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## TICKET TAKER

- Review the Guest Entry Passdown sheet, specifically the information the Museum Staff requests that we promote.
- Watch to ensure that no guests enter the museum, via the Gateway hall or from the Gift Shop, without a wristband or a sticker.
- Assist parents with strollers and the handicapped; and provide directions when questioned or refer guests to the Information desk.
- When groups arrive, pull open the entry gate.
- Do not encourage guests to go directly to the shows unless they have a time constraint or unless it is the last show of the day.
- When our guests are leaving, and when appropriate, inquire:  
*“How was your experience today at the museum?”*
- If a conversation begins, seek feedback on their experiences:  
*“What impressed you the most?”*  
*“What inspired you the most?”*  
*“What surprises did you discover during your visit?”*  
Etc.
- Departing comment to visitors: *“Thanks for coming and tell your friends to visit us.”*



## OUTSIDE CABIN

[Identify the chaperone of a school group before they enter into the Journey.]  
Greeting: *“Welcome to Journey One, the early life and pre-Presidential years of Abraham Lincoln.”*

- *“Do you see young Abraham with his book?”*  
This opens up the opportunity to share Lincoln’s fondness of reading.
- *“In the mural, do you see the man working?”*  
The family had to clear the land to build the cabin and grow crops. As a boy, Abraham had to work very hard to help provide for his family.
- *“Have you noticed how well preserved this cabin is?”*  
It was built of white oak, sometime in the mid-19th century. It is believed to have been a ‘barn within a barn’--most likely used to dry tobacco.



### Historic Information:

- *“This actual log cabin represents the type of dwelling the Lincoln family had in Indiana after their move from Kentucky in 1816; however, this cabin is slightly larger than the actual Lincoln cabin would have been, allowing public access.”*
- *“Abraham’s mother, Nancy, died when he was nine. About a year later, Abraham’s father, Thomas, married Sarah Bush Johnston, a widow with three children of her own.”*
- *“Inside the cabin, young Abraham is eleven years old, as he reads by the light of a fire.”*
- *“Journey One also includes Lincoln’s life in New Salem, his Springfield years, the 1860 Presidential Election, and Lincoln’s Farewell Address to Springfield in 1861.”*

## INSIDE CABIN

### Greeting:

- *“Any ideas about why Lincoln studied while the rest of the family slept?”*
- *“Did you know that Lincoln had only about one year of formal schooling/education?”*
- *“Have you noticed the stairs to the loft? Who do you think slept in the loft?”*
- *“Have you guessed who is snoring?”*

## SLAVE AUCTION

**Greeting:** *“Welcome to New Orleans!”* By 1860, over 4.3 million men, women, and children were living in the United States as slaves - one out of every seven people.

### For Elementary Kids:

- *“What do you think is happening here with this family?”*
- *“Do you think they will ever see each other again?”*
- *“How old do you think this young boy is?”*

### For Youth and Adults:

- *“What do you think this scene of selling slaves in New Orleans has to do with the Civil War?”*
- *“Do you have a clear grasp of the events that led to the Civil War?”*  
Refer to the maps and chart on the wall.



### **Historic Information:**

- *“It is very likely that Lincoln witnessed slave auctions like this one during his two trips to New Orleans, the largest slave market in the US.”*
- *“This part of Journey One presents the historical context of the issue of slavery before and during the Civil War.”*
- *“Journey One continues with Lincoln’s New Salem years, his move to Springfield, and his professional and political careers through 1860.”*

## **Historic Information continued:**

- *Much of the debate over the potential expansion of slavery involved the Missouri Compromise, the Compromise of 1850, and the Kansas-Nebraska Act.*
- *These major political decisions are explained on the wall exhibits in this area.*
- *The photos and other materials are intended to portray slavery as it existed prior to the Civil War.*

## FORD'S THEATRE

Greeting: ***“Welcome to Ford’s Theatre.”***

- ***“Did the army or police provide security for President Lincoln?”***  
Lincoln often refused to be escorted by army security guards whenever he went to the theater or to church, and there was no army security detail with him that evening.
- ***“Does anyone know why John Wilkes Booth had such easy access to President Lincoln’s theater box?”***  
The one guard who accompanied him, John Parker of the Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Police Force, left his post outside the door of the State Box in order to get a better view of the play.
- ***“How far did Booth have to jump to the stage to make his escape?”***  
He jumped about 12 feet.
- ***“What did Booth shout after he landed on the stage?”***  
“Sic Semper Tyrannis! I have done it! The South is avenged!”



