

# Table of Contents

Chapter 1: Introduction

Chapter 2: Volunteer Services Information

Chapter 3: Customer Service

Chapter 4: Policies, Procedures, and Guidelines

Chapter 5: Emergencies and Safety

Chapter 6: Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library

Chapter 7: Museum Guide

Chapter 8: Technical Guide

Chapter 9: Lincoln Family Tree

Chapter 10: Biographies

Chapter 11: Places, Things, and Events

Chapter 12: Union Station

Chapter 13: Lincoln Sites

Chapter 14: Frequently Asked Questions

Chapter 15: Reading Lists

Chapter 16: Appendix Library Tour Script

Chapter 17: Appendix Lincoln Sites

# Introduction

## WELCOME!

Welcome to the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library & Museum. Great things are happening here and we need your help to make them possible.

We are delighted that you have chosen to become part of one of the best Lincoln institutions in the world. We are looking forward to getting to know you and working with you.

## THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY & MUSEUM

The Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library & Museum (ALPLM) is different from every other presidential library and museum in the country. By combining scholarship and showmanship, the ALPLM communicates the amazing life and times of Abraham Lincoln in unforgettable ways.

### LIBRARY

The Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library (ALPL) is the premier repository for materials relating to the history of Illinois—the Prairie State. While the Library is open to the public, its rare collection of material illustrating all aspects of Illinois history is non-circulating.

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The Illinois State Historical Library was created in 1889 by the Illinois General Assembly, which charged the new library with collecting and preserving “books, pamphlets, manuscripts, monographs, writings, and other materials of historical interest and useful to the historian, bearing upon the political, religious, or social history of the State of Illinois from the earliest known period of time.”

More than a century later the mission continues at the new Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library, the successor to the Illinois State Historical Library. It now preserves over 6,000 manuscript collections containing more than 9,700,000 letters, business ledgers, diaries, and organizational records in addition to 4,900 newspaper titles preserved on nearly 73,000 microfilm reels, over 350,000 photographs, 4,000 broadsides, 2,500 films and videotapes, and more than 1,200 oral-history transcripts and 3,800 tapes.

The Library’s Henry Horner Lincoln Collection is the most complete holding of Abraham Lincoln’s pre-presidential materials. It preserves a printing of the Emancipation Proclamation signed by Lincoln as well as nearly 1,500 manuscripts written or signed by Lincoln. Ten thousand books and pamphlets, 1,000 broadsides,

and 1,000 prints and photographs complete this unsurpassed collection relating to Lincoln and his family. The collection contains letters, manuscripts, artifacts, photographs, prints, broadsides and family albums covering virtually any time period or aspect of Lincoln's legacy. One of only five original copies of the Gettysburg Address and the correspondence of Mary Todd and Lincoln are among the highlights of the collection.

## MUSEUM

The 100,000-square-foot Abraham Lincoln Presidential Museum redefines the possible in presidential complexes. The museum's 40,000 square feet of exhibit space is considerably larger than exhibit space in any other presidential library. But what really sets the ALPM apart from every other historical museum is the scope, creativity and visitor engagement of its displays. Using advanced technologies normally reserved for theme parks, yet maintaining rigorous standards of scholarship, the ALPM presents a fully immersive theatrical experience enabling twenty-first-century visitors to inhabit Lincoln's life and times. They encounter historical settings, interactive exhibits and theatrical special effects that make the history engaging, both intellectually and emotionally.

Rather than duplicate sites important to Lincoln's life, the ALPM offers visitors a taste that encourages them to explore the Lincoln landscape of historic sites across Illinois and throughout the country.

**THE JOURNEYS**, two linear exhibits that takes visitors from Lincoln's boyhood log cabin through his presidency and assassination, feature:

**Slave Auction**—depicts a family being torn apart. This is a scene similar to ones that Lincoln almost certainly encountered as a teenager during a trip down the Mississippi River.

**Law Office**—Lincoln's 25 years as a lawyer are crucial to his political success, and this scene in his Springfield office also shows that he was a very permissive parent.

**Campaign of 1860**—If there had been television coverage of this most divisive election in U.S. history, it may have looked like this, complete with campaign commercials.

**The White House Blue Room**—here Mrs. Lincoln is being fitted for a ball gown by her dressmaker and close friend, Elizabeth Keckley, as she fights her own private war for social acceptance in the nation's capital.

**Whispering Gallery**—the wicked editorial cartoons and whispered comments from citizens in both the North and South surround visitors in this unsettling room that shows how unpopular the new President and First Lady were.

**Rumors in the Kitchen**—a reproduction of the Lincoln White House Kitchen where visitors hear black servants whispering rumors ranging from Mary Lincoln's sanity to the promise of emancipation.

**The War Gallery**—a number of displays and interactive exhibits describing the human tragedy and sacrifice of the Civil War. A stunning film compresses four years of conflict into four minutes, complete with an "odometer of death" synchronized to show mounting casualties on both sides.

**Ford's Theater and Lying in State in the Old State Capitol**—these two settings that are key to the assassination story are reproduced in nearly full-scale, one showing the moments before the fatal shot and the other Lincoln's casket as it was viewed by mourners.

**THE TREASURES GALLERY** displays on a rotating basis, the most important original items in the Lincoln collection, including a handwritten copy of the Gettysburg Address, Lincoln’s stovepipe hat, his glasses and shaving mirror, Mary Todd’s music box and jewelry, among other priceless artifacts.

**UNION THEATER** features the seventeen-minute “Lincoln’s Eyes,” a multi-screen, multi-media surround experience introducing the sixteenth president as seen through the eyes of supporters and detractors.

**GHOSTS OF THE LIBRARY**, a show that mixes a live actor and special effects to highlight the facility’s world-renowned collection.

**MRS. LINCOLN’S ATTIC**, an area just for children with period costumes in their size, plus games and activities from the 1800s.

**ILLINOIS GALLERY**, where world-class, temporary exhibits are hosted in more than 3,000 square feet of space.

The Museum exhibits were designed by Bob Rogers of BRC Imagination Arts, Burbank, CA; the architect for the Library/Museum complex is Gyo Obata of Hellmuth, Obata + Kassabaurn, Inc., St. Louis, MO.

## YOUR REFERENCE MANUAL

This is your book. It gives you an outline of the Lincoln story and the work of the ALPLM, but it is up to you to personalize that story and make it your own. We all learn in different ways and this book is designed to be flexible to help you make sense of the story your way.

- Rearrange it.
- Write in it.
- Add articles, interesting facts, and research to it.
- Make notes.
- Use it as a journal to record your thoughts and feelings about Abraham Lincoln and the ALPLM.
- Share it with your fellow volunteers.

But most importantly—have fun with it!



# Volunteer Services Information

## RIGHTS, RESPONSIBILITIES & BASIC INFORMATION

### OUR AGENCY MISSION

To inspire civic engagement through the diverse lens of Illinois history and sharing with the world the life and legacy of Abraham Lincoln

### OUR AGENCY CORE VALUES

**HONESTY & INTEGRITY** means we work to match Lincoln's example as an institution and as individuals.

**INTENTIONAL LEADERSHIP** means taking an active role in our work and associations.

**EQUITABLE COLLABORATION** means ensuring our partnerships are balanced in diversity and in effort.

**LEARNING-CENTERED** means we are teachers and students in all we do.

**TRANSPARENT ACCOUNTABILITY** means we tell the truth and take responsibility.

### OUR DEPARTMENT GOAL

Our goal is to assist in providing a superior guest experience through a knowledgeable, well-trained volunteer work force.

The ALPLM Volunteer Services Department has been established to develop and maintain an efficient volunteer staff to enhance the guest experience and provide assistance and support to the ALPLM staff.

The ALPLM Volunteer Services Department is responsible for all volunteers within the complex. All volunteer placements are based on:

- meeting the needs of the ALPLM,
- meeting the needs of the volunteer, and
- sharing a mutually beneficial relationship.



As an ALPLM volunteer, you may have a number of exciting volunteer opportunities including the chance to work at educational events, assist the library and museum services staff, assist at special receptions, and provide tours and staff the visitor center.

## REQUIREMENTS

As an ALPLM volunteer you agree to provide services without any right to compensation, pay, benefits or other privileges of employment of any kind. Participation in this volunteer program is not contingent upon membership in any organization nor are any dues required.



As an ALPLM you **must**

- be at least 16 years old,
- complete a mandatory orientation and attend an interview session,
- satisfactorily complete basic volunteer training and specific placement training,
- sign an agreement to continue your volunteer education,
- receive final approval of the volunteer coordinator for volunteer placement, and
- have a completed application form, completed health questionnaire, and a signed and dated *Confidentiality of Information Acknowledgement* on file.

## RIGHTS & RESPONSIBILITIES

### WHAT YOU CAN EXPECT FROM US

- You can feel that your efforts have real purpose and contribute to the successful operation of the ALPLM.
- You will have the opportunity to do meaningful and satisfying work.
- You will have an accurate job description and reasonable time to complete your assignment.
- You will receive appropriate orientation, training, and supervision necessary to complete your assignment.
- You can expect opportunities for continuing training and education.
- You may accept or refuse an assignment.
- You will *always* be treated with respect and consideration by all staff, guests, and fellow volunteers.



### WHAT WE EXPECT FROM YOU

- You are an integral contributor to the ALPLM total guest experience and must always remember that you represent the ALPLM to the world.
- You are to assist staff members and not to replace them.
- You must complete a mandatory orientation, interview, and education program before your placement.
- You must agree to follow all guidelines and procedures as stated in the Volunteer Reference Book and those provided by your supervisor.
- You must be considerate and respectful of all staff, guests, and fellow volunteers at all times.

## GUIDELINES

The success of the ALPLM depends upon every job being done well. No one job is more important than another. Whatever your volunteer assignment, you have assumed a responsibility to the ALPLM, the history of the State of Illinois, and the legacy of President Abraham Lincoln.

In the minds of the guests, staff, and fellow volunteers, you will be identified with the ALPLM; therefore, it is imperative that your actions always credit this institution.

As you begin your service with the ALPLM, you are probably eager to get involved and make a difference. We expect that you will view yourself as a representative of the ALPLM, and as such, we ask that you carefully read through and abide by the following guidelines to ensure you will have the most meaningful and worthwhile volunteer experience possible.

### BE RESPECTFUL & PROFESSIONAL

- Be professional at all times. Never contribute to derogatory remarks you may hear. Diplomatically alert the proper staff person to concerns.
- Make sure your language and behavior bring honor and distinction to the ALPLM and to yourself. Your ALPLM volunteer status cannot be used as a forum for personal opinions or other commentary unrelated to the ALPLM historical program. Any such expressions will result in immediate termination in the ALPLM volunteer program.
- Your volunteer experience will bring you in contact with many people of all backgrounds, ages, and experiences. Talk with them; listen to them; be pleasant, sincere, courteous, and professional at all times.
- Opinions about staff persons, volunteers, policies, or procedures should not be expressed by volunteers to the public.



## BE FLEXIBLE

The level or intensity of activity at the ALPLM is not always predictable. Your flexibility to changing situations can assist the operation to run smoothly and produce positive outcomes for everyone involved.



## BE PUNCTUAL & RESPONSIBLE

Call the Volunteer Office or the Gateway desk, on the weekend, if you are unable to come or if you anticipate being late.

## HELP ENFORCE THE RULES & GUIDELINES

- Support and help enforce the no smoking policy at all times throughout the ALPLM complex.
- Solicitation or distribution of literature on ALPLM property is prohibited.
- Please refer to our latest Map Card for all rules and procedures for the taking of pictures in the ALPLM complex.
- Please instruct guests to silence or turn off their cell phones.

## BE CURIOUS

- Agree to participate in six to ten education sessions per year to maintain active volunteer status.
- Read about and research areas of history that appeal to you. Share your findings with your fellow volunteers



## CORRECTIVE ACTION & DISMISSAL

### CORRECTIVE ACTION

Corrective action may be taken if the volunteer's work is unsatisfactory. Corrective action is totally within the discretion of the volunteer coordinator and may include:

1. Additional supervision
2. Reassignment
3. Referral to another volunteer position
4. Leave of absence
5. Termination from the ALPLM volunteer program

### DISMISSAL

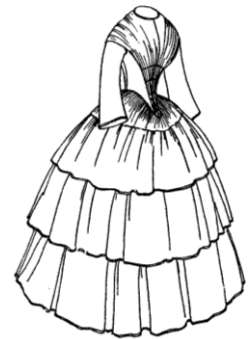
Volunteers who do not adhere to the policies and procedures of the program or who fail to satisfactorily perform their volunteer assignment are subject to dismissal. Dismissal is within the discretion of the volunteer coordinator.

## DRESS CODE

**(Note: Library Volunteers are not required to wear an ALPLM uniform.)**

We expect our volunteers to project a professional image. Dress will be considered inappropriate if it does not follow the established dress code.

1. Good grooming and good personal hygiene are required at all times.
2. Hair must be clean and neat.
3. Shoes must be clean, comfortable and, if appropriate, worn with socks.
4. Your attire while on duty shall be as follows:
  - Male volunteers will wear khaki slacks; female volunteers may choose to wear khaki slacks or skirt. Your skirt may not be shorter than one inch above the knee.
  - A uniform shirt must be chosen from items available for purchase from the Volunteer Office. Uniform sweaters may be worn over the uniform shirt.
  - Volunteer shirts must be tucked into the lower garment or have a tailored finish.

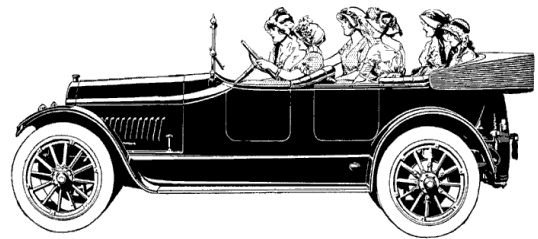


- Shirts must be buttoned within the two buttons from the collar and the logo must be visible. Garments worn under the shirt may only be visible at the neckline.
- Only solid-colored, dark garments with no writing or logos may be worn under the outer shirt.
- Sweaters and vests must be purchased from the Volunteer Office. No other types of sweaters or vests are allowed.
- No political logos of any kind are allowed.
- The cost of these items will be the responsibility of each volunteer.
- Your volunteer identification badge is to be worn throughout your shift time.
- No hats may be worn during volunteer shift for indoor assignments.

## PARKING

Parking will be provided for you during your assigned work shifts in the ALPLM parking garage. There is an elevator at the east end of the building toward Sixth Street. Security is always available to walk you to the garage in the evening. If you are still parked in the garage after it has closed, contact security and they can arrange for your exit.

The ALPLM parking garage is normally open from 7:00 AM to 7:00 PM. Please call the Volunteer Office to see if the garage is open if you are coming to the ALPLM before or after hours. If you park on the street, please be aware that you may park at meters for free after 5:00 PM on weekdays, on observed Springfield holidays, and all day on Saturday and Sunday.



## SIGN-IN & SIGN-OUT



Please sign in and out. We track our monthly and annual volunteer hours so that we can calculate accurate program requests.

It is crucial that you sign out of every shift. If there is an emergency, the sign-in list is used to ensure that everyone has been evacuated. If you are still signed in but no longer at the ALPLM, valuable time and energy will be wasted looking for volunteers who are no longer on the property.

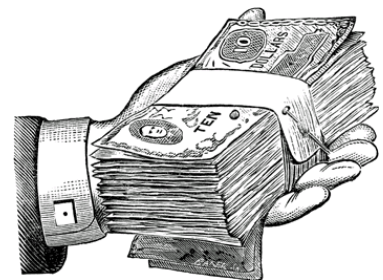
## TAX BENEFITS

Your volunteer work is valuable to us. In some very specific cases it may also be valuable to you as a tax benefit. The information provided below is general and not meant to replace the advice of a qualified tax professional.

There are income tax benefits for volunteering, but you must itemize your deductions to claim them. Because the ALPLM Foundation is qualified as a nonprofit organization, expenditures and contributions are tax deductible in the charitable contributions section of Schedule A.

A number of items may be deductible. Generally, any out-of-pocket expense directly related to your volunteer duties is deductible. Examples include

- mileage to/from your home to the ALPLM. The amount allowed for volunteer service is different than the amount allowed for business use. Check with your tax professional for the correct amount.
- the cost of a logo shirt or sweater because it is not “suitable for everyday use.” Your pants, shoes, and other garments are suitable for everyday use and not deductible.
- cookies and snacks purchased for the volunteers.





Expenses that are NOT DEDUCTIBLE include

- your time spent volunteering.
- the cost of a Lincoln book purchased to learn more about Lincoln, unless the book is *required* as a condition of volunteering. However, if you donate the book to the Volunteer Services library, it would then be deductible.
- the mileage for travel to other Lincoln sites on your vacation because the travel is not required as part of your volunteer duties.

Because the burden of proof is on the taxpayer, you must keep receipts, trip logs and any other materials that document your deduction.

**Contact information:**

Jeremy Carrell

Director of Volunteer Service

217-558-8984

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Margo Carlen

Volunteer Services Coordinator

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# Customer Service

## TIPS FOR INTERACTING WITH VISITORS

### INTRODUCTION

It is our goal to satisfy our visitors' needs. You may be the only contact a guest has with the ALPLM, so it is imperative that each contact gives our guests just what they need, just when they need it. Below is information on customer service concepts, techniques, and strategies that will help you understand our guests and help our guests understand you.

### WHAT IS GOOD CUSTOMER SERVICE?



Good customer service is about sending our guests away pleased with their experience and hoping to return, pleased enough to give their friends, family, neighbors, and acquaintances a positive review enticing them to visit the ALPLM as well. How does this work for us at the ALPLM? It means providing information, solving our guests' problems and issues, and answering their questions in ways that meets their needs.

The ALPLM provides services to a wide range of guests that require individualized attention. On any day, you may deal with:

- people wishing to research their family history in the ALPL
- tourists wanting a fun day out
- tourists from other countries wanting to experience Lincoln history
- school groups wanting to investigate the ALPM to help with their studies.

Each of these groups may require a different approach to give them what they need so that they can connect to the ALPLM. The following techniques and strategies can help you get to the root of our visitors needs and issues and provide exceptional customer service.

### ASSESSING GUEST NEEDS

The first order of business is to figure out exactly what guests need. You must not only understand their words but read guests' cues to provide the best customer service you can. Providing a long and in-depth answer to a visitor seeking only basic information will lead to an unsatisfactory guest experience. Putting the cues together with your knowledge of the ALPLM will lead to a positive outcome.

Techniques and strategies that will help you understand guests and their needs include reading body language, actively listening, and being aware of cultural differences.

## BODY LANGUAGE & NON-VERBAL BEHAVIOR

Over fifty percent of communication is non-verbal so it is imperative that we both give and receive the proper messages. Properly reading our guests' cues will help you tailor the length and depth of your answer to their needs. Some elements of non-verbal communication include

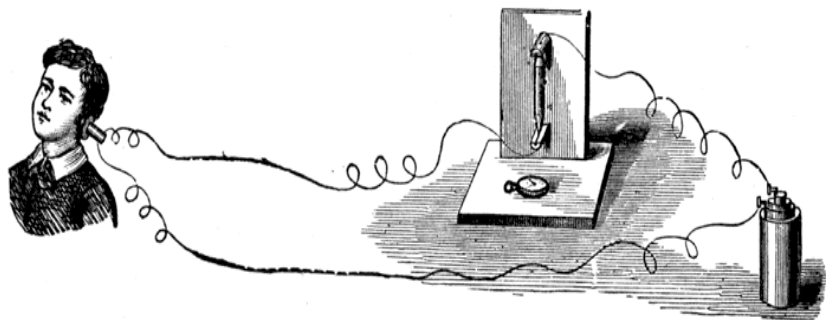


- eye contact
- volume
- closeness
- gestures
- facial expression
- intonation
- posture
- touch

Use signs like these to decide what level of information to offer. An attentive guest that is interested in more details may nod, maintain eye contact, smile, make interest noises (uh huh, mmm, OK), and lean forward or move closer to you. That visitor may want a five-minute explanation of the significance of the battle of Gettysburg. On the other hand, a guest that is bored may look away, stand with crossed arms or legs, try to move away, yawn, or display repetitive actions such as toe tapping or finger drumming.

## LISTENING

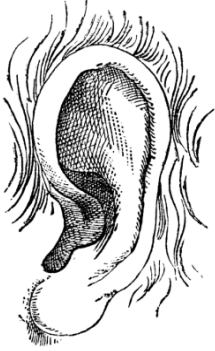
We have one mouth but two ears. That is a good indication of the amount of speaking we should do compared to listening. Listening is a skill and there are techniques that will make you a better listener and therefore provide better customer service to our guests.



A very useful skill for understanding others is active listening—a skill in which you show that you understand what the speaker is saying both verbally and nonverbally. It does not mean that you agree with what the other person is saying but rather that you understand what he or she is saying. You use encouraging words and attentive body language to listen for meaning.

Active listening can be summarized in three easy steps: you must pay attention, show that you are listening, and provide feedback.

Pay attention by giving the speaker your undivided attention. Look directly at the speaker and do not become distracted by other thoughts and what is going on around you. Carefully watch the speaker's body language to see if it reinforces or contradicts the speaker's words.



Show that you are listening by using your own body language to convey interest. Nod, smile, and encourage the other with small verbal comments that do not interrupt the speaker.

Finally, provide feedback to the speaker. Reflect back what the speaker has said to ensure that your biases, filters, and understandings have not colored what you have heard. Say things like, "What I hear you saying," and "If I understand correctly," and then paraphrase the speaker's comments. Ask questions and summarize occasionally to stay on track but do not interrupt.

It is difficult to be an effective listener and we all have barriers that prevent us from doing it as well as we might.

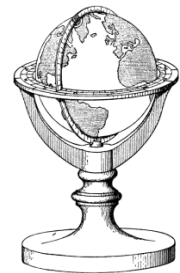
- Do not assume that you know the answer before you hear the entire question. Keep an open mind and do not judge.
- Do not try to be TOO helpful. This includes thinking that you know what the other person is about to ask as well as trying to solve the guest's problem before he/she has completely articulated it. Instead of jumping in before a person has finished, give him/her the courtesy of listening to the entire question.
- You do not need to impress. This frequently leads to planning your next statement in advance while not really listening.

Active listening, when mastered can have a positive impact on all parts of your life, not just on your encounters and interactions with guests at the ALPLM.

## CULTURAL DIFFERENCES

Visitors to the ALPLM come from around the United States and the world, from small rural villages to cities with millions. It is important to understand how these characteristics affect both verbal and nonverbal communication.

Notions of personal space are different between rural and urban people. Guests from large cities may have a much smaller area of personal space than someone from a rural area. Gestures are too variable to list but a few include such simple actions as pointing. In the United States it is common to point with the index finger, while Germans may use the little finger and many Asians will use the entire hand because finger pointing is rude.



Many western cultures see direct eye contact as positive. Many Asian, African, Latin-American, and Caribbean cultures do not give direct eye contact as a sign of respect.

In most cases, it is inappropriate to touch guest. However, should a situation arise where touching a guest is necessary, be careful as it can elicit very strong emotions in others. Even in cultures with few specific taboos relating to touch, it is a very personal experience and many simply do not like to be touched. Many religions forbid touch between genders. Touching with the left hand is very disrespectful in Middle Eastern cultures.

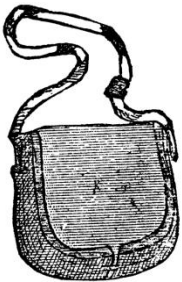
It is impossible to list each and every cultural difference, but these examples show that we should try to identify our cultural biases so that they do not get in the way of good communication.

# Policies, Procedures & Guidelines

## HOW TO MANAGE A VARIETY OF SITUATIONS

### ENTERING THE MUSEUM

Backpacks are not allowed into the ALPM nor are bags and purses that are larger than 11" x 16" x 8". These items must be left at the coat check room.



If necessary, diaper bags and bags required for medical needs that are larger than 11" x 16" x 8", will be allowed into the ALPM, but they must be searched by Security prior to entry.

A small purse worn like a backpack is allowed, but the guest must carry it as a purse and not wear it on her back.

Cell phones must be silenced and may be used only in the plaza area.

Food, beverages, candy, or gum are not allowed. The ALPM is a smoke-free facility.

Strollers that fit within the black taped box on the floor in the coat check room are allowed into the ALPM. Strollers that do not fit within the taped box will have to be checked because they will not fit into tight spaces in certain exhibits.



Lockers are located in coat check and guests may use them for valuables. Guests should put their items into the locker and are responsible for locking and unlocking it. There is a .25 cent locker cost per use. The Guest Entry Manager has replacement keys for the lockers.

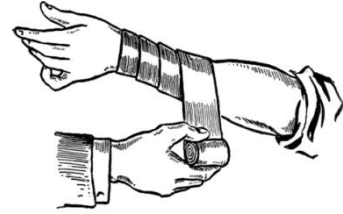
Twelve lockers are set aside for volunteer use. They are in the coat check area behind the pillar near the windows. Padlocks and keys for these lockers are at the Gateway Desk.

### FIRST AID/CPR CERTIFICATION

Some Guest Entry Representatives are First Aid and CPR certified and recertification is required.

Some Security guards are certified in Adult CPR, Infant/Child CPR, and First Aid.

First Aid kits are located throughout the ALPLM complex.



## LOST AND FOUND

The ALPM has a centralized lost and found located at the Gateway Desk. If a high value item is found and turned in, the cash room safe may be used for its safekeeping until it is claimed. All items found in the museum are to be turned in to a Guest Entry Representative for processing.

## COAT CHECK

The coat check room is located on the south end of the Donor Wall in the Gateway area of the ALPM. The coat check room is a self check area during museum operational hours.

Strollers and wheelchairs are available in the coat check room.

On occasion clients pay for a staffed coat check during rental events. No tips may be accepted during rentals or special events.

## PHOTOGRAPHY

Video and photography guidelines for members of the media are the same as for guests:

- Media representatives are allowed to shoot video or take photographs in areas where the general public is permitted to take pictures—the Gateway, the Plaza, Journey 1, Journey 2 and Mrs. Lincoln’s Attic.
- Media representatives are prohibited from using video or photographic devices in:

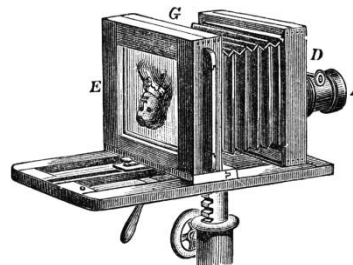
( Media representatives wear “Press” stickers as their admission identification)

Ghosts of the Library

Union Theater

Treasures Gallery

Illinois Gallery





## RADIO COMMUNICATION

ALPLM staff members are equipped with phone to communicate within the ALPLM Complex. They enhance internal communication by allowing for quick, direct, and effective means of locating other personnel.

## GUESTS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

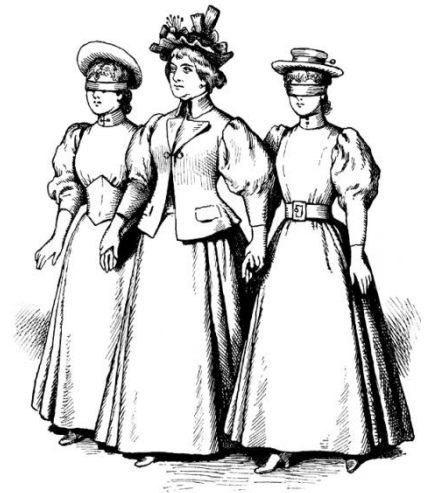
### GUESTS IN WHEELCHAIRS

The ALPLM has three 19” Medline transport chairs (black wheelchairs) and twenty-three heavy duty chairs (blue wheelchairs) available for guest use. Two black and ten blue wheelchairs are stored in the coat check room. Extra blue and black wheelchairs are stored on the second floor of the museum near the skywalk and can be retrieved by staff for use during heavy visitation.

Gateway staff or volunteer may assist guests with the use of the wheelchairs. Brakes should always be applied before the guest sits in the chair.

Upon return, all wheelchairs must be wiped-down with antiseptic wipes.

If a guest requires special accommodations, the Team Leader should contact the Supervisor in Charge. For example, contact the Supervisor in Charge if a patron wishes to take a wheelchair outside for pick up or drop off of a guest.



## ADA ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THEATERS

Both Ghosts of the Library and Union Theaters are equipped with the following ADA accommodations:

- Reader boards for the hearing impaired and deaf
- Hearing devices for the hearing-impaired
- Visual devices for descriptive audio of the action on the screen

If these devices are requested, tell the guest that he/she should advise theater staff 5 minutes prior to entrance.

## BABY CHANGING STATIONS

Baby changing stations are located in all ALPM restrooms. A family restroom is located next to the turnstiles. The family restroom is handicap accessible.

## VOLUNTEER REFERENCE MANUAL LOCATION

A volunteer manual is kept in the ticket taker podium in the ALPM. Another manual is kept at the guard station at the ALPL. Feel free to consult them whenever necessary.

# Emergencies & Safety

## EMERGENCY EVACUATION PLAN & OTHER SAFETY CONCERNS

The key in any emergency situation is to remain calm. Remember that security staff members are always on duty and are trained to handle all types of emergency situations. You are not expected to handle situations on your own. Your key duty is to be the eyes and ears of the security staff and report your concerns or observations to them.

The entire *Emergency Evacuation Plan* is contained in an Appendix at the end of the Reference. Please glance over it once or twice a year to ensure that you understand the basics of the plan, the location of emergency exits, and the designated gathering places for building evacuations.

Several of the more common types of safety and security concerns are discussed below.

### EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Several factors relate to almost all issues related to safety and security

1. In any emergency situation, try to remain calm.
2. All security staff members and several of the front entry staff members are trained in first aid and CPR.
3. In most emergency situations, do not use the elevators unless instructed to do so by security or emergency personnel.
4. Become familiar with all the emergency exits in the ALPLM complex. The maps at the end of this chapter are marked with these exits.

### FOOD SPILLS

1. Despite the fact the food and beverages are prohibited inside the ALPLM, accidents happen.
2. Contact a security staff member and arrangements will be made to immediately clean the mess.
3. Please direct visitors away from the area until it has been cleaned.



### A GUEST BECOMES ILL OR INJURED

1. Contact a security staff member.
2. Stay with the guest until security arrives.
3. Alert your supervisor that you are away from your post.

## A GUEST BECOMES LOST

1. If a child or guest appears to be lost or an adult reports a lost person to you, contact a security staff member immediately by calling 217.558.8988 or alerting a staff member. The security procedures for this situation will be started by security staff.
2. Reassure and comfort the guest and wait with him/her.
3. If the guest is a child, please feel free to stay with him/her until reunited with his/her caregiver. As you are the guest's first contact, he/she may feel more comfortable with you than with a uniformed security staff member.
4. Contact your supervisor to inform her that you have temporarily left your post.



## YOU ARE CONCERNED ABOUT YOUR OR A GUEST'S SAFETY

1. You are always encouraged to contact security staff to walk you to or from the ALPM parking garage.
2. If you see a situation that makes you uncomfortable, never hesitate to contact a security staff member or your supervisor with your concerns.

## SEVERE WEATHER

If the city of Springfield weather sirens have been activated, evacuation to a safe area is mandatory.

1. An announcement will be made over the public address system alerting you to the weather emergency and directing you what actions to take and where to go.
2. Remain calm.
3. Alert security staff to any visitors with special needs that may need help to reach the evacuation area.
4. Do not stand near doors or windows.
5. The evacuation area for the ALPL is the basement.
6. The evacuation areas for the ALPM are
  - a. Union Theater hallways
  - b. Holavision® exit hallway
  - c. Holavision® preshow area
  - d. Holavision® Theater
  - e. Front entry and Café bathrooms
  - f. Café hallway leading to loading dock



7. If there is not time to evacuate take cover under a desk, in a bathroom, or as far away from doors and windows as possible.
8. You may not leave the safe area until security personnel have decided it is safe to return and have issued an “all clear.”

## ACTIVE SHOOTER

Should a visitor display or fire a weapon it is imperative to determine the best way to protect your own life.

1. Evacuate the area even if others refuse to follow you.
2. If possible, call 911 when you are safe.
3. Try to prevent others from entering the area where the shooter is located.
4. Hide out. Close and lock doors if possible.
5. Follow the directions of police and security officers.
6. Keep your hands visible.

# The Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library

## GEM OF THE PRAIRIE STATE

### WHAT RESOURCES ARE PROVIDED IN THE ALPL?

The Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library was formerly called the Illinois State Historical Library. It continues to collect, preserve, and make available information and resources that tell the story of Illinois. To that end, the ALPL collection is rich in Illinois history, geography, genealogy, and biography. In addition, the collection is rich in resources relating to Lincoln and the era of the Civil War. There are also resources to study United States and presidential history. The Library collection contains books, maps, pamphlets in printed/published collections, manuscripts, newspapers on microfilm, and an audio-visual collection.

### WHAT SERVICES ARE AVAILABLE?

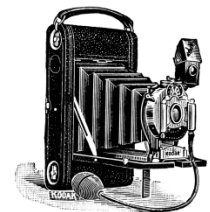
Reference librarians and other staff at the service desks on the first and second floor can assist users with their reference/research needs.



In the Main Reading Room on the first floor, staff can assist users with the online card catalog, Internet access (fifteen minute limit) and access to various online databases that are available, including Ancestry, Heritage Quest, Illinois State Archives database, and the Civil War Soldiers and Sailors database. Staff can also assist visitors who are interested in conducting genealogical research but staff cannot print out a genealogy or family tree while the visitor waits. Genealogist should have some basic knowledge of their own family before visiting the ALPL or any other repository that has genealogical resources.

In the second floor departments, staff is available to assist users with accessing the more than 90,000 reels of microfilm, most of which are Illinois newspapers. Many of the newspaper titles in the collection date to the nineteenth century and titles are available from all 102 Illinois counties. However, the collection does not contain every paper and/or every issue of a newspaper that was ever published.

In the Audio-Visual department, staff is available to assist users who have requests for images. The collection contains more than 300,000 prints, photographs, broadsides, audio and visual tapes. There is an outstanding collection of Civil War cartes-de-visites, broadsides, and other types of images. Images of cities and towns are included as well as persons from Illinois and national history.



The Manuscripts department staff is available to assist visitors who are interested in primary source materials. The collection contains nearly 6500 subject/topical categories made up of over ten million artifacts including Civil War letters and diaries; papers of the Illinois governors, senators, representatives and other politicians; papers of organizations; manuscripts relating to women, labor, the ante-bellum era; and almost any topic relating to Illinois history.

## LINCOLN COLLECTION

The staff in the main reading room desk is able to assist Lincoln researchers on a very limited basis. Visitors who have extensive research needs should make an appointment with the Lincoln collection staff in order to receive the best service.

## OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The ALPL has support departments that are not open to the public: Acquisitions and Cataloging, Photography Lab, Microfilm Lab, and Conservation Lab.

The ALPL is not a part of the Presidential Library System that is operated and funded by the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). Currently, there are twelve libraries and museums in the NARA system. The ALPL is operated and funded by the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency.

The ALPL is a special/research library and no library cards are issued nor are most materials available through inter-library loan. All materials must be used on-site.

# Museum Guide

## PLANNING FOR THE ALPM

The following document was created by Darroch Greer, a researcher working on the ALPM exhibits for BRC Imagination Arts. It was written in an informal, chatty style that has been preserved. While the Guide may not always follow all rules of syntax and grammar, it has become an invaluable resource to both volunteers and staff of the ALPM.

The Guide is organized around the physical layout of the exhibits as they were envisioned during the planning stages of the project. The actual layout of the ALPM varies in several areas from the ideas presented in this preliminary document. It describes a scene or section of the exhibit, details the historical event it represents, gives historical context, lists bibliographical notes, and describes technical details of the process to create the exhibit.

## AN INTRODUCTION TO THE JOURNEYS

One of the main tasks—and pleasures—of my job was working with Illinois State Historian Thomas F. Schwartz. Tom Schwartz was the supervising historian on the project and, as such, presided over a panel of advisors made up of world-class Lincoln scholars, including David Herbert Donald and Jean Baker. This panel collaborated with BRC in the development of the concepts and then reviewed BRC's conceptual and written work for the Museum as it developed. My job as researcher included working as BRC's point person in communicating between Tom and all of the people at BRC. I funneled questions and answers back and forth, seeking guidance and then approval from Tom for our decisions and work. The notes that follow include some of the historical background behind the presentation of Lincoln's life as seen in the two Journeys in the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Museum, plus notes by Tom Schwartz on the artifacts from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library displayed in the various galleries.

## JOURNEY ONE

### SCENE 1: THE PLAZA

At the entrance of the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Museum is the Gateway directing guests to other Lincoln-related sites they can visit, both around Springfield and farther afield. Six of the local destinations on the map have video monitors showing views of the sites: the town of New Salem, the Lincoln Home, the Old State Capitol, the Tinsley Building, Union Station, and Oak Ridge Cemetery. (The other Lincoln sites around the country are the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial; the Lincoln Depot; the Lincoln Trail Homestead State Park; the Lincoln College Museum; Fithian Home & Vermillion County Museum;



Chicago History Museum; The Abraham Lincoln Library & Museum-Harrogate, TN; President Lincoln & Soldiers' Home National Monument; Lincoln-Douglas Debate Museum; David Davis Mansion State Historic Site; Postville Courthouse State Historic Site; Edwards Place; Lincoln Log Cabin State Historic Site; Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site; Vandalia Statehouse State Historic Site; Old Main at Knox College; Gettysburg National Military Park; Mt. Pulaski Courthouse State Historic Site; The White House; Metamora Courthouse State Historic Site; Lincoln Memorial; and Ford's Theatre National Historic Site.)

