That~~ ^{He wrote} ~~general~~ ^{about this one} sheets before he was satisfied with the Bliss. Wm. Barry Kelly who was mustered out of War Sept. 5 1864 before close of war was standing by and Lincoln gave him this sheet he was not satisfied with. A decedent or old lady on small social security intrusted it to me, to get what I can for it for her. But let's get at my book and your wants to further it. You are very kind, and I have tried very hard thru these 7 or 8 years to, shout in a concrete way my appreciation. You may be surprised, that recently I have thoroughly

Available From Library Of Congress

Manuscripts Of Gettysburg Address Duplicated In Book

WASHINGTON (AP) — The five surviving manuscripts of the Gettysburg Address in the handwriting of Abraham Lincoln are reproduced in a new folio-size brochure published by the Library of Congress.

A history of the preparation of the speech whose eloquence made it part of America's patriotic heritage more than 100 years ago, accom-

panies the facsimile reproductions

The history was written by two prominent Lincoln scholars, David C. Mearns and

Lloyd A. Dunlap of the library's manuscript division.

The volume will go on sale at the library Monday, for \$1.50 a copy. The publication date is timed to Lincoln's birthday, next Wednesday.

Title Taken From Address

The title is "Long Remembered." This was taken from a line in the address, in which President Lincoln said at Gettysburg Nov. 19, 1863 about the soldiers who had fought there four months earlier:

"The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here but it can never forget what they did here."

Allen Nevins, Civil War historian and chairman of the national Civil War Centennial Commission, says the new publication deserves "that rarely permissible word 'definitive.'"

Drs. Mearns and Dunlap note that each of the five copies of the address differs slightly in wording, capitalization, or punctuation. They say in the brochure's opening statement:

Draft Written Before Delivery

"The first is a draft, representing Lincoln's work before delivery. The other four are copies, written by Lincoln after delivery of the address.

"Two of these versions were long in the possession of Lincoln's private secretaries, John G. Nicolay and John Hay. Known as the 'first draft' and 'second draft', they are in the Library of Congress, a priceless gift, from Hay's children.

"The other copies were made by Lincoln for Sanitary Fairs, held for the benefit of wounded soldiers, in New York and Baltimore in 1864. These documents are now in the Illinois State Historical Library at Springfield, Cornell University Library at Ithaca, N.Y., and the White House at Washington.

The White House copy —
the last made by Lincoln —
has come to be accepted as
the standard version.

“The Gettysburg Address
has long been the subject of
research by Lincoln students.
This investigation has estab-
lished beyond doubt that the
address was the outcome of
Lincoln’s careful thought and
preparation. It was not, as
was once popularly thought,
an almost extemporaneous pro-
duction.”

Executive Mansion,

Washington.

1863

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought
forth, upon this continent, a new nation, conceived
in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that
“all men are created equal.”

Four score and seven years ago our fathers
brought forth, upon this continent, a new nation, con-
ceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition
that all men are created equal.

These are two of the five versions
of the Gettysburg Address, written in
Abraham Lincoln’s own hand, which
have been published in a special bro-
chure by the Library of Congress. Top

version is the first draft, known as the
Nicolay Copy. The bottom version is
the second draft, known as the Hay
Copy. (AP Photofax)

Manuscripts Of Gettysburg Address Issued

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Five Copies

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The White House copy — the last made by Lincoln — has come to be accepted as the standard version.

Every United States Senator has a glass shaker of black blotting sand on his desk, a custom dating to the days of quill pens. In five years, the Senate has used slightly more than a pint of the fine sand. Where does it go? Perhaps for souvenirs, says National Geographic.

Long Remembered: Five Copies Of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address

The Library of Congress published a brochure entitled **Long Remembered** which contains facsimiles of the five surviving manuscripts of the Gettysburg Address in the handwriting of Abraham Lincoln on Feb. 10.

The booklet's exact reproductions of the five surviving manuscripts are accompanied by notes and comments on the preparation of the Address and on the provenance of the manuscripts by David C. Mearns, Chief of the Manuscript Division in the Library of Congress, and Lloyd A. Dunlap of the same division, both widely known for their writings on Lincoln.

In their examination of the evi-

dence concerning the preparation of the Address, Mr. Mearns and Mr. Dunlap conclude the Address was begun in Washington and completed in Gettysburg, and the once-popular story that Lincoln wrote the Address on the train carrying him to the ceremony might have some slight basis in fact.

Allan Nevins, eminent Civil War historian and Chairman of the National Civil War Centennial Commission, calls the new publication deserving of "that rarely permissible word 'definitive.'"

Long Remembered was published as Library of Congress Facsimile No. 3 through the Library's Verner W. Clapp Publication Fund, a gift to the Library from staff members in honor of Mr. Clapp on his retirement in 1956 as Chief Assistant Librarian.

The volume is on sale at the Library of Congress at the Information desk in the Main Library Building at \$1.50 a copy. Checks or money orders must be made payable to the "Library of Congress." Mail orders should be sent to the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., 20540.

The Civil War Round Table Digest



Published by CWRT Associates, PO Box 7388, Little Rock AR 72217; Dues \$7.50 Per Year
Vol. VIII, No. 7--July 1977--WE WHO STUDY MUST ALSO STRIVE TO SAVE!--Jerry Russell, Editor

REGISTRATIONS FOR THE JACKSON CONGRESS are arriving in increasing numbers. The states represented so far include New York, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Virginia, Indiana, and Tennessee, plus the District of Columbia, and Australia. This promises to be the best and biggest Congress yet, and YOU WON'T WANT TO MISS IT!

NOT MUCH INTEREST HAS BEEN EXPRESSED SO FAR about the optional tour to Vicksburg (homes, the museum, etc.) for Thursday and/or Sunday, so we may not have it. We will still try to arrange something for Friday (during the regular Congress session) for the wives who might not be all that interested in the whole thing...but surely the ladies would enjoy the visit to the Archives & History Building, and the Governor's Mansion, as well as the bus tour on Saturday. But we will try to have something extra for the ladies on Friday. And, we may yet have an optional tour on Thursday and/or Sunday if enough interest is exhibited.

WE THOUGHT IT MIGHT BE INTERESTING to publish in this Digest the official Statement for Management recently released by the Vicksburg NMP. Any comments which you might have on this would be welcomed by the Superintendent (PO Box 349, Vicksburg MS 39180).

"Purpose of the Park

"Vicksburg National Military Park is to conform to the purpose stated in the establishing act of February 21, 1899: '...to commemorate the campaign and siege and defense of the ground where they were fought and carried on...' The duty of the Secretary of War as stated in the same act was to '...restore the forts and lines of fortifications, the parallels, the approaches of the two armies or so

much thereof as may be necessary for said purposes...' Both Vicksburg National Military Park and National Cemetery were transferred to the Department of the Interior in 1933, and since that time have been administered by the National Park Service.

"Therefore, the purpose of Vicksburg National Military Park is the preservation and protection of existing earthworks, fortifications, structures, monuments, memorials, and other outstanding natural and historic features within its jurisdiction in such a way as to provide the visitor with a pleasing and rewarding experience. It is also to further the visitor's understanding and appreciation of the ordeal experienced by all persons of both North and South at Vicksburg during the months of May, June and July 1863. Vicksburg National Military Park is managed as an historical area.

"Significance of Park Resources

"'Vicksburg is the key', said President Abraham Lincoln about the strategic importance of the Confederate stronghold on the Mississippi River. 'The war can never be brought to a close until that key is in our pocket.'

"Vicksburg was the strongest and most important river fortification. It sat on a high bluff overlooking a bend in the Mississippi River, protected by heavy artillery batteries along the riverfront and by a maze of swamps and bayous to the north and south.

"The conflict that took place at Vicksburg is commemorated within the 1,740.78 acres of the park, which nearly surround the present city. Here lay the siege lines of the Union and Confederate forces and the display of monuments, markers, and artillery pieces designating important phases and critical points in the battles. Over 1,400 monuments and markers are situated along the park's 16 miles of road. Some monuments lie outside the park and the grounds are maintained by the city. The only surviving

historic structure in the park, other than the well-preserved trenches, fortifications, and earthworks, is the Shirley House, which served as a Union command post. Congress has recently passed an act that provides for the restoration and exhibition of the Union gunboat Cairo within the park. The boat, with her sister boats, played a prominent part in the river campaigns. The Cairo was sunk by a torpedo, and was raised from the Yazoo River near Vicksburg in 1964.

"Land Classification

"All lands contained within Vicksburg National Military Park are listed on the National Register and will be managed as such.