### Historic Information:

- ***“The time is about 10:15 p.m. on April 14, 1865. President Lincoln, his wife, and two guests are enjoying the play ‘Our American Cousin’. They are seated in a specially prepared ‘State Box’ on the right side of the second audience level, about 12 feet above the stage.”***
- ***“John Wilkes Booth is standing in a narrow hallway peering into the passage way that leads to Lincoln’s box.”***
- ***“Booth times his shot to coincide with laughter from the audience to muffle the sound of his single-shot derringer.”***
- ***“Sic Semper Tyrannis” means “Thus Always to Tyrants.”***

## GETTYSBURG GALLERY

### Greeting:

*“Welcome to the Gettysburg Gallery.”*

- *“Has anyone been to Gettysburg?”*
- *“What do you think the artist of this large mural is attempting to convey?”*
- *“Why do you think the artist chose to include the scene of the fighting with Lincoln’s speech?”*
- *“What do you think was Lincoln’s greatest achievement?”*



### Historic Information:

- *“Keith Rocco’s mural depicts the Battle of Gettysburg and its aftermath. The battle was fought July 1-3, 1863.”*
- *“At the left, a portion of the battle is illustrated, followed in the center by the aftermath, including the identification and interment of the dead in temporary graves. At the right, President Lincoln is delivering his Gettysburg Address on November 19, 1863, at the dedication of the Soldiers National Cemetery at Gettysburg.”*
- *“The Gettysburg Address is written on the wall overhead.”*
- *“Located on the left wall are the conclusions of the soldiers’ stories that were started in the War Gallery (A Soldier’s Fate).”*
- *“The exhibits in the hallway describe the final months (November 8, 1864 – April 11, 1865) of the War.”*



## Historic Information (Continued):

- After several couples, including General and Mrs. Grant, declined the Lincolns' invitation to join them at the theater, Clara Harris, daughter of U.S. Senator Ira Harris, and her fiancé, Major Henry Rathbone, accepted.
- After shooting the President, Booth fended off Rathbone, badly wounding the Major with a dagger.
- When Booth jumped to the stage about 12 feet below, he may have caught his right boot spur in the flag that was used to decorate the box.
- After recovering from his hard fall, Booth moved center stage and shouted, "Sic Semper Tyrannis! I have done it! The South is avenged!" He then exited the theatre, mounted his horse, and escaped.
- Actual weapons used by Booth (gun and knife), the coat worn by Lincoln, and many other artifacts are on display in Ford's Theatre Museum, in Washington, D.C.

## Historic Information (Continued)

- During the Civil War, many family members traveled long distances to battlefields to retrieve the bodies of their loved ones.
- When the opposing armies departed Gettysburg, approximately 20,000 wounded soldiers from both sides were left behind, with 7,000 dead.
- In the hallway, as the visitors leave the Gettysburg exhibit, the “Tide Turns and Washington Celebrates” Gallery displays seven paintings of events leading to more positive times and celebration.
- One of the paintings depicts President Lincoln delivering a short speech on the evening of April 11, 1865, to a gathering of celebrators on the White House lawn. Among those who gathered on the lawn to listen was John Wilkes Booth.
- Amidst the cheerful attitude of most soldiers and civilians in Washington, President Lincoln states his intentions to reunite the Union by being lenient to the Southern states and proposes allowing some blacks to vote.

## WAR GALLERY

Greeting: *“Welcome to the War Gallery.”*

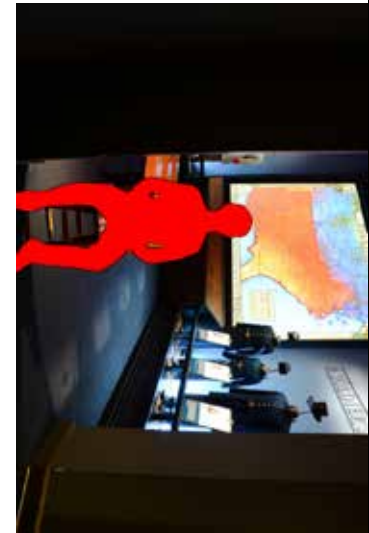
- *“Do you recognize your home area on the War Map?”*
- *“Do you know which two states experienced the most military battles in the Civil War?”*

Most: Virginia; second most: Tennessee.