Guests then proceed down the passageway into the central Plaza of the museum. From here, they can begin either of two journeys through Lincoln's life. Starting along the path to the log cabin one can explore Lincoln's youth and pre-presidential years, most of them spent right here in Springfield. Entering the White House one can experience the tumultuous period of Lincoln's presidency in Washington, D.C., during the time of the Civil War.

From the Plaza, guests can also access any one of several theaters dedicated to Lincoln's legacy. We have two permanent shows: *Lincoln's Eye* and *Ghosts of the Library*, as well as an interactive film with which guests can ask the sixteenth president a question. From here visitors can also go to the Kids' Area— *Mary Lincoln's Attic*—for some playtime or to the restaurant to get something to eat. But before they go anywhere, guests might start by getting their picture taken with Abraham Lincoln and his family.

The Lincoln family have been sculpted and dressed to look as they did in 1861, figures just as they arrived in Washington, DC, to move into their new home in the White House. Lincoln had his 52nd birthday while traveling, Mary is 42, Robert, the oldest son, is 17, Willie is 10, and Tad is 7. Robert had taken time off from his freshman year at Harvard to accompany his father on the train journey from Springfield. After a shopping spree in St. Louis, Mary Lincoln joined the family in Indianapolis with the two smaller boys, Willie and Tad, and presented her husband with a new coat and hat for his birthday. Mary's dress is based on the photograph taken of her in Springfield in the fall of 1860 when she's standing with Willie and Tad.

There are forty-six highly realistic, static figures throughout the Museum to help immerse guests into nineteenth-century American life. Of these figures, there are eleven figures of Lincoln between the ages of nine and fifty-six. In building these figures, the designers began with all of the available photographs of the historical characters and as close to the time period being depicted as possible. Then, artists made model sheets of the characters, pointing out the details in their faces and any particular physical characteristics. These details include things like the fact that Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles wore a very large toupee. And, indeed, our figure is wearing a wig. Next, the researcher combed all the written sources for physical descriptions such as eye, hair, and skin color and clothing references. These included eyewitness descriptions, such as the German - American leader Carl Schurz' description of Lincoln at one of his debates: he wore "a rusty black frock-coat with sleeves that should have been longer" and black trousers that "permitted a very full view of his large feet." Spreadsheets were made with each character's age, time period, physical descriptions from the historical quotes, colorings, and actual clothing sizes if available.

The faces of the figures are made out of a custom silicone in a base flesh-tone.

For the adult Lincoln, we did a primary sculpt of Lincoln's face and head as a template, then made a mold of the head and from this cast the nine adult Lincolns for the museum in clay. This clay could then be molded to make him older or younger and give him different expressions. Then another mold is made and from that we cast the head in silicone. Color, mixed with solvents, is next added in thin layers that adhere to the silicone, but still offer translucency just like real skin. The hair is a combination of real human hair and synthetic, depending on the needs of the figure. For the most important figures that can be viewed up close, the real hair is applied strand by strand. Once the faces, hands, and costumes have been built, they are assembled with foam bodies coated in fiberglass. Details are added such as distressing the clothing, adding veins to the eyes, and posing the limbs. These little details make the figures come alive, so to speak.

Standing in the plaza you can see both the log cabin and the White House. These two buildings are the iconic symbols of Lincoln's rise from poverty and obscurity to national prominence and historical destiny. Before Lincoln there had never been a president who came from such a humble background and who was self-educated. These mythic structures are more than just symbols for the museum. They are complex environments that greatly affected the course of Lincoln's life and the life of our country.

As you approach the log cabin, prepare your guests to go on a journey back to early America—an America before telephones, before television, before modern medicine; an America where communication was made through letters and telegraphs, and the average life expectancy was less than forty-five years old. Also keep in mind that when the Lincolns moved to Illinois, in 1831, 97% of the people farmed for a living. Contact with the outside world would be once a week *at most*, when they might trek to the nearest town to trade for supplies or use the mill. In such an environment, a young man with aspirations like Lincoln would have to educate himself, then find a trade in which he could sustain himself. When Lincoln announced that he was “cutting entirely adrift from the old life” and moved to New Salem, three-fourths of all *successful* settlers were arriving *with* families. According to Kenneth Winkle, Lincoln had a one-in-seven chance of making good and settling down for ten years in Sangamon County. Lincoln's upbringing had prepared him for a respectable life of farming. Instead, he would pursue an urban career in Illinois, where scarcely one in forty people lived in towns or cities.

SEE: *The Young Eagle* by Kenneth Winkle, pages 43, 143

## CARVING A FAMILY HOME

As we approach the cabin we see young Abraham Lincoln dreamily reading a book while, in the background mural, his father, Thomas Lincoln, toils in the fields behind the house. It is June of 1818; Abe is nine years old and living in Indiana, near Pigeon Creek (or today's Gentryville) in the south/central part of the state. This is where the Lincolns moved two years earlier when they left Kentucky, the state where Abraham was born. Within those two years of arrival, the Lincolns built their one-room cabin, and Nancy

Hanks, the wife and mother, died of milk sickness. The family went downhill fairly quickly, and Thomas returned to Kentucky, where he remarried to a family friend, the recently widowed Sarah Bush Johnston. When she arrived with her new husband, Sarah Lincoln brought three more children to the Lincoln home, as well as some nice furniture, utensils, and a handful of books. The joining of the two families went very smoothly and by all accounts Sarah Lincoln cared for her new children as much, if not more, than her own. At this point in time, Abe and his sister Sarah have attended school for several weeks. The first book read by the young Lincoln was Dilworth's *Spelling-Book*, a common English primer of the day in both Britain and America. This is the one book we are sure Lincoln had read at this point in his life. However, we decided it wasn't very emotionally compelling to see young Abe musing over grammar, as it might be to see him daydreaming over Aesop's *Fables*. We are fairly sure he read Aesop about this time: the book was in his stepmother's library. Morals—such as “a kingdom divided against itself cannot stand” from the fable “The Lion and the Four Bulls”—would stay with him his entire life. See: *Lincoln* by Donald, pages 30-31.

## PHYSICAL SETTING

First it must be said that no one knows precisely what any of the early Lincoln cabins, or even the landscapes, looked like. Cabins from the early nineteenth century did not usually survive the elements, though we have a good idea of general design and building techniques. Originally, the forest around Lincoln's Indiana home was hardwood, deciduous forest: oak, hickory, ash, and tulip poplar. Redbud and dogwood are native, as are white and red oak. As I learned from Mike Capps, historian at the Lincoln Boyhood Home National Historic Site, the cabin site in Indiana was first cleared by the Lincolns and other farmers who eventually took down all of the old growth forest. Then, years later, the town of Lincoln City made changes to the area, building streets and houses in late 19th- and early 20th-century. In the late 1920s the Park came in and cleared it again. The Conservation Corps planted thousands of trees, to reestablish the native forest. The vegetation today is a combination of replanting the native with non-native plants from the Lincoln City era. So, the cabin is an educated guess at the milieu of early 19th century America. The log cabin in the Museum is surrounded by trees about forty feet tall. In real life, the trees would have been cleared a little further away from the house, this for safety in event of fire. We built to-scale replicas of several different white oaks, black oak, white ash, American black cherry, sugar maple, dogwood, and red bud trees. You will also see a persimmon tree, golden rod, sassafras, and black-eyed Susans. We're also planning on putting in showy sunflower, blazing star, and Indian snakeroot, the weed eaten by the cows which caused the “milk sickness” from which Nancy Hanks Lincoln died. This scene is set in June, and the trees were designed and built accordingly. Don't look for white blossoms on the dogwood; they will be gone, replaced by leaves.

The trees you see here are not just based on real trees; they are actually molds of trees standing in the forests of the Ohio Valley today. Our tree man looks for trees that are both typical in size and shape, but also what he calls “happening.” The molds are made out of latex, and are from 10 to 17 feet tall. It takes about four

men with a sled or a four-wheeler to move these out of the forest. Next, they mold the first primary branches, then the secondary branches. Branches are sheathed around copper, aluminum, or steel, so they can be manipulated to fit the space. The leaves are made out of fire-proof polyester.

The dirt ground would have been swept clean, as we've done here. The color of the ground was matched by a soil sample, mailed by Fed Ex, from the Lincoln Boyhood Home near Gentryville, Indiana. The material is glass-fiber reinforced concrete.

The wood used for the cabin in the museum is from an old agricultural barn built sometime in the mid-19th century near Brooksville, Kentucky, about 300 miles east of Springfield (between Cincinnati and Frankfort). The barn was taken down piece by piece by Antique Cabins and Barns and then it was built in the museum. The remarkable thing about this barn is that the wood was preserved because it was a barn within a barn. The wood was also clean as there was no chinking done to the barn in order to permit air flow. The barn was most likely used to dry tobacco which, along with grapes, was the major crop of the area in the mid- to late-19th century. The wood is white oak. You can easily see that the wood was hand-hewn. The building technique for the cabin is the typical dove-tail, used in most rough construction of the day.

To discover what young Abe might have looked like as a boy, we used an artist experienced with forensics to draw the model. You can see some of the original sketches in the theater show *Lincoln's Eyes*. Photography had not been invented, of course, until the 1830s in France, and didn't make it to the American frontier settlements until sometime in the early 1840s. (Lincoln's first photograph was taken in 1846 at the age of 37.) Here, Abe's clothing was designed from descriptions by Dennis Hanks, Lincoln's cousin who lived with the Lincolns, as interviewed by William Herndon, Lincoln's law partner and early biographer. "It did not seem no time till Abe was runnin' around in buckskin moccasins and breeches, a tow-linen shirt and coon skin cap. That's the way we all dressed then. We could not keep sheep, for the wolves, and pore folks did not have scarcely any flax except what they could get traden' skins....Most of the time we went barefoot." See: *Herndon's Informants*, edited by Wilson and Davis; Dennis Hanks from *Lincoln among His Friends* by Wilson in "Sartorial Biography."

## SCENE 2: SELF-TAUGHT

As you step into the cabin, the scene is set two years later. It is 1820 and Abe is eleven years old. Lincoln is reading by the light of a dying fire. Everyone else is asleep; his father and stepmother in the bed, his sister and two stepsisters in the trundle bed, which is kept under the main bed when not in use. Abe, his new step-brother, and his cousin Dennis Hanks slept in the loft. It was a tight fit, and the one-room cabin in the museum is actually a little larger than it probably would have been in order to accommodate museum patrons. This interior is modeled on the reproduction cabin in Indiana.

## Lincoln Reading

Lincoln's library has expanded. He is now reading anything he can get his hands on, including the books that historians credit with forming his character: Parson Weems' *Life of Washington*, Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, Franklin's *Autobiography*, *History of the United States* by William Grimshaw, and *Lessons in Elocution* by William Scott. In later life, Lincoln was not a big reader of books. He, of course, mastered grammar and law through books early on, but he didn't enjoy history or biography very much and almost never read novels, having attempted *Ivanhoe* but wasn't able to get through it. However, when he needed to be up on a subject, he devoured all he could find. According to Tom Schwartz, we have a list of everything Lincoln checked out of the Library of Congress. He was reading some fiction while president, with Shakespeare and Edgar Allan Poe being two of his favorites. He liked reading newspapers, and he read several every day as an adult.

Though our scene is set in the evening, his stepmother says that Lincoln liked to do his reading early in the morning, and that his father would never interrupt his reading to put him to work unless it couldn't be helped.

See: *Lincoln* by Donald, pages 30-31.

### SCENE 3: ON THE RIVER

For the mural showing Lincoln on the river taking his first trip to New Orleans, we needed to find out what a flatboat and a paddle-wheel steamship looked like in 1828. For the flatboat we used descriptions from Dennis Hanks of the one they built for their second trip in 1831. "We went from Springfield - to the mouth of Spring Creek where it Empties into the Sangamon River and there we cut [ ] - & hewed timber to frame a flat boat- 80 ft long & 18 feet wide. The timbers were floated down to Sangamon River in a raft. The timbers were taken out of the Sangamon River-- framed & put together at that place." For the steamboat, I had long discussions with IHPA's own Carrol Trone, who owned a steamboat with her husband called *The Belle*, which they ran on the Ohio for several years. I collected the earliest drawings I could find of early steamboats, sent them to Carol, and then she told me what was what on each of the ships' rigging, and whether it was appropriate for our time period or not. Source: John Hanks to W. H. Herndon, Sanitary Fair, Chicago, Illinois, 13 June 1865 Herndon-Weik Collection, LC.

### SCENE 4: NEW SALEM

Again, since little is known of the original structures from early-nineteenth century frontier America, we have based our reconstruction of the Berry-Lincoln Store on the reconstruction done in New Salem, with



the idea that our guests are more likely to have been to one of these reconstructed places than to know an arcane piece of historical architecture that might betray what has already been built. Unless we've come across a grievous error or have discovered something too delicious to pass up, we have chosen to recreate what history practitioners have already built.

Luckily, since history is in such vogue today, we have been able to purchase tools, handicrafts, and various materials for the store from a plethora of traditional craftspeople. It is necessary to point out that while we sometimes use real antiques for the galleries, many of the scenes we are trying to outfit contain items that were new in the day. While no doubt the Berry-Lincoln store sold many used items, many of them were also brand new, made by local craftsman. We have tried to outfit the store with the same. Now, to the imbroglio of Ann Rutledge. Ms. Rutledge was a real person. Forty years after her death in 1835 she was variously described as : "Eyes blue large...Sandy, or light auburn hair—dark flaxen hair—about 5 - 4...weigh about 120-130." "She was of medium height plump & round in form weighed 150 pounds Eyes blue not large & Hair a golden yellow." "Had auburn hair—blue Eyes—fair complexion—slim—pretty...height about 5 feet 3 in—weighed about 120 pounds." Since all the descriptions of Ann contradicted each other we decided to model Ann on our office manager, Jennie Rowell. She looks good in a sun bonnet. Whether or not Lincoln was in love with her is another question. There is no proof that he was, though several people *claimed* he was forty years after the fact. Many people believe this was a fabrication of William Herndon's to upset Mary Lincoln. Nevertheless, Lincoln never spoke of her. In the museum gallery, the two figures are sharing a book, *Grammar* by Samuel Kirkham, the book Lincoln famously walked six miles to borrow. I understand from Tom Schwartz that there is a copy of Kirkham's *Grammar* in the Library of Congress, inscribed to Ann Rutledge from Lincoln. See: *Herndon's Informants*, edited by Wilson and Davis.

#### SCENE 5A: THE SLAVE AUCTION

As you enter into the main gallery in Journey One you are confronted with a dramatic scene of a slave family being separated at auction. One of our historians, Edna Greene Medford, emphasized that it wasn't necessarily the beatings inherent in the institution of slavery that were so brutal, but the emotional trauma was overwhelming. It is speculated that Lincoln might have had some contact with the institution of slavery on one of his two trips to New Orleans, but it has never been verified. Our scene is based on the famous auction house in New Orleans of M. Barnett, which had an old slave block at the St. Louis Hotel at 40 St. Louis Street.

New Orleans was the largest slave market in the United States. Slaves were actually bred on stud farms in Virginia and shipped to New Orleans where they could bring better prices. The international slave trade had been abolished in 1808, but they were still selling contraband, as well as free blacks who had been kidnapped. Families were routinely broken apart at auction. By 1860, over four million men, women, and children lived in bondage, one of every seven people in America. There was a *Code Noir* in Louisiana providing that prepubescent children could not be separated from their mothers. (Separation from fathers

was not forbidden.) However, as slaves were considered property and not people, the rule was often broken. Looking at sizing charts for children, our figure of the slave child fell in the low end of the growth chart for a child of that age today, which would not take into account malnutrition and the fact that people were smaller back then. The costumes are based on paintings of the time. There are slave manacles on display which are replicas of the period so that people can touch them. There are references to slavery in every gallery throughout the museum where it is applicable.

See: *Daily Life in Louisiana 1815-1830* by Liliane Crete, Chapter 3.

#### SCENE 5B: LIFE IN SPRINGFIELD/ABE AND MARY

This scene shows Abraham and Mary Todd sitting on the couch in the parlor of the Ninian Wirt, Jr., and Elizabeth Todd Edwards' home in October 1840. Elizabeth Todd was the older sister of Mary Todd, and the Edwards were the leading citizens in Springfield. Mary and Abraham would be married in the same parlor, after a stormy courtship, two years later. The Edwards Home no longer stands, but the home of Edwards' brother, Benjamin, still stands on North Fourth Street, just three or four blocks from the Museum, and it contains what is reportedly the actual couch on which Lincoln courted his bride to be.

We made a replica of the horsehair couch, the material of which, it turns out, is an old weave which we could only find in London. We were actually offered an antique couch of identical design for the figures, probably part of a matching set from the Edwards' estate with the couch at Edwards Place. But in order to mount the figures on it we would have had to drill holes—and essentially destroy the artifact—so we built a replica instead. There is a replica of a painting of Henry Clay hanging in the parlor. This is an informed guess, as the great Senator Clay of Kentucky was a favorite of both Lincoln and Mary. There are two other paintings, of Ninian and Elizabeth Edwards, portraits by the great painter George P. A. Healy, who painted the official presidential portrait of Lincoln as well as four other presidents. The originals hang in the Edwards Place, run by the Springfield Art Association. You will also see a campaign broadside for William Henry Harrison, some Whig song sheets, a pamphlet of the Illinois Slave Code for 1840, an 1840 anti-slavery almanac, and a graphic broadside called the *Emancipator Extra* from 1840 depicting the “peculiar Domestic Institutions of our Southern brethren.” Though it is unknown what contact Lincoln might have had with the institution of slavery while in New Orleans, he was soon to observe slavery directly in the Kentucky family homes of Mary Todd and his best friend, Joshua Speed.

#### SCENE 5C: LIFE IN SPRINGFIELD/ HOME LIFE

This is the mural over the back wall of the Springfield section. Under the “Life in Springfield—Home Life” banner and plaque copy are exhibit cases which will hold the first of the artifacts from the Lincoln Presidential Library's collection which you will see in the Museum. These will include:

Tombstone of Edward (Eddie) Baker Lincoln — Writing to his stepbrother, John D. Johnston in February 1850, Abraham Lincoln described the death from tuberculosis of his son Eddie: “As you make no mention of it, I suppose you had not learned that we lost our little boy. He was sick fifty two days & died the morning of the first day of this month....We miss him very much.” Mary dealt with the loss by joining Springfield’s First Presbyterian Church, while her husband began reading the Reverend James Smith’s *The Christian’s Defense*.

Lincoln Home Deed — The Reverend Charles Dresser, the minister who married Abraham and Mary Lincoln, sold them his 1-1/2 -story cottage on the corner of Eighth and Jackson Streets. It quickly was expanded to accommodate their growing family. Lincoln was often away from the house, devoting three months in the spring and three months in the fall to traveling the legal circuit. Election years saw him absent from home for even longer periods of time.

Lincoln Home Nameplate — Mail was not delivered in Lincoln’s day so there were no street addresses. Nameplates were placed on front doors to identify where people lived.

Key and doorknob from the Lincoln Home — In 1849, John Roll made repairs on then Congressman Abraham Lincoln’s home. Roll kept these items that were replaced. When Lincoln was elected president, they became family heirlooms.

Family Tea Set — Mary Lincoln was partial to purple as reflected in the Staffordshire tea set used in the Lincoln home. The simple elegance comported with the middle class neighborhood at Eighth and Jackson Streets.

Candle holder — Mary Lincoln was terrified of gas lighting and continued to use candles up to the family’s departure for Washington, D.C. in February 1861.

Mantle Clock — According to tradition, this clock was taken apart by the Lincoln boys as they explored its inner workings. The clock has only the pendulum remaining and a penciled note inside by Tad Lincoln.

#### SCENE 5D:

In 1839, Lincoln started traveling the 400-mile Eighth Judicial Circuit twice a year, covering fourteen counties. He did everything from filing divorce papers to trying murder cases and became known as “the strongest jury lawyer in the state.” In one of his most famous cases, a murder trial involving the son of his friend Jack Armstrong from New Salem days, a witness said he saw the murderer by the light of the moon. Lincoln produced an almanac that showed the moon was on the horizon the night of the murder. Lincoln’s client was acquitted. Lincoln developed a reputation for honesty. As he advised young lawyers, “resolve to be honest..., and if...you cannot be an honest lawyer, resolve to be honest without being a lawyer.” Under the “Life in Springfield — Work Life” banner and plaque copy are exhibit cases that hold artifacts from Lincoln’s professional life. These may include:



Law book from the Lincoln & Herndon Law Office—When Abraham Lincoln became president, he left William Herndon in charge of the law firm. Herndon claimed ownership of the firm’s law library after Lincoln’s death. A meticulous advocate, Lincoln spent countless hours preparing his legal cases.

Eyeglasses of William Henry Herndon—Like his law partner Abraham Lincoln, Herndon began losing his ability to read fine print in his forties. Reading glasses magnified print, reducing eye strain.

Bottles from the Lincoln & Herndon Law Office—This assortment of glass containers, from medicine to ink, was found in the Lincoln & Herndon law office.

Certificate of Examination—Abraham Lincoln and Leonard Swett administered an oral legal examination to Hiram W. Beckwith and George W. Lawrence. Decidedly informal, the test consisted simply of questions devised by Lincoln and Swett.

Traveling Shaving Mirror—Lincoln carried this when he rode the Eighth Judicial Circuit. Lincoln was clean-shaven until late November 1860, when he began to grow his beard. He is our country’s first bearded president.

#### SCENE 5E: LIFE IN SPRINGFIELD/ THE RIBBON

The Ribbon gives a thumbnail sketch of Lincoln’s professional career. In a cursory glance, it would seem that Lincoln experienced a lot of failure and disappointment in his life, and then was miraculously elected to be president in our country’s time of need. In truth, he experienced both accolades and rebuffs, as any candidate who throws his hat in the political ring and plays hard.

#### SCENE 5F: LIFE IN SPRINGFIELD/ LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATES

This tableau scene, on a stage behind the slave auction, shows Lincoln and Douglas in the middle of their fifth debate at Knox College in Galesburg, Illinois, October 7, 1858. Douglas was the senior senator from Illinois and it was a risky move to agree to let Lincoln challenge him for his seat in seven debates across the state. But Lincoln was the most powerful voice in Illinois of the newly formed Republican Party, and it would have been difficult for Douglas to duck the challenge.

Douglas was quite the dandy, and traveled first class wearing his flamboyant finery with his new, beautiful young wife. Lincoln, on the other hand, traveled in coach by himself and mixed with the other passengers. The contrast in their clothing is something to which we paid particular attention, and there are many first-person accounts of the candidates’ appearances: “Douglas dressed in plantation style: ruffled shirt, a dark blue suit with shiny buttons, light trousers, shiny shoes, a picture for the stage. Lincoln appeared in his old stovepipe hat, a coarse coat with sleeves and trousers too short, rough boots.”

Henry Villard, the German reporter who covered the Senate race for the *Atlantic*, wrote of the impression the candidates made at their second debate in Freeport. “The Democratic spokesman commanded a strong, sonorous voice, a rapid, vigorous utterance, a telling play of countenance, impressive gestures, and all the other arts of the practiced speaker. As far as all external conditions were concerned, there was nothing in favor of Lincoln. He had a lean, lank, indescribably gawky figure, an odd-featured, wrinkled, inexpressive, and altogether uncomely face. He used singularly awkward, almost absurd, up-and-down and sideways movements of his body to give emphasis to his arguments. His voice was naturally good, but he frequently raised it to an unnatural pitch. Yet the unprejudiced mind felt at once that, while there was on the one side a skillful dialectician and debater arguing a wrong and weak cause, there was on the other a thoroughly earnest and truthful man, inspired by sound convictions in consonance with the true spirit of American institutions. There was nothing in all Douglas’s powerful effort that appealed to the higher instincts of human nature, while Lincoln always touched sympathetic chords. Lincoln’s speech excited and sustained the enthusiasm of his audience to the end.” It is important to note that these debates of the day were in marked contrast to what we see on television. Instead of the two-minute sound-bites, with 60-second and 30-second rebuttals of today, the format of the Lincoln-Douglas Debates gave the opening speaker one hour in which to speak, followed by the opponent speaking for an hour and a half. Then the opening speaker followed up with a half-hour rebuttal. Though Douglas won the senate seat in 1858, the debates, when published in book form, became a bestseller, and Lincoln had made his mark on the national stage.

From Collections of Illinois State Historical Library, Vol. III, Lincoln series Vol. I. “Sartorial Biography.”

#### SCENE 5G: LIFE IN SPRINGFIELD/ LIFE IN POLITICS

Lincoln was elected to the Illinois legislature four times. He did a lot of campaigning for Whig candidates, so he was well-known through most of the state. In 1846 he was elected as the only Whig representative from Illinois to Congress. But by prior agreement with other Whig hopefuls, Lincoln agreed to serve only one term. Lincoln took a lot of heat for opposing the war with Mexico and trying to hold President Polk’s feet to the fire for antagonizing Mexico on their territory. When Lincoln was denied the office of land commissioner, he withdrew from public office for a good five years (1849-1854), both out of disappointment and to build up his law practice. He remained active in party management, but it wasn’t until Stephen Douglas repealed the Missouri Compromise with the Kansas Nebraska Act in 1854, that the sleeping giant of Lincoln’s moral fiber and political drive was re-awakened. This section of the gallery will be filled with Lincoln artifacts, including:

“Pro-slavery Theology” — The Revered Frederick A. Ross, author of *Slavery Ordained of God*, claimed God sanctioned slavery. In this musing, Lincoln shows that Ross is confusing self-interest with God’s will.

Definition of Democracy — Lincoln frequently placed his ideas down in short notes to himself. This is one of his most cited statements on democracy. Ironically, the wording never appears in any of Lincoln’s public speeches.

**Form Letter to Thomas Hull**—Throughout his political career, Lincoln experimented with lithograph letters as a way to personalize a mass mailing. Here he appeals to Illinois Know-Nothings, or Nativists, to support the Republican ticket as the only way to defeat Democrats.

**Inscribed Copy of the Lincoln-Douglas Debates**—After Follett, Foster and Company published the debates in 1860 (as edited by Lincoln), one hundred copies each were sent to Lincoln and Douglas. Douglas saw the book as a Republican campaign tract and did not sign any for friends. Lincoln, on the other hand, inscribed many, including this copy to Abraham Jonas, a friend, lawyer, and Republican stalwart from Quincy, Illinois.

**Antebellum Campaign Techniques**—Lincoln-era campaigns were a combination of serious debate, hyperbole and pageantry. Campaign newspapers, published only during the campaign season, helped to present official information to the party faithful. Pamphlets reproducing speeches on the leading issues of the day were an affordable way for the mass distribution of information. Postmasters of a different political persuasion frequently held opposition pamphlets from the mail until after the election. Political parties provided the election ballots and warned against forged ballots. Voters could display their partisan loyalties by wearing their candidate's image that appeared on ribbons, medals, and tintypes.

**“Grand Rally of the Lincoln Men”**—David Davis, Lincoln's most trusted political advisor, worried that the swing voters of Tazewell County needed to be energized toward Lincoln's candidacy. So he urged this rally be staged. At the Galesburg debate, a week later, Stephen Douglas joked about the meeting:

“There are very few Republicans there, because Tazewell county is filled with old Virginians and Kentuckians, all of whom are Whigs or Democrats, and if Mr. Lincoln had called an Abolition or Republican meeting there, he would not get many votes.”

**Women's Wide-Awake Outfit**—This blue paper cambric blouse and skirt was worn by Josephine Remann, a neighbor of Abraham Lincoln, on a float during the 1860 campaign. Although women could not vote, they were very much engaged in the public debate.

**Wide-Awake Torch**—Torchlight parades provided the grand finale to Wide-Awake rallies. Intended to attract young male voters to the Republican Party, Wide-Awake clubs provided an extra dose of pageantry to the 1860 campaign.

**Wide-Awake Eagle Torch**—A more elaborate version of the Wide-Awake torch can be seen [here](#). Typically, kerosene or coal oil provided the fuel for the torch. The oilcloth capes and hats protected clothes from being stained from leaky torches.

**Piece of 1860 Campaign Rail**—The nickname “Rail Splitter” was coined to emphasize Abraham Lincoln's frontier beginnings. The rails were found on the old Lincoln homestead outside Decatur, Illinois, cut into pieces, and sold to loyal Republicans.

Wigwam Ribbon—A Lincoln delegate wore this ribbon at the Chicago Republican National Convention that nominated Lincoln on the fourth ballot. “Wigwam,” based upon a Native American term for a hut, was the name given to large temporary convention halls built by political parties.

Autographed Photograph of Abraham Lincoln—Alexander Hesler took this photograph on June 3, 1860. Autograph collecting was in vogue and Lincoln signed numerous images of himself for well wishers.

## SCENE 6: THE PERMISSIVE PARENT

The Permissive Parent scene is set in Lincoln’s law office in the Tinsley Building—known today as the Lincoln-Herndon Law Offices—overlooking the Old State Capitol and the town square. However, the actual law office that Lincoln occupied in 1857, when our scene is set, is not known. The Lincoln-Herndon office moved several times. Lincoln occupied the north office of the Tinsley Building from 1843 to 1847, first as the junior partner with Stephen Logan, then as the senior partner with William Herndon beginning around 1844. By late 1852, Lincoln and Herndon had moved “over McGraw & Buchanan’s store” but where this building was and how long they stayed there is unknown. By 1860, they had moved to an office on Fifth Street. We were left with a problem. We didn’t want to try to create a building that doesn’t exist and which would be confused with the known “real one” (the Tinsley building). But then we discovered that there are no historically valid photos or sketches of the interior of the Tinsley Building. When the present Lincoln-Herndon Law Office was restored in 1967-68, James Hickey based the restoration on an 1860 engraving of the interior of the Fifth Street office of the president-elect from *Frank Leslie’s Illustrated Newspaper*. So, although the two recreations represent different time periods, it turns out they are both based on the same sketch and, of the two, the one in the ALPLM may be more historically accurate.

There is a beautiful photograph of the east side of the town square taken from the third floor north office window of the Tinsley Building, which gave us an excellent opportunity to reconstruct 1857 Springfield for the photographic mural out the window. By comparing the photograph of the square taken in 1860 with the painting of the east side of the square done from the cupola of the Old State Capitol, which Mark Johnson of IHPA determined was painted in 1854, we were able to determine fairly accurately which buildings were standing in 1857 and what color they were. The mural was assembled digitally and scanned to a large backdrop.

As I mentioned, we based the design of the interior of the Tinsley Office on the tables set in a T-formation in the woodcut of the Lincoln-Herndon law office, which appeared in the June 1860 issue of *Leslie’s Illustrated Weekly* when Lincoln was running for president. For the furniture and props, we found the booklet *Stovepipe Hat and Quill Pen* published by IHPA’s The Papers of Abraham Lincoln and supplied by Tom Schwartz extremely helpful. The photograph on the right wall is Senator Henry Clay and the photograph on the left wall is Senator Daniel Webster.

For Lincoln's posture and clothing we depended again on the well-known historical record: "He sat in the room with his boots off to relieve his very large feet from the pain occasioned by continuous standing; or, to put it in his own words: 'I like to give my feet a chance to breathe.' He had removed his coat and vest, dropped one suspender from his shoulder, taken off his necktie and collar, and he sat tilted back in one chair with his feet upon another in perfect ease. He seemed to dislike clothing, and in privacy wore as little of it as he could." Soon after the Lincolns were married, Mary had given birth to their first son, Robert. Their second son, Eddie, was born in 1846, but died just before his fourth birthday. The Lincolns immediately conceived another child, William, or Willie. Two years after Willie's birth, Thomas, or Tad, was born. They indulged both of their young sons, but Tad with his hair lip and speech impediment was particularly allowed to run rampant. According to his law partner William Herndon, Lincoln "was the most indulgent parent I have ever known." Herndon recalled in later years, "Sometimes Lincoln would, when his wife had gone to church or when she had kicked him out of the house, bring to the office Willie & Tad, then little devils to me—so bad were they, but now little angels, I hope." Both of these boys would later die in adolescence.

See: "How Lincoln Looked" by Stefan Lorant, *Life Magazine*.

#### SCENE 7: CAMPAIGN OF 1860

This is probably our most imaginative display in the museum. What might have the campaign of 1860 looked like in the sound-bite world of television today? One of our skilled writers, Rich Proctor, took the campaigns of Lincoln, Stephen Douglas, John Breckinridge, and John Bell, and distilled them into TV speak and put them in the mouth of Tim Russert. We even found a good Stephen Douglas look-alike. Guests enter a television control room where they can see what seems to be the making of a news show in progress. Also notice that there is a running news scroll at the bottom of the screen of events in the news from 1860 in the arts, technology, and popular culture. "Winchester puts first practical repeating rifle into production yesterday..."

#### SCENE 8: ON TO WASHINGTON

This scene is a mural of Lincoln giving his impromptu farewell speech to his friends and the citizens of Springfield in the rainy dawn of February 11, 1861. It was such a moving speech that the press on board the train immediately clamored for a copy of it. Lincoln tried to copy it out, but his hand was shaking too much with the movement of the train. One of his two secretaries (both of whom accompanied him from Springfield to the White House), John Hay, copied the rest of it for him.

Though the results of the research are subtle, it took us some time to determine what the setting for the scene might have been. We knew where the train station was located in 1861, on the corner of Tenth and

Monroe, but it wasn't until we found an old map with the help of Tom Schwartz that we could tell which way the train was facing. The train sat facing north on a north-south spur to the west of the main track, so that the sun would have just been giving light from the right side of the mural at about 7:55 AM that drizzly morning. Tom also sent me several written accounts of the four-car presidential train and how it was painted and outfitted. The train was painted yellow, with one car for the president and his guests, and one for baggage. Another car would be added later in the journey. The train pulled out of the station at precisely 8:00 AM, and Lincoln never saw his hometown again.

## PLAZA

### SCENE 9: THE WHITE HOUSE SOUTH PORTICO

As you exit Journey One you are back in the Plaza. Here you will find a handful of historic personages scattered around the portico of the White House.

#### Frederick Douglass

Frederick Douglass was born a slave in Maryland and taught himself to read and write, preparing himself for the day when he would escape bondage, at age twenty-one. Though still fearing capture as a runaway slave, he published his first autobiography in 1845. Two years later, he bought his freedom. Douglass became an influential abolitionist, lecturing and writing for William Lloyd Garrison and his abolitionist newspaper, *The Liberator*. After returning from a highly successful lecture tour in Britain, Douglass started his own paper, *The North Star*. Douglass was a tepid supporter of Lincoln early in the war. He pushed for emancipation and the enlistment of black troops from the start. In Douglass' mind, the war was over slavery from the opening shot. After Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, Douglass was very active in enlisting black troops. In the summer of 1863, when it became known that black soldiers were only receiving half-pay and, as prisoners, were being indiscriminately killed by the Rebels, Douglass asked for, and was granted, a meeting with Lincoln. (Lincoln, by the way, was the first president to receive African-Americans in the White House.) Lincoln was sympathetic to these problems and promised Douglass they would change. In 1864, when Lincoln's hopes for reelection looked dim, he met with Douglass again to discuss the need for evacuating blacks from the South should the North have to sue for peace. Happily, the fortunes of war fell to the Union. Douglass attended Lincoln's second inaugural speech, but at the reception was turned away by the White House guard. When Lincoln heard this he retrieved Douglass and welcomed him heartily to the party. After Lincoln's death, Douglass recalled, "In all my interviews with Mr. Lincoln, I was impressed by his entire freedom from popular prejudice against the colored race."

#### Sojourner Truth



Born a slave in New York State in 1797, Sojourner Truth worked under five masters and gained her freedom only when slavery was outlawed in that state thirty years later. After a religious revelation, Truth became an itinerant preacher. She soon began preaching for abolition and women's rights. She published an autobiography in 1850, *The Narrative of Sojourner Truth: a Northern Slave*, and was well known for her powerful speaking and singing voice. Frederick Douglass said of her "[She has] a strange compound of wit and wisdom, of wild enthusiasm and flint-like common sense." After President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, Sojourner Truth, in her late-60s, was received by the president in the White House.

### George McClellan

Having graduated second in his class at West Point, George Brinton McClellan was seen as a rising young star in the army. Victories in West Virginia in the early months of the Civil War confirmed McClellan as Lincoln's choice for general-in-chief of the Union armies, and the old war horse, General Winfield Scott, was pushed into retirement. McClellan won the loyalty of his soldiers for his thorough preparation and planning, but his meteoric rise to power went to his head and his over-cautiousness hobbled the Union drive to victory. McClellan was disdainful of Lincoln and the other politicians for pestering him about his plans and not relinquishing the guards around Washington for his own use. So disdainful was he, in fact, that when he was out to dinner late one night in Washington, and Lincoln, Stanton, and John Hay called at his home to see him on urgent business, McClellan returned and went to bed without seeing his callers. Lincoln forgave him for this impertinence, but finally removed him from power. Lincoln later reinstated McClellan after the failures of Burnside and Hooker, but Lincoln was forced again to remove him. In the waning days of his command of the Army of the Potomac, McClellan referred to Lincoln: "There never was a truer epithet applied to a certain individual than that of the 'Gorilla.'" McClellan accepted the Democratic nomination to run against Lincoln for president in 1864, but he lost the election by a substantial margin, even among the soldiers. In the Plaza of the Museum you can see him posing as a peacock, as was his wont in dress parade.