"Within this historic zone are four development subzones: the visitor center complex, the maintenance area, the luncheon area, and the park 16-mile tour road.

"The visitor center area (which includes the administrative offices) is managed as a heavy use visitor contact point. It includes the center building, outside cannon tube display, living history trench, and parking area.

"The maintenance area includes the fence-enclosed buildings. All maintenance work originates at this point. This area is located about 200 yards north of the visitor center and connected by a service road.

"The luncheon area, located at milepost 14.8, includes 9 tables and 3 trash containers. It is managed as a roadside picnic area.

"The 16-mile tour road is a self-guiding tour that runs through the battlefield. Fifteen historic stops are identified as special interest.

"Influences on Management

"Legislative and Administrative Constraints

"Forty acres of land were deeded to the U. S. Government on August 27, 1866, to be used as a national cemetery. This property, known as the Vicksburg National Cemetery, was later to come under the protection and administration of Vicksburg National Military Park and 76.28 acres were added in 1939. The national cemetery was closed for future burials, except for outstanding grave site reservations, as of May 1, 1961.

"Vicksburg National Military Park was established to commemorate the campaign, siege and defense of Vicksburg, February 21, 1899, and was placed under the jurisdiction of the War Department. In 1933, it was transferred to the National Park Service.

"Public Law 88-37, approved June 4, 1963, provided authority to consolidate Vicksburg National Military Park and to quitclaim to the city of Vicksburg approximately 154 acres of land, including the roads, in exchange for the city's agree-

ing to place the roads in its system and assume jurisdiction, upkeep and maintenance of the parklike character of this land conveyed to it. The park is authorized to acquire up to 544 acres to be added to park lands.

"Public Law 92-483, approved October 12, 1972, authorizes the restoration and exhibit of the Cairo as an addition to Vicksburg National Military Park. Present development limitation is \$3.2 million. Development funds have not been appropriated. Planning is continuing.

"Regional Influences

"The park is located on rolling terrain with many deep ravines and steep hills. The soil is loess, and because it is very unstable when exposed to rain, much time and effort are required for erosion control.

"Public Law 88-37 authorized the Secretary of the Interior to provide for a one-way battlefield tour route, with limited access. A Memorandum of Agreement between the city of Vicksburg and the National Park Service, outlining the conditions to complete the project, was made on May 29, 1964. In this document the city agreed, among other things, 'to obtain necessary right-of-way at its expense and construct a road or street west of the park (for which it would be reimbursed in an amount not exceeding \$1,000,000) generally paralleling Confederate Avenue and extending from City Cemetery Road (Sky Farm) to a point south of Fort Garrott, and thereafter maintain it at no cost to the Federal Government.'

"This project, called the Mission 66 Road, was started in June, 1964. In August, 1966, the Mayor of Vicksburg requested additional funds due to construction difficulties. The request was denied. As a result, the city and the National Park Service drew up Cooperative Supplement #2 to the Agreement of May 29, 1964. This was approved on November 17, 1969. The Supplement, to be in effect for 30 months, provided for an attempt by the city to raise the funds necessary to complete the road.

"Since this money could not be made available, the Supplement proved unworkable. The park has been prevented from making Confederate Avenue a one-way tour road or closing Sky Farm Avenue since the Act says this cannot be accomplished until the alternate road (Mission 66) is completed. One-half mile of the road from East Main Street to Sky Farm Avenue remains to be constructed. This would link the existing Mission 66 Road with the road known as Lovers Lane.

"With the completion of this last link in the Mission 66 Road, direct commuter access will be provided and the park tour road can then be changed to one-way traffic. A bill to increase

IF YOU'RE INTERESTED IN HELPING, or just in keeping up with the status of things, write Cyclorama Restoration, Inc., PO Box 1572, Atlanta GA 30301. A local resident, late in July, donated \$10,000 anonymously, but there is still a long way to go. This donation will be used by the city to bring in art experts from around the world for consultation. While the City Council has decided to keep the painting in Grant Park, the question of whether it will remain in its current building or be housed in a new structure remains unanswered. The Cyclorama, which is visited by 250,000 visitors annually, takes in about \$250,000 a year.

THE OTTENSTEIN TOWER CASE (educational or amusement?) ended July 15 in the Adams County PA Court, and a ruling from Judge Homer L. Kreider of Harrisburg is expected in about four months. Court officials said it will take about 3 months for a court reporter to transcribe the more than 700 pages of testimony, and then attorneys will have 20-30 days to file briefs after receiving copies of the testimony. The tower operators have petitioned the court for a declaratory judgment that the tower is educational rather than an amusement, and is therefore exempt from the Cumberland Township's amusement and admission taxes. Tower lawyers said the tower operation is "informative and educational," while the township's lawyer described the tower's program as "superficial, brief, lacking in fundamentals, and confuses more than it educates." (By the way, we appreciate receiving clippings from the Harrisburg Patriot sent by Richard Sauer of the Susquehanna CWRT.) A witness for the tower operators said the tower is "an extremely valuable educational experience for the student." A recreational expert, testifying for the township, said "the tower provides minimal educational experience and is more entertainment than education." Dr. B. Franklin Cooling of the US Army Military History Institute at Carlisle Barracks PA, arrangements chairman for the 1976 Carlisle Congress of CWRT's, said that the tower has limited educational value to the public, and that, in his opinion, it does not provide the key basic elements in understanding the Gettysburg campaign and the 1863 battle in particular. He pointed out that such battlefield features as the Peach Orchard, the Wheatfield, Devil's Den, and Spangler's Spring cannot be seen from the tower because of the terrain and the foliage. Thomas R. Ottenstein, managing partner for Overview Ltd., which operates the tower, testified that the tower operation does not em-

ploy a staff historian to complement its audio program on the Battle of Gettysburg; several staff historians were employed during the tower's first 18 months of operation, but they were dropped because few visitors (only 10%) asked questions, and 90% of those questions had to do with the location of the Eisenhower farm. "We found it expensive to hire historians just to point out the Eisenhower Farm for visitors," Ottenstein said. A ruling is expected sometime in November.

MORE ON GETTYSBURG. The Harrisburg Patriot published the following article on July 28: Gettysburg Remains Without Its 'Address.' GETTYSBURG--It took Abraham Lincoln just two minutes to deliver the Gettysburg Address, but local residents have found that years can be consumed in an attempt to obtain an original copy of the document for display at the shrine. James Cole, executive director of the Gettysburg Travel Council, says Lincoln wrote five copies of the address in his own hand. "Three of the copies now are held by the federal government in Washington, and we believe that rightfully one should be displayed at the Gettysburg National Park Visitor Center," Cole said. "To many of the four million visitors to Gettysburg each year, the original address remains the missing link in the interpretation and appreciation of the story." But past efforts to obtain a copy have failed in the face of what Cole calls "heavy opposition" from the Library of Congress, which serves as custodian of the documents. The library, according to Cole, regards the request to place one of the copies on display here as a matter of only "local interest." And yet the library, local officials say, doesn't display any of its three copies in Washington, offering the explanation that it "does not keep on permanent exhibition any of its treasures." Scholars, historians and others are given permission to view the documents, and library officials estimate that the manuscripts are viewed by approximately 300 persons a year. In a renewed effort to obtain one of the copies, US Rep. William F. Goodling (R), in April introduced legislation (similar to a proposal which proved unsuccessful in 1975) that would require the Library of Congress to transfer one of the manuscripts to the Secretary of the Interior for the purpose of placing it on display at the national park here. Sen. Richard S. Schweiker (R-Pa.) has introduced a companion bill in the Senate, and recently the state's entire congressional delegation voted to support the measures.

Goodling's bill is now in the House administration subcommittee on libraries and memorials, headed by Rep. Lucian Nedzei (D-Mich.), who does not anticipate any action this year, according to Paul Witt, Jr., president of the Gettysburg Travel Council. But Goodling, who remains optimistic, is continuing his efforts in hope "that passage of this bill can come in time for President Jimmy Carter to sign the legislation on November 19, the anniversary date of Lincoln's address."

A citizens' petition was initiated two months ago, when the travel council, in cooperation with Chessie System, staged a reenactment of Lincoln's visit, including a ceremony at historic Wills House, where the president completed writing the original address in 1863. Since then, Cole reports, a "grass roots effort" in support of the bill has emerged as visitors from all 50 states and 28 foreign counties have signed the national petition.

WRITE YOUR CONGRESSMAN AND SENATORS TODAY!
Urge them to support speedy passage of this bill. Tell them that it is now bottled up in the House Subcommittee on Libraries and Memorials, and ask them to inquire as to the bill's current status. Let's help Gettysburg get its "address" back. Oh, and ask your congressman to contact Congressman Goodling of Pennsylvania offering his/her help. And it wouldn't hurt to put in a plug for CWRT Associates, so they will know you are not alone, but part of a group.