*For Pre-teens & Teenagers:*

- **“How do you think some children participated in the Civil War?”**  
The computers provide additional information. Notice the 12-year old in a blue Union uniform.
- **“How do you think many women participated in the Civil War and in what various roles?”**

Over 400 women were involved in different roles. A few on the wall are: Clara Barton, Mary Edwards Walker, and Jennie Hodgers.



**Historic Information** (during intermission only, given to visitors entering the Gallery):

- *“This presentation is entitled **“The Civil War in Four Minutes.”** Each week of the War is represented by 1 second. The show runs continuously, with a limited break between runs. It highlights major battles and tracks the casualty counts of dead and wounded.”*
- *“On the opposite wall are period photos of soldiers, civilians, and ‘after-the-battle’ scenes. Each photo can be selected for closer review, using the computer screens or the categorized photo album.”*
- *“Along the adjacent walls are stories of individual Union and Confederate soldiers. The stories of the soldiers are completed in the Gettysburg Gallery, the next exhibit in Journey Two.”*

**Historic Information continued:** (during break):

- The 1,300,000 casualty figure includes soldiers killed, wounded, missing in action and captured.
- Approximately 620,000 soldiers died, which represented 2% of the United States' population in 1860. In some parts of the south, one-third of adult men were killed.
- After Robert E. Lee surrendered his Army of Northern Virginia on April 9, 1865, at Appomattox Court House, the Confederate government collapsed.
- After Lee's surrender, Union commanders were concerned that some of the other Confederate commanders would continue to fight regional guerilla wars. However, all the other Confederate armies surrendered or disbanded by the end of the summer in 1865.

## WHITE HOUSE - OUTSIDE:

[Identify the chaperone of a school group before they enter into the Journey.]

Greeting: *“Welcome to President Lincoln’s White House.”*

- *“Have you noticed the care taken to create the 46 human figures located through the museum?”* On the White House porch are four examples.
- *“Are you fairly good at reading facial expressions and body language?”* Invite guests to examine the expressions of General McClellan and General Grant. The exhibit is intended to illustrate the differences in their respective personalities. McClellan is posing as a peacock, and Grant stands in his disheveled uniform with his saucer in his left hand.
- Invite guests to consider the faces and hands of Sojourner Truth and Frederick Douglass. Both were born slaves, gained their freedom, and were received by President Lincoln in the White House.



### **Historic Information:**

**Frederick Douglass** – Born into slavery in Maryland, he ran away at age 21, and later bought his freedom in 1847. He urged President Lincoln to emancipate slaves and let them enlist in the Union army.

**Sojourner Truth** - Born into slavery in 1797, she gained her freedom when slavery was abolished in the State of New York in 1827. As an itinerant preacher, she argued for abolition of slavery and women’s rights.

**George McClellan** - Having graduated second in his class at West Point, he was twice removed from his command by President Lincoln. He ran unsuccessfully for President against Lincoln in the 1864 election.

**Ulysses Grant** – After working as a store clerk at the start of the Civil War, he went on to become general-in-chief of all the Union armies in 1864. He accepted Robert E. Lee’s surrender at Appomattox, VA, on April 9, 1865.

## WHITE HOUSE - BLUE ROOM:

### Greeting:

- ***“Do you think Mary would fit in and mix well with the Washington women and their groups?”***  
Mary Lincoln was from a wealthy slave-owning family from Lexington, KY.
- ***“Are you aware that Mary had many years of formal education and was socially refined, yet Lincoln had about one year of formal education in a one-room school?”***
- ***“Do you know who Mary’s most trusted confidante was, shown in this Blue Room?”***  
Elizabeth Keckly

### Presentation:

- ***“You are entering the Blue Room in the South Portico of the White House, as it appeared in 1861.”***
- ***“Mary Lincoln’s new gown is being given the final touches by Elizabeth Keckly, her confidante and dressmaker.”***
- ***“Mary’s gown is a replica of one of two gowns we know she had in 1861, based on photos.”***
- ***“The other gowns are replicas worn by Washington socialites.”***
- ***“Journey Two also includes Willie’s death, the Civil War, Emancipation Proclamation, the President’s assassination at Ford’s Theatre, and his funeral.”***

### **Lincoln-Herndon Law Office:**

- *“This exhibit explains how Lincoln received his law education by reading and shows how he got the boys out of Mary’s way some days.”*

### **Lincoln-Douglas Debate:**

- *“Even though Stephen Douglas won the Senate election of 1858, this series of debates earned Lincoln national prominence.”*

Lincoln and Douglas debated seven times around Illinois in the campaign for U.S. Senator in 1858. He lost the election, but gained national prominence, which later propelled him to the Presidency.