### Ulysses S. Grant

When the Civil War broke out, Ulysses S. Grant was a clerk in a leather goods store in Galena, Illinois. A graduate of West Point, he served with distinction in the War with Mexico, but had grown depressed serving in distant outposts separated from his wife. After the Civil War broke out, he reenlisted and quickly rose from colonel to brigadier general. When he captured Forts Henry and Donelson in Tennessee and defeated Confederate general Albert Sydney Johnson at Shiloh in early 1862, he delivered the North's first

big victories. After Grant had a revelation on the battlefield that the enemy was as scared of him as he the enemy, he pursued and engaged the Southern armies with a tenacity that was undimmed. With continued success at Vicksburg, Mississippi, and Chattanooga, Tennessee, Grant confirmed his reputation with President Lincoln. After frustrating experiences with a half-dozen generals, Lincoln turned to Grant as a general who knew how to fight, and Lincoln gave him free reign to prosecute the war as he saw fit. In March of 1864, Lincoln appointed Grant the first full lieutenant general since George Washington. Grant then moved to the eastern theater to take charge as general-in-chief of all the Northern armies and began his pursuit of the Army of Northern Virginia for the last year of the war. Robert E. Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox, Virginia on April 9, 1865. The war was almost over. As we see Grant standing on the portico of the White House, know that there is tea in his teacup.

## JOURNEY TWO

### SCENE 10: WHAT ARE THEY WEARING IN WASHINGTON?

We begin Journey Two by entering the South Portico of the White House into the Blue Room. Mary Lincoln, a woman who has achieved her wildest dream of becoming the First Lady of the land, welcomes us. The Lincolns were generally considered exotic, even uncouth, foreigners in the Washington, D.C., of 1861. Washington was a very Southern city at the time, and it had never received a president from so far to the west before. Southerners were suspicious of the Lincolns as northern abolitionists, while northerners were wary of Mary's southern roots from a slave-holding family in Kentucky.

Mary Lincoln wanted to elevate her husband and give him the social prestige that his office deserved. While Lincoln didn't care to put on airs, his wife was a cultured and educated woman who was finally able to live a life of luxury again. She wanted to show Washington and the country that they were not country bumpkins but were fully capable of setting a tone of style and leadership for the nation. After a rocky first year in office, the Lincolns decided to hold an elegant presidential party—not the typical open house where the White House would be mobbed, but an elegant entertainment with dinner, by invitation only.



As guests enter the Blue Room, Mary Lincoln greets them with welcoming arms. It is only after one has a chance for a better look that you will see Mary is being given the finishing touches on her new ball gown by her new dressmaker and confidante, Elizabeth Keckley. Keckley had formerly been dressmaker for Varina Howell Davis, wife of the Senator from Mississippi and soon-to-be president of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis. Keckley would later become Mary's only friend in the bitter years after Lincoln's death. Mary is dressed in one of the two ball gowns in which she was photographed in 1861. The material is covered in embroidered bouquets of flowers. Though the press had fawned over her appearance, the governor of Oregon wrote an unkind description to his wife when he referred to Mrs. Lincoln as having "a flower pot on her head" and "exhibiting her own milking apparatus to the public gaze."

Arrayed behind Mary and Elizabeth are four ball gowns representing four reigning socialites in Civil War era Washington. We searched to find four women whom Mary might have perceived as rivals or threats and who represented the Washington to which Mary aspired to be part. We needed prominent women for whom we could find a photograph or drawing in a ball gown and who was recorded to have said something about Mary Lincoln. The white gown belongs to Harriet Lane, niece of the bachelor president James Buchanan, and the first hostess of the White House to be called the First Lady. She was widely admired for her class and style. She set some fashion standards for Washington, such as low-cut gowns and décolletage, and she is quoted from a letter as writing: "They say Mrs. L. is awfully western, loud and unrefined."

ISHL happened to have a beautiful photograph of her in a ball gown, which helped us identify a mislabeled print in the Kunhardt *Lincoln* photo book.

The green dress belongs to Adele Cutts Douglas, the new young wife of Illinois Senator Stephen Douglas, Lincoln's former rival and an early suitor of Mary Todd's. After a long search, we found an engraving of Mrs. Douglas from a May 26, 1860, *Leslie's Illustrated* engraving. The beautiful Adele Cutts Douglas was a Roman Catholic who was widowed after only about four years of marriage when her husband, who had pledged his full support to Lincoln, died within the president's first year in office. After her husband's death, Mrs. Douglas petitioned Lincoln for protection of her southern property.

The red dress belongs to Mary Ellen Marcy McClellan, the daughter of Major General Randolph Marcy, who received nine proposals of marriage before she accepted the offer from the little general who couldn't, George McClellan. The two of them had a lot of unpleasant things to say about Lincoln in their correspondence. As she wrote to her husband, "I almost wish you would march up to Washington & frighten those people a little....I long to have the time come when you can have your revenge." The February 20, 1862, issue of *Harper's* reported on the White House ball, and there were several engravings of the party, two of which show Mary McClellan's gown. It was from these that we took the design.

Last, and certainly not least, is the precocious Miss Kate Chase, daughter of Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury, Salmon Chase. Though her father was a member of the cabinet, he remained one of Lincoln's chief political rivals throughout his administration, believing he deserved the presidency. His daughter was young, eligible, and the belle of the ball. Kate Chase infuriated Mary Lincoln because of all the attention

she received. A story has been handed down about Kate's first state dinner at the White House. At the close of the evening, Mrs. Lincoln said to Kate: "I shall be glad to see you anytime, Miss Chase." Whereupon Kate, drawing herself up to her full height, insulted her hostess by saying, "Mrs. Lincoln, I shall be glad to *have you* call on me at any time." This would have been a cutting insult by the standards of the day, as the person of higher social standing should be visited by the lower, never the other way around. Apparently their relationship was downhill from there. Kate ended up marrying a wealthy scoundrel and senator from Rhode Island, William Sprague, who drank himself to death and left her penniless. Their son committed suicide. She ended her days in dire poverty, living in her father's estate at Edgewood, selling vegetables and chickens door to door.

See: *Reveille in Washington* by Margaret Leech

#### SCENE 11: FORT SUMTER

This is a mural based on the famous color engraving of the attack on Fort Sumter. We used topographical maps to determine where the Southern batteries were located to the southeast, batteries which can be seen in the background of our mural. The opening shot was a Confederate shell fired at 4:30 AM on April 12, 1861. The fort was shelled for thirty-four hours, and our scene takes place the following evening. The intense flame coming from the inside of the fort is from the wooden barracks which caught fire from the shelling. The American flag also caught fire, but was extinguished before it fully burned. I asked Civil War historian Brian Pohanka for descriptions of the luminescence of artillery shells.

#### SCENE 12: WHISPERING GALLERY

#### SCENE 13: THE DEATH OF WILLIE

In 1861, the White House was installed with a new technology: indoor plumbing. Water was pumped directly from the Potomac into the White House. Never mind that the summer of 1861 in Washington was described by a journalist as smelling like a thousand dead cats, the Lincolns had running water. In early February of 1862, eleven-year-old Willie Lincoln came down with "bilious fever," which was probably typhoid, and probably picked up from the drinking water.

The Lincolns had long planned their presidential party for February 5th. When Willie fell ill, his parents considered canceling the party, but when Willie briefly rallied, the doctors did not discourage the celebration. But Willie took a turn for the worse that night, and his parents spent a large part of the evening upstairs.

The setting is the guest room of the White House, known as the Prince of Wales Room, named for that illustrious visitor in the last year of the Buchanan administration. Willie had been moved to that room to be nearer his parents' bedrooms. Today that room is the family dining room. The bed you see is a replica of the original bed, which now stands in the Lincoln bedroom, which used to be Lincoln's office.

See: *Reveille in Washington* by Margaret Leech and *The White House—History of an American Idea* and *The President's House* by William Seale.

#### SCENE 14: HALL OF SORROWS

Mary Lincoln is wearing a mourning dress, as proscribed by nineteenth-century custom. We had begun basing Mary's clothing on the 1863 photograph of her in a mourning dress, but that photo of Mary is about a year and a half after the fact of Willie's death, and our scene is set shortly after. We had already ordered the mourning jewelry from the photograph built before we realized the first stage of mourning dictated that no jewelry be worn. We also had to change the material of the gown. Silk crepe was used in the early stages of mourning as it had no reflective qualities. Handkerchiefs were trimmed in black. And, of course, Mary would not have shown any flesh, which had been such a matter of exclamation at the White House party, a week or two before.

#### SCENE 15: RUMORS IN THE KITCHEN

In this scene we hear the black White House servants discussing the war, the mood in the White House, and rumors of emancipation. The "everyday" or "family" kitchen was located in the northwest corner of the basement of the White House, and Lincoln would pass it taking the back way out to the telegraph office. Direct information on the Lincoln-era kitchen is close to nil. There is no Lincoln-era photo of it. The closest photograph known is from the administration of Benjamin Harrison, circa 1890.

We decided to base our design on the photograph, as it is the only visual representation from which to work. Happily, this photo also clearly shows the kitchen stove, which we were able to identify as being from 1859, so it is most likely the same stove used for the Lincoln family. And luckily, one of our fabrications managers, Patrick Weeks, found an identical stove from 1859—same make, model, and year—in a warehouse in New England. So that is a real relic in the Museum. It is a coal-burning, "brick set" range, a type of stove that had an open back so it fit into an existing fireplace.

We were concerned to find foodstuffs and items appropriate to the time-period. It was very difficult to find labels that we could date accurately. After conferring with several historians whom I found on the Association of Living History Farms and Agricultural Museums list serve on the web, we discovered that the 1860s time-period was fairly label-free, at least for the Lincolns and other wealthy families who could afford to have produce delivered fresh daily. They did have canning back then. For labels in mid-

nineteenth-century America, the most accurate methods of knowing what existed, believe it or not, are two steamships which sank and were buried in mud. One of them was the *Arabia*, which went down in the Missouri River in 1856 with 220 tons of cargo. Not only did they find clearly stenciled boxes, but jars of pickles and brandied cherries still intact.

It should also be noted that most of the food items for a kitchen would be kept in a pantry, out of the kitchen, to keep foods dry and cool. The walls of the kitchen would have been white-washed every year, and sand was spread on the brick pavers to soak up the foods and oils.

See: *The White House—History of an American Idea*, page 146, and *The President's House* by William Seale, image #52.

See: *Treasure in a Cornfield* by Greg Hawley.

## SCENE 16: LINCOLN'S OFFICE IN THE WHITE HOUSE

For the scene of Lincoln introducing the Emancipation Proclamation on July 22, 1862, we wanted to capture the cabinet's dramatic reaction to Lincoln's unannounced initiative. The descriptions of the event are in the biographies of Lincoln and his cabinet members, and we wanted to create *that* scene—in contrast to the grand and staid presentation painted by Francis Carpenter in his *First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln*. Carpenter's painting was done a year and a half after the fact and was based on posed, solemn photographs of the cabinet members. By that time, the Emancipation Proclamation had come to be seen as a great moment in history, but that is not at all how it felt in July of 1862. Instead, we wanted to portray an animated scene showing the various reactions to the president's bold, controversial, and downright dangerous proposal that was sure to have volatile consequences.

Lincoln's office was where the Lincoln bedroom is today. It looks out over the south lawn of the White House and has a view of the Washington Monument, which was still unfinished at the time. Curiously, there are few visual representations of what Lincoln's office looked like at the time, but it was a matter of national security. It was also difficult to move the photographic lighting equipment of the day to location. Carpenter had some photographs taken to prepare his painting, but they were only close-ups of figures and not very clear. He also made a sketch for the layout of his painting with some iconic props labeled, such as the Constitution and a map showing the slave population of the Southern states. We decided to use some of these suggestions, obvious as they are, to create some of our props.

Much more helpful was a sketch of the office done in October 1864 by a C. K. Stellwagen. Because of this sketch, Lincoln's office was one of the most fun galleries to research and design. We began by looking at the maps along the east wall, labeled Virginia, Charleston Harbor, and Kentucky. Though the sketch was done over two years after our scene is set, the maps were of important theaters of action throughout the war. We

chose the maps from the extensive collection of maps online from the Library of Congress, making sure they were created before the date of our scene.

Using the sketch, we were also able to identify some of the furniture in the office by going to Betty Monkman's book *The White House—Its Historic Furnishings and First Families*. We found which clock was sitting on the mantelpiece and the design of the chairs. The color of the wallpaper is mentioned by Stellwagen—dark green with a gold star. There is a photo of John Bright on the mantle, a British parliamentarian, pacifist, and foe of slavery. In one of the better versions of the sketch we were able to determine that a white square posted on the wall was maybe a newspaper of the day. We chose Horace Greeley's *New York Tribune* and got an inner-library loan of the microfilm of 1862 issues looking for articles on Lincoln signing the Insurrection Act or congress authorizing the conscription of black troops for military and naval service, both of which happened on July 17th. In the issue of July 21 we found a front-page article on the conscription.

The portrait above the mantle had been identified in many sources as that of Jackson—curious, because Lincoln was a foe of Jackson's during his presidency. However, in the Stellwagen sketch, there was another portrait that our art director, Eric Parr, insisted we find to fit the faint outline. Tom Schwartz suggested Zachary Taylor or John Tyler. As Lincoln was a supporter of Taylor and not of Tyler, I looked to his presidential portrait. Lo and behold, it was a ¾ figure painting which roughly fit the tiny squiggle of an outline.

The *preliminary first draft* of the Emancipation Proclamation presented by Lincoln to the cabinet on July 22, 1862, consisted, according to the treatise by Charles Eberstadt, “of only two paragraphs, written on one sheet and a half of paper.” The first copy was written on foolscap writing paper, but is not known to have survived. “But a fair copy, entirely in Lincoln's hand and endorsed by him—Emancipation Proclamation as first-sketched and shown to the Cabinet in July 1862”—is in the Library of Congress. Written on July 20<sup>th</sup> or 21<sup>st</sup> it is on two pages of lined note paper, 12 ½ by 7 7/8 inches.” [Eberstadt] We have reproduced this version as our prop for this scene.

See: *Mine Eyes Have Seen the Glory* by Harold Holzer and Mark E. Neeley, Jr., pages 73-8.

PHOTO: Stellwagen sketch (*Presidents House* by Seale)

See: *The White House –Its Historic Furnishings and First Families* by Betty Monkman.

See: “Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation,” by Charles Eberstadt.

## SCENE 17: THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION EMANCIPATION CORRIDOR

The Emancipation Corridor is a mirrored hallway leading to a towering figure of Lincoln as he is about to sign the Emancipation Proclamation. In the dark, reflected glass are vociferous talking heads of critics

yelling, pleading, and cajoling the president over the issue of slavery. The text is taken from historical quotes, and lightly rendered into arguments that can be quickly discerned by the modern ear. The sentiments expressed in the corridor are not politically correct by today's standards, but they were quite normal for the period. This reminds us that much of the North was as racist as the South.

#### SCENE 18: EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION — SIGNING

The final draft of the preliminary proclamation, which Lincoln presented to his cabinet on September 22, 1862, is four pages. This draft is in the New York State Library. “The body of it is in [Lincoln’s] handwriting, the penciled additions in the hand of the Secretary of State W. H. Seward], and the final beginning and ending in the hand of the chief clerk,” according to Charles Eberstadt. To be accurate for the date of the signing, we omitted Seward’s pencil and the clerk’s heading and ending on the four-page document. The printed sections of this document are articles of the Confiscation Act that Lincoln included in the Emancipation Proclamation. Later in the day, Seward took it to the State Department where it was given to an engrossing clerk and an official copy was made. It was bound with ribbon and the great seal was applied. Lincoln and Seward signed it that afternoon. This copy is in the National Archives. Around this gallery are broadsides of the Emancipation Proclamation from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library’s collection. The distinctive artistic flourishes of each document show the reverence with which the Emancipation Proclamation was held. All of these broadsides were published during Lincoln’s lifetime, except the poster for the 1920 Emancipation Proclamation celebration in Springfield. Behind the figure of Lincoln is a shadow-play depicting the contentious emotions at play over the issue of emancipation. Together, these four galleries - “Rumors in the Kitchen,” “Lincoln’s Office in the White House,” “Emancipation Corridor,” and “Emancipation Proclamation the Signing” - follow Lincoln’s plan of emancipation for the slaves as it was first bandied about as rumor, became an argument amongst the cabinet, exploded into public debate, but ultimately came down to the decision of one courageous man. It was an extremely controversial decision at the time, and by no means the sure centerpiece of a steady march to freedom that it seems in retrospect.

#### SCENE 19: BLACK TROOPS GO TO WAR

This mural depicts the assault on Fort Wagner, on Morris Island, outside Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, by the famed Massachusetts 54<sup>th</sup>. This is the troop featured in the film *Glory*, and it was an important event in that it was the first major battle in which black troops got to test their mettle. The 54<sup>th</sup> contained eighteen black soldiers from Galesburg, Illinois, as well as two of Frederick Douglass’ sons. This mural is based on the various engravings of the attack on Fort Wagner. Civil War muralist Keith Rocco, who has been called America’s greatest living Civil War fine artist, uses models from whom he assembles and paints his battle scenes.



## SCENE 20: THE WAR GALLERY

The War Gallery is one of the most interesting and fascinating galleries in the museum, certainly for Civil War buffs. Our goal was not to capture the entire scope of the American Civil War in a single gallery, but to approach this epic struggle from several different angles using a broad brush in order to show the far-reaching effect the war had on the nation during Lincoln's presidency.

Probably the first thing that will grab your attention as you enter the room is an animated film running on a continuous loop, *The Civil War in Four Minutes*. The entire film is a map of the eastern United States showing the division of loyalties from Lincoln's election on November 6, 1860, to General Simon Bolivar Buckner's surrender to General Edward Canby in the Trans-Mississippi West on May 26, 1865. We see the southern states turn red in the order of their secession and the North turn blue as the boundaries shift during four years of victories and defeats. Each week of the war lasts one second, hence the title of the film. Though it is a thumbnail sketch, it is very revealing both in terms of battle history and strategies. There is a timeline running on the bottom of the map for easy reference, and a casualty counter in the lower right corner to show the horrible toll of the war. (As Civil War historian Gary Gallagher said to me once, there were as many American deaths in three days at Gettysburg as there were in ten years in Vietnam.)

A word about the casualty count. As researcher on the Lincoln Museum, I needed to come up with a weekly casualty figure for the war, North and South. This seemed like an easy enough assignment. Most aspects of the Civil War have been well-picked over. It should be a mere matter of addition. A cursory look, however, showed that it wasn't so simple. There are generally accepted figures as to the number of Civil War dead: variously 360,000 for the North and 260,000 for the South. The general figure of 600,000 killed is often mentioned, as we do in the *Lincoln's Eyes* show. But we wanted to count all the *casualties*. This meant wounded, death from disease (which is a higher number than those killed in combat), and prisoners. (So, if you get questions about a contradiction in the Museum, here is the answer: *Lincoln's Eyes* says over 600,000 *killed*, whereas *The Civil War in Four Minutes* includes killed, wounded, death from disease, and prisoners.)

Counting casualties is an immensely complicated business. Regimental histories were written up after the war, and most of the Northern armies tried to account for their dead, wounded, and missing. Not nearly so the South; they didn't have the organization and their resources were stretched too thin. Various historians have tried to make a full accounting over the years, the most recent and reliable being The Conservation Fund's *Civil War Battlefield Guide*. Historians working individual battlefields are writing monographs with new counts, usually higher than previously published. But there is still so much that is unknown, and there are so many variables. When I began my count, I decided not to count prisoners. For the first two years of the war they were paroled and many joined back up again to fight. But Civil War historian James McPherson encouraged me to count them, saying they were taken out of the fight just as surely as the

wounded, and the wounded returned to the field more often than the prisoners. Oliver Wendell Holmes was wounded three times and returned to battle each time.

All to say, there are so many unknown variables that the casualties from battles are no longer added together so as not to misrepresent a total number that can't be definitively known. My task was still before me, however. In the end, I took the figures from the *Civil War Battlefield Guide* and adjusted a handful of the battle totals with information I received from the handful of historians with whom I had been speaking. I then took the generally accepted averages of death from disease and prorated them over each year for the seasonal attrition from disease—35% higher deaths for the first year of the war due to disease exposure, 30% higher for the winter than the rest of the year, an extra thousand prorated here and there for specific epidemics. All of this may seem specious when you see how quickly the casualty odometer speeds by, but it gave us confidence that we made our best effort under our production constraints to represent the horrific toll taken by the war. Hopefully, someone else will do deeper and further study in the near future. Opposite the Battle Map is the gallery of Civil War photographs on three walls. The photographs were chosen to represent three groups: soldiers, both known and unknown, landscapes and battlefields, and women affected by the war. The collection is of special interest, because most of the photos of unknown soldiers are from the collections of the Illinois State Historic Library and are of Illinois soldiers. In the gallery you can peruse the photos in their frames or, with the use of one of four interactive touch-screens; you can point to a specific photograph and pull it up for a close view and an identifying caption. Arrayed along each side of the photo gallery are eight soldiers' uniforms, four Union and four Confederate. They are a representative mix of mostly enlisted men and secondary officers. Along with replicas of their uniforms are photographs of the soldiers, brief histories of their war experience, and excerpts from their correspondence. We will learn of their fate in a later gallery.

The soldiers are:

- Major Henry Livermore Abbott of the Massachusetts 20<sup>th</sup>. The war started just as Abbott and his close friend Oliver Wendell Holmes graduated from Harvard. Abbott's two older brothers had joined the Union army, but Abbott was afraid he wouldn't have the right mettle. As he learned from his opening battle at the disastrous Ball's Bluff he was perfectly cool. Becoming a major in the 20th Massachusetts Infantry, Abbott was the most highly respected officer of his rank in the Army of the Potomac. Known as the epitome of courage, he was killed leading his troops on the second day of the Battle of the Wilderness, age 22.

*Major Henry Livermore Abbott* edited by Robert Garth Scott Bluff.

- Color Sergeant Abel Peck of the Michigan 24<sup>th</sup>. A 42-year-old farmer from Nankin, Michigan, Peck joined up with the 24th Michigan, which became part of the famed "Iron Brigade." Peck was color sergeant when, carrying the flag on the first day of the Battle of Gettysburg, he was felled by a bullet



in Herbst Woods in the opening volley. We chose Peck for the gallery because of the beautiful letters he wrote home to his daughter. I found his letters and photograph at the Michigan State Archives and the library at Michigan State University.

- Private and drummer boy Orion Howe of the Illinois 55<sup>th</sup>. Twelve-year-old Orion Howe ran away from his grandmother to join his father and brother in the 55th Illinois regiment of the Union army. He survived being wounded at the Siege of Vicksburg to deliver an important message to General Sherman about dwindling ammunition supplies. He was wounded again during Sherman's Atlanta campaign and was appointed corporal. We were alerted to Howe by Kathryn Harris, head librarian of the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library, who did some sleuthing to find more information on the drummer boy.  
Because of his gallant action in fourteen battles, General Sherman, Secretary of War Stanton, and President Lincoln all recommended Howe for admission to the Naval Academy. He dropped out and joined the merchant marine, sailing all over the world. He fought in the Modoc Indian War in California, then finally returned to Illinois and started a dental practice. He was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor in 1896, and died in Springfield, Missouri.
- Sergeant William Carney of the Massachusetts 54<sup>th</sup>. A free black man from Bedford, Massachusetts, Carney joined the Massachusetts 54th "Colored" Volunteer Infantry and became a sergeant. At the Battle of Fort Wagner, he picked up the colors from a fallen comrade and carried them all the way to the parapet of the fort before the call to retreat. He brought the flag safely back without it touching the ground after being shot four times. This was the battle that showed the world that black troops would fight just as bravely for their own freedom as white. It is the battle which is portrayed in the film *Glory*. For his action at Fort Wagner Carney became the first black American to win the Congressional Medal of Honor.
- Major John Pelham, Stuart's Horse Artillery. A West Point student from Alabama, Pelham left the academy just before his graduation to join the Confederate army. He is the only soldier of the eight whose uniform was not created from a photograph. The only existing photo of Pelham is of him in his West Point furlough uniform, probably taken in New York in 1860. He was chosen for the gallery as he was the prototype of the romantic, handsome, dashing and daring Southern officer. Pelham became J.E.B. Stuart's most trusted artillery commander, moving with Stuart's cavalry. It is said that he single-handedly turned a Federal assault at the battle of Fredericksburg. It was by chance that I came across a reference in Artillery General Edward Porter Alexander's memoirs to Pelham being known as "Sally," no doubt for his good looks. Highly praised for his daring deeds, "the gallant Pelham" was killed at the Battle of Kelly's Ford, age 24.

See: *They Followed the Plume The Story of J. E. B. Stuart and His Staff* by Robert Trout.

- Colonel Henry King Burgwyn, Jr., North Carolina 24<sup>th</sup>. The brash Burgwyn was the youngest colonel in Lee's army, joining the North Carolina regiment right after graduating from the Virginia Military Institute. His photo and uniform in the War Gallery are of his Archie K. Davis cadet uniform from school. We wanted to give an idea of some of the pomp and circumstance associated with war in the mid-19th century. Burgwyn was killed on the first day of Gettysburg in Herbst

Woods fighting the Iron Brigade, the same skirmish in which Union soldier Abel Peck died. Colonel Burgwyn was only 21.

See: *Boy Colonel of the Confederacy—The Life and Times of Henry King Burgwyn, Jr.* by Archie K. Davis

- Private William Day, North Carolina 54<sup>th</sup>. William Day was probably more typical of the Southern soldier of the day than Pelham or Burgwyn. He was an illiterate farmer, drafted as a private in the 54<sup>th</sup> North Carolina Infantry. He wrote beautiful letters home to his wife, in answer to her pleadings for him to come home and sending him the news that their daughter had died. The letters are in a variety of scripts, depending on who was taking his dictation. Day survived Chancellorsville and Second Fredericksburg, only to die of typhoid fever on the way to Gettysburg. I received the letters and photograph from his descendents who live in Utah.
- Private Henry Robinson Berkeley, Hanover Artillery, Virginia Berkeley was a young private in Virginia's Hanover Artillery, and managed to survive the war, even though he fought in many of the war's most vicious battles. He saw action at Yorktown, White Oak Swamp, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, the Battle of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania ("the most terrible day I have ever lived"), Cold Harbor, and Third Winchester. After a crushing defeat at Waynesboro, Berkeley was captured while fleeing over the mountains. Imprisoned in Fort Delaware, he remained there until June 20, 1865, when he signed an oath of allegiance to the Union and boarded a boat for home. Berkeley became a teacher and wrote out his memories from the war in a journal. In his photograph from early in the war, his artillery uniform looks homemade.

See: *Four Years in the Confederate Artillery—The Diary of Private Henry Robinson Berkeley* edited by William Runge

## SCENE 21: THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE

We needed an exhibit to show the toll of the war—both on Lincoln and the nation—and the Telegraph Office gallery was deemed the best opportunity. We wanted to display portraits of Lincoln with his face visibly aging through four years of the war. Originally we chose to show five portraits, one for each year of his presidency, but this was not as easy as initially thought.

Art director Eric Parr had imagined a curving effect in the group portraits from Lincoln's right profile in the early photos, centered on the one straight-on photo by Gardner, and finishing with the "last photograph" of Lincoln's left profile. We chose an early 1861 portrait—January 13, 1861—one of his first with a beard. This was taken while he was still in Springfield, but it is after Lincoln was elected, the South had already begun seceding, and he was in the thick of choosing his cabinet.

A portrait for 1862 was proving a problem, however. (Some guests may ask why there is no photo from 1862. Here is an opportunity to explain the type of detective work that goes on in a presidential library.) The only portraits of Lincoln "probably" taken "about" 1862 were from a Mathew Brady session that only showed Lincoln's left profile, including his famous thoughtful pose with his left hand elevated. All of the

other photos of Lincoln in 1862 were taken in the field with the army by Alexander Gardner. Then Tom Schwartz made a startling discovery—which complicated matters even more. In the collections of the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library is a pencil sketch of Lincoln by Arthur Lumley with the notation “Brady’s May 16/61. “ On the back it reads “This sketch of Lincoln was made from life, while he was waiting to have a photograph taken in Brady’s Gallery Pennsylvania Ave Washington DC 1861. Arthur Lumley.” In looking at the photographic record, Tom saw there were no such dates listed. But from the photo session dated circa 1862, the photographs showed Lincoln with the same deep part in his hair.

The chair looks identical in the sketch and photo, and Lincoln even has his hand up towards his beard. Thus, the new date for this photographic session, for which there are at four or five strong images, is May 16, 1861. As these Brady photos are dated incorrectly in dozens of books, and researchers easily perpetuate historical mistakes, this issue will be with us for decades.

In the end, we chose to skip 1862. We began with a clean-shaven Lincoln—the Hesler portrait from June 3, 1860, when Lincoln was running for president—for a greater contrast. Thought it was before Lincoln was elected, he was certainly gearing up for the run. It is an extremely clear portrait in which you can see his face and skin clearly. Our five portraits were thus dated 1860, 1861, 1863, 1864, and 1865. What was long thought to be Lincoln’s “last portrait, “ with the prophetic crack in the glass negative, is now determined to have been from February 5, 1865, as opposed to April 10, 1865. (His last photograph is now believed to be from the south balcony of the White House two days after his Second Inaugural Address, March 6, 1865.) The poor man is suitably old and haggard in the cracked photo, and it is with this one we have ended our sequence.

For the sound of the telegraph, we found an accomplished telegraph historian on the internet with an encyclopedic website on the history of the telegraph. Professor Tom Perera had many old telegraphs, some with sounding boards, and he recorded the list of battle casualty figures that you see emanating from the painting. The clicks you hear in the gallery are the tapping out of the actual casualty figures. It took us a good amount of time to establish that the White House was still using tape with their telegraphs as well as straight transcription by sound. Again, Tom Schwartz was instrumental in tracking down the evidence we needed. The mural shows Lincoln looking at the telegraph tape. We know that the telegraph office did have a key telegraph that printed letters directly on to tape. But, regardless, with Lincoln’s inquisitiveness regarding mechanical instruments and tools, we felt quite confident in showing him perusing casualty figures directly from the tape. Incidentally, Lincoln had previously met one of his War Department telegraph operators several years before in the Tazewell House in Pekin, Illinois, in 1857. The operator showed Lincoln the Morse key, from the battery to the sounding board, and answered his many pertinent questions “showing an observing mind already well furnished with knowledge of collateral facts and natural phenomena.”

## SCENE 22: THE GETTYSBURG GALLERY

For the Gettysburg mural we wanted the sweep and scope of the battle as well as the aftermath, and more than anything else we needed to find an image that worked graphically. The solution was quite simple, actually, once we took the time to study it. The scene, as most of you will recognize, is the battle on Cemetery Hill at the end of the second day, when the Confederates briefly pierced the Union defenses. The hill not only gave us a bit of geography, but it has the most notable landmark of the area from the time, the gate of the Evergreen Cemetery. By the time of Lincoln's visit there was a sign on the gate: "All persons found using firearms on these grounds will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law." And, of course, the cemetery is the perfect motif to lead into the setting of the National Cemetery and Lincoln's dedication. The graves you see represented are the various stages of burial. On a given battlefield there is the immediate problem of burying the dead before disease sets in. Then there is a disinterment with a proper burial to follow. The problem with Gettysburg was that the town was so small and the battle so huge there were not enough people to bury the dead. In declaring a sort of national emergency, the field of battle was turned into a national cemetery, and Lincoln was, belatedly, asked to speak at the dedication ceremony four months later.

The circumstances of Lincoln's speech are well known. He did not prepare his brief remarks on the train trip there, but had worked them out very carefully. His page and a half speech of 272 words has been transcribed in Lincoln's hand and there are five extant copies that we know of, though, according to Gary Wills, probably none of them are the delivery address. According to an eyewitness, the first page was written on White House letterhead. John Nicolay, one of Lincoln's secretaries, says the second page was on scrap paper. Two of these copies are in the Library of Congress. The Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library has one of the five copies, which will be on display in the Museum's Treasures Gallery.

See: *Lincoln at Gettysburg—The Words that Remade America* by Gary Wills.

### SCENE 23: TIDE TURNS AND WASHINGTON CELEBRATES

Suddenly, everything starts going right for Lincoln.

For the Tide Turns Gallery, we wanted an opportunity to show some of the positive events that occurred during Lincoln's difficult four years. By the fourth year of the war the tide had finally begun to turn for the Union, much of it due to the efforts of Generals Grant and Sherman. We chose seven events that were notable concerning the change in Lincoln's mood near the end of the war, and we made paintings of them. Under each painting will be a display case filled with artifacts from Lincoln's presidency.

"Lincoln Re-elected" (Nov. 8, 1864)

The evening of November 8 was rainy and foggy in Washington, D.C. A few months earlier, no one had expected Lincoln to be re-elected. Lincoln walked to the War Department to hear the election results so he could be near the telegraph and keep track of the latest vote count. Friends had been arriving during the stormy evening to hear the latest news, including Major Eckert, chief of the Telegraph Office, who had

fallen in the mud outside. Stanton arrived nursing chills from a fever. The small group with Lincoln shared stories until dinner came at midnight—an oyster dinner that, it was reported, Lincoln awkwardly served. Telegraphed messages with election results had been arriving all night and Lincoln was assembling the tallies. He had predicted that he might win by one electoral vote. Sometime soon after, it became clear that Lincoln was sweeping to victory and, around 2:30 AM, smiles started to fill the faces in the room. Lincoln was congratulated by his friends, while outside the window the Marine Band struck up a song. There are several accounts of the election night of 1864, one of the most notable being *Lincoln in the Telegraph Office* written by one of the young telegraph operators, David Homer Bates.

Artifacts may include:

1864 Campaign Lantern—With many male voters serving in the military, campaigning hoopla was drastically reduced in 1864. This is a rare example of a lantern showing Andrew Johnson, Lincoln’s new vice-presidential candidate from Tennessee.

Broadside “What the Administration Has Done”—Broadside were an inexpensive way to mass-produce materials touting the accomplishments of the Lincoln Administration.

1864 Election Telegrams—Fearing he would be denied a second term, Lincoln sat in the War Department telegraph office awaiting returns on the evenings of October 11 (for the states of Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) and again on November 4, 1864, for the remainder of the states. In the end, he would be the first president since Andrew Jackson (1829-1837) to be reelected.

Presidential Vote Totals, 1860 and 1864—Lincoln created these tables to include in his annual message to Congress, now known as the State of the Union message.

13<sup>th</sup> Amendment--The Passage of the Thirteenth Amendment January 31, 1865—On January 31, 1865, after weeks of debate, and much back-door lobbying and arm twisting by Lincoln, the United States Congress finally passed the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment. A second later the chamber erupted in cheers and congratulations and a one hundred gun salute was fired to celebrate the event. Slavery was officially and legally abolished. Our scene is set with Lincoln pacing his office floor waiting for word of the passage of the amendment’s passage. Now he stands smiling as he listens to the 100-gun salute as congressmen and cabinet officers come streaming through the door. Tad has run into the room, holding his ears, although thrilled about the noise. Massachusetts senator Charles Sumner is in the forefront, and William Seward stands to the side. This scene is an imaginative recreation. No one knows exactly where Lincoln was when he heard the news, nor who was with him.

Artifacts include:

Thirteenth Amendment—Ironically, thirteen commemorative copies of the amendment ending slavery survive. The significance of the document undoubtedly explains the creation of commemorative copies. Written on vellum (calf’s skin) this copy is signed by Lincoln, Vice President Hannibal Hamlin and Speaker of the House Schuyler Colfax along with 138 members of Congress.



1864 Senate Photograph Album — Portraying the Senators who passed the Thirteenth Amendment, this album was sold to raise money for the war effort. It eventually was given to President Lincoln.

Second Inaugural--Lincoln' Delivers the Second Inaugural Address (March 4, 1865)—The morning of March 4, 1865, dawned cold and windy in Washington, D.C. It had been raining earlier, and the streets were knee-deep in mud. Crowds started to gather early to find good positions to observe the inauguration ceremony, and by 12:00 noon they were thoroughly soaked and miserable. Lincoln finally stepped up to the podium. As if by divine providence, the clouds parted, and a shaft of bright sunlight illuminated Lincoln. Under this auspicious sign, he began to speak. Lincoln later called it a good omen. The moment seemed like a metaphor for the peace that seemed to be finally coming at the end of the long national nightmare and, though Lincoln specifically stated in his speech that God does not take sides in war, the sun to many seemed to signal God's approval of Lincoln and his policies.

Artifacts may include:

Letter to Amanda Hall—In this reply to a request for an excerpt of his Second Inaugural address, Lincoln selected a moving portion condemning both the North and the South for the national sin of slavery.