Here's the scoop!



FOR THOSE OF YOU FROM THE NORTH who plan to attend the Jackson Congress October 6-8, we offer the following terms to familiarize yourself with:
MISS-SIPPI--the great state in which the '77 Congress will be held.
VIX-BUH-RUG--the battlefield under study at the '77 Congress.
WAH-TUH--a clear tasteless liquid sometimes used to mix bourbon with.

Y'ALL--the plural of you (sort of like 'youse guys'). This is a one-syllable word. The phrase YOU-ALL is not used by the natives, only by Yankees.

GUV-NUH---the political head of the state.

FO--4.

FOAH--4.

KAH-TUH---President of the US.

GUL-LEE WAH-SHUH--a heavy rain that erodes the ground (see also FRAWG STRANG-LUH.)

We'll attempt to insert a few more of these in the next issue of the Digest to assist you in preparing for the 1977 Congress.

YOU ARE COMING, AREN'T YOU?????

ASSOCIATE RUDOLPH FRENZEL of No. Bergen NJ writes that he has contacted US Senators re the Manassas bill. The bill awaits action by the full Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee following the August recess--excuse me, district work break. If you haven't written your Senators, and others, it's not too late!

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN HENRY M. JACKSON (D.-Wash.) has written us that "While it is not clear at this point when the full Committee will consider this legislation in markup, I certainly appreciate knowing of your concern and can assure you that I will give your views careful consideration when the Manassas Park bill comes before the Committee."

PLEASE WRITE SENATOR JACKSON c/o Room 137. Senate Office Bldg., Washington DC 20510. Let him (and the others) know that America cares about her heritage!

WE'VE LOST A MEMBER---Frederick Reczkowicz just joined us in January of this year, and now his mail is returned from Hanover Park IL as not deliverable. Anyone know where he went?

THE DECATUR CWRT heard radio personality Stu Ellis (WSOY) present a program on the Battle of Gettysburg at its July meeting. This is a film program on the battle, and we'd sure like to know where to get hold of it so we could pass that info along to other RT's.

ONE OF OUR ASSOCIATES, Mark Durley of Santa Maria CA, is editor of a newsletter devoted to obtaining a memorial on Bouganville honoring those who fought and died there in WWII.

THE CWRT OF ARKANSAS heard Vicksburg park historian Al Scheller speak on "Little Known Facts About Vicksburg" at its July meeting.

THE SIXTH ARKANSAS INFANTRY (Reactivated) and the Scott & Bearskin Lake Railway will sponsor a Civil War re-enactment, "Action at Ashley's Mill" (a part of the Little Rock campaign in September 1863) on October 22-23 at the Dortch Plantation, Scott, Arkansas. The unit commander, R. D. Keever, is also president of the

Speechless Park Sparks Debate

*Andy
news
8/23/7*

WASHINGTON — History books someday may call it the Second Battle of Gettysburg.

But unlike its famous predecessor, this battle is taking place in Washington, and it involves members of Pennsylvania's Congressional delegation and the Library of Congress, not the Union and Confederate armies.



Lincoln

The issue is whether Gettysburg or the Library of Congress should possess a copy of the Gettysburg Address handwritten by Abraham Lincoln.

The Library of Congress presently has two of the five known copies of the speech Lincoln wrote by his own hand. Gettysburg has none, and it is a sore point with its citizens.

TO RECTIFY THIS situation, flanking attacks in the House and Senate were launched by Pennsylvania Congressmen earlier this year.

The first phase of the Keystone offensive, commanded by Republican Rep. William F. Goodling whose 19th District includes Gettysburg, began in April when he introduced a bill seeking to transfer one of the copies to Gettysburg.

Last month the attack was reinforced when Pennsylvania's Republican senators, Richard Schweiker and H. John Heinz 3d, introduced a similar bill.

Both bills are pending in committees.

The Library of Congress, however, is putting up strong resistance to the Keystone spearhead.

OFFICIALS ARGUE that most documents the library receives are accepted with the agreement that they not leave the library.

THEY HAVE said that if the Gettysburg transfer is accomplished,

many potential donors will be scared away, fearing their documents also could be transferred.

Moreover, the library has an ally in Rep. Lucien N. Nedzi, (D., Mich.) who is handling the matter in the House Rules Committee. Nedzi, opposed to the transfer, told Goodling recently that "it's nice to have them (the Gettysburg Addresses) side by side" in the library, according to a Goodling aide.

But the Pennsylvania forces are "optimistic," the aide said.

"WE HAVE THE support of Sen. Schweiker," he said. "He's the ranking minority member on the Senate Appropriations Committee, which handles the funds for the Library of Congress. Schweiker will remember them (the library) if the Gettysburg Address is not given to Gettysburg."



Lincoln's
Gettysburg Address

"Four score 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 great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those 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 can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—we can not hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor 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 here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that 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 this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Five versions of Abraham Lincoln's immortal Gettysburg Address, in the President's own handwriting, are known to exist.

The First and Second Drafts of 29 lines and 33 lines respectively are the property of the Library of Congress. The Third Draft, or Edward Everett copy, of 31 lines is the property of the Illinois State Historical Library. The Fourth Draft, or George Bancroft copy, of 31 lines has been acquired by Cornell University. The Fifth Draft which represents Lincoln's final judgment as to the contents of the address is sometimes designated as "the standard version." This has recently been presented to the people of the United States by a private collector with the request that it be exhibited in the White House.

Some authorities are of the opinion that there is a missing sixth draft of the Gettysburg Address, supposedly sent by Lincoln to Judge David Wills, who was in charge of the Gettysburg cemetery dedication.

Those students who have evaluated the impact of the Gettysburg Address on world thought are of the opinion that the speech is of greater significance than the battle which was fought on July 1, 2, 3, 1863. Charles Sumner said, "The speech will live when the memory of the battle will be lost or only remembered because of the speech." Truly, rhetoric outlives the facts that inspire it.

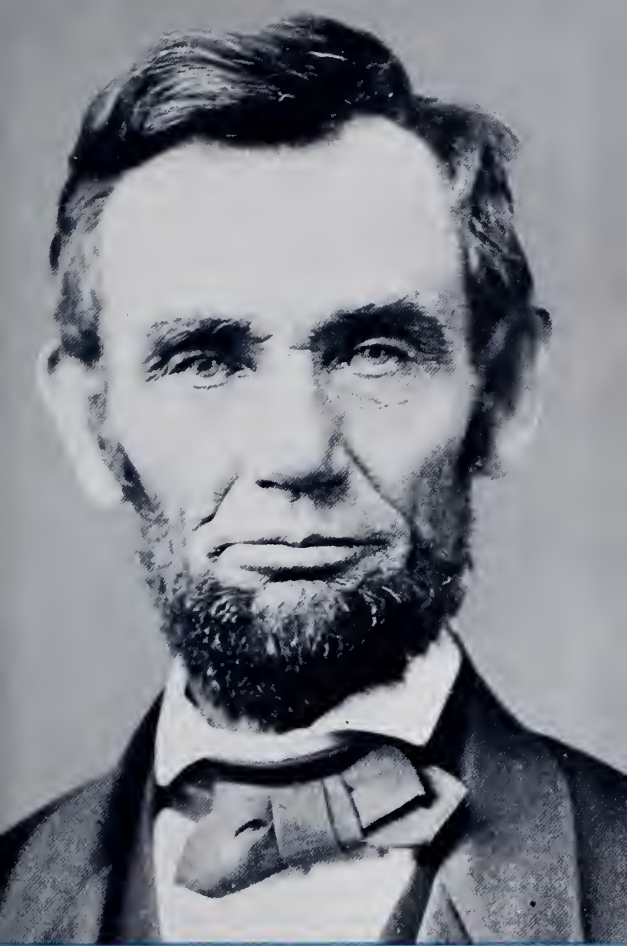
Today, on the battlefield at Gettysburg, there are some two thousand monuments,

tablets and markers that commemorate what has been called the "greatest contest of arms on American soil." But on this battlefield you will find one unique and imposing memorial, the only monument in the world erected to a speech. It commemorates the "few appropriate remarks" made by Lincoln on November 19, 1863, when his ten-sentence address was delivered—an address unequaled in beauty, clarity, simplicity and power.

ON THE COVER: This photograph was taken November 8, 1863, just eleven days before Lincoln delivered his Gettysburg Address.