### **Campaign of 1860:**

- Republican candidate Lincoln and three Democratic candidates ran for President in 1860. Tim Russert, the late national news commentator, narrates “What That Election Would Be Like Today...” with TV and other modern devices.

### **On to Washington:**

- President-elect Lincoln delivers his “Farewell Address” to Springfield citizens, February 11, 1861.

## LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS

**Greeting:** *“Did you know that Lincoln’s leadership abilities were first recognized by his election as captain of the New Salem militia?”*

### New Salem (1831-1837):

- Lincoln arrived in New Salem in July of 1831. In September, he started clerking in a store owned by Denton Offutt. Later, he partnered with William Berry in two general stores (both failed).
- Lincoln lost his first election bid for the Illinois Legislature in 1832; but he was elected in 1834 and re-elected in 1836, 1838, and 1840.
- Lincoln was appointed Postmaster of New Salem in 1833 and served for three years.
- In 1835, he was deeply saddened by the sudden death of Ann Rutledge from typhoid fever. Some believe that she was his “first love.”



- He studied law on his own and was first listed in the 1837 Illinois Supreme Court roll of attorneys as someone who could practice law in Illinois. Today there is no framed ‘law license’ bearing his name on anyone’s wall. On April 15, 1837, he moved to Springfield, where he went into partnership with John Todd Stuart.

### Springfield (1837-1861):

- Lincoln met Mary Todd in 1839. After a bumpy courtship, they were married on November 4, 1842.
- The Lincolns’ second child, Edward (Eddie) Baker Lincoln, died February 1, 1850, at the age 3 years, 10 months, and 18 days.

### Courting Couch:

- *“Do you know whose picture is above Mary and Lincoln?”*  
Senator Henry Clay was from Lexington, Kentucky, just as Mary Todd was. She admired him greatly and knew him as a friend of her father. Clay was Lincoln’s political idol.
- *“Do you know the people in the other two pictures?”*  
Elizabeth Todd Edwards was Mary’s oldest sister, and her husband, Ninian Wirt Edwards, was the son of a former governor of Illinois.



## PLAZA

### Preparation:

- Review the daily Guest Entry Passdown sheet for special guests or activities.
- Review theaters, “Eyes” and “Ghosts,” show times prior to greeting visitors.

### Greeting/Response: “Hello, is this your first visit to the Museum?”

- YES - *“Welcome to the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Museum.”*
- NO - *“Would you like a brief refresher description of the Museum?”*

### Advise the guests:

*“Photography and video is allowed in the Plaza, and Mrs. Lincoln’s Attic.*

*Non-flash photography is allowed in Journey 1 and Journey 2.*

*Video is not allowed in Journey 1 or 2, the theaters and Galleries.”*

*“The Museum is self-guided, so you can go anywhere at any time.”*

*“Do not touch the Lincoln family figures or any museum display.”*

Do not encourage guests to go directly to the shows unless they have a time constraint or if it is the last show of the day.

When guests are seeking to take photos in the Plaza, offer to include the person with the camera in the group.



### Greeting Continued:

- *“You are standing in the Plaza; the Lincoln family has arrived in Washington, D.C., following the election of 1860.”*
- *“The Museum itself consists of 2 Journeys, 2 Theaters, and special exhibit areas.”*
- *“The café and restrooms are located down the hallway past the log cabin.”*
- *“Journey One begins at the Indiana Log Cabin and takes you through Lincoln’s early years, up through when he leaves Springfield for Washington, D.C., in 1861.”*
- *“Journey Two begins at the White House and continues your visit through the Presidential years, including the Civil War and the President’s assassination.”*
- *“The Union Theater presents ‘Lincoln’s Eyes’, usually on the hour and half hour.”*
- *“The Holavision 3D Theater presents ‘Ghosts of the Library’, usually at quarter after and quarter till the hour.”*
- *“The current exhibit in the Illinois Gallery is entitled ‘\_\_\_\_\_’.”*
- *“The Treasures Gallery contains original artifacts owned by or related to the Lincolns.”*
- *“Do you have any questions before you begin your tour?”*

- **When our guests are leaving**, and when appropriate, inquire:  
**“How was your experience today at the museum?”**
- **If a conversation begins**, seek feedback on their experiences:  
*“What impressed you the most?”*  
*“What inspired you the most?”*  
*“What surprises did you discover during your visit?”*  
Etc.
- **Departing comment to visitors:** *“Thanks for coming and tell your friends to visit us.”*