Inaugural Ball Invitation —Lincoln's second inaugural ball was held in the Patent Office, a building that he liked to visit since it held patent models, including his own for lifting boats over shoals. The Lincolns entered the ball at 10:30 p.m. with Mrs. Lincoln wearing a white silk and lace gown.

*Washington Chronicle Jr.* — This inaugural newspaper was printed on a parade wagon as it processed along the parade route along with military bands, floats, a model of a monitor firing rounds from its revolving turret, and assorted military and civic groups.

Inaugural Day Pass —Inaugural passes allowed dignitaries and their guest's admission to the seats behind the presidential podium. Lucy Hale, daughter of New Hampshire Senator John P. Hale, secured a pass for her boyfriend, John Wilkes Booth.

Second Inaugural Address—Most printers released commemorative copies of Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address in black bordered immediately following his death. This rare color printing was one of a handful printed before Lincoln's assassination.

Lincoln Visits Richmond, April 4, 1865—After four years of war and a long, hard siege, the Confederate capital city of Richmond, Virginia, finally fell before Grant's army. On April 4, 1865, Lincoln made his way up the James River towards the conquered capital. He was accompanied by his son, Tad, whose birthday it was, Admiral David Porter, and twelve sailors rowing a small barge. Lincoln was unrecognized when the little boat first landed. But moments later, a black workman saw him and fell to his knees, shouting out to the others, "Bless the Lord, there is the great Messiah." The embarrassed Lincoln told him to stand and kneel only to God. The small party then walked into the city, the sailors carrying carbines and acting as his body guard. The crowd became so thick a soldier was finally sent for with a horse to police the enthusiastic crowd.

Artifacts may include:

“Richmond Falls”—The fall of the Confederate capitol was a great symbolic victory for the North, portending the end of the war. Celebratory broadsides such as this one were printed and posted throughout Washington, D.C.

Lithograph, “Abraham and Tad Lincoln Enter Richmond”—Lincoln’s visit to the captured Confederate capital on April 4, 1865 created great excitement among the remaining occupants. T. Morris Chester, of the Philadelphia Press, described Lincoln’s visit in vivid detail:

“The great event after the capture of the city was the arrival of President Lincoln in it...There is no describing the scene along the route. The colored population was wild with enthusiasm. Old men thanked God in a very boisterous manner, and old women shouted upon the pavement as high as they had ever done at a religious revival.”

Play “Dixie” for Me (April 8, 1865)—After visiting Richmond, Lincoln prepared to return to Washington, D.C., on the morning of April 8, but paused at the boat dock near the *River Queen*, still hoping to hear of Lee’s surrender. He read aloud from Shakespeare’s *Macbeth* and requested that the band play the “Marseillaise” in honor of his guest, the Marquis de Chambrun, who stands to the right of the bandleader. Then, in a surprise gesture, the president requested that the military band play “Dixie.” He said, “(It’s) good to show the rebels that, with us in power, they will be free to hear it again.” Charles Sumner had joined the president as well.

Artifacts may include:

“Dixie”—Though many in the North regarded it as the Confederate national anthem, this Daniel Decatur Emmett tune remained popular because of its quick tempo and catchy melody. Lincoln joked that the Attorney General declared the song “a lawful prize” of war since Union armies had “fairly captured it.”

Song Sheets—Music shaped the meaning of the war in both North and South. Highly spirited marches energized young men to enlist. Sad dirges offered consolation to grieving families. Popular songs entertained a population seeking relief from the tragedy of the battlefield.

News of Lee’s Surrender (April 9, 1865)—It was difficult to find out when and where Lincoln first heard of the surrender of Robert E. Lee. There are varying accounts: some saying he learned of the news when docking at City Point after his visit to Richmond, others reporting it wasn’t until later in the evening at the White House. With the help of Tom Schwartz checking some obscure references, we settled on the latter. It is about 9:00 PM and Lincoln stands in the hallway outside of his bedroom on the second floor of the White House. He has been called out to meet Secretary of War Stanton who has rushed over to present Lincoln with important news:

Robert E. Lee has surrendered. Stanton is uncharacteristically joyful as he watches Lincoln reading the telegram. In a second the men will throw their arms around one another and dance for joy. Lincoln's friend and bodyguard, Ward Hill Limon, stands in the background.

Artifacts include:

Lee's Surrender—News of Robert E. Lee's surrender spread quickly throughout the North by telegraph, newspapers, and broadsides. Spontaneous celebrations in major cities marked the occasion.

Photographs of Ulysses S. Grant and Robert E. Lee—Both considered military geniuses; Grant and Lee met in the McLean House to sign the surrender terms that marked the fall of the Confederacy. Said Grant of his Southern adversary: "As he was a man of much dignity, with an impassible face, it was impossible to say whether he felt inwardly glad that the end had finally come, or felt sad over the result, and was too manly to show it."

McLean House at Appomattox—Lee was gratified that Grant did not use the word "unconditional surrender" in the document ending hostilities. Rather, Grant allowed the Army of Northern Virginia to stack their arms and record their paroles. The terms also stated: "this done each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes not to be disturbed by United States Authority so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they may reside." In addition, Grant allowed officers and enlisted men to keep their horses and mules for spring plowing. "The war is over," the victorious Union commander declared. "The Rebels are our countrymen again."

The Last Speech (April 11, 1865)—The evening of April 11, 1865, Lincoln gave what would be his last speech. In those days, citizens were often allowed to wander on the White House grounds, and Lincoln often spoke informally from the second story window over the north portico to a crowd assembled on the north lawn and down Pennsylvania Avenue. London journalist and friend, Noah Brooks, stood just to one side of the window holding a single candle so the President could see well enough to read his speech from thirteen sheets of paper. Lincoln's son, Tad, stood below him, gathering up the sheets as Lincoln dropped them to the ground when he was finished with them. In the speech, Lincoln talked about the future of the Union and presented the then-controversial prospect of giving African- American veterans the vote. His audience was in a celebratory mood and may not have been ready to listen to a major policy speech. John Wilkes Booth was there, however, and he understood that Lincoln was advocating voting rights for blacks. He vowed to a friend that that was the last speech Lincoln would ever give.

Artifacts may include:

Last Public Speech—In this address, Lincoln offered glimpses into his Reconstruction policies, including a defense of the Unionist government of Louisiana, an admission that Reconstruction was not the exclusive prerogative of the President, and his willingness to extend voting rights to a limited number of blacks. Radical Republicans opposed the Unionist government of Louisiana, in part because it did not provide voting rights for blacks.



**Henry F. Warren Photograph of Abraham Lincoln, March 6, 1865**—Two days after Lincoln took the oath of office for the second time, he allowed Henry F. Warren to take several photographs. The photos were taken on the south balcony of the White House. The wind tossed Lincoln's hair in disarray, adding to the war-weary expression on his face.

**Soldier's Diary Entry**—Leigh G. Huntley wrote daily diary entries of Washington events in the closing days of the war. Part of the crowd that heard Lincoln's speech on April 11, he offers a vivid description of the evening's events, including joyous celebrations and brilliant fireworks.

**John Wilkes Booth**—The famous Shakespearean actor, passionate Confederate sympathizer and rabid white supremacist, Booth had planned to kidnap Lincoln months earlier in an attempt to free Confederate prisoners of war. Booth believed that these soldiers would carry on the fight for Confederate independence. The plot, however, was never carried out. Hearing Lincoln's April 11 speech, Booth declared to associate Lewis Powell, "That will be the last speech he will ever make."

#### SCENE 24: FORD'S THEATRE

A great deal of research went into this important gallery, which often was a thorny problem because so much has been made of the dramatic and macabre events. People often remember an event of import *very* differently; others attracted by the sensationalism of an event often write a lot of malarkey about it, and it gets repeated until it's thought to be true. Adding to these inherent problems, the jocular historian for the Park Service, Michael Maione, died suddenly, and his position was never filled. The existence of Ford's Theatre was both a hindrance and a help to research. Thankfully, Tom Schwartz led me to several assassination researchers which were of help. Notably is one Richard Sloan, who works for ABC News and has recreated the presidential box from Ford's Theatre in his home.

We were looking to build a replica of the chair to exact specifications, but then we discovered that several companies around the country make Lincoln rocking chairs and we were able to purchase one with near identical design. The wall paper and most of the other furnishings were based on what is in Ford's Theatre today, after their renovation in the 1960s. There are a few exceptions, notably the curtains around the box. The curtains in Ford's Theatre are gold. This is based on a description by Alfred Waud, the illustrator known for his journalistic drawings of the Civil War. Though Waud reported them gold, several historians have pointed out that they don't look gold in the photographs of the theatre's interior. Gold would not look like that in gray-scale. Richard Sloan agreed with this assessment, and said that the curtains look to be of a dark red or a green. This pleased one of our art directors immensely as he wanted them burgundy, and, indeed, I have found several engravings and woodcuts where the curtains are burgundy. We believe Waud made a mistake and we have made our curtains burgundy. Be careful what you write down for posterity—it can send countless researchers off in the wrong direction! We were able to find the identical engraving (from hundreds!) of Washington that hung in front of the president's box, based on a painting by Gilbert

Stuart, at the Library of Congress. That is a United States Treasury flag which hangs between the American flags.

According to Nancy Buenger, textiles conservator at the Chicago Historical Society, Lincoln wore the [suit] made for him by Brooks Brothers for his second inauguration to Ford's Theatre the night he was assassinated. CHS has the *frock* coat from the assassination, as witnessed by the sleeve torn off by the doctors; yet she also says that the frock coat at CHS was not made by Brooks Brothers. Ford's Theatre, however, has the Brooks Brothers *overcoat* with the embroidery on the inner silk lining made for the second inaugural, which was most assuredly worn to the theater that night.

At any rate, we have Lincoln's measurements and we built him several suits nice enough to be seen in public. I actually got a set of Lincoln's measurements from the Brooks Brothers company, which still had them in their files. He wore a 40-extra long coat and 32" waist extra long trousers. Another source gives his neck size as 14 1/2.

Several eyewitnesses reported seeing Mary in completely different dresses. We went with the description that was most detailed. "Miss Truman and Mrs. Evans, who paid close attention to her appearance, both noted that she wore neither evening dress nor a headdress of flowers. Miss Truman said that Mary wore a spring silk dress, light gray in color with black pinhead check and bonnet to match. Mrs. Evans described Mary's headdress as 'an old fashioned black coal scuttle bonnet.'" These descriptions are from the trial transcripts of John Surratt, one of the alleged conspirators in Lincoln's assassination.

As for Booth, he wore an ordinary dark business suit to the theatre that night. He left one of his spurs on the stage, and Ford's Theatre has one of his cavalry boots in their museum.

## SCENE 25: THE FUNERAL TRAIN

Lincoln was shot on Good Friday and died the following day. His death turned him into a mythic hero. He became a martyr for liberty and the savior of the country. When it was finally decided to lay the president to rest back in Springfield, elaborate funeral preparations were made along the entire route on which Lincoln had traveled east four years earlier. After lying in state in the East Room and in the Capitol, Lincoln's body boarded a nine-car funeral train with 300 dignitaries and the casket of his son Willie. In ten cities between Washington and Springfield, Lincoln's casket was taken off the train, carried through town, and displayed for people to see.

At the exit of the Funeral Train gallery is a photo of a young Ron Rietveld, now a history professor emeritus from Cal State Fullerton. He was one of the Lincoln scholars on our advisor board and, as an avid Lincoln fan when he was a boy of fourteen; Rietveld was invited by Harry Pratt of the Abraham Lincoln Association to do some research in the Lincoln collection at the Illinois State Historical Library. In a file of papers sent to John Nicolay by Edwin Stanton's son, Lewis, Ron found a photograph of Lincoln lying in state—a

photograph that nobody thought existed. Even at 14, Ron knew enough about Lincoln history and photography to recognize the event—Lincoln lying in state in New York City’s City Hall on April 24, 1865—even though no one had seen a photograph of it. Stanton had ordered no photography of Lincoln’s corpse. When he learned a photo had been taken, he ordered all prints and glass negatives destroyed. One photo was saved and sent to him, which ended up in the collection here. After working with us on the museum Rietveld quipped, ‘When I agreed to help create the museum I had no idea I would end up *in* it.’ We think his story is inspiring for young history fans.

#### SCENE 26: LYING IN STATE

The Lincoln funeral in Springfield was the most elaborate of the dozen along the funeral route. Lincoln lay in state in Representatives Hall in the Old State Capitol. The room was dramatically redecorated, and the day of the ceremony thousands of acquaintances lined up to pay their last respects in the room where Lincoln had delivered his famous “house divided” speech. A throng of press people covered the entire event, so there are very accurate descriptions of the material of the decorations, how many flowers were purchased, and what sentiments were written where. We spent a long time trying to deduce what kinds of flowers would have been on display. All the flowers were white. I figured that florists would only have access to what was native, and I spoke with several Illinois botanists about what would have been in bloom locally that May 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup>. Digging a little deeper, it turns out that florists had all manner of things in hot houses all winter long. We went with a combination of typical Victorian funereal flowers and local blooms.

#### SCENE 27: HOLDING ON TO LINCOLN

Thousands of people poured into Springfield for Lincoln’s last funeral, and they drifted about looking for things Lincoln may have touched or used or owned. Whether it was a piece of wood, a piece of roofing, a hair from his horse’s tail, pilfered flowers or evergreens from the funeral decorations, pieces of his house, objects from the Lincoln White House—everything was up for grabs. The Lincoln Library has a fair number of these items, some with letters of provenance, and these will be on display, along with artifacts from the attempted kidnapping of Lincoln’s body in 1876, in cases set into a mural of the Lincoln Tomb in Oak Ridge Cemetery.

Artifacts may include:

##### CASE #1:

Burglar Tools Used to Steal Lincoln’s Body in 1876—Lincoln did not rest easily in his Oak Ridge Cemetery tomb. More than a decade after his death, his corpse was the subject of a bizarre body snatching scheme. These tools used to break into the Lincoln Tomb were submitted as evidence at the trial. The plan

was to hide Lincoln's body and ransom it for money and the freedom of a master engraver at Joliet Penitentiary.

**Silver Casket Plate**—Abraham Lincoln's remains were transferred to several different caskets. The silver plate seen here is from the original coffin.

**Casket Handle**—This handle is one of ten from a later casket that held Lincoln's remains. It was uncovered in 1900 during repairs on the Tomb.

**Lincoln Tomb Construction Photograph**—Faulty construction resulted in continuous expense and frustration for the National Lincoln Monument Association. In 1895, the Association, low on operating funds, turned ownership of the Tomb over to the State of Illinois.

## CASE #2

**Piece of wood from the Lincoln Birthplace**—Like medieval holy relics, pieces of original material from Lincoln artifacts or structures were prized possessions after 1865. This fragment of wood allegedly came from the birthplace property in Kentucky.

**Tin Shingle from the Lincoln Home**—When the tin shingles were replaced on the home in 1901, the old shingles were pressed into service as pin trays and ashtrays. Original paint can be found on the bottoms of many of these trays.

**Lincoln Home Wood**—Another item removed during the 1849 home repairs was the front door. John Roll later cut the door into pieces and created souvenir items for family and public distribution.

**White House Silver Spoon**—According to the affidavit by Elizabeth Keckley, Mrs. Lincoln's dressmaker and confidante, this spoon was used by Abraham Lincoln during his final meal before going to Ford's Theatre on April 14, 1865. Many such items disappeared after Lincoln's assassination, as staff and the public clamored anything with a Lincoln connection.

## CASE #3

**Funeral Relics**—Abraham Lincoln's funeral was a national event. In cities where his body was removed from the train for public observances, mourners paid their respects. Some, inevitably, sought to preserve a piece of history by removing sprigs of evergreens and flowers from funeral sprays or black bunting from the catafalque. Typically, the black crape was decorated with shells or sequenced stars. Even Lincoln's horse, Old Bob, had hair from his tail and mane pilfered for souvenirs.

## THE TREASURES GALLERY

The artifacts in the Treasures Gallery may include:

**Proof Sheets of the First Inaugural Address**—In his inaugural address Lincoln had to show both strength and conciliation to an anxious nation. Seven states had already left the Union, while the remaining states in the upper South waited to hear what Lincoln would say. Early drafts of the address were circulated to individuals whose opinion Lincoln valued. These sheets were given to David Davis for comment.

**Abraham Lincoln's Annotations in William Dean Howells, *Life of Abraham Lincoln***—Samuel Parks, an Illinois lawyer, asked his friend Abraham Lincoln to correct an early printing of a campaign biography written by the noted author William Dean Howells. The first 83 pages contain penciled corrections by candidate Abraham Lincoln. Many of these corrections are found in later editions of the *Life of Abraham Lincoln*.

**Plaid Carriage Lap Robe**—Mary Lincoln worried that the duties of office were taking an awful toll on her husband's health. She invited guests for breakfast to lure the President both to eat and to socialize. Another convention she insisted upon were afternoon carriage rides to force Lincoln to escape the demands of the war, if but for an hour. On windy and colder days, this carriage lap robe was used to keep them warm.

**Cake Plate from Lincoln Home**—Entertaining in the Lincoln home increased in the late 1850s, corresponding with Lincoln's political runs for the Senate and the Presidency. Mrs. Lincoln also liked to throw birthday parties for her sons. At these events, Mary would have the boys perform scenes from Shakespeare or read poems.

**Invitation to William (Willie) Wallace Lincoln's Birthday Party**—Mary Lincoln loved to pamper her children. This invitation to Isaac Diller, a playmate of the Lincoln boys, is for Willie's birthday party. Diller is also seen in the forefront of a photograph of the Lincoln Home taken in 1860.

**Wooden Ink Well**—Sequestering himself in a storage room of his brother-in-law's to avoid the press of office-seekers, Lincoln found a quiet place to write his first inaugural address. The wooden inkwell was used to pen one of Lincoln's most famous speeches.

**Pen**—Lincoln is said to have used this pen as president. Mrs. Lincoln kept the pen even though the steel tip is missing. She later presented it to Myra Bradwell as a gift, claiming that President Lincoln used it to sign a copy of the Emancipation Proclamation. Most likely it was a commemorative copy rather than the actual pen. It was Myra who helped secure Mrs. Lincoln's release from Bellevue Sanitarium.

**Leather Presidential Portfolio**—Drafts and official papers were transported in this leather portfolio. Lincoln frequently took papers with him to the telegraph office in the War Department as he waited for news from the front lines. He also took work with him to the Soldier's Home, about three miles from the White House. Almost certainly this portfolio held various drafts of the Emancipation Proclamation.

**Napkin Ring**—Part of a personal service of tableware, this silver place napkin ring was given by Mary Lincoln to the Reverend David Swing family, who consoled her following the death of Tad. The official White House service in the Lincoln administration was gold plate and lacked a monogram.

**Silver Plate Goblet**—This goblet was part of the personal service used by the Lincolns for private dining. Official tableware could not have the President's monogram on them.

**Dorflinger Crystal**—Mrs. Lincoln selected a very elegant White House crystal made by Christian Dorflinger. Using a special process, the crystal was extremely delicate and ornate. As such, few examples survive.

**Crystal Water Goblets**—These goblets were used on the train that transported Lincoln as President-elect to Washington, D.C. Note how different they are from the Dorflinger crystal.

**Soup Tureen**—When Mary Lincoln arrived at the White House, there were not enough place settings of any single presidential china pattern to host a state dinner. Determined to remedy the state of disrepair, Mary traveled to New York City, Boston and Philadelphia to select furniture, fabric, draperies, wallpaper, china and crystal for the White House. At the same time, she purchased personal china and table services paid for personally by Lincoln.

**Tad's Toy Cannon**—John A. Dahlgren, Naval Ordinance officer, received a note from the President asking for a gun to give to Tad. Removing his own operational model of a howitzer from the shelf, Dahlgren bent the firing pin and sent it on to Tad as a gift.

**Fido**—The Lincoln boys loved this yellow-brown mixed breed. Fido could not tolerate the train trip from Springfield to Washington, so he was given to the Roll family who had boys similar in age to Willie and Tad. Three photographs of Fido were made for the Lincoln boys as keepsakes.

**Carte-de-Visite Album of the 150<sup>th</sup> Pennsylvania Infantry, Company K**—Protecting the President was a haphazard affair. This regiment loosely served as the White House guard, as well as the guard at the Soldier's Home. Tad became great friends with the soldiers, playing with them and occasionally getting them out of work. They returned their affection by presenting the boy with an album containing photographs of each soldier in the company. Robert Todd Lincoln kept it as the fondest reminder of his little brother.

**Mary Lincoln's Music Box**—Made in Switzerland, this music box of Mary Lincoln plays twelve different operatic arias. Mary loved music, and particularly enjoyed the summer concerts given by the Marine Band in Lafayette Park.

**Lincoln Family Photographic Album**—This album contained photographs of visitors to the White House. Carte-de-visites were used as calling cards and left to indicate a visit. At some later date, Robert Todd Lincoln began to identify the individual images. The album contains Julia Taft, the young girl who served as a babysitter for Willie and Tad, as well as various politicians, military leaders and celebrities such



as P.T. Barnum's star attraction, Tom Thumb. Robert Lincoln was so embarrassed by his parent's meeting with Tom Thumb that he refused to meet the diminutive guest.

**Coral Necklace and Earrings**—Mary Lincoln loved clothes and jewelry, as reflected in this coral necklace and earring ensemble.

**Diamond Ring**—Five European cut diamonds mounted on a black onyx base could symbolize the five men in Mrs. Lincoln's family: Abraham, Robert, Eddie, Willie and Tad. After her death, the ring was given to her sister, Elizabeth Edwards, and passed down through her family.

**Mahogany Vanity**—Mary Lincoln kept her jewelry in this small vanity. It was probably given to Ann Todd Smith, Mary's youngest sister, before the Lincolns left for Washington in 1861.

**Watch Locket with Photo Survey of Huron**—As a young man, Lincoln worked as a surveyor, a trade that provided a good income even as it enabled him to map the frontier. Of the six town surveys known to have been done by Lincoln, the town of Huron was the sole "paper" town, or town that existed only on paper. Had it been built, it would have been the terminus of the proposed Beardstown and Sangamon Canal, connecting the Sangamon to the Illinois River.

**Certificate of Service for Nathan Drake**—When Lincoln joined the Illinois Militia in April 1832, heeding the call to arms in the Black Hawk War, he received an unexpected honor being elected Captain of his company. This certificate of service illustrates his brief career in that office. He later joked that the only blood he shed was in battles with mosquitoes.

**Letter to George Spears**—As postmaster of New Salem, Lincoln may have been less than vigilant in his duties, but he resented any implication of dishonesty. His terse reply to George Spears shows Lincoln defending his honor against Spears' allegations of misdeeds.

**Mary Todd Wedding Skirt**—According to family tradition, Mary Todd married in such haste that she borrowed the wedding dress used by her sister Frances Todd Wallace. Although the blouse is missing, the dress was passed down in the family. Several photographs show descendants wearing the dress at various events, indicating the skirt has been altered.

**Marriage License**—The Episcopal minister Charles Dresser married Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd in the parlor of her sister, Elizabeth Todd Edwards, on November 4, 1842. The couple honeymooned at the Globe Tavern (the honeymoon site as well for Frances Todd and her husband Dr. William Wallace). It was at the Globe Tavern where Robert Todd Lincoln was born a year later. Three other sons would follow.

**Mary Todd Lincoln Letter**—A number of letters between Mary and Abraham Lincoln while he served in Congress were saved from a burn pile in 1860. In this letter, Mary relates family news, especially on the health of Eddie. She also relates how Eddie managed to win over her stepmother in allowing a cat to stay in the house. While Mary enjoyed her time in Lexington, Kentucky, visiting her father, she indicates that her sister, Frances, reported that Springfield was "dull as usual."

**Shawl**—Both Abraham and Mary Lincoln were known to wear shawls. This red fringed shawl belonged to Mary Lincoln. Given to Frances Todd Wallace it was subsequently passed down in the family.

**Shaving Mirror**—When the Lincolns left for Washington, many items that were not sold in a yard sale were given to family, friends and servants. This shaving glass was presented to Rita de Silva, a seamstress who helped Mrs. Lincoln with housekeeping. Mrs. de Silva was part of the persecuted Portuguese Protestants who fled Madeira and relocated in Central Illinois.

**White Kid Gloves**—On the night Lincoln was shot, he was carrying a spare set of kid gloves in his coat pockets. Convention required he wear them in receiving lines, but Lincoln was never comfortable with them, hiding them away in his pockets as decently possible. The reporter Noah Brooks observed at a presidential levee, “The most bored man in it is Old Abe, who hates white kid gloves and a crowd.” Mary Lincoln gave these to her sister, Elizabeth Todd Edwards.

**Lincoln Glasses**—Lincoln claimed he had “old eyes” requiring the need for reading glasses. This pair was left at the home of Connecticut Governor William Buckingham while Lincoln was en route to visit his son Robert. Following a successful speech at Cooper Union in New York City, Lincoln used his trip to Phillips Exeter as an opportunity to meet Eastern Republican leaders and indulge in more speechmaking. The glasses match the magnification of other known Lincoln spectacles and were presented by the great granddaughter of Governor Buckingham.

## THE INNER CASES OF THE TREASURES GALLERY

Artifacts may include:

**Abraham Lincoln Letter to Mary Lincoln**—In Washington, the young politician from the Illinois Seventh Congressional District boarded with his wife and two young boys at Mrs. Sprigg’s house. The constant crying of little Eddie was too much for Lincoln and his fellow boarders, prompting the congressman to send his wife and children to Lexington, Kentucky to stay with her parents. Lincoln quickly realized his mistake. Acknowledging that he was lonely and depressed, he wrote: “I hate to sit down and direct documents, and I hate to stay in this old room by myself.”

**Emancipation Proclamation**—Considered by Lincoln to be his most important state paper, the Emancipation Proclamation was also the most commercially reproduced document of the Lincoln Administration. This copy, the Leland-Boker edition, was made for the Great Central Sanitary Fair in Philadelphia June 7-29, 1864. In a rare appearance outside of Washington, D.C. Lincoln traveled to see the exhibits at the fair and sign copies of the proclamation. Autographed copies sold for \$10, with the remaining copies being sold at the Boston Sanitary Fair five months later.

While the proclamation eliminated the border states of Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware from consideration, it immediately freed thousands of slaves who fled to the Sea Islands in South Carolina. Of



greater long-term importance, the proclamation also made the Union army a force for emancipation. Black abolitionist leaders such as Frederick Douglass embraced the proclamation, and began actively to recruit blacks for the Union army. Two of Douglass's sons served in the Massachusetts 54th, the "Glory" regiment portrayed on the Keith Rocco mural. Lincoln realized that the proclamation, as an executive order, was an interim measure. Only a constitutional amendment could permanently ensure the end of slavery. Thus the door was opened to passage of the Thirteenth Amendment in the closing weeks of Lincoln's life.

The Gettysburg Address—Lincoln's most recognized political statement; the address delivered at the dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, summarizes the war's meaning. Dating the beginning of the nation at 1776 with the aspirations contained in the Declaration of Independence, Lincoln appeals not to legalisms of the Constitution but to the document proclaiming that "all men are created equal." The blood sacrifice of the soldiers who died on the battlefield consecrated the site as a fitting memorial in perpetuity. Lincoln goes beyond commemorating their sacrifice and urges the audience "to be dedicated here to the unfinished work" yet remaining. The "new birth of freedom" would be a country without slavery, ensuring that the American experiment would "not perish from the earth."

Edward Everett, the keynote speaker who gave a two-hour oration, wrote to the President, "I should be glad, if I could flatter myself that I came as near the central idea of the occasion, in two hours, as you did in two minutes." Lincoln graciously replied, "In our respective parts yesterday, you could not have been excused to make a short address, or I a long one." Only five copies of the address exist in Lincoln's hand. This copy is known as the "Everett" copy because Edward Everett requested it from President Lincoln. Together with his own Gettysburg Address, Everett bound them in book form to be sold at a fundraiser to support the war effort.

Lincoln's Stovepipe Hat—Next to his beard, Lincoln's stovepipe hat is his most emblematic symbol. A towering at 6' 4" —at a time when most men were 5' 6"—Lincoln added to his height with this tall headgear made from beaver pelt (note the wear marks where he held it during windy weather). Lincoln habitually used his hat for storing letters and notes. William Herndon, his Springfield law partner, called Lincoln's stovepipe hat "an extraordinary receptacle [which] served as his desk and memorandum book." On at least one occasion, Lincoln apologized for misplacing important correspondence claiming, "when I received the letter I put it in my old hat, and buying a new one the next day, the old one was set aside, and so, the letter lost sight of for a time." The inner band is stretched by the placement of papers within it, suggesting that Lincoln retained the practice up until his death.

## GHOSTS IN THE LIBRARY ARTIFACTS CASE

Artifacts in this case may include:

**1893 Chicago World’s Fair Color Lithograph**—The World’s Columbian Exposition ran from May 1 to October 30, 1893, to commemorate the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus’s arrival to the New World. The fair was envisioned to represent the wide range of “civilizations” existing in the world as represented by this print of an Indian village.

**Bird’s Eye View 1893 Chicago World’s Fair**—Rising from the ashes of the devastating 1871 fire, Chicago boosters wanted to show the world how the Windy City was once again a world class destination. Enlisting the services of architect Daniel Burnham, the fair buildings represented a neoclassical style. Plaster of Paris used in the construction eventually led people to dub the fairgrounds the “White City.” Chicago’s famous Field Museum and the Museum of Science and Industry are housed in structures remaining from the fair.

**World War II United States Treasury Poster**—Numerous war efforts were promoted through publicized fund drives. Here, newspaper boys were recognized for their efforts at selling war savings stamps.

**“Welcome Home,” color lithograph by E.G. Renesch, Chicago, Illinois**—This 1919 poster acknowledges the contribution of African-American military service in the First World War. “Welcome Home” is a stylized setting representing the traditional elements of hearth and family.

**Tantaka-Iyotaka or Chief Sitting Bull (1831-1890)**—D. F. Barry took this photograph of the great Hunkpapa Lakota chief who united the Lakota tribes against United States military encroachments on Indian lands. It was Sitting Bull’s vision that foresaw General George Armstrong Custer’s defeat at the Battle of Little Big Horn. In another vision, he saw his own death in 1890.

**William G. Stratton Family**—The library contains the personal papers of most Illinois governors. This photograph shows Governor Stratton and his family at the Executive Mansion. Stratton was known for his keen administrative abilities and adroit fiscal priorities.

**Joseph Smith, Pencil Sketch by Benjamin West**—Joseph Smith, the founder of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, was sought by Missouri officials in a series of incidents including the fatal shooting of former Governor Lilburn Boggs. The extradition trial took place in the Springfield Federal Court in January 1843. The trial was such a sensation that Judge Nathaniel Pope’s courtroom was overflowing with spectators. A number of women were placed in chairs on either side of Judge Pope. Justin Butterfield, defending Smith, began the proceedings with his characteristic humor:

“May it please the Court. I appear before you today under circumstances most novel and peculiar. I am to address the Pope (bowing to the judge) surrounded by angels (bowing lower to the ladies), in the presence of the holy Apostles (gesturing to the Mormons), in behalf of the Prophet of the Lord.”

Failing to find that Smith had committed a crime in Missouri, Judge Pope set Joseph Smith free.

The Book of Mormon—The Angel Moroni revealed to Joseph Smith the existence of golden plates upon which were written the history of the lost North American tribe of Israel. The Book of Mormon became a foundational source of inspiration for the Church of Latter-Day Saints.

Note by Joseph Smith, February 24, 1842, at Nauvoo City—Chased out of many locations, Joseph Smith took his followers to the Illinois river town of Commerce, which he renamed Nauvoo. In this note, Smith grants “Ebenezer Robinson... the use of the stereotype plates and copying rights for the printing of fifteen hundred Books of Mormon.”

Poster Illinois State Fair Sept. 17 to 25, 1915—The Illinois State Fair traveled throughout the state until Springfield became its permanent home in 1894. This poster shows how the fair continued to build appropriate venues for industrial and livestock exhibits. The fair featured both horse and auto races, as well as the relatively new aeroplane.

Scott Lucas Plays Golf with President Eisenhower—Scott Wike Lucas (1892-1968) is perhaps best known for service in the United States Senate spanning the years 1939-1951, the last three as majority leader. Among his papers is a June 8, 1957 golf score card showing a foursome consisting of Dan Kimball, Tom Belshe, and President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Gavel of Vice President Adlai Stevenson — The main function of the Vice President of the United States is to serve as president pro tem of the Senate. Adlai Stevenson used this gavel to pound the Senate into silence during the presidency of Grover Cleveland. Stevenson’s grandson, Adlai Stevenson II, would serve two terms as Illinois Governor and twice failed to win the presidency from Dwight David Eisenhower.

Civil War Surgical Kit—To modern viewers, Civil War surgical kits look more like gruesome torture boxes containing saws, drills, and sharp probes. Lacking antibiotics and sterile conditions, amputation of badly injured limbs was much more effective in saving soldiers’ lives than trying to keep wounds clean to prevent blood poisoning. Limbs lost to war injuries served to remind later generations of the huge physical cost of the war.

Huber Edward Nelson Diary, Petersburg, Illinois—H.E. Nelson kept a daily diary throughout most of his life. The diaries are revealing of childhood in the early part of the 20th century. The April 19, 1917, selection is typical of a twelve-year old. Nelson describes the daily routine of waking up, the weather, and his chores. On this day, he takes in a movie because “there’s no school as Mr. Hartley an old school teacher is buried. Great.” Nelson later went on to a distinguished legal career.

Governor Stevenson Veto of Senate Bill No. 93, April 23, 1949—When the Illinois Senate passed a law requiring pet owners to leash their cats, Governor Adlai Stevenson vetoed the bill claiming:

“The problem of cat versus bird is as old as time. If we attempt to resolve it by legislation who knows but that we may be called upon to take sides as well in the age-old problem of dog versus cat, bird versus bird, or even bird versus worm. In my opinion, the State of Illinois and its local governing bodies already have enough to do without trying to control feline delinquency.”

**Journey 1**

1. Log Cabin
2. On the River
3. Slave Auction
4. New Salem General Store
5. Life in Springfield
  - Home
  - Lincoln-Herndon Law Office
  - Political
  - Knox College
6. Campaign of 1860
7. Farewell Address
8. On To Washington

**Journey 2**

- a. Blue Room
- b. Fort Sumner
- c. Whispering Gallery
- d. Death of Willie
- e. Hall of Sorrow
- f. Rumors in the Kitchen
- g. Lincoln's White House Office
- h. Illusion Corner
- i. Emancipation Proclamation
- j. Black Troops Go To War
- k. War Gallery
  - Civil War in 4 Minutes
  - 8 Soldiers Stories
  - Civil War Scrapbook
- m. Life & Death Casts
- n. Casualties - Telegraph Office
- o. Gettysburg Gallery & Fate of the 8 Soldiers
- p. The Tide Turns
- q. Washington Celebrates
- r. Ford's Theater
- s. Funeral Train
- t. Lying in State in the Illinois State Capitol
- u. Lincoln Tomb

**Legend:**

- (E) Emergency Exit
- (S) Visitor Safety Exit
- (F) First Aid
- (R) Rest Rooms

February 9, 2008



# Technical Guide

## HOW THE HUMAN FIGURES WERE MADE

This section of your reference gives answers to many of the “how did they do that?” questions about the human figures in the ALPM.

## THE ART AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE HUMAN FIGURES

Throughout the ALPLM forty-six highly realistic figures help immerse guests into the life and times of Abraham Lincoln.

Eleven figures represent Abraham Lincoln at various ages between nine and fifty-six years old. Detailed study of photographs and historical research were used to create these. The Lincoln life castings were also used. Forensic illustration techniques were used to create the early visualizations of young Lincoln.

## DESIGN

The figures of Lincoln were researched and designed by BRC Imagination Arts. BRC designed the complete visual and sensory environment (the scenes, the figures, the music and the sound effects) all together at the same time, like scenes in a movie, for maximum dramatic and emotional impact.

BRC’s Chuck Roberts was the art director. Under Chuck’s direction, BRC assembled one of the most comprehensive pre-sculpting research and design packages ever done, with multiple sketches of each figure.

BRC’s research (supervised by the ALPLM’s Tom Schwartz and assembled by BRC’s Darroch Greer) was extremely thorough, down to the details of height, weight, clothing sizes, hair and eye color, and complexion notes for every figure. We also tracked odd personal details such as the fact one of Lincoln’s cabinet members (Wells) had a bad hairpiece (so our figure of him will have a bad hairpiece.)

Under Chuck Roberts’ creative direction, the figures were sculpted and manufactured by LifeFormations.

## MATERIALS

The skin is a silicone material which is cast in a custom base flesh tone color. The tones, blemishes, and details are hand painted on over several hours in multiple steps with a special mixture of paint and other solvents adhere to silicone and still offer translucency



The hair can be either real or synthetic, depending on the required style and color. Depending on the style, length and viewing distance, it is applied by either completely poking it in by hand one hair at a time or partially glued and then poked around the edges. Most of the hair used for the Lincoln project is real human hair at all the edges where it is most visible. An inch or so from there it blends with synthetic hair.

The bodies are first custom sculpted from foam to the specified body specs and posed and once approved are coated with fiberglass and sanded smooth. Some figures are then fitted with posable limbs depending on the pose and application.

The eyes are basically the same that are used for prosthetics. We apply veins and redden as needed.

If teeth are needed, we use either false teeth or silicone copies from a mold which are glued in and are treated as needed.