THE LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA 46801



Lincoln's Gettysburg Address

"Four score 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 great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those 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 can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—we can not hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor 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 here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that 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 this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Five versions of Abraham Lincoln's immortal Gettysburg Address, in the President's own handwriting, are known to exist.

The First and Second Drafts of 29 lines and 33 lines respectively are the property of the Library of Congress. The Third Draft, or Edward Everett copy, of 31 lines is the property of the Illinois State Historical Library. The Fourth Draft, or George Bancroft copy, of 31 lines has been acquired by Cornell University. The Fifth Draft which represents Lincoln's final judgment as to the contents of the address is sometimes designated as "the standard version." This has recently been presented to the people of the United States by a private collector with the request that it be exhibited in the White House.

Some authorities are of the opinion that there is a missing sixth draft of the Gettysburg Address, supposedly sent by Lincoln to Judge David Wills, who was in charge of the Gettysburg cemetery dedication.

Those students who have evaluated the impact of the Gettysburg Address on world thought are of the opinion that the speech is of greater significance than the battle which was fought on July 1, 2, 3, 1863. Charles Sumner said, "The speech will live when the memory of the battle will be lost or only remembered because of the speech." Truly, rhetoric outlives the facts that inspire it.

Today, on the battlefield at Gettysburg, there are some two thousand monuments,

tablets and markers that commemorate what has been called the "greatest contest of arms on American soil." But on this battlefield you will find one unique and imposing memorial, the only monument in the world erected to a speech. It commemorates the "few appropriate remarks" made by Lincoln on November 19, 1863, when his ten-sentence address was delivered—an address unequalled in beauty, clarity, simplicity and power.

ON THE COVER: This photograph was taken November 8, 1863, just eleven days before Lincoln delivered his Gettysburg Address.



The State Journal-Register

Springfield, Illinois

Tuesday, February 27, 1990

City edition

35 cents

State removes copy of Gettysburg Address from Old State Capitol display

by Elizabeth Bettendorf

Illinois' copy of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address — one of only five manuscript copies still in existence — has been quietly removed from permanent public view.

Written by Lincoln in 1863, after he delivered the address to dedicate the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pa., the document went on display in 1968 in a bulletproof case beneath the stairs in the Old State Capitol.

In August, however, officials of the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency relegated it indefinitely to the vaults in the Illinois State Historical Library. They feared the manuscript was ripe for theft, as well as damage from light and humidity.

"Leaving it on public view was like sticking your head in a lion's mouth," says Maynard Crossland, the agency's director of public affairs. "Eventually, you're going to get caught."

Lincoln wrote this copy of his speech (thought to be the third of the five manuscripts) at the request of Edward Everett, the Massachusetts orator who delivered the principal address at the cemetery dedication.

"Permit me . . ." Everett wrote the following day, "to express my great admiration of the thoughts expressed by you, with such eloquent simplicity and appropriateness . . ."

With Lincoln's approval, Everett auctioned off the document at a New York City benefit

for the widows of the thousands of soldiers killed in battle at Gettysburg.

The copy changed owners several times over the next century, eventually winding up in a private manuscript collection belonging to James C. Aimes. Aimes' widow offered it to the state of Illinois in 1943 for \$60,000, but the state turned down the offer, apparently because of a lack of funds.

Later, schoolchildren from Chicago in Cal- ro rallied to raise the money with 5-cent dona-

tions. They fell short, but Chicago entrepreneur Marshall Field III made up the balance.

Historic Preservation officials decline to speculate on the value of the document now. Ralph Newman, a Chicago rare book and manuscript dealer, estimates this copy could "easily" fetch about \$5 million.

"But there's no way of really knowing for sure," says Newman. "All it would take are

Continued on page 2

Gettysburg Address

● from page 1

two very stubborn people at auction (to inflate the price)."

Newman, who also owns the New Salem Bookstore, recently forked out \$1.6 million for a copy of the Declaration of Independence — one of 23 known copies — at auction at Sotheby's in New York.

"The state is doing absolutely the right thing by protecting this document," he says. "We have an obligation to preserve it for posterity."

Last spring, when the manuscript toured the state as part of the Abraham Lincoln Freedom Collection, the state spent \$100,000 for a protective glass case and was forced to secure 24-hour state police security.

"It was causing us a great deal of tension," says Crossland. "It was not an easy decision to be made to take the document off public display."

Two other copies of the Gettysburg Address are owned by the Library of Congress, and another belongs to Cornell University. The fifth copy is on display in the Lincoln Room at the White House.

The Library of Congress lent one of its copies in the late 1970s to the Gettysburg National Military Park, where it is still on display. But Library of Congress Librarian James Billington has said publicly that all copies of the address, including the

one in Springfield, should be replaced with facsimiles.

"Ink fades and all kinds of things can happen in the color of paper," said Nancy Bush, a public affairs officer at the Library of Congress. "We were given this document to preserve forever, and it is somewhat endangered by being on permanent display."

However, some members of Congress have rallied so vigorously to keep a real copy on exhibit in Gettysburg where it is housed in a humidity- and light-controlled case, that the library has been forced to rethink its position.

In 1964-65, when Newman was chairman of the Illinois Pavilion at the New York World's Fair, the state's copy of the address — which was exhibited next to a lifesize, talking, electronic Lincoln made by Walt Disney — was frequently switched with a facsimile to protect it from a heist.

"It was dangerous (to keep the real copy on display)," says Newman. "But the Donnelly Company of Chicago makes absolutely superb facsimiles — the best in the world."

Meanwhile, the state is deciding what to do with its copy of what historians call one of the most memorable speeches of the 19th century.

"We have no definite plans at this time to put it on display again," says Crossland.

Lincoln

Continued from page 1
they will fade, he said.

Schwartz said the agency will photograph the document and use sophisticated equipment to measure its condition. At a later date, a second photograph can be compared to the first one to gauge the deterioration.

Despite the fears, Thompson said the agency overreacted and he will overrule their decision to remove it from public view.

"We're going to discuss this when I get back," Thompson said Tuesday in Washington, where he attended the winter meeting of the National Governors' Association. "We'll find a way to make it available to the public."

Agency officials say there is no technology that can fully protect the document from deterioration. Susan Mogerman, deputy director of the historical agency, said she will explain the agency's concerns with a permanent display to Thompson.

"If the governor wants it back on permanent display, then certainly we will do it," she said.

Agency officials say the Lincoln address and other rare documents such as the Emancipation Proclamation and a copy of Gettysburg speaker Edward Everett's speech will be displayed again.

"It is our goal to continue exhibiting documents, probably in rotation," Mogerman said.

But even temporary exhibits will cause some damage.

"Anytime it is on display, there is going to be a little loss regardless of the conditions," Schwartz said. "Our intent was to eliminate the permanent display in order to make it available for future generations."

All three documents completed a touring exhibition in five cities statewide in June and also were displayed at the Illinois State Fair in August. They have not been displayed publicly since then.

"Upon return to Springfield, we decided it was an opportune time to assess how [the documents] would be displayed in the future," Mogerman said.

Illinois obtained the copy of the Gettysburg Address in 1944 for \$64,000, Schwartz said. It had been on display at the Old State Capitol since 1970, he said. Agency officials declined to say how much the document is worth today.

Lincoln artifact creates a state house divided

By Paul Wagner
Chicago Tribune

SPRINGFIELD—Six score and seven years after Abraham Lincoln spoke of preserving a Civil War-torn union at a battlefield in Gettysburg, Pa., Illinois officials are in conflict over how to preserve the text of that speech.

Officials at the state's Historical Preservation Agency removed a handwritten copy of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, one of only five in the nation, from public display so experts can determine how fast it is deteriorating.

But Gov. James Thompson insists that the document, which had been placed inside a bullet-proof display case at the Old State Capitol in downtown Springfield, again be shown to the public.

The differences of opinion between Thompson and preservation officials highlight a growing problem between those who believe historic, public-owned documents should be available for continuous viewing and those who say the only way to preserve them is to shield them from view.

The bullet-proof case that housed the Gettysburg Address was purchased to prevent its theft or defacement. But "it is now inadequate for what is a bigger threat to it than theft—and that is deterioration," said Thomas Schwartz, curator of the Lincoln Collection at the Old State Capitol.

Schwartz said light causes fibers in the paper to weaken and the ink to fade. The damage cannot be detected by looking at the documents day-to-day, but over time,

See Lincoln, pg. 6

Governor overrules agency decision

Lincoln speech going back on display

by Doug Finke
and Jay Fitzgerald

Illinois' copy of Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address will be put back on public display, Gov. James Thompson said.

Thompson, who was attending a conference in Washington, D.C., said Tuesday he will reverse a decision by his Historic Preservation Agency that resulted in the manuscript being taken off permanent public display.

"You can tell the folks back in Springfield we're going to discuss this when I get back," Thompson said.

The document — one of only five written by Lincoln that are still in existence — had been on display at the Old State Capitol. Officials moved it to a Historic Preservation vault to prevent it from being stolen or damaged by light and humidity.

A Chicago manuscript dealer has estimated the copy could be worth \$5 million.

Thompson acknowledged the potential for damage or theft, but said a solution can be worked out.

"We don't want anything to happen to it, but I'm convinced, given the technology that exists today to protect documents, and given the security that exists in the Old State Capitol, we'll find a way to make it available to the public," he said.

The document was put into storage in August. It had been on display in the Old Capitol for more than 20 years.

The agency will have no choice but to display the document, said David Blanchette, spokesman for the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency.

"If that's what the governor wants, that's what we'll do," he said.

Officials have no idea how much a new

display case will cost.

"There are more sophisticated ways to protect documents today," Blanchette said. "We're not as concerned about safety as we are with preserving the document. Ultraviolet light damage is what we're worried about."

The agency is examining the document to see if it's been damaged after decades of public display. Officials will wait until Thompson returns to Illinois before making a decision about when and how to display the address, said Blanchette.

Last year, the state spent \$100,000 on a protective glass case so the copy could be transported around Illinois as part of the Abraham Lincoln Freedom Collection. During that time, it was kept under 24-hour guard.

Thompson said. "How are you going to explain spending \$100,000 for a protective

case and sending it on tour, but not have it available for your own taxpaying citizens? Wrong."

Illinois' copy of the address was written by Lincoln at the request of Edward Everett, a Massachusetts orator who delivered the principal speech at the dedication of the National Cemetery in Gettysburg. It is believed to be the third of five copies of the speech written by Lincoln.

Everett auctioned off the document to raise money for the widows of soldiers killed at Gettysburg. The manuscript was sold to the state in the 1940s after a fundraising campaign by Illinois schoolchildren raised part of the purchase price.

Of the other four copies written by Lincoln that still exist, two are owned by the Library of Congress and one by Cornell University. The other is on display in the White House.

The Right Address Is Gettysburg PA

Abraham Lincoln wrote five drafts in his own hand of his historic address at the cemetery in Gettysburg — the original, a copy after he returned to Washington, and three more for Civil War fundraising causes. The Library of Congress has custody of the original and the first copy. The others are in the Illinois State Historical Library, an underground vault at Cornell University, and the Lincoln bedroom at the White House.

Since 1979, the Library of Congress has lent one draft to the national park at the Gettysburg battlefield in the spring and summer tourist season. It wants to stop, citing the risks of repeated handling and exposure to light. But the National Park Service wants one of the drafts in Gettysburg full time. One Congressional committee supports the library, an-

other the park. Now the General Accounting Office has weighed in tentatively on the park's side, "provided sufficient funding is available" to sustain state-of-the-art preservation techniques.

Roger Kennedy, the Park Service director makes a good case: The impact of seeing the document in Lincoln's handwriting a few yards from where he spoke is immeasurably greater than seeing it in Washington with other historic papers. "Only in Gettysburg can the visitor understand the scale of the loss and the level of despair the nation experienced," he says. "The size of the battlefield and of the cemetery force the visitor to face the immensity of the tragedy, as Lincoln did."

Since the library has two drafts, surely Gettysburg is the right place for one of them.

Gettysburg Address copy battled over

By **DAVID MASI**

Congressional Quarterly

WASHINGTON — Six score and 11 years ago, Abraham Lincoln produced five handwritten copies of his Gettysburg Address. Now one of those documents is the subject of a tug-of-war between the nation's premier library and the National Park Service, with Congress cast as referee.

Lincoln wrote the brief address for a Nov. 19, 1863, cemetery dedication ceremony honoring those who had died at the battle of Gettysburg in July 1863.

Although Lincoln was not the featured speaker that day — the crowd came to hear noted orator Edward Everett — the address came to be regarded as one of the most eloquent ever delivered by an American president.

Historians believe that Lincoln began composing the original draft of the speech in Washington and finished it after arriving in Gettysburg, Pa. A second draft is believed to have been written by Lincoln when he returned to Washington following the dedication. Both of these drafts were donated to the Library of Congress in 1916.

There are three other versions of the speech written in Lincoln's hand. One is on view at the Illinois State Capitol in Springfield. Another is in a vault, 55 feet below the ground, at Cornell University in Ithaca, N.Y. The last copy is at the White House, where it is displayed in the Lincoln Room. These drafts were produced in response to requests from Everett and historians.

Since 1979, the Library of Congress has lent one of its two copies of the address, on an alternating basis, for exhibition at the Gettysburg National Military Park.

The library's lease of the document to the park service, which runs the site, ends at the beginning of 1995.

While admitting that the park service has met or even exceeded document preservation requirements, Librarian of Congress James Billington has argued that "the regular display of the manuscripts under even the most carefully managed conditions exposes them to continued degradation from light."

The library, which as a matter of policy does not allow the long-term lease of national treasures, has offered the park service a high-quality facsimile of the document.

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Where are the Other Copies of The Gettysburg Address?

Anyone who has read The Lincolnian during the past several months is well aware that two copies of the Gettysburg Address are in the possession of the Library of Congress. Beginning in 1979, one of the Library's two drafts has generally been displayed at the Gettysburg National Military Park during spring and summer months. However, Lincoln prepared five handwritten drafts of his address, each known by the name of the original recipient. In light of the recent well-publicized tug-of-war between the Library and the Park Service over the right to display the Address, The Lincolnian has received several inquiries concerning the location of the other drafts of this national treasure. We, therefore, are providing the history of the three additional copies of the Address which Lincoln prepared in 1864 in response to fund-related purposes.

The Illinois State Historical Library's Draft

Edward Everett gave the principal address at the cemetery dedication in Gettysburg on November 19, 1863. He, along with Mrs. Hamilton Fish, requested a version of the Address as a donation to be sold along with a copy of his speech at the Metropolitan Fair the next year. The "Everett" draft was eventually purchased in 1944, by Illinois school children with the assistance of Marshall Field for the State of Illinois. The main display area of the Old State Capitol in Springfield is the home of this draft which is on display throughout the year except for Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Day. About 350,000 visitors view the document each year.

The draft was recently loaned to the Huntington Library in California as part of the "Last Best Hope" exhibit. This is not the first time this draft has been on loan. In 1959, the Everett draft joined the four other drafts at the Chicago Historical Society. The draft was on display at the 1964 New York World's Fair, in 1967 and 1968 at the Lincoln Savings and Loan in California, in 1972 at the Chicago Museum of Science and Industry and on a 1988 tour of five Illinois sites in recognition of the 125th anniversary of the Address.

Cornell University's Draft

In February 1864, historian George Bancroft requested a draft of the Address for his stepson, Colonel Alexander Bliss, who with a committee was collecting manuscripts for a lithographed volume of facsimiles entitled Autograph Leaves of Our

Country's Authors. The volume was to be a sales item at the Baltimore Sanitary Fair later that year. The Bancroft family retained possession of the manuscript until 1929. At that time, a New York dealer purchased the document. Mrs. Nicholas H. Noyes of Indianapolis who later purchased the document presented it in 1949 to the Cornell University library. The presentation to Cornell was an "outright gift" with only one condition attached: "that the document remain known as the 'Noyes' draft."

The draft which is not on display is maintained in a "state-of-the-art" vault 55 feet below ground. The university does not loan the draft to other institutions; however, anyone using the library who asks to see it may do so. Such viewing is done only in the presence of a staff member in a "secure reading room." A staff member visually inspects the document each time it moves into or out of the vault.

The White House's Draft

The editor of Autograph Leaves of Our Country's Authors believed that Bancroft draft lacked characteristics necessary for publication in the proposed volume. For instance, "the draft lacked a heading and a signature." In March 1864, President Lincoln wrote the "Bliss" draft to fit desired page size and margins and to provide a title. "This draft has come to be recognized as the standard text of the speech since it is the only one that was dated and signed by the President."

Colonel Bliss and his family retained possession of this draft until 1949. At that time, Oscar B. Cintas, a Cuban citizen and ambassador to the United States, purchased the draft at auction for \$54,000. He "willed the document to the people of this country, stipulating that the draft be installed in the White House. By law, the White House may loan items of historic interest only to the Smithsonian Institution."