We spend a great deal of time adding the details that really make the characters believable. For example, even if a costume is supposed to be pristine, it still needs to look like it has been worn, i.e. wrinkles in shoes, etc. Sometimes extensive washing and aging is done to create worn edges, sweat marks, etc.

We believe this project has achieved an unusually realistic skin tone for African-American figures—far exceeding past industry standards.

None of the figures move! That's an important point in the museum world.

## FABRICATION

### HEAD ROUGH SCULPT

During the rough sculpt stage the sculptor creates the likeness of the subject, but without all the skin texture and wrinkles. It is the equivalent of taking a photograph of someone, but with a slightly out of focus lens or softening filter. Once the sculptors reach a point when they are ready for some input, photographs are submitted to the client for approval. In most cases, Chuck Roberts visited the LifeFormations studio to personally direct or approve progress. Aspects of the sculpt such as personality and expression are reviewed and discussed. Revisions can be made to the sculpt if areas are found that do not match the reference material or intent of the application. Once the sculpt is approved at this stage, the features are locked.

### HEAD FINISH SCULPT

With the rough sculpt approved, the sculptor proceeds to add the skin texture, wrinkles, and other details that make our portrait figures so realistic. Once these details have been added, photographs are again submitted for final approval. On approval, the head will be molded, and cannot be changed without starting from scratch.



## BODY SCULPT

After the head has been sculpted, a body is sculpted in the appropriate gesture, matching the expression on the face. When needed, additional body elements may be sculpted or life cast. Photographs are submitted for approval.

## SKIN PAINTING

The skins are cast and painted/dyed to achieve the appropriate skin tones. When a specific skin tone is required, we provide several samples to our clients so they may identify the specific tone they would like the figure to have.

## HEAD HAIRING

For high fidelity portrait figures, the hair is applied through a blend of gluing and poking techniques. The result is a realistic appearing hairline that looks like the hair is growing out of the head. For lower fidelity figures, or figures that will only be viewed from a great distance, a wig may be used.

## COSTUMING

Each costume is custom created for the specific application of the figure. Materials, patterns, ornamentation, and related props are all selected and custom assembled based on the appropriate reference.

## INSTALLATION

Initially, the figures are just roughed into place. Then, under BRC's direction, their exact positions and postures are adjusted. This can be a broad adjustment such as turning an entire figure left or right, or a subtle position adjustment of an arm or leg or a head angle. At this point, the figures may still not quite connect with the furniture, the setting, or each other in a realistic way. Once we finalize their position, we cut holes in the furniture, bolt them in and tighten them down. This will pull them into the soft surfaces so they realistically sink into a couch or chair. At this point, we make more adjustments to arm, neck, and leg angles. This makes them seem much more real and part of their surroundings.

Now, we adjust the position of the eyeballs so they are looking in exactly the right place.

The dirty laundry comes next. A specialist will “tech-down” all of the costumes and add details. The costumes may have looked clean and new when the figures arrived, but now a specialist adds dirt, wear, tear, and wrinkles appropriate to each character and scene. “Distressing” an item this way is exactly the opposite of what museum workers normally do to their artifacts.

At this point, a hairdresser may also be brought in to give the hair either the well-groomed or “bad hair day” look, whatever is appropriate for each character and scene.

The last step is the addition of theatrical lighting. In some cases, the lighting is realistic. In other cases, it is designed to bring out the emotions of the scene. For example, in the Slave Auction scene, the slave family being torn from one another is in warm white light, causing them to stand out, whereas the auctioneers are sculpted by red under-lighting, giving them a scary, evil look.

Now, with the addition of the sets and the musical score, the figures are ready to play their part in connecting twenty-first century audiences with the life and times of Abraham Lincoln.

## IDENTIFICATION OF PORTRAITS AND PHOTOGRAPHS IN THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN PRESIDENTIAL MUSEUM

Compiled by Jack Navins

This listing of the identities of the individuals depicted in portrait paintings and photographs in the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Museum was compiled for the use of the Museum volunteers. The entries list the identity of the individuals depicted; available information about the painter or photographer, the date on which the portrait was painted or the photograph was taken, and the current location of the portrait or photograph is also listed.

Two books containing all of the known photographs of Abraham Lincoln, as well as selected photographs of members of his family, acquaintances and legal and political colleagues, have been very useful. They are: Meserve, Frederick Hill, and Sandburg, Carl: *The Photographs of Abraham Lincoln*. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1944, and Hamilton, Charles, and Ostendorf, Lloyd: *Lincoln in Photographs: An Album of Every Known Pose*. Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 1963. The ALPL contains copies of both books.

### Journey 1

## 1. The Slave Mural

A. Gordon, slave with severely scarred back from whipping. The photograph was taken in 1863. The original photograph is in the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library collection.

## 2. Edwards Home – Courting Scene

A. Ninian Edwards – oil portrait, painted by George Peter Alexander Healy, approximately 1864 (thus, anachronistic here). The original portrait is in the Edwards Place Historic Home, Springfield, as is the portrait of Elizabeth Edwards (see below).

B. Henry Clay – oil portrait, 1824.

C. Elizabeth Edwards - oil portrait, also, painted by George Peter Alexander Healy. As noted above, the original portrait is in the Edwards Place Historic Home.

## 3. Springfield Mural: Home Life

A. Abraham Lincoln – photograph, taken about 1858. There is controversy about where this photograph was taken (six cities have claimed to be the correct site); the strongest claim is that it was taken in Peoria, IL, by Roderick M. Cole. It was widely reproduced on campaign ribbons for the 1860 Presidential election. It is Image O-14 in the Ostendorf collection (see Hamilton and Ostendorf, *Lincoln in Photographs*, pp. 28-9). A cropped variant is Image M-14 in the Meserve collection (see Meserve and Sandburg, *The Photographs of Abraham Lincoln*).

B. Mary, Willie and Tad Lincoln – photograph, taken by Preston Butler in Springfield, late in 1860. It was reproduced as an engraving on the cover of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated News*, December 15,

1860. It is also the source for the clothing worn by the mannequins of Mary, Willie and Tad located in the Plaza. The original photograph is in the ALPL collection.

C. Thomas (Tad) Lincoln – photograph, taken by a photographer in Springfield, in 1860. The original is in the Ostendorf collection (see Hamilton and Ostendorf, *Lincoln in Photographs*, p. 58).

D. William Wallace (Willie) Lincoln - photograph, taken by a photographer in Springfield, in 1860. The original is also in the Ostendorf collection (see Hamilton and Ostendorf, *Lincoln in Photographs*, p. 58).

E. Robert Todd Lincoln – photograph, from a carte-de-visite by an unknown photographer, 1861. The original photograph is in the ALPL collection.

#### 4. Springfield Mural – Work Life

A. Abraham Lincoln – photograph, taken by Alexander Hesler in Springfield, June 3, 1860. The original is in the Chicago Historical Society collection (Hesler was a Chicago resident). This is Image O-26 in the Ostendorf collection.

B. William Henry Herndon – photograph, taken about 1870. The original is in the Ostendorf collection (see Hamilton and Ostendorf, *Lincoln in Photographs*, p. 341).

C. John Todd Stuart – print of uncertain date. The original is in the ALPL collection.

D. Stephen Trigg Logan – photograph of uncertain date. The original is in the ALPL collection.

E. Collage of 8 photographs

Center:

1. Abraham Lincoln – same as 4 A.

Clockwise from upper left (N.B.: my numbers do not correspond with the numbers on the photographs):

2. William Henry Herndon.
3. Stephen A. Douglas.
4. John Todd Stuart.
5. Stephen Trigg Logan.
6. William J. Ferguson.
7. Samuel H. Treat – photograph, shown in Hamilton and Ostendorf, *Lincoln in Photographs*, p. 343.
8. James H. Matheny.

## 5. Lincoln-Herndon Law Office

A. Left Wall: Daniel Webster, print.

B. Back wall: Daniel Webster, photograph.

C. Henry Clay, photograph.

## 6. Lincoln's Political Timeline

A. Zachary Taylor, 11<sup>th</sup> President of the United States

B. Abraham Lincoln, photograph of ambrotype original, made by Abraham B. Byers in Beardstown, IL, May 7, 1858. M-7, O-5. Hamilton and Ostendorf, p. 14, states that this photograph was taken on the day Lincoln successfully defended Duff Armstrong on a murder charge (the “Almanac” case).

C. General Winfield Scott

D. Abraham Lincoln, photograph of ambrotype original, made by Preston Butler in Springfield on August 13, 1860. M-29, O-36.

E. Stephen Douglas, photograph

#### 7. The Campaign of 1860, clockwise from upper left

A. Abraham Lincoln, the Cooper Union photograph (taken by Mathew Brady in his New York studio on February 27, 1860, shortly before Lincoln gave his Cooper Union address). Thousands of copies of this photograph were made, and used for the 1860 campaign. President Lincoln is reported to have said that that speech and this photograph put him in the White House. M-20, O-17.

B. Stephen Douglas, photograph. See Hamilton and Ostendorf, p. 347.

C. John Bell, photograph. See Hamilton and Ostendorf, p. 347.

D. John C. Breckinridge, photograph

#### 8. Wall Outside Union Theater – Images Of Abraham Lincoln

- A. First known photograph of Lincoln, a daguerreotype, made by N. H. Shepherd in Springfield, 1846, when Lincoln was Congressman-elect. M-1, O-1.
- B. Cropped from the Cooper Union photograph (see 7A); M-20, O-17.
- C. Photograph taken by Alexander Hesler in Springfield, on June 3, 1860. M-26, O-26. This is the same as 4 A and 4 E 1.
- D. Photograph also taken by Alexander Hesler on June 3, 1860. Lincoln commented about this photo, “That looks better and expresses me better than any I have ever seen; if it pleases the people I am satisfied.” M-25, O-27.
- E. Large graphic image, derived from 8H (see below).
- F. This photograph was taken between March 1 and June 30, 1861, possibly by Mathew Brady (see the discussion in Hamilton and Ostendorf, p. 89). Pres. Lincoln wrote a 2½ line inscription on a print of this photo, and gave it to the mother of Joshua Speed, on October 5, 1861. M-42, O-55.
- G. This photograph is one of several taken by Alexander Gardner in his new gallery in Washington, D.C., on August 9, 1863. M-53, O-70.
- H. This photograph was taken by Alexander Gardner, on either November 8, 1863 (according to Hamilton and Ostendorf) or November 15, 1863 (according to Meserve and Sandburg). It is probably the best-known full-face portrait of Pres. Lincoln, and figures prominently in *Lincoln’s Eyes*. M-59, O-77.
- I. This photograph was taken by Anthony Berger in Mathew Brady’s Gallery in Washington, D.C. on February 9, 1864. Thirty years after his father’s death, Robert Todd Lincoln wrote of this photo, “I have always thought the Brady photograph of my father, of which I attach a copy, to be the most



satisfactory likeness of him.” For many years, this was stated to be the most familiar image of Lincoln, since it was the basis for the image of Lincoln on the \$5 bill, until May 2000. M-85, O-92.

J. The “cracked-glass negative plate” photograph, taken by Alexander Gardner in Washington, D.C. The glass plate cracked as the image was taken, and a single print was made, after which the negative broke completely and was discarded. For many decades, this was thought to be the last photograph ever taken of Pres. Lincoln during his life, on April 10, 1865; however, it is now known that it was actually taken on February 5, 1865. M-100, O-118.

## Journey 2.

### 9. The Blue Room

A. Mary Todd Lincoln, photograph of Mrs. Lincoln, wearing her inaugural gown, taken by Mathew Brady at his Washington studio in 1861. See Hamilton and Ostendorf, p. 299.

B. Adele Douglas (Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas) lithograph

C. Mary Ellen McClellan (Mrs. George B. McClellan) lithograph

D. Harriet Lane, niece and official hostess of Pres. James Buchanan, photograph

E. Kate Chase, daughter of Salmon Chase, lithograph

F. Elizabeth Keckley, photograph. See Hamilton and Ostendorf, p. 345.

### 10. The Hall of Sorrows

A. William Wallace (Willie) Lincoln, photograph, age 11. The original is in the Chicago Historical Society collection. See Hamilton and Ostendorf, p. 304.

## 11. Lincoln's White House Office

A. Left Wall, Zachary Taylor, portrait

B. Left Wall, photograph of Mary Todd, Willie and Tad Lincoln (same as 3 B).

C. Upper right corner, standing desk: Photograph of Abraham and Tad Lincoln, taken by Anthony Berger in the Washington Gallery of Mathew Brady, on February 9, 1864. Several artists used this photograph as the basis for lithographs incorporating other members of the Lincoln family; see Hamilton and Ostendorf, pp. 268-9, 274. M-39, O-93.

D. Back wall, above mantle, Andrew Jackson, portrait

E. Right side of mantle, John Bright (Member of Parliament, United Kingdom), photograph.

Images on the plaques identifying the mannequin figures:

F. Abraham Lincoln, "the crew-cut photograph" multiple-lens photograph, originally ascribed to Mathew Brady, but now ascribed to the E. & H. T. Anthony Company, Washington, D.C., about February 1865. The original is in the Library of Congress. M-92, O-103.

G. Edwin Stanton, photograph

H. Edward Bates, photograph; see Hamilton and Ostendorf, p. 352.

I. Gideon Welles, photograph

J. Salmon P. Chase, photograph

K. Caleb Smith, photograph; see Hamilton and Ostendorf, p. 353.

L. Montgomery Blair, photograph; Meserve and Sandburg contains an unnumbered, cropped copy of this photograph.

M. William Seward, photograph

## 12. The Illusion Corridor

A. Horace Greeley, editor of the *New York Tribune*, photograph; Meserve and Sandburg contains an unnumbered copy of this photograph.

B. Abraham Lincoln, photograph taken by Mathew Brady in Washington, D.C., probably early in 1862. M-66, O-57. This image, altered by the addition of horns, appears in *Lincoln's Eyes*.

## 13. The War Gallery – Eight Soldiers' Stories

A. Henry Livermore Abbott

B. Abel Peck. This photograph is available (with the image reversed) from the Archives of Michigan

C. Orion Howe. This photograph is in the ALPL collection, as is the photograph of Orion's younger brother, Lyston, shown in the lower left corner of the Civil War Scrapbook.

D. William H. Carney, photograph. Many web sites show this photograph, without attribution.

E. Henry Robinson Berkeley, photograph

F. William Day, photograph

G. Henry King Burgwyn, Jr., photograph wearing the cadet uniform of the Virginia Military Institute (Class of 1861). A copy of this photograph, with the image reversed, is available at the Virginia Military Institute Archives web site,

<http://www.vmi.edu/archives/archivephotos/Details.asp?ACCNUM=309&rform=search>

H. John Pelham, photograph.

#### 14. Photographs of Abraham Lincoln in the Casualties – Telegraph Office Corridor

A. Photograph taken in Springfield by Alexander Hesler on June 3, 1860; same as 4 A; M-25, O-27.

B. Photograph taken by C. S. German in Springfield, on either January 13, 1861 (Hamilton and Ostendorf) or January 26, 1861 (Meserve and Sandburg); Meserve collection. The first photograph of Pres.-elect Lincoln with a full beard. M-34, O-41.

C. Photograph taken by Alexander Gardner in November 1863; same as 8 H. M-59, O-77.

D. Photograph taken by Mathew Brady, with a multiple-lens camera, on January 8, 1864. The glass negative of one of the four images (taken simultaneously) is in the Meserve collection; the collodion plate for the other three is in the National Archives. M. 73, O-83.

E. The “cracked glass negative plate” photograph (here with the image processed to “remove” the crack); same as 8 J.

## 15. The Tide Turns display cases

A. Lt. Gen Ulysses S. Grant, USA, photograph

B. Gen. Robert E. Lee, CSA, photograph

C. Abraham Lincoln, photograph taken by Henry F. Warren, on the south balcony of the White House, on March 6, 1865. M-93, O-112.

D. John Wilkes Booth, photograph.

## 16. Ford’s Theater

A. George Washington, lithograph

## 17. Funeral Train

A. President Lincoln’s body, lying in state, in New York City Hall’s Governor’s Room, taken by Jeremiah Gurney, JR., on April 24 1865. The accompanying graphic describes the saga of the presumed destruction of the negative and print of this photograph, and its subsequent discovery by Ronald Rietveld 87 years (note: four score and seven years!) later.

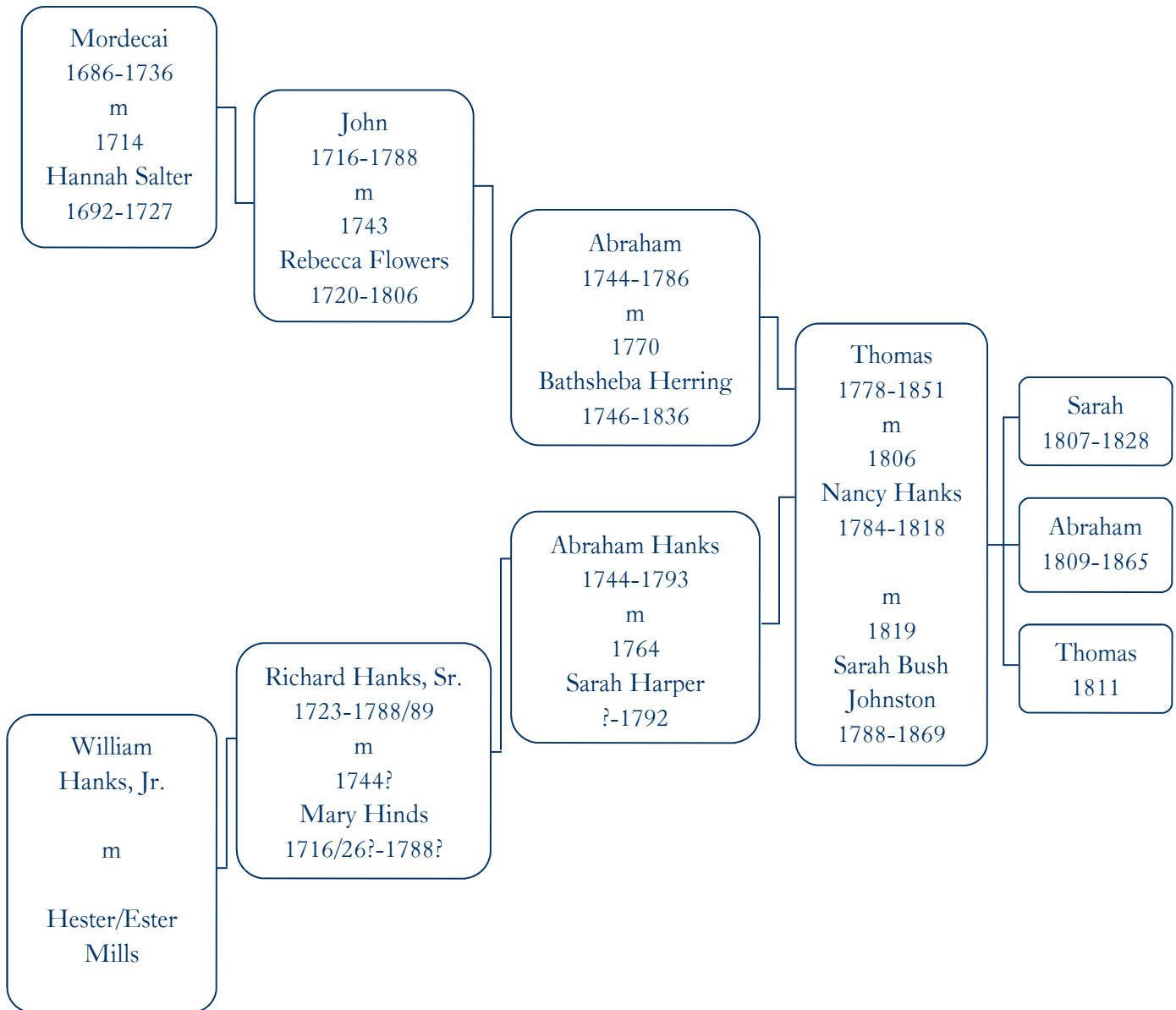
## 18. Lincoln's Tomb

A. *The Apotheosis of Abraham Lincoln*, also entitled *In Memory of Abraham Lincoln. The Reward of the Just*, a lithograph made by D. T. Wiest and published by William Smith, Philadelphia, in 1865. Wiest made the lithograph by copying the lithograph *Apotheosis of George Washington*, created by John J. Barralet in 1802; Wiest simply substituted the head of Lincoln for Washington's. The original of *Apotheosis of George Washington* is on display at the Wadsworth-Longfellow House in Portland, Maine.

# Lincoln Family Tree

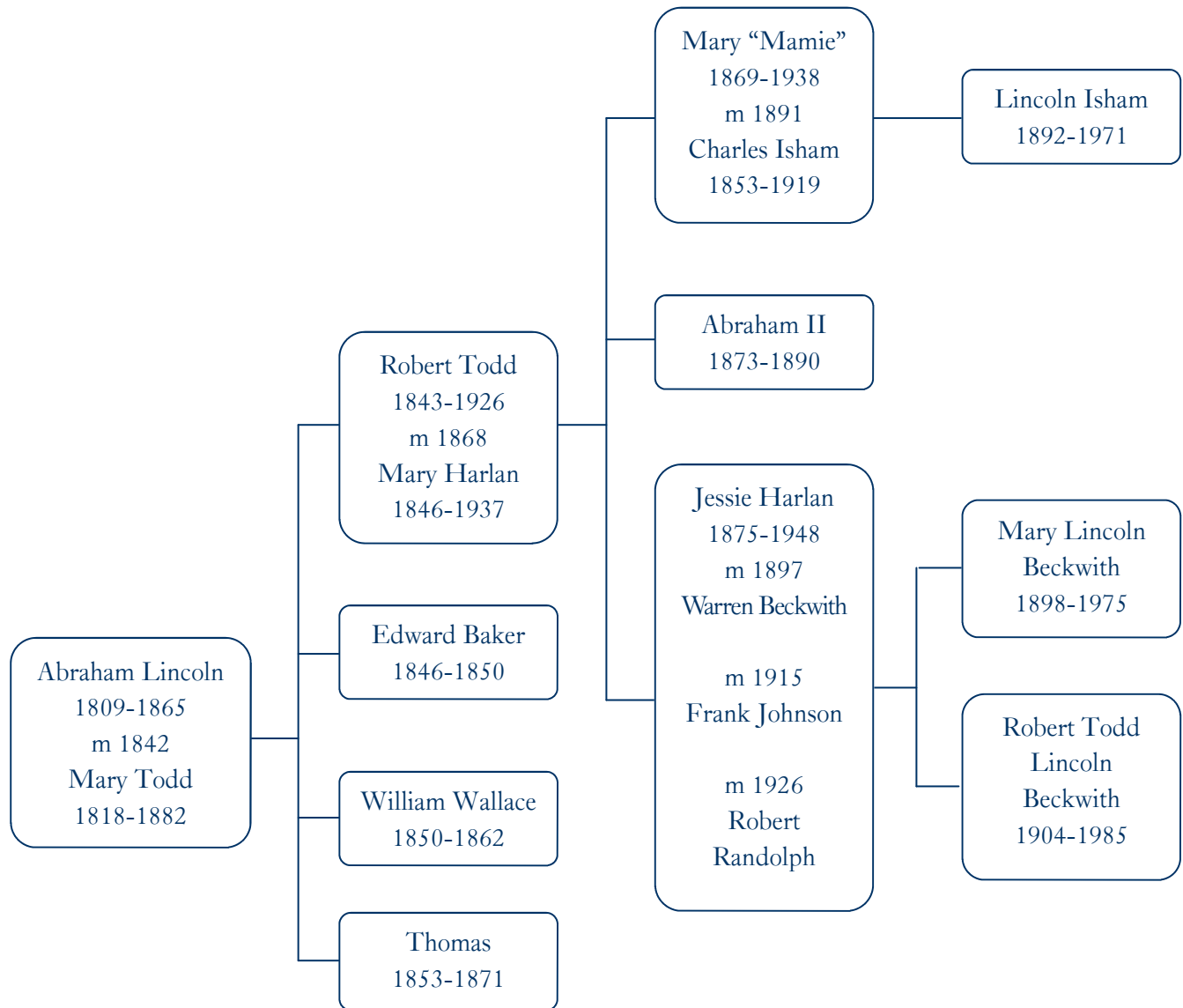
LINCOLN AND TODD GENEALOGY

## LINCOLN ANCESTORS

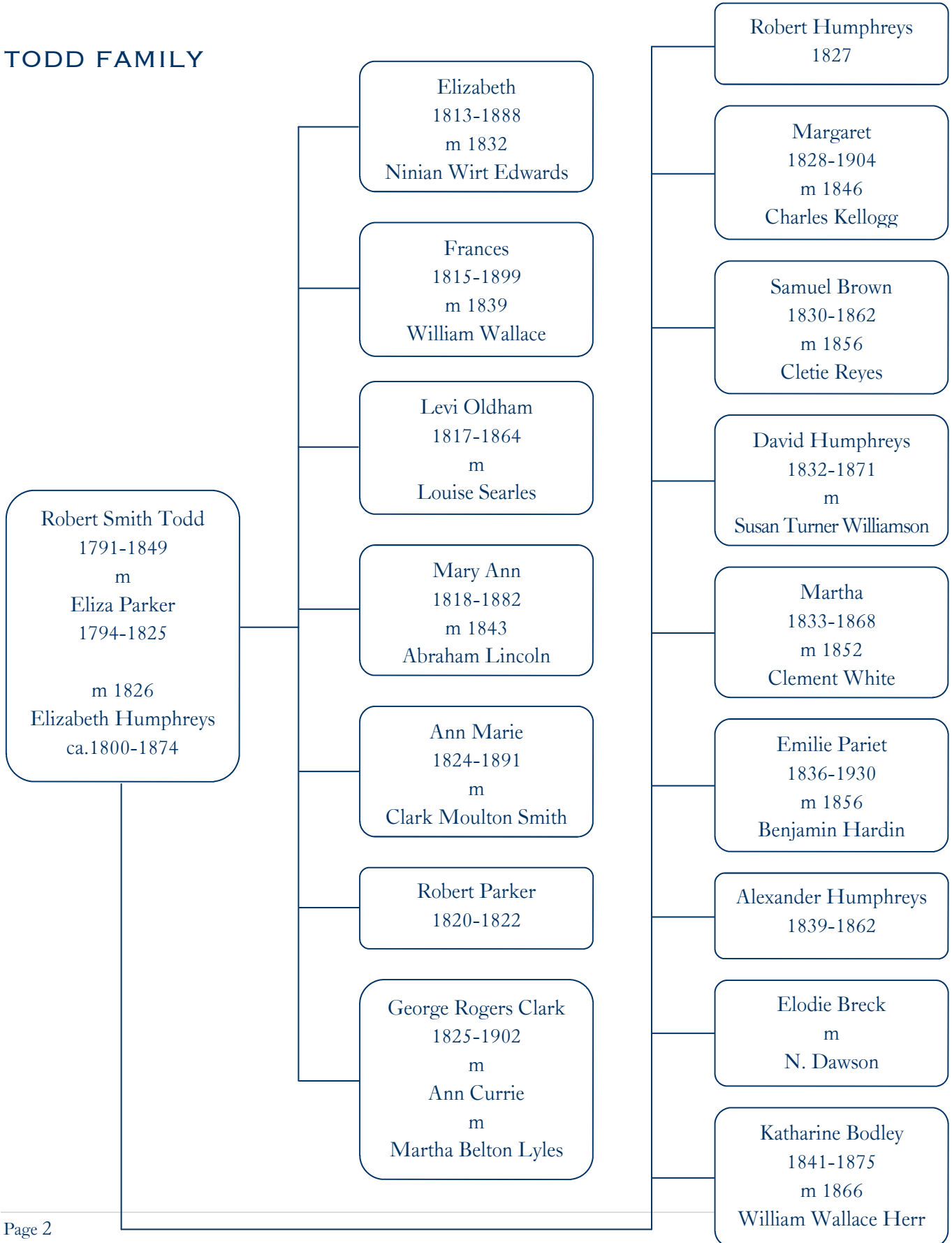




## LINCOLN DESCENDENTS



TODD FAMILY



# Biographies

## PEOPLE WHO SHAPED LINCOLN'S LIFE

### INTRODUCTION

Abraham Lincoln did not exist in a vacuum and many people were instrumental in shaping his life—for better or worse. These biographies of some of the significant figures in Lincoln's life have been compiled from a variety of easily found sources. They are meant to give very basic information and a place to start your research. See the reading lists at the end of your Volunteer Reference if you would like to find out more.

### PLAZA FIGURES

#### MARY LINCOLN

Born in 1818 into the aristocratic family of Eliza Parker and Robert Smith Todd, Mary was part of a wealthy Lexington, Kentucky family. She lost her mother before the age of seven and described her childhood as “desolate.”

A petite 5 feet 2 inches, Mary had blue eyes and light-brown hair. She is said to have danced gracefully; she loved finery, and had a lively intelligence and sharp wit.

In 1838, Mary went to Springfield, Illinois, to live with her sister Elizabeth, wife of Ninian Edwards. Here she met Abraham Lincoln—in his own words, “a poor nobody then.” On November 4, 1842, after a stormy courtship and a broken engagement, they were married.

Their years in Springfield brought hard work, a family of boys, and reduced circumstances to the pleasure-loving girl who had felt little responsibility before. Lincoln's single term in Congress, 1847-1849, gave Mary and the boys a winter in Washington, but little opportunity for social life.

Though her position fulfilled her high social ambitions, Mrs. Lincoln's years in the White House mingled misery with triumph. An orgy of spending stirred resentful comment. While the Civil War dragged on, Southerners scorned her as a traitor to her birth, and citizens loyal to the Union suspected her of treason. When she entertained, critics accused her of unpatriotic extravagance. When, utterly distraught, she curtailed her entertaining after her son Willie's death in 1862, they accused her of shirking her social duties.

Yet Lincoln, watching her put her guests at ease during a White House reception, could say happily: “My wife is as handsome as when she was a girl, and I . . . fell in love with her; and what is more, I have never fallen out.”



Her husband's assassination in 1865 shattered Mary Lincoln. The next seventeen years held nothing but sorrow. With her son Tad she traveled abroad in search of health, tortured by distorted ideas of her financial situation. After Tad died in 1871, she slipped into a world of illusion where poverty and murder pursued her.

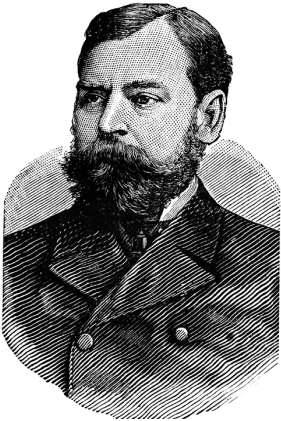
Her mental condition continued to deteriorate. Fearing for her safety, her son Robert had her institutionalized in Batavia, Illinois in 1875. She was released a few months later but her relationship with her son was never fully restored.

A misunderstood and tragic figure, she passed away in 1882 at her sister's home in Springfield—the same house from which she had walked as the bride of Abraham Lincoln, forty years before.

### ROBERT TODD LINCOLN

Robert Todd Lincoln, first child of Mary and Abraham, was born on August 1, 1843, in a boarding house called the Globe Tavern in Springfield. He was named after Mary's father, Robert Smith Todd.

As Robert grew up, it became apparent that he was of a stocky build and would never have the long-boned leanness of his father. When Robert was only three years old, his father wrote, "Bob is short and low and, I expect, always will be."



In his boyhood years, Robert seems to have had a different personality than the rest of the family—he was more shy and reticent. He did not have the outgoing enthusiasm of his brothers and he seems to have lacked the personal magnetism of his father and the vivacious quality of his mother.

Robert was the only one of the Lincoln sons who lived into adulthood. He graduated from Harvard College in 1864. After four months at Harvard Law School, he was commissioned a captain on the staff of General Grant and was present at the surrender of Robert E. Lee at Appomattox Courthouse.

Taking up the practice of law in Chicago in 1869, he became very successful as a lawyer and businessman. In 1897 he became president of the Pullman Car Company and he also served as director for the Commonwealth Edison Company, the Chicago Telephone Company, and several other business concerns. In addition, he played a distinguished role in government, serving as secretary of war under Presidents Garfield and Arthur. He was later appointed minister to Great Britain by President Benjamin Harrison.

Robert died at his summer home, Hildene in Manchester, Vermont on July 26, 1926, a few days before his eighty-third birthday. He is buried in Arlington National Cemetery and is not interred with the rest of his family in the Lincoln Tomb.

## EDWARD BAKER (EDDIE) LINCOLN

While no images of Eddie exist and he is not depicted in the ALPM Plaza, he is an important part of the Lincoln family. The second child of Mary and Abraham, Eddie was born on March 10, 1846, in the Lincoln home on Eighth and Jackson Streets. He was named after Edward Baker, a friend and political ally of Lincoln's. Just a month before his fourth birthday, Eddie died in the family home after a long illness that was listed as "chronic consumption," believed today to be tuberculosis.

Because he died so young, only a few impressions of him have survived. Mrs. Lincoln wrote of an occasion when Robert brought home a kitten. When Eddie "spied it his tenderness broke forth, he made them bring it water, fed it with bread himself, with his own dear hands, he was a delighted little creature over it."

On the day that Lincoln said farewell to the people of Springfield as he left for the White House, he thought of Eddie. Summing up what Springfield had meant to him, he said: "To this place, and the kindness of these people, I owe everything. Here I have lived a quarter of a century and have passed from a young to an old man. Here my children have been born and one is buried."

## WILLIAM WALLACE (WILLIE) LINCOLN

The third child of Mary and Abraham Lincoln, Willie, was born on December 21, 1850, in the family home in Springfield. He was named for his Uncle William Wallace, Mary's brother-in-law. Willie was described as being amiable, cheerful, mature for his age, and the son who was the most popular with his playmates. His mother said that Willie "was a very beautiful boy, with a most spiritual expression of face."

Willie died of typhoid fever in the White House on February 20, 1862, at the age of 11, while his father was president.



## THOMAS (TAD) LINCOLN



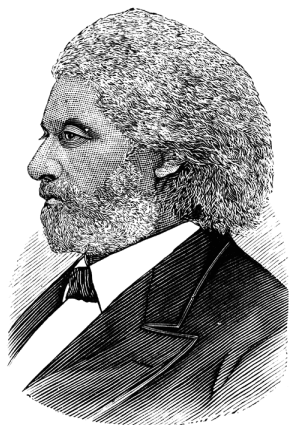
The youngest child of Mary and Abraham, Thomas, was born on April 4, 1853, in the Lincoln home in Springfield. He was named after Lincoln's father, Thomas, but Abraham nicknamed him Tad, short for Tadpole, apparently because of his appearance as an infant.

Tad died of tuberculosis on July 15, 1871, at the age of 18. His death was a great loss to his mother, because she had depended upon him for love, companionship, and understanding after his father's death.

## FREDERICK DOUGLASS

Frederick Douglass was born into slavery in Maryland in 1818. He was named Frederick Augustus Washington Bailey, after his mother Harriet Bailey. During his life he escaped from slavery, became internationally renowned for his eloquence in the cause of liberty, and served the government in several official capacities. His early work in the cause of freedom brought him into contact with a wide array of abolitionists and social reformers, including William Lloyd Garrison, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, John Brown, and Gerrit Smith. As a stationmaster on the Underground Railroad he directly helped hundreds on their way to freedom.

Famous for his eloquence, Douglass lectured throughout the United States and England on the brutality and immorality of slavery. As a publisher, his *North Star* and *Frederick Douglass' Paper* brought news of the anti-slavery movement to thousands. Forced to leave the country to avoid arrest after John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry, he returned to become a staunch advocate of the Union cause. He helped recruit African-American troops for the Union Army, and his personal relationship with Lincoln helped persuade the president to make emancipation a cause of the Civil War. Two of Douglass's sons served in the 54th Massachusetts Regiment, which was made up entirely of African-American volunteers.



All of Douglass' children were from his marriage to Anna Murray. He met Murray, a free African American, in Baltimore while he was still enslaved. They were married soon after his escape to freedom.

In 1872, Douglass moved to Washington, D.C. where he initially served as publisher of the *New National Era*. The publication was discontinued when its financial backing failed to materialize. In this period Douglass also served briefly as president of the Freedmen's National Bank, and in various government positions, including U. S. Marshal for the District of Columbia, and diplomatic positions in Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

After the death of his wife Anna in 1882, Douglass married his former secretary, Helen Pitts. Douglass dismissed the controversy over his marriage to a white woman, saying that in his first marriage he had honored his mother's race, and in his second marriage, his father's.

Shortly after returning home from a National Council of Women meeting, Frederick Douglass died on February 20, 1895. He is buried in Mount Hope Cemetery in Rochester, New York.

## SOJOURNER TRUTH

Sojourner Truth was born about 1797 into slavery in New York as Isabella Baumfree. She was sold several times, and while owned by the John Dumont family, married Thomas, another of Dumont's slaves. She had five children with Thomas. In 1827, New York law emancipated all slaves, but Isabella had already left her husband and run away with her youngest child. She went to work for the family of Isaac Van Wageningen.



While working for the Van Wagenen she discovered that a member of the Dumont family had sold one of her children to slavery in Alabama. Since this son had been emancipated under New York law, Isabella sued in court and won his return.