Library of Congress Drafts

The children of John Hay gave the first and second drafts of the Address to the Librarian of Congress in 1916, "as a gift to the federal government." The January 1994 General Accounting Office Report to Congressional Requesters on The Gettysburg Address reports that the Hay family "made no conditions concerning the use" of the drafts. However, a signed manuscript from Alice Hay Wadsworth gives a hint at the family's hopes for the

future use of the drafts. The Autograph Alcove in Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, at one time advertized an autographed manuscript signed by Alice Hay Wadsworth. On a printed copy of the Gettysburg Address which showed a picture of Lincoln after the conclusion of the printed text were the following words from the daughter of John Hay:

The two sheets of paper on which the original Gettysburg address was written, were in the possession of my family for many years. After the death of my father & mother, my sister, brother & I decided they were too valuable to be in the hands of any private individuals, & therefore donated them to the Library of Congress, where they can be seen & enjoyed by thousands of visitors.

(Editor's note: The background information on the various drafts of the Gettysburg Address comes from the United States General Accounting Office's Report to Congressional Requesters: The Gettysburg Address, Issues Related to Display and Preservation. The report was published in January of this year. Thanks to Paul Kallina for providing the information on the Alice Hay Wadsworth manuscript.)

Lincoln News: Here and Across the Nation

The exhibit "The Last Best Hope of Earth: Abraham Lincoln and the Promise of America" has been extended until November 13. By that time, an estimated 250,000 people will have seen the exhibit. There are tentative plans to recreate the exhibit at the Chicago Historical Society in 1995.

Some gift items from the exhibit are still available including a replica of an 1860 medal, struck in fine silver and plated in gold in proof finish (\$39.95); an eight-inch bronze replica of Bissell's statue of Lincoln, in bronze patina, and mounted on a black marble base (\$98.95 plus \$6.00 postage); a nine-inch plastic bookmark featuring the 1864 cartoon "Long Abraham Lincoln a Little Longer" (\$1.50) and commemorative posters (\$12).

The Associated Press reported that on October 24 two researchers and 22 descendants of John Wilkes Booth filed a petition in Circuit Court seeking permission to exhume the body in Booth's grave in Baltimore's Greenmount Cemetery. If the court grants the petition, a team of forensic experts from

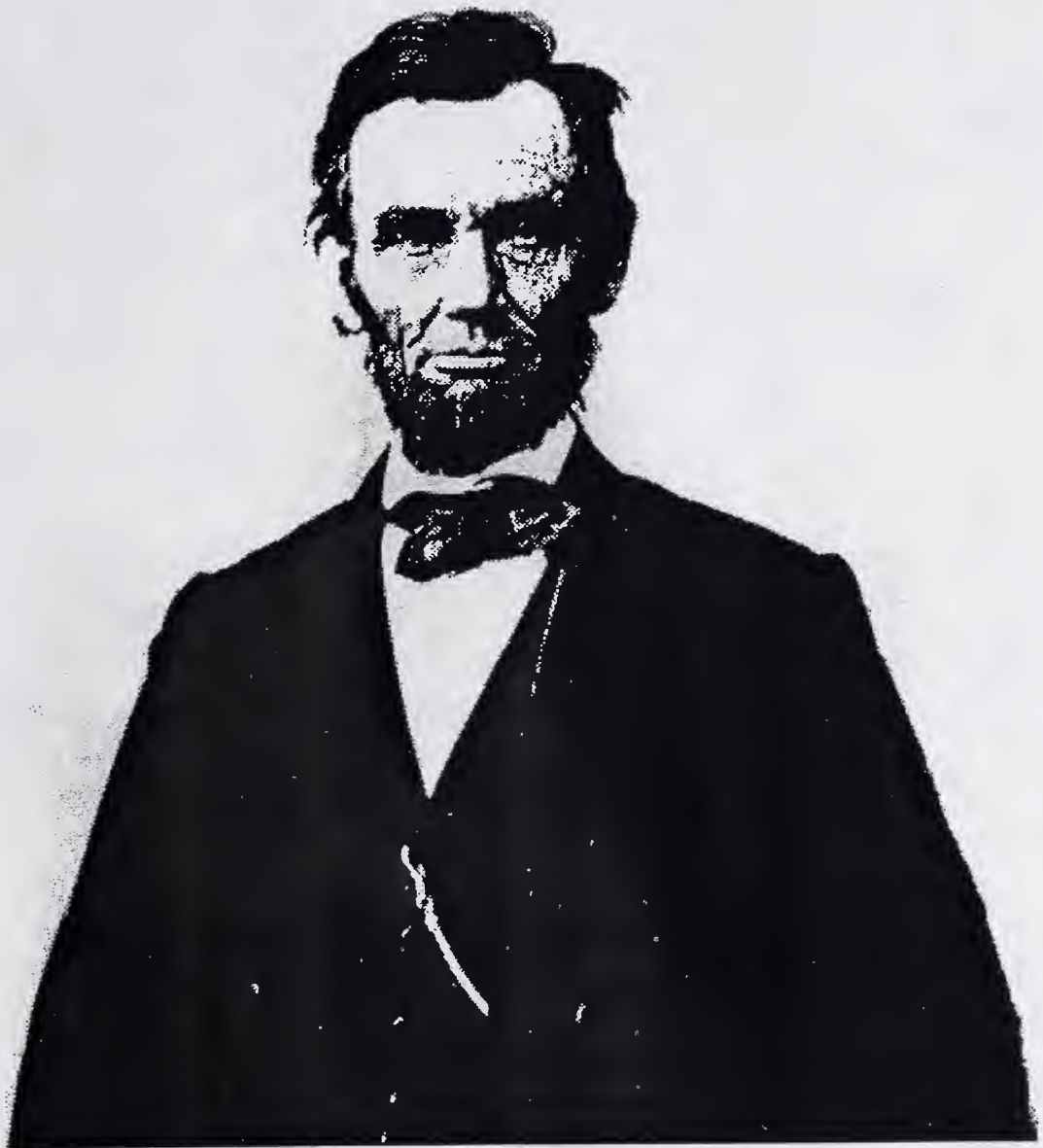
the Smithsonian Institution, the National Museum of Health and Medicine and the Maryland medical examiner's office will examine the body and perform tests to determine age, race, sex, stature and skeletal injuries including a broken leg. Researchers Nathaniel Orlowek and Arthur Ben Chitty suggest federal troops killed an innocent man rather than Booth. Orlowek stated that "Only the exhumation and examination of the remains will likely lead to a definitive resolution of the mystery surrounding the death of John Wilkes Booth ... this endeavor is indisputably of historic significance, no matter what the outcome." As The Lincolnian went to press, no date to consider the petition had been set. *(Editor's Note: Laurie Verge, Historian/Manager of the Surratt House Museum was able to provide us with some additional information on this action. Apparently, some press releases have given the impression that the Smithsonian Institution and the Army Medical Museum are backing this endeavor. However, Laurie expressed the understanding that these institutions rather than backing this action, "would participate if called in by the court." Laurie also indicated "that it is our understanding that only two Booth descendants had actually signed the petition" which sought permission to exhume the body.)*

Festivities to mark the anniversary of the Gettysburg Address will take place in the Pennsylvania town on November 19. Those taking part in the events of the day may also want to view the Hoffman daguerreotype which is on display at the Cyclorama at the Gettysburg National Military Park this month.

The National Portrait Gallery/Smithsonian Institution has a 1995 calendar on Lincoln which features images of the Sixteenth President from the Gallery's collection along with period prints and quotes. Priced at \$10.95, the calendar is available through Pomegranate, P.O. Box 6099, Rohnert Park, CA 94927 as well as from more obvious sources.

The Chambersburg, PA Chamber of Commerce will be sponsoring a seminar in honor of Lincoln's birthday on Saturday, February 4. The schedule for the seminar has not yet been finalized; however, tentative plans include talks by John Schildt on "Lincoln's Travels" and Ed Smith on "Lincoln and Frederick Douglass." The Civil War Library and Museum of Philadelphia will provide a special exhibit. The seminar which will be held at the Lighthouse Restaurant in Chambersburg will run from 9:30 to 5:30 and cost approximately \$50. The fee will include not only admittance to all talks but also coffee and pastries in the morning and a

GETTYSBURG



A D D R E S S



Library of Congress

TEXT OF THE NICOLAY COPY OF THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth, upon 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 great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived, and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great *battle field* of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of it, as a final resting place for those who *died here, that the nation might live. This we may, in all propriety do.* But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate—we can not consecrate — we can not hallow, this ground — The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have *hallowed* it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here; *while it can never forget what they did here.*

[It is rather for us, *the living, we here be* dedicated to the great task remaining before us — that, from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here, gave the last full measure of devotion — that we here highly resolve these dead shall not have died in vain; that *the nation, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people by the people for the people, shall not perish from the earth.*

Executive Mansion,

Washington

1863

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon 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 great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived, and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of it, as a final resting place for those who died here, that the nation might live. This we may, in all propriety do. But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate — we can not consecrate — we can not hallow, this ground — The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have hallowed it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here; while it can never forget what they did here.