In 1843, she took the name Sojourner Truth, believing this to be on the instructions of the Holy Spirit, and became a traveling preacher. In the late 1840s she connected with the abolitionist movement, becoming a popular speaker. In 1850, she also began speaking on woman suffrage. Her most famous speech, *Ain't I a Woman?*, was given in 1851 at a women's rights convention in Ohio.



That man over there says that women need to be helped into carriages, and lifted over ditches, and to have the best place everywhere. Nobody ever helps me into carriages, or over mud-puddles, or gives me any best place! And ain't I a woman? Look at me! Look at my arm! I have ploughed and planted, and gathered into barns, and no man could head me! And ain't I a woman? I could work as much and eat as much as a man—when I could get it—and bear the lash as well! And ain't I a woman? I have borne thirteen children, and seen most all sold off to slavery, and when I cried out with my mother's grief, none but Jesus heard me! And ain't I a woman?

Sojourner Truth met Harriet Beecher Stowe, who wrote about her for the *Atlantic Monthly* and wrote a new introduction to Truth's autobiography, *The Narrative of Sojourner Truth*.

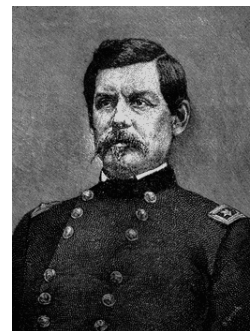
During the Civil War Sojourner gathered food and clothing for black regiments and met Abraham Lincoln at the White House in 1864. While there, she tried to challenge the discrimination that divided streetcars by race.

After the Civil War, Sojourner again spoke widely, advocating a "Negro State" in the west. She spoke mainly to white audiences about a variety of subjects including religion, African-American and women's rights, and temperance. She also tried to organize efforts to provide jobs for black refugees from the war.

She was active until 1875, when her grandson and companion fell ill and died. She then returned to Michigan where her health deteriorated and she died in 1883 in a Battle Creek sanitarium. She was buried in Battle Creek, Michigan, after a very well-attended funeral.

## GEORGE MCCLELLAN

George Brinton McClellan was born on December 3, 1826, in Philadelphia. He attended the University of Pennsylvania but did not graduate. In 1842, McClellan received an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point where he graduated in 1846, ranking second in his class. After his graduation, McClellan participated in the U.S.-Mexican War. He also traveled extensively in Europe and studied European military tactics.





He resigned his army commission in 1857 and became involved in the railroad industry. Using his engineering training, he served as an engineer for the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad and the Illinois Central Railroad. With the beginning of the Civil War, he reenlisted in the United States Army.

In the fall of 1861, General McClellan led a Union army into western Virginia to hold this territory for the North. In this campaign, he successfully defeated two Confederate forces. He secured the region for the Union and enhanced his reputation as a skillful military commander. After the Union loss at the First Battle of Bull Run, President Abraham Lincoln appointed McClellan commander of the Army of the Potomac. He spent the remainder of 1861 recruiting and training volunteers.

McClellan's 1862 attack on Richmond, Virginia, the Peninsula Campaign, was unsuccessful. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia attacked in the late summer of 1862 and McClellan's task was to pursue him and to drive the Confederates back into the South.



McClellan found Lee's army at Sharpsburg, Maryland and on September 17, the Battle of Antietam began. Although McClellan's army outnumbered Lee's, the battle ended in a draw. The Confederates retreated back into Virginia and ended the Army of Northern Virginia's first invasion of the North.

President Lincoln believed that had McClellan moved more quickly he would have had a chance to destroy the Army of Northern Virginia. Due to McClellan's cautious approach, Lincoln decided to remove him from command of the Army of the Potomac in November 1862 and replaced him with General Ambrose Burnside. McClellan never received another military command.

McClellan became one of Lincoln's chief critics. In 1864, the Democratic Party selected McClellan as its presidential candidate. The party wanted to adopt a platform condemning the war effort and demanding an immediate end to the conflict. While McClellan wanted an immediate end to the war, he was unwilling to condemn the war effort as a complete failure. Lincoln won the election and McClellan resigned his commission in the United States Army on the day of the election.

McClellan spent the last years of his life in New Jersey. He was elected governor of the state and served from 1878 to 1881. He died on October 29, 1885.

## ULYSSES S. GRANT

Born Hiram Ulysses Grant on April 27, 1822, he was son of an Ohio tanner. Grant entered the United States Military Academy at West Point at age seventeen, where because of an error; he took the name Ulysses S. Grant. In 1846, three years after graduating, Grant served as a lieutenant in the Mexican-American War under Winfield

Scott and future president Zachary Taylor. After the Mexican-American War concluded in 1848, Grant remained in the Army, but abruptly resigned in 1854. Struggling through the coming years as a real estate agent, a laborer, and a county engineer, Grant decided to join the war effort.



Appointed brigadier general of volunteers in 1861 by Lincoln, Grant claimed the first major Union victories of the war in 1862, capturing Forts Henry and Donelson in Tennessee. He was surprised by a Confederate attack at the Battle of Shiloh, and although he emerged victorious, the severe casualties prompted a public outcry. Subsequently, however, Grant's 1863 victory at Vicksburg, and his rescue of the Union army at Chattanooga, established his reputation as Lincoln's most aggressive and successful general. Named lieutenant general and general-in-chief of the Army in 1864, Grant implemented a coordinated strategy of simultaneous attacks aimed at destroying the South's armies and its economy's ability to sustain its forces. In 1865, after mounting a successful war of attrition against his Confederate opponents, he accepted the surrender of General Robert E. Lee at Appomattox court house.

Popular due to the Union victory in the Civil War, Grant was elected president as a Republican in 1868 and was re-elected in 1872. When he assumed the presidency, Grant had never before held elected office and, at the age of 46, was the youngest person yet elected to that office.

As president, Grant led Reconstruction and built a powerful patronage-based Republican Party in the South, straining relations between the North and former Confederates. His administration was marred by repeated scandals including an attempt to corner the gold market and bribery in the Treasury and War Departments.

Grant left office in 1877 and went on a two-year world tour. In 1884, Grant learned that he was suffering from terminal throat cancer. Unsuccessful in winning the nomination for a third term in 1880, left destitute by bad investments, and near the brink of death, Grant wrote his *Memoirs*, which were enormously successful. Two days after completing his writing, Grant died on July 23, 1885 at the age of 63.

## JOHN WILKES BOOTH

John Wilkes Booth was born in Bel Air, Maryland, on May 10, 1838. He was the ninth of ten children born to the famous actor, Junius Brutus Booth.

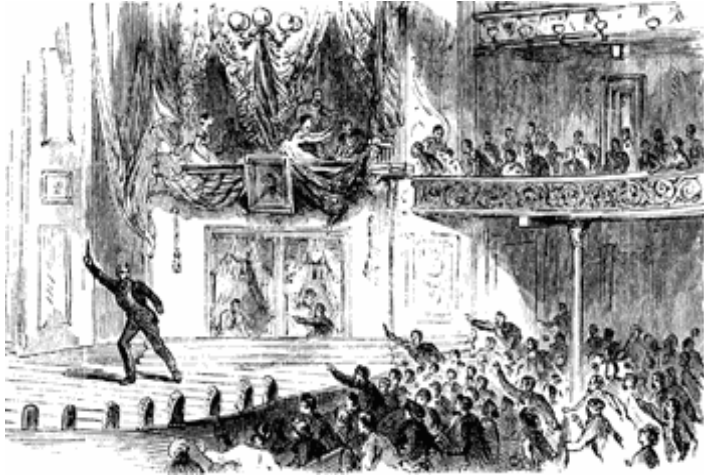
Booth made his acting debut at the age of seventeen in Baltimore. He toured throughout America and soon became one of America's leading actors and was especially acclaimed for the work he did with the Shakespearean company that was based in Richmond.

Unlike the rest of his family, Booth was an ardent supporter of slavery. In 1859 he joined the Virginia militia company that assisted in the capture of John Brown at Harper's Ferry.



Although Booth had a deep hatred for President Abraham Lincoln and the Republican Party, he did not join the Confederate Army on the outbreak of the Civil War. Instead he worked as a secret agent and helped to smuggle medical supplies from the North to the Confederate forces in the South. As a touring actor Booth had the perfect cover for this work.

In 1864 Booth devised a scheme to kidnap Abraham Lincoln in Washington, D.C. The plan was to take Lincoln to Richmond and hold him until he could be exchanged for Confederate Army prisoners of war. Others involved in the plot included Lewis Powell, George Atzerodt, John Surratt, David Herold, Michael O’Laughlin and



Samuel Arnold. Booth decided to carry out the plan on March 17, 1865, when Lincoln was planning to attend a play at the Seventh Street Hospital. The kidnap attempt was abandoned when Lincoln decided at the last moment to cancel his visit.

Two days after Lee’s surrender to Grant, Booth heard Abraham Lincoln make a speech endorsing the idea of voting rights for some African Americans. Booth was furious and decided to assassinate the president before he could carry out these plans.

Booth persuaded most of the people who had been involved in the kidnap plot to join him in his assassination plan. Booth discovered that on April 14, Lincoln was planning to attend the evening performance of *Our American Cousin* at Ford’s Theatre. Booth decided he would assassinate Lincoln while George Atzerodt and Lewis Powell would kill Vice President Andrew Johnson and Secretary of State William Seward. All attacks would take place at approximately 10:15 that night.

Booth, armed with a derringer pistol and a hunting knife, arrived at the theatre at about 9:30 PM. John Burroughs, a boy who worked at the theatre, was asked to hold his horse while he went to a nearby saloon for a drink. Booth entered Ford’s Theatre soon after 10:00 PM and made his way to the Lincoln’s box. John Parker, Lincoln’s bodyguard, had left his position outside the box to get a drink. Inside were Abraham Lincoln, his wife Mary Lincoln, and two friends, Major Henry Rathbone and his fiancée, Clara Harris.

At 10:15PM Booth entered the box and shot Abraham Lincoln in the back of the head. When Rathbone attempted to grab Booth he was slashed with the hunting knife. Booth then jumped to the stage below. He landed badly and snapped the fibula bone in his left leg just above the ankle.

Meanwhile Lewis Powell had attacked William Seward in his house. Although Seward was badly wounded, he survived. George Atzerodt, lost his nerve, and never made his assassination attempt on Andrew Johnson. The plan was for the conspirators to meet at the boarding house owned by Mary Surratt in Surrattsville, Maryland. After a brief stop to pick up supplies, Booth and David Herold left for the meeting place.

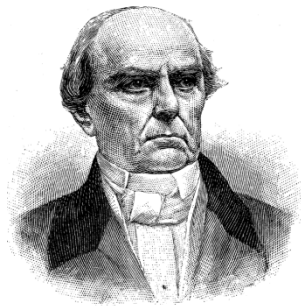
At 4:00 the next morning, Booth and Herold arrived at the home of Dr. Samuel Mudd who treated Booth's broken leg. With the help of other sympathizers they reached Port Royal, Virginia, on the morning of April 26. They hid in a barn owned by Richard Garrett. However, federal troops arrived soon afterwards and the men were ordered to surrender.

David Herold came out of the barn but Booth refused and so the barn was set on fire. While this was happening one of the soldiers, Sergeant Boston Corbett, found a large crack in the barn and was able to shoot Booth in the back. His body was dragged from the barn and he died two hours later.

## JOURNEY ONE FIGURES & IMAGES

### DANIEL WEBSTER

Daniel Webster was born in Salisbury, N.H., on January 18, 1782. A farmer's son, he graduated from Dartmouth College in 1801 and after a legal apprenticeship, opened a legal practice in Portsmouth, N.H., in 1807.



Rising quickly as a lawyer and Federalist Party leader, Webster was elected to the House of Representatives because of his opposition to the War of 1812, which had crippled New England's shipping trade. After two more terms in the House, Webster left Congress in 1816 and moved to Boston. Over the next six years, he won major constitutional cases before the Supreme Court, establishing himself as the nation's leading lawyer and an outstanding orator. In 1823, Webster was returned to Congress from Boston, and in 1827 he was elected senator from Massachusetts.

New circumstances enabled Webster to become a champion of American nationalism. With the Federalist Party dead, he joined the National Republican party, allying himself with Henry Clay and endorsing federal aid for roads in the West. In 1828, the dominant economic interests of Massachusetts having shifted from shipping to manufacturing, Webster backed the high-tariff bill of that year. Angry Southern leaders condemned the tariff, and South Carolina's John C. Calhoun argued that his state had the right to nullify the law. Webster defended the Union and his words, "liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable," won wide acclaim.

In 1841, President William Henry Harrison named Webster secretary of state. The death of Harrison brought John Tyler to the presidency, and in September 1841 all the Whigs but Webster resigned from the cabinet. Webster remained to settle a dispute with Great Britain involving the Maine-Canada boundary. Whig pressure finally induced Webster to leave the cabinet in May 1843.

The annexation of Texas in 1845 and the resulting war with Mexico, both opposed by Webster, forced the country to face the issue of the expansion of slavery. Webster opposed such expansion but feared even more the dissolution of the Union over the dispute. In a speech before the Senate on March 7, 1850, he supported the



Compromise of 1850, denouncing Southern threats of secession but urging Northern support for a stronger law for the recovery of fugitive slaves. Webster was named secretary of state in July 1850 by President Millard Fillmore and supervised the strict enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Act. Webster's stand alienated antislavery forces and divided the Whig party, but it helped to preserve the Union.

## HENRY CLAY

Henry Clay was born on April 12, 1777, in Hanover County, Virginia. He studied law with George Wythe, mentor of Thomas Jefferson and John Marshall. At 20, Clay moved to Kentucky and quickly established himself as a successful lawyer. His speaking skills, friendly manner, and his penchant for gambling and drinking made him immensely popular. Clay served at various times in the Kentucky state legislature, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Senate.



As speaker of the house, Clay was a prominent war hawk, pushing for expansion and war with Britain. He also served as a peace commissioner in Ghent in the negotiations ending the War of 1812.

Clay's efforts to forge the Missouri Compromise were the first of several such undertakings to deal with the expansion and spread of slavery. Clay was himself a slave owner, but he favored the emancipation of slaves and their resettlement in Africa.

The election of 1824 was decided in the House of Representatives. John Quincy Adams won the presidency and selected Clay as his secretary of state—a move that encouraged critics to claim a “corrupt bargain.” Clay gained widespread support in his home state and throughout the West for advocacy of the American System, which was intended to allow the United States to become economically independent and nationally self-sufficient.

In 1831, Clay returned to the Senate and emerged as the leader of the National Republican Party, which later became the Whig Party. He lost a bid for the presidency in 1832, but was important in Jackson's and Biddle's Bank War and the Tariff of 1833.

Clay's perhaps most notable achievement came in the Compromise of 1850, in which the “Great Compromiser” managed temporarily to tame sectional passions. The Whig Party lasted only a short while following Clay's death, but its ideas, particularly the American System, were taken over by the new Republican Party.

## JOURNEY TWO FIGURES & IMAGES

### ELIZABETH KECKLEY

According to her autobiography, *Behind the Scenes, or Thirty Years a Slave, and Four Years in the White House* Elizabeth Keckley was born a slave in 1818 or 1819, near Dinwiddie Court House, Virginia.

Keckley had no formal education, but learned dressmaking skills from her mother, Agnes Hobbs. Her father, George, was enslaved by a different family and the only time Elizabeth got to see her father was on Easter and Christmas as he lived one hundred miles away.



When she was four years old she was given the task of caring for an infant of Armistead and Mary Burwell. Her job was to rock the cradle, keep flies off, and keep the baby from crying. She was beaten when she accidentally rocked the cradle too hard and the baby fell.

Elizabeth lived with her mother throughout her teenage years. At the age of 14, she was loaned out to the son of her master, Robert Burwell, upon his marriage to Margaret Robertson. Both Burwells, as well as a neighbor, beat Elizabeth often because of her superior attitude. While living with the Burwells, Elizabeth gave birth to a son through the forced relationship with a friend and neighbor of her owners. She named her son George.

In 1852 Elizabeth married James Keckley. Not much is known of James Keckley.

Elizabeth was given to Colonel Burwell's daughter, Ann P. Garland, when Ann and her husband moved to St. Louis hoping to improve their fortunes. After the move, Elizabeth was promised she could purchase her and her son's freedom for \$1200. In November, 1855, with the assistance of her female customers of St. Louis, she raised the money to buy her freedom.

Elizabeth left St. Louis in the spring of 1860 after the death of her husband. She arrived in Baltimore and opened a school for young black girls where they were taught etiquette and sewing. The school was unsuccessful and Elizabeth then moved to Washington D.C.

In November 1860, Elizabeth began working as a dressmaker for Varina Davis, the wife of Senator Jefferson Davis. Mrs. Davis did not want Elizabeth to stay in Washington when the war broke out and offered to take her south with the family when they left the city. However, Elizabeth stayed and with a stroke of luck became the personal dressmaker to Mary Lincoln.

Elizabeth seemed to be the only friend Mary had and soon became her confidante, tolerating her often unstable temperament and sharp tongue. Elizabeth was privy to many personal conversations between Lincoln and Mary. Elizabeth comforted Mary when her son, Willie died. It was Elizabeth whom Mary sent for when her husband died, and Elizabeth accompanied Mary to Chicago after she left the White House and moved to Chicago.

## BALL GOWNS IN THE BLUE ROOM

### **Harriett Lane**

Unique among first ladies, Harriet Lane acted as hostess for her uncle, James Buchanan, the only president who never married. After her parents died when she was eleven, her uncle had become her guardian.

As sectional tensions increased, she painstakingly worked out seating arrangements for her weekly formal dinner parties, to give dignitaries their proper precedence and still keep political foes apart. Her tact did not falter, but as sectional hostilities increased, her task became impossible. Seven states had seceded by the time Buchanan left office and thankfully returned with his niece to his spacious country home, Wheatland, near Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Harriet was the first woman to have the title “first lady” and she was immensely popular. After her death, she donated her sizeable art collection to the Smithsonian, founded St. Alban’s School in Washington, D.C., and endowed a home for invalid children at the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore. She had three Coast Guard vessels named for her, one of which is still in service.

### **Adele Cutts Douglas**

Adele Cutts Douglas grew up in Washington, where her good looks, winning personality, and impressive family connections made her a favorite of local society. Her father was the nephew of Dolley Madison, whose Lafayette Square mansion became Adele Cutts’s second home. Her aunt, Rose Greenhow, also an important hostess, was later convicted of spying for the Confederacy. Cutts met the widower Senator Stephen A. Douglas in 1856, when he had narrowly lost the Democratic presidential nomination to James Buchanan. They wed after a brief courtship, and Stephen Douglas’s substantial fortune supported Adele Douglas’s brilliant salon, where together they commanded substantial political power. During the famous Lincoln-Douglas debates in 1858, Adele Douglas traveled with her husband through Illinois, and like her husband, she became Lincoln’s warm friend. She accompanied Douglas through his travels south during the 1860 presidential campaign and was by his side when he died in Chicago the following spring. Adele Cutts Douglas later married a career army officer, and raised their six children in the western territories.

### **Mary Ellen Marcy McClellan**

Mary Ellen Marcy married George McClellan in 1860. They had one son and one daughter. Mrs. McClellan was the daughter of a superior army officer, Randolph B. Marcy, who later served as General McClellan’s chief of staff. Mary Ellen Marcy had previously declined McClellan’s marriage proposal, but when her father refused to let her marry the man she preferred, she married McClellan.



### Katherine Jane (Kate) Chase

In 1861 Salmon Chase accepted the newly-elected President Lincoln's offer to serve as his treasury secretary. He took up residence with 20-year-old Kate, his daughter, at 6th and E Streets Northwest in Washington, D.C. At a White House party shortly after the presidential inauguration, Kate, due to her beauty and charm, outshone Mary Lincoln. From then on the first lady was jealous and distrustful of her younger rival, all the more so because Chase openly thought himself more qualified than Lincoln for the presidency. Chase had vied for the Republican presidential nomination in 1860 which Lincoln had won. Chase viewed himself as a more bona fide abolitionist.

Kate Chase set herself up as the hostess whose soirees were the most eagerly attended in the nation's capital; she became, effectively, the "Belle of the North." She visited battle camps in the Washington area and befriended Union generals, offering her own views on the proper prosecution of the war.

### EDWIN STANTON

#### Secretary of War

Edwin Stanton was born on December 19, 1814, in Steubenville, Ohio. His parents despised slavery and instilled this belief in their son.

Stanton's father died in 1827 and he was forced to leave school to help support his mother. In 1828, Stanton became a clerk at a local bookstore, tutoring himself by reading many of the books in the store. After a short time at Kenyon College he again became a bookstore clerk where he began to study law. In 1835, he passed the bar and argued his first case in court before the age of twenty-one.



Stanton joined a law firm in Cadiz, Ohio, and local voters elected him to be the prosecuting attorney in 1837. In 1839, after he opened a law practice, he was elected to several local positions.

He was appointed attorney general of the United States in December 1860 and he held this position until Abraham Lincoln took office in March 1861.

Politically, Stanton had been a long time supporter of the Democratic Party. He was certain that Abraham Lincoln's election to the presidency would result in war. Stanton, however, supported the new Republican president's actions to keep the nation united. He even encouraged Lincoln to arm the slaves. Following the resignation of Simon Cameron as secretary of war in January 1862, Lincoln appointed Stanton to the office.

After Lincoln's assassination, Stanton clashed with Andrew Johnson. Stanton strongly supported civil rights legislation and Johnson was much more cautious on this issue. Johnson demanded Stanton's resignation, but he refused and Johnson fired him. This action angered many members of Congress and led to the passage of the Tenure of Office Act, which required Congressional approval before the removal of cabinet officers. After the

Senate acquitted Johnson of impeachment charges, Stanton immediately resigned as secretary of war on May 26, 1868.

Stanton returned to private life but remained active in politics. He actively campaigned for Ulysses S. Grant in the presidential election of 1868. Upon taking office, Grant appointed Stanton to the United States Supreme Court. Before Stanton could take office, he died on December 24, 1869.

#### SALMON P. CHASE

##### **Secretary of the Treasury**

Salmon Portland Chase was born on January 13, 1808, in Cornish, New Hampshire. His father died when Salmon was about nine years old, and Chase moved to Ohio to live with his uncle, Philander Chase. He enrolled at Dartmouth College, graduating with honors in 1826.



After graduation, Chase moved to Washington, D.C., where he taught school while studying law. Chase passed the bar examination in 1829 and moved to Cincinnati to set up his own law practice.

Chase originally associated himself with the Whig Party and was elected to the Cincinnati city council in 1840. In the 1840s, he became involved in the creation of the Liberty Party, a party dedicated to slavery's demise. In 1848, he helped organize the Free Soil Party in Ohio and contributed to the national Free Soil platform, which sought to limit slavery to the places it already existed. Chase was elected as U.S. senator in 1850. During his term in the Senate, he was actively involved in fighting against the expansion of slavery. He unsuccessfully opposed the Fugitive Slave Law, which was one part of the Compromise of 1850. He also spoke out against the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854.

In 1855, Chase successfully ran for governor of Ohio as a Republican and was reelected as governor in 1857. Chase also sought the Republican nomination for the presidency in 1856 and 1860, but he was unsuccessful. The principal reason for these losses was Chase's radical abolitionist views. In the meantime, Republicans regained control of the Ohio legislature in 1859 and chose to send Chase back to the U.S. Senate in 1860.

Only two days after taking his seat in the Senate, Chase resigned to become Abraham Lincoln's secretary of the treasury with the job of financing the Union war effort. During Chase's years as secretary of the treasury, the United States began to print "In God We Trust" on currency. Chase frequently disagreed with Lincoln and many believed that their disagreements were due to Chase's presidential ambitions. Chase was unsuccessful in gaining the Republican presidential nomination in 1864, losing to Lincoln as he had in 1860. Chase threatened to resign a number of times during his years as secretary of the treasury, ultimately following through on his threat in July 1864.

In spite of their disagreements, Lincoln still respected Chase, and when Chief Justice Roger Taney died in October 1864, Lincoln chose Chase to replace him. After Lincoln's assassination, Chase administered the presidential oath to Andrew Johnson. When Johnson was impeached in 1868, Chase presided over his trial in the Senate. Chase became less involved in politics as his health began to fail in the years after the Civil War.

During Chase's time as chief justice, the U.S. Supreme Court heard a number of important cases, including *Bradwell v. Illinois*. In this case, the court ruled that states that did not allow women to practice law were not in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment. This set the precedent that women's rights were not granted by this amendment. In this case, Chase was the only justice to dissent.

Chase suffered a stroke in 1870 and in spite of poor health, returned to the bench in 1871. He presided as chief justice until his death. Chase received one final honor in 1934, when the United States Treasury chose to place his portrait on the ten thousand dollar bill.

#### GIDEON WELLES

##### **Secretary of the Navy**

Born in Glastonbury, Connecticut in 1802, Gideon Welles was part of a well-known political family. He graduated from the American Literary, Scientific, and Military Academy in Vermont. He first studied law and then began writing for the *Hartford Times*. In 1826, he became part-owner and editor of that newspaper, helping to transform it into a leading paper for the Democratic Party and the Jackson administration. From 1827-1835, he served as a Democrat in the Connecticut state legislature. In gratitude for his support, Jackson named Welles as Hartford's postmaster, a position he held from 1836-1841. In 1845 James K. Polk appointed him to head the Navy Department's Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.



In the mid-1850s, Welles joined the newly created Republican Party and, in 1856 ran unsuccessfully as the Republican gubernatorial candidate in Connecticut. In 1860, he served on the executive board of the Republican National Committee and as chair of the Connecticut delegation to the national convention in Chicago, where he helped defeat front-runner William Henry Seward. In 1861, Lincoln selected Welles as his secretary of the navy. Welles continued at that post until the end of Andrew Johnson's term, supporting the embattled Johnson against the Radical Republicans. Almost a decade after leaving office, he died in Hartford.

#### WILLIAM SEWARD

##### **Secretary of State**

Born in New York in 1801, Seward attended local schools before entering Union College at the age of fifteen. After graduating from Union in 1820, he studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1823, he established himself in Auburn, New York. Auburn would remain his home for the rest of his life.

Intellectually adventurous, cheerful, and convivial—though somewhat vain—Seward naturally gravitated toward politics. He supported John Quincy Adams, the Anti-Masonic party, and, by 1834 the Whig Party. He served as

state senator and, in 1838, won his first term as governor. He was reelected in 1840. As a politician, Seward supported Whig economic programs, particularly internal improvements. However, he stirred controversy and antagonized some anti-foreign and anti-Catholic elements of the Whig party when he supported the demands of Catholics to have their children taught in public schools by teachers speaking the same language and sharing the same faith. His humanitarianism was also evident in his increasing interest in antislavery.

An election defeat in 1842 returned Seward to private law practice for seven years before he reentered politics with his election to the United States Senate. His victory owed much to the antislavery sentiment of both northern Whigs and Democrats during the Mexican War. During the famous session of Congress that resulted in the Compromise of 1850, Seward stood firmly against the Compromise and in favor of the unconditional admission of California as a free state. The manner in which he expressed his opposition to slavery—referring to a “higher law than the Constitution”—earned him an undeserved reputation for radicalism and helped undermine his presidential prospects.



During the 1850s, as the slavery issue intensified, Seward initially tried to keep the Whig party alive, but by the end of 1855, he joined the newly organized Republican Party. Although occasionally delivering blistering attacks on slavery and predicting an irrepressible conflict between slavery and freedom, Seward increasingly moderated his stand, perhaps in hopes of landing the Republican presidential nomination in 1860.

Failing to get the Republican nomination at Chicago in 1860, Seward campaigned extensively in the North for Lincoln. His prominence in the party led Lincoln to offer Seward the chief position in the cabinet, secretary of state.

CALEB B. SMITH

### **Secretary of the Interior**

Born in Massachusetts in 1808, Caleb Smith moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, as a boy. He enrolled at both the College of Cincinnati and Miami University, but did not graduate. Instead, he began to study law both in Cincinnati and, soon after, in Indiana, where he was admitted to the bar in 1828.

Smith became involved in politics as a Whig. He had an interest in the *Indiana Sentinel*, which publicized Whig policies and advanced his own political career. He served for many years in the Indiana House of Representatives, and during two sessions he was speaker. He was especially prominent in promoting internal improvements, such as canals and railroads.

In 1842, Smith won a seat in Congress, to which he was reelected in 1844 and 1846. He spoke on a number of issues, but particularly against the annexation of Texas and the war with Mexico. With the election of a Whig president, Zachary Taylor, in 1848, Smith was appointed to a seat on the board of commissioners to adjust claims against Mexico. In 1851, he returned to the practice of law and business.

With the collapse of the Whig party in the 1850s, Smith joined the Republican Party and became one of its leaders in Indiana. He seconded Lincoln's nomination at the 1860 Republican convention and campaigned vigorously for him. Smith's appointment to the cabinet as secretary of the interior was intended to recognize the state of Indiana, as well as to honor a promise made by Lincoln's managers for Smith's support at the convention. Smith served in the cabinet only until December 1862, when his failing health led to his resignation. Lincoln appointed him judge of the United States district court for Indiana, but a little more than a year later, in January 1864, Smith died.

## MONTGOMERY BLAIR

### **Postmaster General**

The eldest son of Francis P. Blair, Montgomery Blair was born in Kentucky in 1813, where he received his early education. Having been appointed to West Point by President Andrew Jackson, Blair graduated in 1835. He served briefly in the Seminole War before resigning his commission and returning to Kentucky to study law at Transylvania University.

Blair moved to St. Louis, Missouri, in 1837, practiced law, and served in a variety of offices during the 1840s, including mayor of St. Louis. In 1853, however, he moved to Maryland where he practiced law, chiefly before the Supreme Court. A Democrat, he was associated with the free-soil wing of the party, which advocated the non-extension of slavery. He won attention from antislavery advocates for his legal efforts on behalf of the slave, Dred Scott, whose petition for freedom was denied by the Supreme Court in 1857.

By 1860, Blair had joined the Republican Party, and he attended its Chicago convention as a delegate from Maryland. President Lincoln's selection of Blair as postmaster general was a recognition of his border state residence, former Democratic affiliation, family connections, and service to the party.

## EDWARD BATES

### **Attorney General**

Lincoln's attorney general, Edward Bates, was born in 1793 in Virginia, the son of a planter and merchant. His formal education was limited, but he received instruction from his father and relatives. He served briefly in a volunteer militia company during the War of 1812.

At the suggestion of his brother, who was secretary of the Missouri Territory, Bates went to St. Louis in 1814, studied law, and was licensed to practice two years later. He became involved in politics, holding several local offices, including attorney general, before being elected to Congress in 1826. As a National Republican, he opposed Andrew Jackson, a stand that contributed to his defeat for reelection in 1828. Bates returned to the state legislature and private law practice for a number of years. In the late 1840s, he established a national reputation as a leading spokesman for internal improvements and was offered a position in President Millard Fillmore's cabinet. Bates declined the post, however.

As the issue of slavery expansion intensified during the 1850s, Bates took his stand with those who favored keeping the territories free. He remained a Whig through its 1856 convention, but inevitably gravitated to the



Republican Party. As a border state conservative, Bates was widely mentioned as a presidential candidate for the 1860 Republican nomination. But at the Chicago convention, he never received more than forty-eight votes, and with the nomination of Lincoln, his candidacy collapsed. While Bates's border state and conservative credentials came up short at Chicago, they served him well when Lincoln selected his cabinet. Lincoln appointed him attorney general, and Bates became the first cabinet member to be chosen from the region west of the Mississippi River.

#### CLARA HARRIS & MAJOR HENRY RATHBONE

Clara Harris and her fiancé, Major Henry Rathbone, accompanied Abraham and Mary Lincoln to Ford's Theatre on April 14, 1865, and were present during his assassination.



On that day, Mary Lincoln had invited several people, including Ulysses and Julia Grant, to attend the play *Our American Cousin*. All had declined her invitation for a variety of reasons. Mrs. Lincoln then asked the young couple to join the presidential party, and they accepted. Rathbone, who tried to thwart the assassin's escape, was severely wounded by Booth, who attacked Rathbone with a knife. Rathbone was slashed and stabbed, primarily in his left arm, and collapsed from a loss of blood.

Major Rathbone eventually recovered from his injuries and later married Clara on July 11, 1867. By an unusual familial inter-connection she was actually Rathbone's stepsister, as her father had married his mother after the death of their respective spouses. Ira Harris was thus Rathbone's stepfather, becoming his father-in-law as well.

Rathbone and Clara had three children. In 1882, he was appointed U.S. Consul to the Province of Hanover, where the family relocated. His mental health gradually became more unstable, and he murdered her on December 23, 1883. Their children, who were also almost killed by their father, went to live with their uncle, William Harris, in the United States. Henry Rathbone spent the rest of his life in the asylum for the criminally insane in Hildesheim, Germany. He was buried in Hildesheim next to Clara. His grave and his wife's were destroyed in 1952, as they had been abandoned and unattended since her death in 1883 and his death in 1911.

# Places, Things & Events

DETAILS TO HELP COMPLETE THE STORY

## LINCOLN FUNERAL IN SPRINGFIELD

One of the best descriptions of the statehouse and Representatives Hall decorations is in the *Cincinnati Commercial* for May 11, 1865. Below is a verbatim transcription of the article.

### THE STATEHOUSE, HALL, AND ROTUNDA.

“Outside, the capitol was profusely draped. The great black dome, covered with copper, was dotted with countless rosettes and white streamers; the columns surrounding it were wrapped spirally with white cloth, and numerous flags, heavily draped, were displayed. All around the cornice were graceful festoons of black and white, gathered up to the sides, while at the top of the upper sash was a narrow strip of white, scalloped. From the window sills depended curtains of black, edged with white. The great columns in front of the entrance are fluted, and, in each alternate flute, was a rope of evergreen extending the whole length of the column. The hall, on the first floor, was draped with strips of black, representing panels, around the corners were festoons looped up with rosettes, from which depended white streamers. The second story was similarly decorated. High up in the dome, hung a frame-work, composed of ropes of evergreen, shaped in the form of an oriole’s nest. I know not to what else to liken it, then a great basket of sunshine, hanging in the solemn dome.” [p. 1, col. 1]

### REPRESENTATIVES’ HALL.

“But how shall I worthily describe the decorations and magnificence of this place? Not that it was bewildering or confusing in its appointment, but because it was so tasteful and artistic, that nothing less than the accuracy of a sun-picture could do it full justice. The hall has the form of a semi-circle, with the Speaker’s desk in the center, and opposite the gallery. The gallery is supported by columns, which only touch the front of it, and reach to the ceiling. The ceiling is finished in lacunaria, which are in the form of rays, centering over the desk, and representing the beams of the sun. This design was conformed to and completed in decorating the hall. As before, only the ceilings represented the heavens and the shining of the sun, the artist, in preparing for the pageant, extended this representation over the wall in rear of the speaker’s desk, which had been removed. First, to avoid the difficult task of representing the sun in his strength, as well as to cast a subdued tint over the whole, the sun was represented as being under a cloud, which consisted of an irregular fold of black tarlatan hung in the angle of the ceiling and the wall, which had below it a semicircular piece of blue tarlatan representing the sky. Under this was stretched a back-ground of white cloth which served to mellow the blue into that hue which it wears near the actual sun. Extending outward from this field of blue, were diverging stripes of pale red tarlatan which, alternating with the under-lying white, fitly depicted the radiating beams of the sun, as seen issuing from a cloud. To continue the ideal landscape, there were set in the two corners of the hall numerous evergreen trees and shrubs, irregularly arranged to appear like a forest, while in front of the platform on which was the catafalque, were set pot-plants bearing flowers and giving an agreeable fragrance to the air of the hall. Under the gallery near the edge, was hung a looped curtain of black barege, covered with a narrower one of



white,, of the same material, showing a black border all around. On the front of the gallery, and between each two columns, were hung panels of rich, black, silk velvet, surrounded near the edge, with a strip of silver lace and edged on the lower side with fringe of the same. In the center were crossed branches of the olive worked in white. Half way up each column was hung a wreath of evergreen and white roses; on the center column, just above the wreath, was a clock surrounded in crape, with its hands stopped at the hour (7:22 A.M.) at which Mr. Lincoln died. All around the upper edge of the gallery was stretched a rope of evergreen, and at the top, in rear of the columns, was a hanging of black barege, looped up between the columns and fastened with black and white rosettes. The capitals of the columns were of the Roman Ionic order, and between the scrolls (four) at the extreme top of the capital, were rosettes, from which depended two short streamers of black barege. Over the top of each scroll was passed a streamer of the same material, which at a point two feet below the top of the



column, and an eighth of the distance around it, met another similar streamer, to which it was attached by a rosette, and from this point it reached down to the floor. On two opposite sides of the pillars these streamers were wide, concealing from view a great part of it; on the other two sides they extended only a third of the way to the floor. The windows of the hall were furnished with heavy silk velvet curtains, edged with silver lace. Around the top of the gallery, extending through the whole semi-

circle, was a strip of black velvet, bearing, in large white letters, the sentence, 'SOONER THAN SURRENDER THESE PRINCIPLES I WOULD BE ASSASSINATED ON THE SPOT.' At the same elevation, to the left of the Speaker's desk, was, 'WASHINGTON THE FATHER,' on the right, 'LINCOLN THE SAVIOR.' Behind the coffin, against the wall, was placed a life-size oil painting of Washington, placed at such a level that he appeared to be standing on the platform. The frame was covered loosely with blue tarlatan. On the right of the platform, hanging against a pilaster, was an engraving of Mr. Lincoln, the frame covered with evergreen and immortelles, above it, a cross covered with small white flowers." [p.1, cols. 1-2]

#### THE CATAFALQUE.

"The Speaker's desk was removed and in its place a much larger platform erected, which was reached by four steps. The top of this platform was sprinkled with evergreen, small white lilies and sprigs of the spirea. In the center of it stood the catafalque, seven feet, six inches long, three feet wide, and as many high. On top of this was an inclined platform, six inches high at one end, and sloping thence down to the level of the catafalque. This was on order that the body might be better exposed to view. The body of the catafalque was covered with silk velvet, encircled with five different bands of silver lace, and from the top depended a narrow curtain of the same

fringed with silver, with a silver tassel at each loop, and the whole shrouded in a hanging of black crape. The sides and the end of the inclined platform were studded with thirty-six silver stars.” [p. 1, col. 2]

#### THE CANOPY.

“The canopy was of the kind known as the Egyptian canopy. The roof was of the pagoda form, hexagonal at the base, and resting on six columns, one at each corner. Its entire height, from the platform to the top of the roof, was twenty-four feet, the columns were thirteen feet long, and the length of each of the sides was ten feet. The top was covered with fifty-two yards of rich broadcloth, heavily plaited; black plumes, tipped with white, two feet high and eighteen inches in diameter, surmounted each corner; between them were small, white eagles, shrouded in crape, and on the top was a plume like the others, but larger. The inside of the roof was first lined with blue cambric, and outside of it thin white barege, modifying the blue to represent the sky, and covered with 300 silver stars. The cornice was covered with black velvet, and in the center of each of the sides and at each corner, was a half Egyptian sun, of black satin, with a single silver star at the center of it. The capitals of the columns were covered with white velvet, the shafts with black. On each side of the columns were curtains of black velvet wide enough to close about a quarter of the interval between, edged with silver lace, and gathered to the columns, near the bottom, by loops of the same. Half-way up each column, on the inside, were two gas-burners, giving a dim light befitting the scene.