It is rather for us, the living, to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us — that, from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here, gave the last full measure of devotion — that we here highly resolve these dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people by the people for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

the nation, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people by the people for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

TEXT OF THE HAY COPY OF THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth, upon 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 great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation, so conceived, and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met *here* on a great *battlefield* of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of it as a final resting place for those 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 can not dedicate — we can not consecrate — we can not hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have *consecrated* it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, *but can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they have, thus far, so nobly carried on.* It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us — that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion — that we here highly resolve *that* these dead shall not have died in vain; that *this* nation shall have a new birth of freedom; and that *this* government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

(Differences between the texts of the two drafts of the Gettysburg Address are indicated by bold italic type.)

Four score and seven years ago our fathers
brought forth, upon this continent, a new nation, con-
ceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition
that all men are created equal.
Now we are engaged in a great civil war, test-
ing whether that nation, or any nation, so conceived,
and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met
here on a great battlefield of that war. We have
come to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting
place for those 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 can not dedicate
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ground. The brave men, living and dead, who strug-
gled 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
can never forget what they did here. It is
for us, the living, rather to be dedicated
here to the unfinished ^{work} which they have,
thus far, so nobly carried on. It is rather

we are dedicated to the great
cause of Liberty. Let us
we take increased devotion
what they here gave
ourselves to the
cause of our country. It is
ourselves that these dead
men in vain that the
government of the people, by
the people, shall not perish

THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

Read at Gettysburg on November 19, 1863

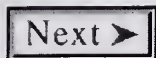
Of the five known manuscript copies of the Gettysburg Address, the Library of Congress has two. President Lincoln gave one of these to each of his two private secretaries, John Nicolay and John Hay. The copy on exhibit, which belonged to Nicolay, is often called the "first draft" because it is believed to be the earliest copy that exists.

Considerable scholarly debate continues about whether the Nicolay copy is the "reading" copy. In 1894 Nicolay wrote that Lincoln had brought with him the first part of the speech, written in ink on Executive Mansion stationery, and that he had written the second page in pencil on lined paper before the dedication on November 19, 1863. Matching folds are still evident on the two pages shown here, suggesting it could be the copy that eyewitnesses say Lincoln took from his coat pocket and read at the ceremony.

However, one of the arguments supporting the contrary theory that the delivery text has been lost is that some of the words and phrases of the Nicolay copy do not match contemporaneous accounts. The words "under God," for example, are missing from the phrase "that this nation [under God] shall have a new birth of freedom" In order for the Nicolay draft to have been the reading copy, Lincoln uncharacteristically would have had to depart from his written text in several instances.

This copy of the Gettysburg Address remained in John Nicolay's possession until his death in 1901, when it passed to his friend and colleague John Hay. The "second draft," probably made by Lincoln shortly after his return to Washington from Gettysburg, was given to John Hay, whose descendants donated both it and the Nicolay copy to the Library of Congress in 1916. There are numerous variations in words and punctuation between these two drafts. Because these variations provide clues into Lincoln's thinking and because these two drafts are the most closely tied to November 19, they continue to be consulted by scholars of the period.

The other three copies of the Address were written by Lincoln for charitable purposes well after November 19. The copy for Edward Everett, the orator who spoke at Gettysburg for two hours prior to Lincoln, is at the Illinois State Historical Library at Springfield; the Bancroft copy, requested by historian George Bancroft, is at Cornell University; the Bliss copy, which was made for Colonel Alexander Bliss, Bancroft's stepson, is now in the Lincoln Room of the White House. The Bliss copy was used in the publication of a volume of facsimiles, *Autograph Leaves of Our Country's Authors* (Baltimore, 1864) and received wide circulation at the time. Since it represents Lincoln's last-known revision of the Gettysburg Address, it has become accepted as the standard text. The Bliss copy is the only one dated and signed by Abraham Lincoln.



THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS: Drafts

Of the five known manuscript copies of the Gettysburg Address, the Library of Congress has two. President Lincoln gave one of these to each of his two private secretaries, John Nicolay and John Hay. The copy on exhibit, which belonged to Nicolay, is often called the "first draft" because it is believed to be the earliest copy that exists.

Considerable scholarly debate continues about whether the Nicolay copy is the "reading" copy. In 1894 Nicolay wrote that Lincoln had brought with him the first part of the speech, written in ink on Executive Mansion stationery, and that he had written the second page in pencil on lined paper before the dedication on November 19, 1863. Matching folds are still evident on the two pages shown here, suggesting it could be the copy that eyewitnesses say Lincoln took from his coat pocket and read at the ceremony.

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[Image of the "Nicolay Draft" of the Gettysburg Address. Page 1.](#)

Holograph. John Hay Papers, Manuscript Division

[Image of the "Nicolay Draft" of the Gettysburg Address. Page 2.](#)

Holograph. John Hay Papers, Manuscript Division.

[Transcript of the "Nicolay Draft" of the Gettysburg Address](#)

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[Image of "Hay Draft" of the Gettysburg Address. Page 1.](#)

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[Image of "Hay Draft". Page 1, higher resolution.](#)

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[Image of "Hay Draft" of the Gettysburg Address. Page 2.](#)

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Change of Address: The Gettysburg Drafts

By Gabor Boritt

In the middle of a terrible war that would take the lives of more than 600,000 Americans, Abraham Lincoln went to a little Pennsylvania town on Nov. 19, 1863, to dedicate the nation's first national cemetery and to explain why the war had to go on. In some 270 words he gave the world a definition of democracy, and in time his Gettysburg Address became not only the best known speech on the globe but a document of great monetary value as well.

The first draft of Lincoln's speech, often called the Nicolay copy, has an adventurous post-creation history. The president probably wrote the first part in Washington, with pen, on Executive Mansion stationery, and the second part in pencil, at the Wills House in Gettysburg, on the evening of Nov. 18. But we do not know for certain.

This much we do know: John Nicolay, the president's secretary, eventually took possession of the Lincoln papers. And in 1885 he wrote about the Gettysburg Address that "the original ms. is now lying before my eyes." His daughter, Helen, turned the Lincoln papers over to another former Lincoln secretary, John Hay, upon Nicolay's death in 1901, and she inadvertently included the Gettysburg Address with it—and possibly the second draft as well.

After Hay's death in 1905, the whereabouts of the first draft continued to remain unknown to the public even as the news of the existence of the second draft, or "Hay" copy, surfaced. In 1916, the Hay family presented both the first and second drafts to the American people. They have been at the Library of Congress ever since, except for a brief refuge at Fort Knox during World War II, together with the second draft.

Lincoln wrote the second draft in ink on the same lined paper as the second page of the first draft, most likely on the morning of Nov. 19, at the Wills House. If so, this was the reading copy, though this, too, is not entirely certain.

Various people unsuccessfully attempted to buy the second draft from the Hay family, among them J.P. Morgan, who reputedly offered the then unheard-of sum of \$50,000 (close to \$1 million today) early in the 20th century.

And what of other versions? After a copy of the Emancipation Proclamation brought the great sum \$3,000 for Chicago's Northwestern Sanitary Fair in the fall of 1863—the money going for the support of Union soldiers—Edward Everett and Mrs. Hamilton Fish requested from the president a copy of the Gettysburg Address for the New York Sanitary Fair. Lincoln obliged them, sending Everett a revised manuscript. Though it was adver-

tised, no evidence appears to exist that the item sold, though much later a \$1,000 price surfaced. An acquaintance of Everett's, Boston merchant Carlos Pierce, became its owner. After his death in 1870, his widow sold it to her sister-in-law, Mrs. Henry Keyes, and in her family the document long remained.

With the onset of the Depression, the document's owner at the time, U.S. Sen. Henry Wilder Keyes, sold it to manuscript dealer Thomas Madigan for \$100,000. He in turn sold it to Chicago banker James C. Ames, for \$150,000.

After Ames's death in 1943, in order to make the document accessible, his heirs offered it to the Illinois State Historical Library for a modest \$60,000.

Illinois schoolchildren collected \$50,000 of that, and department store magnate Marshall Field added the rest. The manuscript is now at the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library.

Lincoln wrote the fourth copy of his speech to help the Baltimore Sanitary Fair raise money for soldiers. But he used both sides of the paper, making it unsuitable for reproduction in a book to be sold at the fair. Historian George Bancroft, who had requested the manuscript, kept it. The document stayed in the Bancroft family until Cornell University Prof. Wilder D. Bancroft sold it in 1929 to Madigan. The appraised value was \$100,000. As the Depression deepened, Madigan had to sell the copy for half the amount he had paid a few years earlier. Indianapolis dealer Arthur Zinkin obtained the document in 1935, apparently on behalf of the wife of a former drug company executive, Nicholas Noyes, and the couple presented it to Cornell University in 1949. There it remains to this day.

When the first Baltimore Sanitary Fair copy failed to serve the purpose for which Bancroft had intended it, his stepson, Alexander Bliss, asked Lincoln for still another. He sent to the White House, at Secretary Nicolay's request, the ruled paper that Lincoln was to use so that the speech could be lithographed. This was the only copy that, at the urging of his Baltimore correspondents, Lincoln dignified with a title, "Address delivered at the dedication of the cemetery at Gettysburg," a rare full signature, and the date: "November 19, 1863." This final draft, generally considered the standard text, was reproduced for the Baltimore fair; the manuscript itself remained in

the Bliss family until 1949, when it was sold at a Parke-Bernet auction.

Though experts predicted a sales price "as high as \$125,000," the speech brought a disappointing \$54,000. While private sales had fetched much larger sums, that price still "set a new high record for the sale of a document at public auction," according to the *New York Times*. The purchaser was Cuban businessman Oscar Cintas, a former ambassador to Washington. Though the Castro government claimed the Cintas properties after it seized power, Cintas, who died in 1957, had willed the Gettysburg Address to the people of the U.S. with the proviso that it should be kept at the White House. There it went in 1959, and there it remains today.

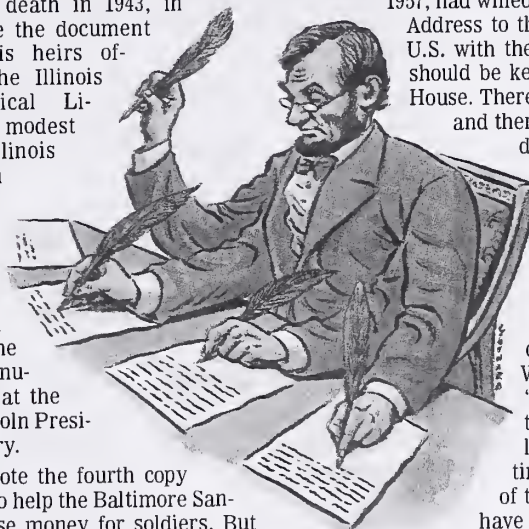
Manuscript dealers and scholars fantasize about discovering unknown copies of the Address. Garry Wills's popular "Lincoln at Gettysburg" postulated that at one time another copy of the Address may have existed, sent to Lincoln's Gettysburg

host, David Wills. The latter had indeed asked for a copy, but no evidence exists that he received one, nor did he ever claim that he did.

In the early 21st century, with less significant Lincoln documents fetching seven-figure prices, the value of a copy of the Gettysburg Address must be in the many millions. Seth Kaller, a highly reputable dealer, ventures that it would fetch the highest price ever paid for a document, higher than Leonardo Da Vinci's papers that Bill Gates bought for more than \$30 million in 1994. But unless one of the revered institutions that own the five copies were to face bankruptcy—an unlikely event—we cannot expect to witness the sacrilege of such a sale.

Every so often Lincoln scholars are brought copies of the Address with a request for authentication. The standard procedure is simple: Compare the "newly discovered" document against the facsimiles of the five copies Lincoln made—these readily available on the Web or in printed form from the Library of Congress. If the match is exact, the document is a forgery.

Mr. Boritt is the author of "The Gettysburg Gospel: The Lincoln Speech That Nobody Knows" (Simon & Schuster, www.gettysburggospel.com).



David Gotthard

INDEPENDENT SINCE 1880

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New Exhibit Highlights Lincoln's Cornell Ties

By *Samantha Willner*
Created Oct 29 2009 - 6:58am

Through the doors of Olin Library, past the whirl of busy fingers on keyboards, beyond the line of students waiting for coffee in Libe Café and down two flights of stairs, sits a piece of American history.

Locked inside a temperature-controlled case, a hand-written copy of the Gettysburg Address, in Abraham Lincoln's slanted cursive scrawl, was mounted for a brief time for all to see as part of Carl A. Kroch Library's newest exhibit titled, "The Lincoln Presidency: Last Full Measure of Devotion."

The exhibit celebrates Lincoln's 200th birthday and showcases other rare artifacts such as original manuscripts of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation and the 13th Amendment. These artifacts chronicle Lincoln's campaign and presidency, his views on slavery and his assassination, according to Katherine Reagan, the curator of the Division of Rare and Manuscript Collections.

The exhibit opened on Oct. 20 to a line of 50 people that extended up two flights of stairs and attracted a total of 300 people that day, Reagan said. Although Lincoln's hand-written copy of the Gettysburg Address was on display on that day, it has since been put away for security and preservation purposes, according to library staff.

The library acquired this document and other items, such as historic newspaper articles and paintings of Lincoln, through donations from Cornell alumni and the university's first president, A.D. White, Reagan said.

"[White] wanted Cornell's library to preserve original documents and historical books for the enjoyment and inspiration of future generations of students, scholars and members of the public," Reagan said

With the same idea in mind, the wife of Nicholas H. Noyes presented Cornell with a large donation in 1949 called the Collection of Historical Americana, to commemorate her husband's contributions to the University and its founding principles, according to the Cornell website.



Peering into history: A visitor explores the documents on display at the Lincoln exhibit in Kroch Library yesterday.

White House, according to Reagan.

The Noyes family bought the "Bancroft Copy" for \$50,000 in 1935 from dealer Thomas Madigan, who originally purchased it from Prof. Wilder Bancroft, chemistry, in 1929, for close to \$100,000, according to the exhibition's website.

"Owning a historical document like this is a high point for Cornell," said Prof. Edward Baptist, history, who believes that the ties Cornell has to Lincoln make this exhibit especially significant.

According to Baptist, when Lincoln was in office he passed the Morrill Act, which gave land grants to states to establish colleges focused on the teaching of agriculture and science; Cornell was one of the beneficiaries founded because of Lincoln's passage of the act.

Furthermore, certain themes from the exhibit and from Lincoln's presidency are still relevant today for the Obama administration, said Baptist, who is teaching a class this fall called "Lincoln and Obama".

"Lincoln had to deal with seemingly intractable problems as Obama is dealing with now. The way that Lincoln dealt with those problems might hold a clue for how to deal with present day problems," Baptist said.

The difference, however, is that the U.S. was not a world leader in Lincoln's day as we are now, according to Baptist. Lincoln wanted universal freedom and liberty for all and the issue was finding a way to do that, but the issue today is how to exert our influence as a global superpower in a way that doesn't compromise Lincoln's ideals, Baptist said.

"Lincoln doesn't have the answers, necessarily, but he reminds us to ask the question," Baptist said.

By combining Cornell's history with U.S. history, Reagan hopes that the exhibit will continue to attract students and other members of the community until its close on April 16, so that A.D. White's ideal of integrating history with learning can live on.

Included in this donation was Cornell's copy of the Gettysburg Address, also known as the "Bancroft Copy," because Lincoln wrote it at the request of friend and historian George Bancroft back in 1864.

The "Bancroft Copy" is one of only five manuscripts that Lincoln wrote himself, and Cornell is the only private institution in the country to own one. It is also the only copy to be accompanied by a hand-addressed envelope and personal letter from Lincoln, Reagan said.

^[1] The other four copies are owned by public institutions such as the Illinois State Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library, the Library of Congress, which houses two copies and the

"White knew that the enterprise of today's collector makes the work of tomorrow's historian possible," Reagan said, "and the collections are still fulfilling that role he envisioned."

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[1] <http://www.cornellsun.com/content/images/peering-history>

For more information on the multiple drafts of the Gettysburg Address, see the 1938 correspondence of Louis Warren and F. Lauriston Bullard, available in the Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection at the Allen County Public Library, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Apparently, a much
retouched print for
advertising purposes
of the final draft
made by L. in '64
for Soldiers & Sailors Fair
Apr. 18, 1864
See Br. 7. at Getty's
p. 208 ff.

FIVE HALLWAYS 1651015

DRAWER 6

GETTYSBURG - ST. CINCINNATI