The decorations of the Hall of Representatives were arranged under the direction of the artist, Mr. G. F. Wright, formerly from Hartford, the catafalque was designed by Colonel Schwartz . . . , while Mr. E. E. Myers had charge of the outside decorations. The materials for the decoration of the hall alone cost \$12,000; between 7, 000 and 8,000 yards of stuff were employed on the Capitol, inside and out.” [p. 1, col. 2]

#### VIEWING.

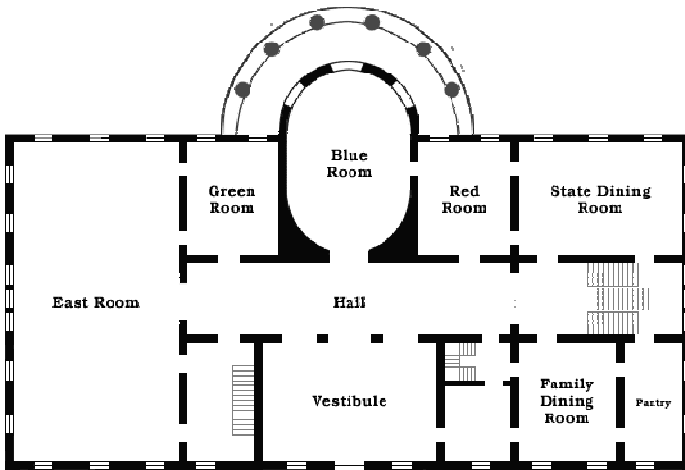
“All beholders were impressed with awe by the splendor of the surroundings, and by the solemn reminders of the grave which had met their gaze, and moved through in silence. They approached at the left hand of the corpse, passed around the head, and out on the opposite side. At midnight a train of cars came in on the Great Western Railroad, and the whole body of passengers filed at once down to the Capitol, and passed through. Trains were continually arriving, bringing thousands more, and at 3 o’clock in the morning of the 3d [4th] hundreds were walking in the streets unable to find any accommodation, although the citizens generally threw open their houses freely.” [p. 1, col. 2]

## WHITE HOUSE BLUE ROOM

The blue room is the center of the state floor of the White House and has almost always been used as the principal reception room.

During the administration of John Adams, the blue room served as the south entrance hall. During the administration of James Madison, architect Benjamin Latrobe designed a suite of classical-revival furniture for the room, but the furnishings were destroyed in the fire of 1814. When the White House was rebuilt, President

James Monroe redecorated the room in the French Empire style. Martin Van Buren had the room decorated in blue in 1837, and it has remained the tradition ever since. During the administration of James Buchanan the room was refurnished in Rococo Revival style. Its oval shape was inspired by George Washington when he entertained people in Philadelphia.



President Monroe originally ordered French mahogany furniture through the American firm of Russell La Farge who had offices in France. Instead, the firm shipped gilded furniture stating “mahogany is not generally admitted into the furniture of a Salon even at private gentlemen’s houses.”

## FORT SUMTER

Ft. Sumter is located in Charleston Harbor and was constructed on an artificial island made from granite from northern quarries. It is surrounded by the other fortifications of Forts Moultrie and Johnson, and Castle Pinckney. Prior to South Carolina’s secession on December 20, 1860, the majority of forces were located at Ft. Moultrie under the command of Major Robert Anderson.



The election of Abraham Lincoln on November 6, 1860 started a chain reaction of southern states seceding from the Union starting with South Carolina on December 20. Other states soon followed: Mississippi on January 9, 1861, Alabama January 11, 1861, Georgia January 19, 1861, Louisiana January 26, 1861, and Texas February 1, 1861.

The seat of the Confederacy was established at Montgomery, Alabama and it attempted to assume authority over federal property such as forts and customhouses. The Confederacy’s attempt to gain control over forts in Union hands, such as Ft. Sumter and Ft. Pickens in Pensacola, Florida, placed the rival governments on a collision course. The Confederacy resolved on February 15 that “immediate steps should be taken to obtain possession of Forts Sumter and Pickens either by negotiations or force.” President-elect Jefferson Davis was authorized to carry the resolution into effect.

Major Anderson was ordered to defend the forts if attacked but not to provoke hostilities. After December 20 Anderson’s situation became more difficult and on the evening of December 26, he and his small force of

men left Ft. Moultrie and moved to Ft. Sumter which was considered more defensible. South Carolina viewed this as a hostile act and proceeded to occupy federal property in Charleston, including the military posts that surrounded Ft. Sumter. By January 1, Ft. Sumter was the only Union outpost in South Carolina.

A relief expedition headed by a chartered merchant steamer out of New York, the “Star of the West,” headed to Ft. Sumter and was fired upon by South Carolina troops. It was forced to turn around on January 9.

On April 10, 1861, Brigadier General P.T. Beauregard demanded the surrender of Ft. Sumter, and Major Anderson refused.

April 12, 1861 General Beauregard opened fire on the fort. After being bombarded for thirty-four hours, Major Anderson surrendered. The following day the fort was evacuated.

## GETTYSBURG

Fought over the first three days of July 1863, the Battle of Gettysburg was one of the most critical battles of the Civil War. Often referred to as the “High Water Mark of the Confederacy,” it was the culmination of the second invasion of the North by General Robert E. Lee. The Union army met the Confederate invasion at the town of Gettysburg and though it was under a new commander, General George Gordon Meade, the



northerners fought with a desperation born of defending their home territory. The Union victory at the Battle of Gettysburg resulted in Lee’s retreat to Virginia.

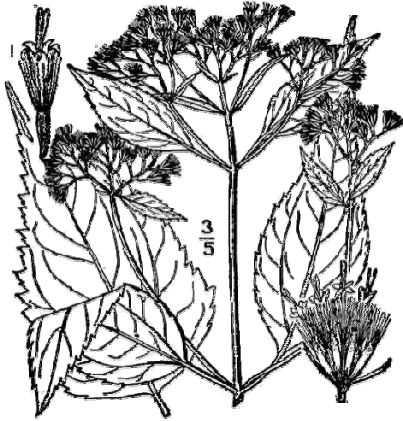
This battle had the largest number of casualties during the Civil War and soldiers’ graves were scattered over the battlefield and at hospital sites around the area. Prominent Gettysburg residents became concerned with the poor condition of the graves and pleaded with Pennsylvania Governor Andrew Curtin for state support to purchase a portion of the battlefield to be set

aside as a final resting place for the Union dead. Removal of the dead to the cemetery began in the fall of 1863. The November 19, 1863, dedication ceremony featured orator Edward Everett, to honor those who had died at Gettysburg. Yet it was President Abraham Lincoln who provided the most notable words in his two-minute long address, eulogizing the Union soldiers buried at Gettysburg and reminding those in attendance of their sacrifice for the Union cause, that they should renew their devotion “to the cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion. . . .”

## WHITE SNAKEROOT

Nancy Hanks Lincoln died after being poisoned by the milk of a cow that had ingested the poisonous plant *Ageratina altissima*, commonly known as white snakeroot. Milk sickness, as it was known, was most common

in dry years when cows wandered from poor pastures to the woods in search of food. In humans, the symptoms were loss of appetite, listlessness, weakness, vague pains, muscle stiffness, vomiting, abdominal discomfort, severe constipation, bad breath, and finally coma.



Also known as white sanicle or tall boneset, the plant is tall, growing to about five feet. It produces single or multi-stemmed clumps that are found in woods and brush thickets where they bloom mid to late summer or fall. The flowers are white color and after blooming small seeds are released to blow in the wind.

Reproduction white snakeroot is located in front of the cabin at the start of Journey One.



# Union Station

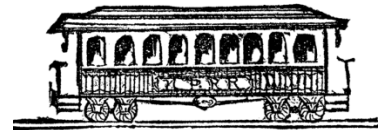
## ALPLM VISITOR CENTER

The Union Station Visitor Center, located between Fifth and Sixth Streets on Jefferson Street, delivers information concerning not only Springfield area historic sites and events but Illinois tourism as a whole. Union Station Visitor Center is located across from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library. Another service available at the center includes on-site booking of hotel accommodations and special event packages that are scheduled across the state of Illinois.

Union Square Park, directly across the street from the museum, is the location of many free events and performances, including the 33rd Illinois Volunteer Regiment Band and the 10th Illinois Volunteer Cavalry Regiment Band (both Civil War re-enactment groups); Mary Lincoln's Strawberry Party (a summertime family event); July 4th celebration; New Century Orchestra; Springfield International Folk Dancers; and many more musical performances throughout the year.

## RESTORATION

- Union Station was opened in 1898 by the Illinois Central Railroad.
- Francis T. Bacon, the architect for Illinois Central Railroad, designed Union Station.
- Three sets of rails ran along the north side of the depot, and passengers arrived and departed from the platform there.
- Most visitors now enter the depot from the south side, which has little ornamentation compared to the north side. Decorative terra cotta highlights surfaces on the north side.
- The station is designed in the Romanesque Revival style, which is evident in its decorative stone and brick work, strong geometric form, and soaring clock tower.
- Original cost: \$75,000.
- Running along the south side of the building was a coach island, called the carriageway, for horse-drawn coaches and wagons. Most of the bricks are original; vintage pavers were added as needed during the restoration.
- Nearly all window frames, trim, and exterior doors are original.
- The perimeter benches and paneling on the first floor are original and made of quarter-sawn oak. The two large freestanding benches are reproductions based on historic photos.



- The second floor is made of yellow cypress.
- Originally, all the floors in the building were of tongue-and-groove strips of white maple. During a 1964 modernization, cream and black terrazzo was added on top of the maple on the first floor. The mezzanine and second floor retain most of their original maple flooring.
- As part of the restoration, the first floor that was terrazzo was later replaced with maple.
- There were separate waiting rooms for men and women; their locations were labeled in the woodwork over the doorways.
- The mezzanine and second floor housed offices for the Illinois Central and four of their railway-system partners.
- The clock tower is 110 feet tall. It is 150 feet to the top of the flagpole.
- The original clock tower was dismantled in the 1940s for safety.
- The last passenger train left Union Station on April 30, 1971 and the building sat vacant for 14 years.



- In 1985, under threat of demolition, Union Station was rehabilitated by Michael and Nanchen Scully as a boutique shopping mall at a cost of \$4.5 million.
- White and Borgognoni Architects, P.C., located in Carbondale, Illinois, completed the largest rehabilitation of Union Station. The current restoration was completed in March 2007 at the cost of \$12.5 million.

## UNION SQUARE PARK

- The park was also designed by White & Borgognoni.
- The pergolas are made from ironwood, a tropical wood. The stone in the park came from Minnesota. The gazebo and pergolas were constructed by Massie & Massie of Springfield.
- In the park is Mary Lincoln's flower garden, an Abraham Lincoln standing statue "A Greater Task" by John McCleary, and a sitting Abraham Lincoln statue by Mark Luden.



## CLOCKS

A clock last ticked at Union Station in the 1930s, after which it was dismantled.

The tower itself was removed in the 1940s. Union Station's original clock was made by the Elgin Watch Co. The new one, designed by the Electric Time Co. of Medfield, Mass. was custom made to match the original.

There are a few other differences between the new clock and the original. The old clock frames were probably wrought iron. The new clock faces are made of aluminum and painted black. The old clock ran with mechanical gears. The new clock is electric and use GPS satellite technology to keep time.

Other facts about the Union Stations clocks:

- Each face weighs 300 pounds.
- The minute hands are more than 5.5 feet long. The hour hands measure roughly 4.5 feet. Each number is 13.5 inches long.
- The clock uses Arabic numerals. Had Roman numerals been used, the IV probably would have been represented as 1111, which is customary for large, public clocks.
- The clock is set to chime every half hour. It comes programmed with 33 different chimes.
- The clock keeps time by receiving signals from the National Institute of Standards and Technology.
- The new clock cost \$42,000.

# Lincoln Sites

## PLACES IN SPRINGFIELD & AROUND THE COUNTRY

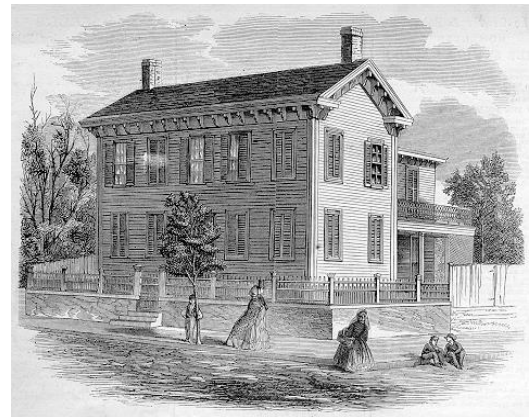
### LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

The house on the corner of Eighth and Jackson Streets in Springfield was the only home Abraham Lincoln ever owned. Following his marriage to Mary Ann Todd on November 4, 1842, the Lincolns began housekeeping in rooms at the Globe Tavern.

The Lincoln's first child, Robert Todd, was born at the Globe, August 1, 1843. Soon after the birth of their child the Lincolns moved to a rented three-room cottage at 214 South Fourth Street while they looked for a house to buy. In January 1844, Lincoln began the transactions to buy the Reverend Charles Dresser's Eighth Street home. In May of that year, the Lincolns completed negotiations, paying Dresser a total of \$1,200 for the house and one downtown lot and building valued at \$300.

When the Lincolns purchased the Eighth Street house, it must have represented a substantial initial investment for the recently married couple. The house was then a small story-and-a-half cottage. As Lincoln's career as both a lawyer and politician gained prominence so did his home. After a number of renovations both large and small the house became the grand two-story structure you see today.



The Lincolns left the home in 1860 for Washington, D.C. and no Lincoln ever lived in it again.

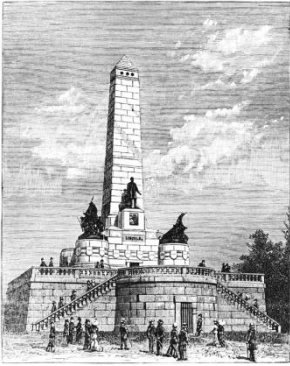
Today, Lincoln Home National Historic Site is administered by the National Park Service. The home was donated by Robert Todd Lincoln to the state of Illinois in 1887 and was administered as a state historic site until 1972. At the request of the state of Illinois it was transferred to the National Park Service. Admission to the Site remains free honoring Robert Todd Lincoln's wishes that the home be always "free of access."

The National Park Service was able to purchase the land around the Lincoln Home and the site now consists of four square blocks with eighteen structures from Lincoln's time.

## LINCOLN TOMB STATE HISTORIC SITE

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

Dedicated in 1874, Lincoln Tomb is the final resting place of Abraham Lincoln, his wife Mary, and three of their four sons, Edward, William, and Thomas. The eldest son, Robert T. Lincoln, is buried in Arlington National Cemetery. Also on the site is the public receiving vault, constructed about 1860, the scene of funeral services for Abraham Lincoln on May 4, 1865. In 1960 the Tomb was designated a National Historic Landmark and was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1966.



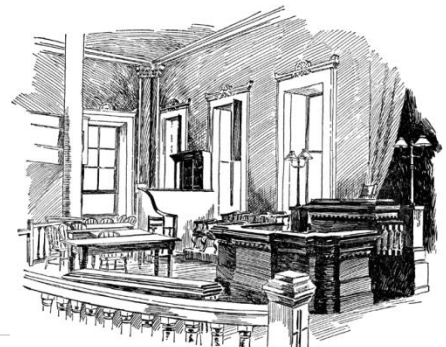
The 117-foot Tomb, designed by sculptor Larkin Mead, is constructed of brick sheathed with Quincy granite. The base is 72-foot square with large semi-circular projections on the north and south sides. Double sets of north and south stairs lead to a terrace, above which rises the obelisk. At the corners of the shaft, large pedestals serve as bases for four bronze sculptures, each with a group of figures representing one of the four Civil War services—infantry, artillery, cavalry, and navy. A taller base on the obelisk's south side holds a heroic bronze statue of Lincoln. At the Tomb entrance is a bronze reproduction of Gutzon Borglum's marble head of Lincoln, located in the U.S. Capitol in Washington, D.C.

Interior rooms of the Tomb are finished in a highly polished marble trimmed with bronze. The south entrance opens into a rotunda, where two corridors lead into the burial chamber. The rotunda and corridors contain reduced-scale reproductions of important Lincoln statues as well as plaques with excerpts from Lincoln's Springfield farewell speech, the Gettysburg Address, and his Second Inaugural Address. Lincoln's remains rest in a concrete vault ten feet below the marble floor of the burial chamber. A massive marble cenotaph marking the gravesite is flanked by the Presidential flag and flags of the states in which the Lincoln family resided. Crypts in the chamber's south wall hold the remains of Lincoln's wife and three of their sons.

## OLD STATE CAPITOL STATE HISTORIC SITE

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

The Old State Capitol is Illinois' fifth statehouse, the first to be located in Springfield. The building served as the seat of state government and a center of Illinois political life from 1839 to 1876. During the dramatic years leading to the Civil War, the building had an important role in the political struggle between Stephen A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln visited the building frequently as both a lawyer and a politician, serving in



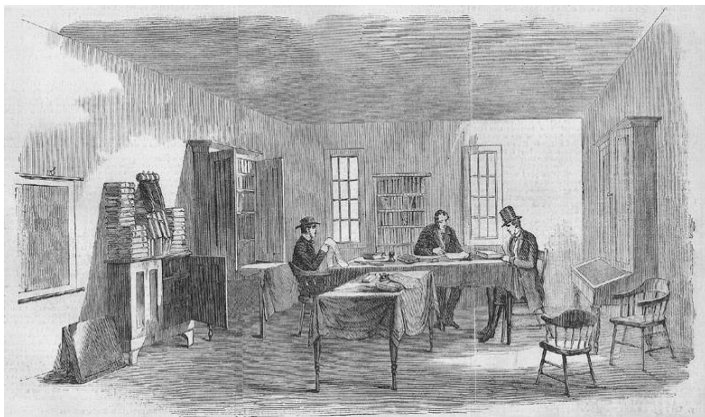
the building during his last term in the Illinois House of Representatives and delivering the famous 1858 “House Divided” speech in Representatives Hall, and using the governor’s rooms as a headquarters during the 1860 presidential campaign. The building was the scene of the assassinated President’s final laying-in-state on May 3-4, 1865.

The Greek Revival-style building was completely restored in the 1960s. The first floor is composed of a central hall flanked by rooms interpreting government offices, two libraries, and the supreme courtroom. A complex of first-floor rooms also provides an audiovisual theatre and staff offices. Recreated second-floor spaces include a magnificent rotunda, legislative chambers, and smaller offices and meeting rooms. The building is located in the center of a large landscaped yard surrounded by a replica of the original 1850s ornamental iron fence. In 1961 the building was designated a National Historic Landmark and in 1966 was listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

## LINCOLN-HERNDON LAW OFFICES STATE HISTORIC SITE

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

The Lincoln-Herndon Law Offices are within the only remaining building in which Abraham Lincoln maintained a law office. The site consists of the surviving portion of a three-story brick commercial block constructed in 1840-41. Exterior details reflect the then-popular Greek Revival architectural style. Though designed as a commercial structure, portions of the building were rented for offices and other purposes. Lincoln practiced law in the building from 1843 to about 1852. During his 1847-1849 tenure as a United States Congressman, partner William H. Herndon maintained the practice. In 1978 the building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a part of the Central Springfield Historic District.



## GREAT WESTERN DEPOT

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

Early on the morning of February 11, 1861, Abraham Lincoln went to the Great Western Depot to begin his inaugural journey to Washington D.C. Lincoln and his eldest son, Robert, were scheduled to leave on the 8:00 AM train, while the rest of his family would follow later that day.

Today, the Great Western Depot still stands welcoming visitors who want to learn more about the man who left Springfield behind to guide the nation through the Civil War. The depot, owned and operated by *The State Journal-Register*, is located at Tenth and Monroe Streets, and staffed daily by National Park Service rangers between May and August. Inside the depot, exhibits highlight Lincoln's life and times, his inaugural journey, and his farewell address to the people of Springfield.

## VACHEL LINDSAY HOME STATE HISTORIC SITE

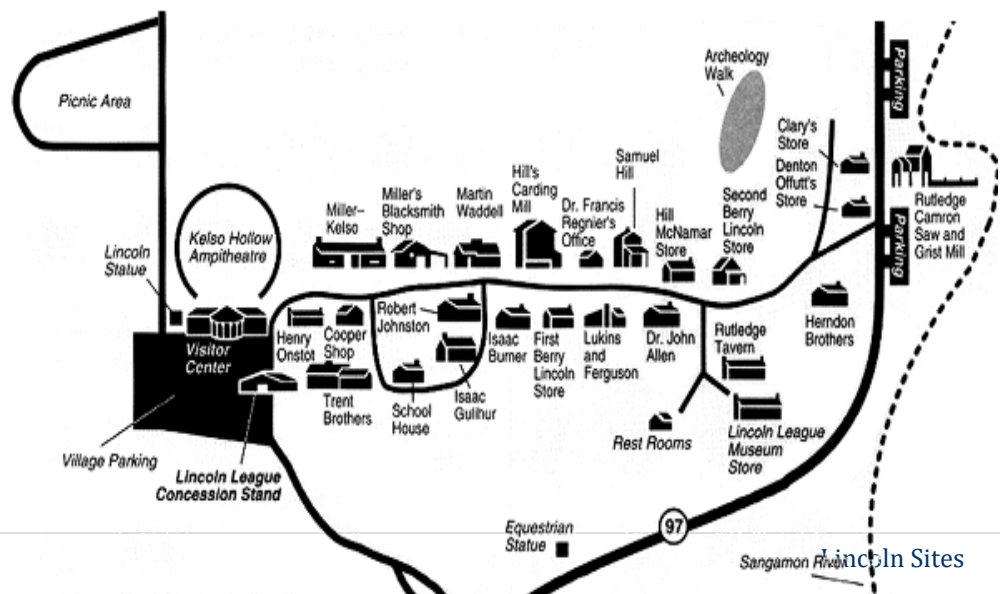
This site is the birthplace and long-time home of poet Nicholas Vachel Lindsay. Lindsay was internationally known in the early-twentieth century for his unique poetry, the artwork he created to illustrate the poetry, and animated performances of his work including *Abraham Lincoln Walks at Midnight*.

His family home fits into the story as well as Mary Lincoln's sister Ann lived in the house. Ann Todd Smith's husband Clark Moulton Smith was a Springfield merchant. He accompanied Mary Lincoln to New York City, in order to assist her in choosing clothes appropriate for our nation's "first lady."

## LINCOLN'S NEW SALEM STATE HISTORIC SITE

PETERSBURG, ILLINOIS

Lincoln's New Salem preserves the site of New Salem village, where young Abraham Lincoln lived for six formative years, from 1831 to 1837. Platted in 1829, the town existed for about twelve years before being abandoned and left to

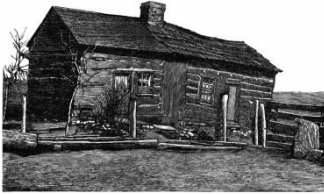


pasture. The centerpiece of Lincoln's New Salem is the imaginative recreation of the log village. Built in the 1930s and 1940s as a Civilian Conservation Corps program, the village features twenty-three historically furnished buildings, including several homes, stores, and tradesmen's shops, as well as a tavern, school, wool-carding mill, and a saw- and gristmill. Scattered throughout the village are log barns and other outbuildings.



## LINCOLN LOG CABIN STATE HISTORIC SITE

LERNA, ILLINOIS



Lincoln Log Cabin State Historic Site preserves the site of the 1840s farm of Thomas and Sarah Bush Lincoln, father and stepmother of our 16th president. Abraham Lincoln was a lawyer living in Springfield by the time his parents moved here in 1837, but he did visit them periodically.

## VANDALIA STATEHOUSE STATE HISTORIC SITE

VANDALIA, ILLINOIS

The Vandalia State House, the fourth Illinois statehouse, served as the capitol from 1836 until 1839 and is the oldest surviving capitol building in the state. The Vandalia State House is significant for its association with Abraham Lincoln, who served here in the House of Representatives.

## OTHER ILLINOIS LINCOLN SITES

POSTVILLE COURTHOUSE STATE HISTORIC SITE, LINCOLN, ILLINOIS

MT. PULASKI COURTHOUSE STATE HISTORIC SITE, MT. PULASKI, ILLINOIS

METAMORA COURTHOUSE STATE HISTORIC SITE, METAMORA, ILLINOIS

BRYANT COTTAGE STATE HISTORIC SITE, BEMENT, ILLINOIS

DAVID DAVIS MANSION STATE HISTORIC SITE, BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS

## ABRAHAM LINCOLN BIRTHPLACE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

HODGENVILLE, KENTUCKY

Abraham Lincoln Birthplace demonstrates Lincoln's humble beginnings with a symbolic birth cabin enshrined within a neo-classic Memorial Building. Lincoln was born here on the Sinking Spring Farm in 1809.



## KNOB CREEK FARM

HODGENVILLE, KENTUCKY

Administered by the Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site, this farm is the first home that Abraham Lincoln remembered. The Lincoln family lived on 30 acres of the 228 acre Knob Creek Farm from the time he was two and a half until he was almost eight years old. They did not own the farm but leased land while trying to establish a clear title to the Sinking Spring Farm. The family left the Knob Creek Farm in 1816 moving to Spencer County, Indiana

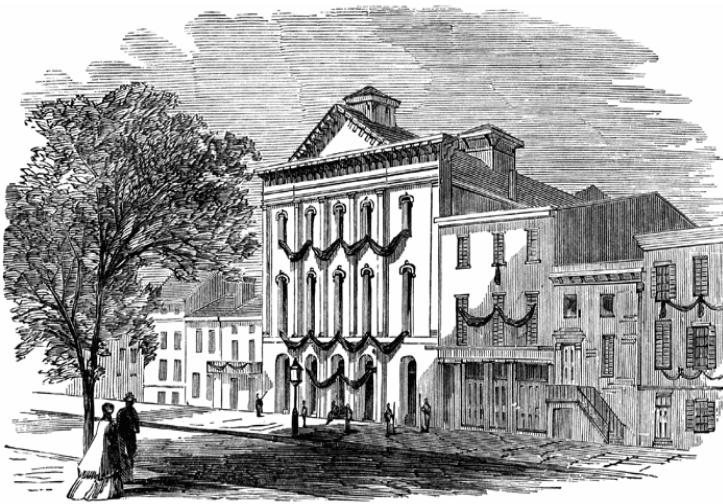
## LINCOLN BOYHOOD NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

LINCOLN CITY, INDIANA

Abraham Lincoln and his family moved to Indiana in 1816 and stayed until 1830 when they moved to Illinois. During this period, Lincoln grew physically and intellectually into a man. The people he knew here and the things he experienced had a profound influence on his life. His sense of honesty, his belief in the importance of education and learning, his respect for hard work, his compassion for his fellow man, and his moral convictions about right and wrong were all born of this place and this time.

## FORD'S THEATRE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

WASHINGTON, D.C.



America's transfer from Civil War to peace was made more difficult on April 14, 1865, when Abraham Lincoln was shot and killed just five days after General Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House. A well-known actor, John Wilkes Booth, desperate to aid the dying Confederacy, stepped into the president's theatre box. Booth's decision to pull the trigger altered the nation's power to reconstruct after the war. Booth escaped into the night as Abraham Lincoln was carried to the Petersen boarding house across the street. It was there that President Lincoln died early the next

morning. Lincoln was the first American president to be assassinated.

# Frequently Asked Questions

INTERESTING FACTS, FIGURES & TRIVIA

## ALPLM COMPLEX

### ALPLM Complex

- Groundbreaking date-February 12, 2001
- Cost-\$170 million
- Buildings clad in Egyptian lime stone

### Park

- Dedicated July 2006

### Library

- Dedicated October 14, 2004, and renamed to mirror its relationship to the museum.
- 99,800 square feet with three floors and basement

### Museum

- Opened on April 19, 2005 with President George W. Bush, First Lady Laura Bush, Governor Rod R. Blagojevich, and First Lady Patti Blagojevich in attendance
- Parking garage capacity is 550 spaces and surface lot capacity is 22 spaces for large vehicles or buses.
- Five full-time and four part-time janitors
- Boilers heat the building and chillers cool it

## LIBRARY

Restricted library skywalk connecting library and museum is for use by staff and volunteers only. It was never intended for public access.

The walls are maple veneer over particle board. The ceiling in the atrium is hemlock.

The flooring is one inch thick, 2.25 inches wide and 3.25 inches long. The wood flooring is quarter-sawn Douglas fir. Instead of cutting the wood with the grain into planks, the architect specified that the wood be cut across the grain into small squares with the end grain facing upward. These squares were then laid side by side

and sanded to equal height more difficult to install, but more visually stunning and should resist wear much better.

The building is clad in selina gold Egyptian limestone. The counter tops are Mexican granite. The furniture in the reading room and atrium is cherry made by Agati Inc., in Chicago, Illinois. The oak furniture was made by Illinois Department of Corrections Correctional Industries.

- Six miles of compact book shelving
- 27,584 cubic feet of manuscript shelving
- Capacity of 258,400 reels of microfilm
- 4,728 cubic feet of audio-visual cabinetry
- Approximately 12,000 titles published about Lincoln with 10,000 in the ALPL collection.

Climate control: Public spaces 70-72 degrees, storage areas 65 +/- 2 degrees, humidity 43% +/-3%

## MUSEUM STATISTICS

Dedicated on April 19, 2005

### Museum –Square footage and heights

Total Museum Square Feet	135,862
Exhibit space	43,000 (+ or –)
Plaza	4702
Gateway	3093
Union Theater	8570
Holavision® Theater	5281
Holavision® Theater pre-show	1627
Journey Two	10,292
Journey One	4451
Treasures Gallery	2091
I Gallery	3100
Café	2416
Garden	2057

Museum Store 5000 (+ or -)

Tallest point of museum, Union Theater loft 75' (+ or -)

Plaza height 65' (+ or -)

Gateway height 38' (+ or -)

### Theater seating capacity

Holavision® Theater seating capacity 250

Union Theater seating capacity 250

### Other Information

Theater Video Images HT- HD and SD

UT- HD

Theater Sound 5.1 Surround Sound (both theaters)

Exhibit design primary contractor BRC Imagination Arts  
Burbank, California

Exhibit subcontractors Scenic View  
Edwards Technologies

Electro sonic

MediaMation

JR Clancy

Technifex

Life Formations (figures)

Museum Music Composed, orchestrated, and conducted by  
David Kneupper, Ph,D

Artist-Murals *Gettysburg Mural*-Keith Rocco  
*Massachusetts 5<sup>th</sup> Assault on Fort Wagner*-Keith Rocco

*Flat Boat Mural*-Danilo Montejo

*Firing on Fort Sumter*-Danilo Montejo

*Washington Celebrates*-Danilo Montejo

*Lincoln in the Telegraph Office*-Gregory Manchess

*Portrait for Lincoln's Eyes*-Gregory Manchess

Trees-Breese Studios in Murphysboro, Illinois

Actor in Union Theater-Richard Doyle

Scale of the White House-1/20<sup>th</sup> scale

Scale of the House of Representative scene-1/90<sup>th</sup> scale

Why is the coffin closed?-The public ceremonies for Lincoln's funeral had an open casket, allowing the mourning public to view his remains. Because our visitors consist of many young children who might be frightened by an open casket, we have decided a closed casket is preferable.

Actual size of coffin-1/90<sup>th</sup> scale

Who did the sculpture of the Lincoln bust? Gutzon Borglum, creator of Mt. Rushmore

## ARTISTS

### **Fine Art**

Gregory Manchess

- Lincoln in 1860
- Telegraph office
- Swearing in
- White House celebration

Danilo Montejo

- Lincoln on flat boat
- Farewell Address
- Ft. Sumter
- Washington Celebrates

Keith Rocco

- Gettysburg

Miles Teves

- Lincoln forensics

John Watkiss

**Concept Art**

Topper Helmers

Christian Lachel

Jeff Purves,

David Zweig

David Krentz, layout art

MUSEUM MUSIC

**Ghosts of the Library**

*Battle Cry of Freedom*

*Battle Hymn of the Republic*

*When Johnny Comes Marching Home*

*Lorena*

other traditional melodies of the Lincoln era

**As You Enter Ghosts of the Library**

*Battle Cry of Freedom*

*When Johnny Comes Marching Home*

*Lorena*

*Battle Hymn of the Republic*

**Lincoln's Eyes**

*Nellie Gray*

*Hail to the Chief*

*Angle Band*

*Swing Low, Sweet Chariot*

*Amazing Grace*

*When Johnny Comes Marching Home*

*Battle Hymn of the Republic*

**Union Theatre**

*Hail to the Chief*

*Nellie Gray*

*Amazing Grace*

**1860 Campaign**

Original symphonic score composed and conducted by David Kneupper

**Log Cabin**

*Hush Little Baby*

*Irish Washer Woman*

*Polly Wolly Doodle*

*She'll Be Coming 'Round the Mountain*

**Slave Auction**

*Swing Low, Sweet Chariot*

*Amazing Grace*

*Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground*

*Steal Away to Jesus*

**Mrs. Lincoln's Attic**

*Coming Round the Mountain*

*Polly Wolly Doodle*

*Goober Peas*

*Dixie's Land*-vocal then instrumental

*Listen to the Mocking Bird*

*Red-Haired Boy*

*Old Joe Clark*



## ABRAHAM LINCOLN

The first book ever purchased by Abraham Lincoln was a used copy of *Blackstone's Commentaries*, bought at a public auction in Springfield, Illinois.

Abraham Lincoln was the sixteenth president of the United States, but his Vice President, Hannibal Hamlin, was the fifteenth person to hold that office.

Abraham Lincoln was the recipient of three honorary degrees: Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois; Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, and Columbia University, New York City.

General Robert E. Lee and Abraham Lincoln never met, although Lee was responsible for the protection of Lincoln during his first inauguration.

The Department of Agriculture was organized by President Lincoln on May 15, 1862.

Abraham Lincoln was the only president of the United States who had not been a vice president, a member of a president's cabinet, a senator, a governor, or a general.

Abraham Lincoln was the first assassinated president of the United States. He was also the first bearded president.

Abraham Lincoln once owned and published a newspaper, the Illinois *Staats-Anzeiger*, a German-language periodical.

The only time Abraham Lincoln was defeated for public office by the people was his first campaign for a seat in the Illinois General Assembly in 1832. His Senate defeat came from the Illinois Senate as Senators were not elected by popular election.

The first Lincoln postage stamp was issued in 1865.

All photographs showing Abraham and Mary Lincoln together are composites—they were never photographed together.

Abraham Lincoln was the first president born outside the limits of the original thirteen states.

Lincoln was the first person to have his profile imprinted on United States currency. The words "In God We Trust," were first used on coins minted during Lincoln's administration.

The State of Illinois was the first state to ratify the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution, the amendment that creates freedom from physical slavery for all those residing in the United States regardless of color or former condition of servitude.

Abraham Lincoln did not live to see the complete abolition of slavery in the United States. The thirteenth amendment to the Constitution was not ratified until December 18, 1865, eight months after Lincoln's death.

Robert Todd Lincoln was Secretary of War under the Garfield and Arthur administrations and was minister to Great Britain during the Benjamin Harrison administration. He refused to permit his name to be entered as a candidate for the presidency.

In the nine generations of Lincolns in America there were five children named Abraham, but not one child named for the first American progenitor, Samuel.

The popular vote garnered by Lincoln in the 1860 presidential campaign was only 39.87% of the total vote cast but in the 1864 campaign Lincoln received 55.09% of the total vote cast.

Abraham Lincoln paid J. Summerfield Staples, an eighteen-year-old boy, to substitute for him in the Union Army. Staple became a member of the Second Regiment, D.C. Volunteers and is buried in Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania.

Lincoln opened his first bank account on March 1, 1853 with a deposit of \$300 at the Springfield Marine Insurance Company, Springfield, Illinois.

From the day of Lincoln's nomination by the Republican Party in convention in Chicago, he made no political speeches and did not leave Springfield until he left for Washington, D.C. in February 11, 1861.

Mary Lincoln had three brothers, three sisters, four half-brothers, and five half-sisters, fifteen in all.

As president of the United States, Lincoln issued fifty-one proclamations, eight of them proclamations of prayer and thanksgiving.

Lincoln and McKinley were assassinated with the same type of pistol, single-shot derringers.

Robert Todd Lincoln was present or near for the assassination of three presidents, Lincoln, Garfield, and McKinley.

Of the seven men appointed by Lincoln to form his cabinet, three were Republican and four were Democrat.

Lincoln's longest political speech was delivered on October 16, 1854, at Peoria, Illinois. The speech contained over 17,000 words.

At the request of Queen Victoria of Great Britain, a wreath of passion flowers was placed at the sarcophagus of Abraham Lincoln.

As a member of the Illinois General Assembly for four terms, Lincoln collected \$1,950 in total compensation.

Abraham Lincoln was the first Republican president of the United States.

After the Battle of Brandy Station, Virginia, President Lincoln ordered the sons of Confederate General Robert E. Lee, Rooney and George Washington Lee, returned to their father at the request of Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy.

The famous Cooper Union speech delivered on February 27, 1860, brought Abraham Lincoln a fee of \$200. He was severely criticized for having accepted payment for what was primarily a political speech.

The earliest known ancestor of Abraham Lincoln has been positively identified as Robert Lincoln, who died in Hingham, England in 1543. Lincoln's first son, also named Robert, died in his home Hildene, at Manchester, Vermont on July 26, 1926.

Abraham Lincoln and Timothy D. Lincoln were opposing attorneys in the "Effie Afton Bridge Case." This case, won by Abraham Lincoln for the defendants, did much to open the West to settlement. The lawyers were not related.

Abraham Lincoln was elected to the Illinois State Legislature five times. He served four terms in that body but resigned before taking office for the fifth time.

The first National Thanksgiving Proclamation was signed by President Lincoln in 1863, designating the last Thursday in November as a day of thanksgiving.

Abraham Lincoln had four brothers-in-law who served in the Confederate Army. Mrs. Lincoln had one brother, three half brothers, and four brothers-in-law who took up arms against the United States.

Abraham Lincoln moved to Springfield from New Salem on April 15, 1837. Exactly twenty-eight years to the day later he died at the hands of an assassin.

On July 11, 1865, John T. Ford, owner of Ford's Theatre, the site of Lincoln's assassination, was prevented from opening the theater for a play by order of the War Department. It was never again opened as a theater.

In 1864 Abraham Lincoln received 90.99% of the electoral votes.

Lincoln's name is incorporated into the names of institutions, organizations, industries, associations, cities, towns, and commercial enterprises far in excess of any other person.

In 1861 Lincoln purchased fire insurance protection for his Springfield home from the Hartford Insurance Company. This is the only insurance policy he ever purchased.

On July 2, 1862, President Lincoln signed into law the College Land Grant Act that gave rise to the advancement of higher education in the United States.

The last bank check written by Abraham Lincoln was made payable to himself, in the amount of \$800, and was dated April 13, 1865.

## ABRAHAM LINCOLN IS KNOWN TO HAVE HAD FOUR DOGS

- **Honey** lived with Abe as a child in Kentucky.
- Indiana was the home state for Abe's dog, **Joe**.
- **Fido** lived in Springfield. Fido was entrusted to a family friend when the Lincolns went to Washington, D.C. He was later killed in 1866.
- **Jip** lived happily in Washington, D.C.

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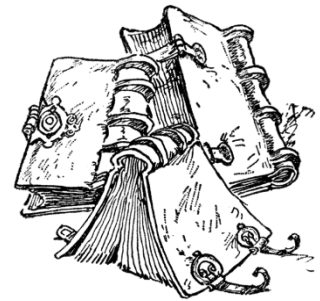
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# Appendix

## ABRAHAM LINCOLN PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY TOUR SCRIPT

While this tour is no longer given by volunteers, this document contains a great deal of valuable information about the ALPL, its collections, and the duties of the professionals that work there.

### LIBRARY TOUR SCRIPT

#### FIRST FLOOR

Welcome, I am \_\_\_\_\_, a volunteer guide for the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library. This Library is the first of a three-building-complex to be completed and open to the public. The Library, Museum and Visitors' Center cover a three-block area in downtown Springfield. The construction cost for the ALPL is \$25 million. The total project cost is \$115 million. The facility is funded by a combination of state, federal, municipal and private funds. There is a Foundation to raise funds for the ongoing support of the ALPLM.

The architectural firm for the project is Hellmuth, Obata and Kassabaum (HOK), Inc. of St. Louis, Missouri. The lead architect is Gyo Obata.

#### LINCOLN RECEPTION ROOM

This beautiful room is called the Lincoln Reception Room. Above, you see an excerpt from the Gettysburg Address etched in Lincoln's handwriting. The blinds are artistic and do not move. The limestone covering the outer and inner walls was quarried in Egypt, cut to shape in Italy and shipped to the U.S. The architectural themes begin in this area and are carried throughout the building. You will see the prairie-grass motif in the etched glass, laminated-maple walls, Mexican granite counter tops and the Douglas fir end-grain flooring repeated in other public areas. The library building itself is an approximately 99,800 square-foot structure.

#### LINCOLN COLLECTION DISPLAY AREA

This area will show case short-term displays of new additions as well as already accessioned items in the Abraham Lincoln Collection. Although most of the Lincoln Collection will be displayed on rotation in the ALPLM after it opens, these cases will feature exhibits of artifacts and documents from in house collections and some exhibits on loan. Artifacts in the Lincoln collection are particularly interesting and include his marriage license to Mary Todd, the A. Lincoln doorplate from the only home he owned located at Eighth and Jackson St. in Springfield, a

tablecloth from his wedding reception, his shaving mirror and our most recent addition, his presidential leather portfolio.

The offices of the State Historian and the Lincoln Collection Curator are located here. Appointments are necessary.

#### RECEPTION AREA (front desk):

Beneath this floor on the lower level is a 24,950-square-foot storage area. The area is bigger than two football fields and nearly three-times the size of the former space occupied by the Illinois State Historical Library under the Old State Capitol. The storage area houses the world renowned Henry Horner Abraham Lincoln Collection. Henry Horner was Governor of Illinois from 1933-40. He was a Lincoln bibliophile (lover of books) who gave his extensive collection to the Illinois State Historical Library. The Henry Horner Abraham Lincoln Collection includes some of Lincoln's most significant documents and artifacts. It includes an original Gettysburg Address, a lithographic copy with an original signature of the Emancipation Proclamation and fragments of Lincoln's Second Inaugural Speech. In total, the collection preserves nearly 1,500 manuscripts written or signed by Lincoln, 10,000 books and pamphlets, 1,000 broadsides (printed on one side - poster), and 1,000 prints and photographs relating to Lincoln and his family. These items will be stored in this building and some will be included in the rotating displays in the Museum. The collection needs to rotate on display in order to allow fragile artifacts to rest and breathe.

Also, housed on the lower level is the bulk of the 12 million item collection of the former Illinois State Historical Library. The area contains six-linear miles of compact book shelving. The library is the primary repository for materials relating to the history of the Illinois. In 1889, the Historical Library was charged with collecting and preserving books, pamphlets, manuscripts, monographs, writings, maps, periodicals, photographs, and other materials of historical interest bearing upon the political, religious or social history of Illinois from the earliest known period of time. The library is a public, non-circulating research facility. It is a division of the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency (IHPA). In addition to the Library, the agency oversees state and federal preservation programs in Illinois and manages more than 50 historic sites.

#### EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Education is one of the missions of the ALPLM. Programming will be developed for visiting school groups, the general public, and Lincoln scholars. The classrooms and computer lab will be available to outside organizations that wish to rent them. Sixty persons can be accommodated in the classrooms. The rooms can be sectioned into two classrooms. The computer lab will accommodate about 30 students on 15 computers.

## COLLECTIONS HOLDING AREA

When necessary, new items coming into the Library will be stored here until they are processed and moved to a different location. In addition there is a freezer to kill insects and to treat flood damaged items in the decontamination room next door.

## ATRIUM

Notice the natural lighting, prairie-style fixtures, furniture, planters and hemlock ceiling screen. The prairie grass etched design in the windows is the official state prairie grass—big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*.) This atrium space will be available for rent.

## STEVE NEAL READING ROOM

Steve Neal was a reporter for the *Chicago Sun Times* who wrote editorials in favor of keeping professionalism first and foremost in the considerations for hiring a director and other key personnel for the ALPLM at a time when it was rumored that patronage considerations might win the day. After his death in 2004, his family donated his library and manuscript materials to the ALPLM.

It is in this Reading Room that library users often begin their research. The entire library collection has over 200,000 items printed and published including an extensive Civil War collection – one of the best in the nation. Our published collection includes titles as early as the 1600s to the present, but most date from the 1800s. The Library has subjects such as, frontier travel and settlement, agriculture, medical care, women's studies, industry, religion, labor and social history. The library holds one of the most comprehensive Illinois family genealogical research facilities in the state. Holdings are accessed via Horizon (an online card catalog system) and the ALPL is a member of the Rolling Prairie Library System. The collections in this room are the only public browsing area in the library, 98 percent of the published collection is in the closed stacks. The name index gives the genealogy researcher the name, pages and books of biographical sketches in county histories. This index has been compiled by Daughter of the American Revolution (DAR) volunteers.

The stacks (located on the lower level) are closed; items are requested from the librarian who goes to the stacks and delivers the item(s) to the user's table. The tables are numbered. There are carrels in the back of the room where visiting scholars may lock up items they are studying. This makes continued study easier for the scholar. There are information sheets for genealogical research procedures for Illinois and non-Illinois residents located in brochure racks.

The ALPL is the only research facility sponsoring serious Lincoln scholarship, such as the multi-year Lincoln Legal Papers Project was originally intended to document every case in Lincoln's illustrious career as a lawyer. The project has since been expanded to include every scrap of paper that crossed Lincoln's desk. The new Papers of Abraham Lincoln will document every letter to and from Abraham Lincoln.

There are also study tables, computers, small study rooms for users who want to talk to each other, and a staff workroom. The prairie style furniture in this area is made of cherry wood and crafted by Agati, Inc of Chicago, Illinois.

## Second Floor

### MULTI-PURPOSE ROOM and CONFERENCE ROOM

This reception area and the multi-purpose room can be rented. The multi-purpose room accommodates 250 visitors and can be divided for smaller groups. It is equipped with audio-visual equipment for presentations or films. The ALPLM and IHPA host various events here. There is a galley available for caterers' use. These areas, as well as the nearby Conference Room, can be used in-house as well as offered for rent to outside groups.

### NEWSPAPER MICROFILM AREA

The library's more than 5,000 newspaper titles are preserved on more than 90,000 microfilm reels. The Library does not own every newspaper published in Illinois. We are mandated to collect Illinois newspapers, but cannot possibly collect them all; however, we do have the largest collection in the world.

The Library holds titles from all 102 counties in the state. Many of the newspapers date from the early and mid-nineteenth century. The earliest newspaper published in Illinois, the 1814 *Illinois Herald* from Kaskaskia, before Illinois became a state, is included in the collection. More than 300 current newspapers are received on subscription. This is an excellent resource for family historians and genealogists. The room can accommodate 27 researchers. Hard copies can be printed at 25 cents per page.

Many of the newspapers are filmed by the staff. Their lab is on third floor. ALPL sells duplicate film to libraries, historical and genealogical societies across the state. Reels also can be obtained through interlibrary loan services to libraries across Illinois and the nation.

### AUDIO- VISUAL STACKS

The audio visual collection contains our non-Lincoln images and 350,000 photographs dominate the holdings. The political, social, labor, military and family life of Illinois is documented throughout various collections. Over 5,000 broadsides are also housed in this section including an impressive collection of WW I and WW II posters. Approximately 7,000 audio tapes document the daily activities of the administrations of Governors Ogilvie, Thompson and Edgar as well as the Illinois Constitutional Convention. Over 1,000 World War II oral history interviews are also included. Oral history interviews conducted by the Illinois Department on Aging as well as interviews with coal miners are part of these substantial holdings. Films from gubernatorial collections dating from the William Stratton administration depict events such as road construction and the Illinois State Fair. Viewing and listening rooms are now available for patrons to do film and tape research.

## Types of photos

- Daguerreotype: It is an image on copper. The daguerreotype has mirror-like qualities. It must be turned at different angles to see the picture.
- Ambrotype: It is a negative on glass. A piece of metal or black cloth is placed behind it causing the photograph to look like a positive. Sometimes, the back of the ambrotype is painted black.
- Tintype: It is a photograph on iron, not tin. Sometimes they are in cases, sometimes not.
- Stereograph: A side-by-side image of the same picture. It is put in a viewer resulting in a 3-D picture.

The oak furniture in this area was crafted by Illinois Dept. of Corrections.

## MANUSCRIPTS READING ROOM AND PROCESSING ROOM

Manuscripts are unpublished items—correspondence, diaries and other one-of-a kind writings. This area contains over 6,000 manuscript collections containing more than 10.5 million unpublished items, including letters and diaries from Civil War soldiers, papers of Illinois businesses, individuals and government officials including governors, legislators and U.S. Congressmen. Collections include items that discuss slavery in Illinois, overland journeys from Illinois to the West, Federal Writers Project, labor history, education, and more. Most of the manuscripts collection is housed in the lower level stacks (basement). The statue is of Myra Bradwell, the first woman licensed to practice law in Illinois.

Third floor—access via elevator—for extended tour

## MICROFILM LAB

More than 300 Illinois newspapers are filmed. In addition to filming current papers, historic papers are also filmed. The newspapers are first prepared by repairing tears, sorting, and removing separate advertisement. The newspaper is pressed to make it lay flat for filming. There are four camera rooms. The shelving has rollers making it easier to move the heavy stacks of paper.

In the duplicating area master negatives are copied for sale to other libraries, individuals, genealogical societies, and historical societies through the state. The rolls sell for approximately \$33.00.

## CONSERVATION LAB

This lab preserves items from the library collections. Types of materials treated include books, pamphlets, documents, maps, prints, posters, photographs, and many other types of materials, including textiles, paintings, and objects. The staff cleans items, encapsulates items (enclosure made for documents – each page is sandwiched between two sheets of archival polyester film and film edges are sealed), repairs and rebinds books, and de-



acidifies documents (chemical treatment that neutralizes acids present in paper). The lab makes protective enclosures such as boxes, pamphlet binders, folders, and custom designed enclosures. Treatments are aimed at stabilizing historical materials – removing agents of deterioration and making items accessible for use.

There is a chemical treatment room with a fume hood and an elephant trunk tube that extracts fumes and vents them out of this area. The large sink can be used to humidify old newspapers, making them more pliable. Locking storage is available for the chemicals and there is an eye wash station just in case chemicals are splashed.

## CATALOGING AND ACQUISITIONS

Here the published titles are ordered, received, processed for cataloging, and cataloged by assigning call numbers and subject headings. (This library uses the Cutter classification system.) Then the titles are added to Horizon (the local on line database) and added to FirstSearch (which is an international bibliographic database). Patrons can use the terminals in the Steve Neal Reading Room to look up titles and see which titles are in the collection and find the call numbers. The ALPL Horizon catalog can also be accessed directly through the ALPL website on the Internet. Patrons can search for titles by subject, title, author, and many other key words. The Cataloging Department staff provides the means by which researchers can locate the titles and information they need. FirstSearch is the public portion of the organization known as OCLC (Online Computer Library Center, Inc.).

## PHOTOGRAPHY LAB

This area has a variety of photographic equipment, darkrooms, and a studio. The photographer uses both digital and traditional film based methods in his work.

Almost any book or film about Illinois history or about Lincoln will contain photos from our collection. There are reproduced by our photographer.

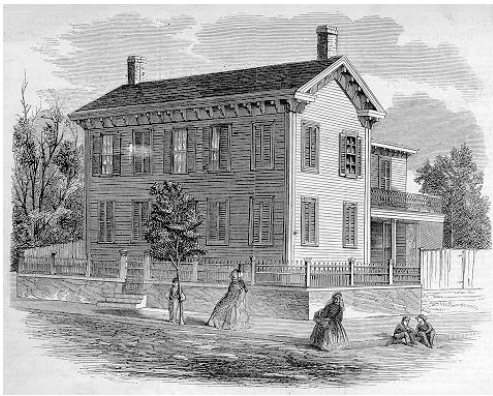
He also works on digitizing our collections and making reproductions of very fragile items so the originals will not have to be handled.

# Appendix

## MORE LINCOLN SITE INFORMATION

### LINCOLN HOME HISTORY

Abraham Lincoln, Mary, and their baby son, Robert, moved into their six-room cottage on May 1, 1844. The home cost Lincoln \$1,200 in cash and the transfer of a \$300 lot on the town square to the seller, Reverend Charles Dresser. Situated on a slight elevation, their cottage was located on the northeast corner of Eighth and Jackson Street. It was a typical house for the period, built in a Greek-revival style. There were no sidewalks, curbs, or gutters. A pathway ran along the perimeter of the property. Although it was situated on the outskirts of town, it was only a six-block walk from the center of the city.



This was the third place of residence for the Lincolns who, while newlyweds, had been living at the Globe Tavern. Later they rented a three-room cottage at 214 S. Fourth Street.

Mary Lincoln came from a family of means and grew up with maids, cooks, and footmen; taking charge of a household came as a challenge to her. Mary learned to roast coffee, make cheese, and preserve fruit. Throughout their Springfield years, Mary did receive some household help. One of the girls, Harriet Hanks, was a cousin of Lincoln's, who lived with them for about one year. In addition to

cooking and cleaning, Mary had to sew clothing for herself and her family.

In order to stretch the family budget, Lincoln also performed domestic chores to help ease the budget. When he was home, he chopped wood, milked the cow, groomed his own horse, and cleaned the stable.

In 1845, Lincoln was earning roughly \$1,500 annually through the law partnership with William Herndon.

On March 10, 1846, Edward Baker Lincoln was born.

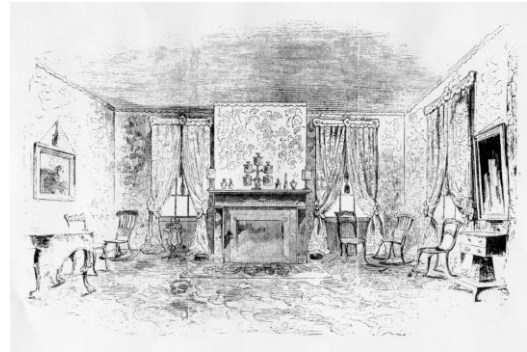
On August 3, 1846, Lincoln was elected as a Whig congressman over his opponent, Reverend Peter Cartwright. Knowing they would be living in Washington, they rented their house to a brick contractor from Jacksonville, Illinois, for \$90 a year with the stipulation they be allowed to use the north upstairs attic room for storing their personal belongings.

While in Washington, the Lincolns lived at Brown's Hotel and Widow Sprigg's Boarding House. But at the end of the year, Mary and the two boys returned to her parents' home in Lexington,

Kentucky. In the fall of 1848, the family returned to Springfield, but by November, Lincoln was back in Washington where he would complete his term as congressman. It wasn't until March of 1849 that Lincoln was able to return to Springfield.

Upon his return to Springfield, Lincoln took up his law practice with William Herndon once again. His legal practice on the Eighth Judicial Circuit included traveling across fourteen counties in central and eastern Illinois. During this time, Lincoln spent two or three months away from home. During his absences, Mary was forced to rely upon herself and become mother, father, homemaker and caretaker.

In December 1849, Eddie Lincoln became ill with a sickness that lasted over fifty days. On February 1, 1850, Eddie died. He was not quite four years old. Eddie's funeral, held in the family's home, was conducted by Reverend James Smith of the First Presbyterian Church. Eddie was buried in Hutchinson's Cemetery, located eight blocks west of the public square. During this time, Mary was helped to overcome her grief by becoming active in various church committees. Reverend Smith and members of the Ladies Serving Society and Ladies Aid visited often and provided Mary with much needed solace. Lincoln encouraged his wife's involvement with the church by renting a pew, for an annual fee of \$10, in the church that confirmed his family's participation.



In the summer of 1850, the Lincolns decided to improve the looks of their house by building a fence around the front of the property. Because of the property's elevation, a brick wall foundation needed to be constructed. By this time, Mary was expecting their third child.

Before Robert was enrolled at the formal Academy of Mr. A.W. Eastabrook, his mother educated him at home by teaching him short verses and children's dances. Lincoln took Robert for walks on Sundays in the country.

On December 21, 1850, the Lincolns celebrated the birth of a third son whom they named, William Wallace, named after Mary's brother-in-law. Shortly after this time, Lincoln's father, Thomas, fell ill and died on January 17, 1851. Lincoln was unable to visit with his father prior to his death, or attend his funeral. Mary, after giving birth to Willie, was not well and Lincoln felt he could not leave her.

Mary's health eventually improved, and by the spring Lincoln was able to return to his duties as a circuit-riding lawyer. Before he left, though, he hired a twelve-year-old boy, named Howard Powel, to stay in the house while he was away.

The Lincolns did quite a bit of entertaining during this time. In an effort to spruce up their home, new carpeting and wallpaper was installed. Lincoln even had the walkway at the front of their

home paved in brick at this time. In the summer of 1852, Lincoln bought a new carriage and replaced his buggy, so finances must have been good.

During the mid-1850s, Springfield began infrastructure improvements throughout the city. Natural gas for lighting became available and streets were being paved.

On April 4, 1853, the Lincolns' fourth son, Thomas, was born. Lincoln nicknamed him Tad, because he was wiggly and had a big head, like a tadpole.

In June 1855, the Lincolns continued improving the outside of their home with the extension of the brick and picket fence. Lincoln paid \$16.00 for the 2,000 bricks required to finish the project. In addition, a high board fence was constructed on the south side of the yard that allowed the Lincoln boys to play outside in a completely fenced-in area.

In the spring of 1856, the Lincolns decided to undertake a major renovation of their home. The six room cottage had become cramped as the family grew in size: Robert was almost thirteen, William, five, and Tad, nearly three. The family needed space for themselves and for the entertaining they were doing. The Lincolns hired the Springfield firm of Daniel Hannon Sr. and Thomas A. Ragsdale to build a second story onto their house. The upstairs included four bedrooms, a servant's room, and a room for storage.

The bedrooms were heated with wood-burning stoves that were hidden behind a false fireplace. The servant's bedroom was not heated. The cost of the new construction was \$1,300, a sum that was almost equal to the original purchase price of the home in 1844. The Lincolns were able to afford the remodeling costs with the sale of eighty acres of land, located three miles southwest of Springfield, which Mary's father had given her in 1844. Mary sold the land in 1854 for \$1,200.

During summers Lincoln often sat reading the newspaper on the side porch while watching his sons play in the fenced yard. When three-year-old Tad escaped, his father would chase him down and return him to the yard kicking and complaining. Lincoln's informal ways were a source of irritation to his wife. When he was at home, he relaxed around the parlor in his stocking feet, without a tie and in his shirt sleeves. He often answered the door himself rather than let the hired girl do it.

The improvements on the house allowed the Lincolns to establish themselves in Springfield's social circuit during the winter of 1856-1857. As Lincoln's reputation as a statesman and politician grew, the need to entertain increased. They attended and hosted numerous parties. Politics meant meeting people.

In June 1858, the Illinois Republican Convention nominated Lincoln as United States Senator against Stephen A. Douglas. That summer, Lincoln embarked on a campaign speaking tour that took him across Illinois. On August 21, 1858, the first Lincoln Douglas debate took place in Ottawa, Illinois. Other debates occurred in Freeport, Jonesboro, Charleston, Galesburg, Quincy, and Alton, Illinois. After the debates, Lincoln continued on a heavy speaking schedule and returned home

when he was able. While Stephen A. Douglas defeated Lincoln in the Senatorial election, the debates sparked nationwide attention on Lincoln and added to his reputation.

In 1860, Lincoln became the owner of the German language newspaper, *Illinois Staats Anzeiger*. The paper was sold to him for \$400 from the previous owner and editor, Theodore Canisius. Lincoln made Canisius promise to publish the paper as a German language Republican paper. Lincoln hoped that the paper would encourage Germans to vote Republican in future elections.

In the summer of 1859, Abraham and Mary decided that Robert had outgrown his education at Illinois State University, the secondary school he attended in Springfield, and it was decided that enrolling in Harvard would be his next step. Unfortunately, Robert was unable to pass the entrance examination to Harvard and instead enrolled at Phillips Exeter Academy, New Hampshire, until the time he was able to pass the exams.

William Lincoln was enrolled at Miss Corcoran's private school at this time. His mother had long promised him a birthday celebration, so on December 22, 1859 between fifty and sixty children attended Willie's ninth birthday party. As guests left, they shook Mrs. Lincoln's hand and were given a small party favor.

During February and March 1860, Lincoln traveled through the New England states on a speaking tour. While in New York City, on February 27, 1860, Lincoln delivered his famous Cooper Union Address before an electrified crowd of 1,500. Lincoln emphasized that the Republican stance toward slavery was consistent with the views of the founding fathers of the Constitution which was that Congress should control slavery in the territories and not allow it to expand. Lincoln's speech was widely circulated, gained him important political strength, and established him as a contender for the Republican Party's presidential nomination.

Now, wherever Lincoln went, people turned out to hear him speak. The groundwork to place his name in the nomination for president of the United States was being laid. On May 18, 1860, Lincoln received word, while in the offices of the *Illinois State Journal* newspaper on North Sixth Street, that he had won the nomination. Lincoln hurried home to tell Mary the news as word spread through Springfield, and well-wishers began to gather at their home. That evening, a large crowd of celebrants departed the State House and moved to Lincoln's home where they shouted for him. Lincoln made a brief speech from his front porch, and then invited as many people inside as could fit.



The next day, members of the official presidential nomination notification committee arrived in Springfield and were met at the Lincoln's front gate by Willie and



Tad. The committee was ushered into the parlor, where instead of being offered wine, they were offered water, the beverage of choice of Mr. Lincoln.

Lincoln's emergence into the national limelight caused artists, photographers, reporters, and sculptors to descend upon Springfield. Parades, rallies, cannon fire, and political speeches were common. As Lincoln became the center of attention, he set up temporary offices in the State House and hired John Nicolay as personal secretary.

Election Day arrived on November 6, 1860, and Lincoln treated it no differently than any other day. He prepared for work and left for his office at the State House, where his door remained open, much to the dismay of his secretary. Lincoln was uncomfortable voting for himself, and when asked whom he would vote for replied, "Governor Yates." Later that afternoon he went to the polls, which were located across from the State House, and voted, but first he detached his name from the ballot.

Lincoln went home for dinner but returned to the State House with Mary to await the election returns. A party mood prevailed as the returns came in. Later that evening, Lincoln took his wife home and went to the telegraph office to wait for returns there. At 1:30 AM Lincoln knew he was elected and went home to tell his wife. After the election, the Lincoln home became a hot-bed of activity. Hundreds of people visited.

The Lincoln family began preparations to move to Washington. Mr. Lincoln's horse Old Bob was sold to John Flynn, a Springfield drayman. The family dog, Fido, was given to the John Roll family, clothes were packed and furniture not needed was sold at a private sale. A Springfield druggist spent \$82.25 and purchased family furniture, including six chairs at \$2.00 apiece, a wardrobe for \$20.00, nine-and-one-half yards of stair carpet for \$4.75, and four comforters for \$2.00 each. The Lincolns rented their home to Mr. and Mrs. Lucian Tilton for the sum of \$350 a year. The Tiltons also purchased some of the remaining furniture of the Lincolns. The belongings that were left over were placed in storage with friends and relatives.

Lincoln had declared that February 11 would be the day the family left for Washington. Much was left to do. Lincoln gave a valise of written speeches, notes, and assorted writings to Elizabeth Todd Grimsley for safekeeping. The burning of family correspondence was interrupted by neighbor, Jared Irwin, who asked if he might have a few of the items as a remembrance, items which Lincoln gave him.

The Lincolns decided to host one last party before they left for Washington. On the night of February 6, Lincoln greeted seven hundred guests at his front door. The next day, Lincoln arranged to insure his home, barn, woodshed, and privy. The house was insured for \$3,000. The carriage barn was insured for \$75.00, and the woodshed and privy were insured for \$125.00. The annual premium amounted to \$25.00. The Lincolns decided to spend their last weekend in Springfield at the Chenery House located at Fourth and Washington Streets. Here they occupied a suite of rooms on the second floor.

The morning of February 11, arrived. Lincoln rose early and went down to the hotel office to obtain some rope to tie around his trunks, and some hotel cards to mark their destination. On the cards he wrote, "A. Lincoln, White House, Washington, D.C." Lincoln carried the trunks to the lobby and was driven to the depot.

Excerpted from Thomas J. Dyba and George L. Painter, *Seventeen Years at Eight and Jackson, the Lincoln Family in Their Springfield*



## LINCOLN TOMB CHRONOLOGY

April 14, 1865—Abraham and Mary Lincoln attend Ford’s Theatre for a performance of “Our American Cousin.” John Wilkes Booth shoots Lincoln.

April 15, 1865—Abraham Lincoln dies at 7:22 AM in Washington, D.C. City of Springfield issues resolution requesting Lincoln’s remains to be buried in his hometown.

April 17, 1865—Mary Lincoln consents to have her husband buried in Springfield, Illinois.

April 24, 1865—Committee of nine members selected to supervise the funeral arrangements in Springfield, Illinois, appoints a group of thirteen to constitute the Lincoln Monument Association. Work was begun on temporary vault on the Mather property.

May 3, 1865—Abraham and Willie Lincoln’s remains arrive in Springfield. The President’s remains are placed on public viewing in the State House. May 4, 1865—At noon, the casket is closed and placed in a hearse for transport to Oak Ridge Cemetery. The remains of Abraham Lincoln and William Wallace Lincoln are placed in the temporary vault at Oak Ridge Cemetery.

May 11, 1865—The group of thirteen formally incorporates as The National Lincoln Monument Association.

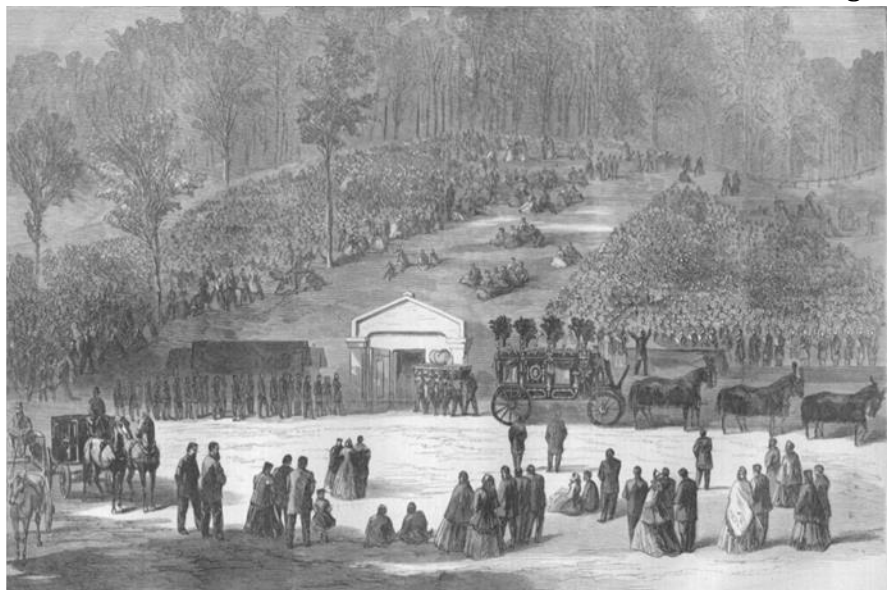
June 1865—First formal solicitation for the National Lincoln Monument Association made by sending out form letters. All Sabbath schools across the United States are asked to take up a collection for the Lincoln Tomb on the second Sunday of June.

June 5, 1865—Mary Lincoln sends letter to the National Lincoln Monument Association insisting on building the tomb at Oak Ridge Cemetery and not the Mather property.

June 14, 1865—By a vote of 8 to 7, the Association agrees to Mrs. Lincoln’s wishes. The city of Springfield donates six acres of land and work begins on a temporary vault.

December 19-21, 1865—Mary Lincoln and Robert Todd Lincoln are in Springfield to inspect the temporary vault. Abraham and Willie’s remains

are relocated into the new vault. Lincoln’s casket is opened and six of his personal acquaintances



attest to the corpse being that of Abraham Lincoln. This begins the policy of maintaining an unbroken chain of identity until the final burial of Lincoln.

March 13, 1872—Former New York Governor E. D. Morgan pledges to raise the \$13,700 for the bronze naval group.

July 24, 1871—The National Lincoln Monument Association announces that the dedication of the Monument will occur on October 15, 1874.

August 18, 1874—Springfield citizens raise \$3,000 to cover costs for dedication events.

October 9, 1874—Lincoln's body is viewed again and removed from the metal casket and placed in a red cedar coffin with a lead lining. The casket is placed in a white marble sarcophagus.

October 10, 1874—Ames Foundry in Chicopee, Massachusetts completes naval group using bronze from 65 Civil War era cannons donated by the United States Government. They are ready to begin on infantry grouping.

October 15, 1874—Formal dedication of the Lincoln Tomb occurs with President Grant in attendance. Larkin Mead's bronze statue of Lincoln the Emancipator is unveiled.

October 28, 1874—The National Lincoln Monument Association hires John Carroll Power as first custodian of the monument.

October 29, 1874—The Lincoln Tomb is opened to the public.

Fall 1875—Naval grouping completed and exhibited at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. This bronze does not reach Springfield, Illinois, until March 1877.

July 3, 1876—Date set for first attempt to steal Lincoln's body. News of plot leaks out and it is never carried out.

November 7, 1876—Second plot to steal Lincoln's body occurs. Robbers break into the vault before being scared away by authorities.

November 15, 1876—Lincoln's casket removed from white marble sarcophagus moved about in the interior spaces of the monument for safekeeping.

November 20, 1876—A special Grand Jury in Springfield charges Terrence Mullins and Jack Hughes with attempted larceny and conspiracy. Grave robbing was not a felony offense in Illinois at the time, making it necessary to file charges that would place Mullins and Hughes in the state penitentiary.

May 17, 1877—The board approves money to begin work on the bronze artillery group.

February 17, 1893—First attempt to transfer ownership of the tomb from the Lincoln Monument Association to the State of Illinois fails.

- January 11, 1894—John Carroll Power, custodian of the Lincoln Monument, dies at the age of 74.
- July 9, 1895—Ownership of the Lincoln Monument is transferred to the State of Illinois. The Lincoln Monument Association ceases to exist.
- March 9, 1899—Governor John Tanner asks the Illinois legislature for \$100,000 to rebuild the Lincoln Tomb.
- March 10, 1900—Lincoln’s coffin is moved from burial chamber to underground vault northeast of the Tomb.
- April 24, 1901—Lincoln’s coffin is moved from underground vault to sarcophagus in Tomb.
- July 1901—Lincoln’s remains are moved from sarcophagus to crypt in the Tomb.
- September 26, 1901—Lincoln’s remains viewed for one last time before being placed in steel and concrete vault.
- June 4, 1903—President Theodore Roosevelt spoke briefly at the Tomb while in Springfield to dedicate the State Arsenal.
- February 12, 1922—General John J. Pershing and Vice President Calvin Coolidge visit the Tomb.
- July 26, 1926—Robert Todd Lincoln dies at Hildene in Manchester, Vermont. Against his wish to be buried with his father, Mary Harlan Lincoln buries Robert in Arlington National Cemetery.
- May 12, 1930—At the request of Governor Louis L. Emmerson, \$175,000 appropriated to fix structural problems with the Lincoln Tomb.
- May 27, 1930—Abraham Lincoln II reburied in Arlington National Cemetery.
- June 17, 1931—President Herbert Hoover is the featured speaker at the rededication of the Lincoln Tomb.
- October 11, 1936—Stone from an ancient wall built by the Roman Emperor Servius Tullius placed at the Tomb and dedicated by Governor Henry Homer. According to legend, Tullius—like Lincoln—was a great leader who was assassinated.

## DIRECTIONS TO SPRINGFIELD HISTORIC SITES

### OLD STATE CAPITOL STATE HISTORIC SITE

*Located between Fifth and Sixth Streets and Washington and Adams Streets*

Out of ALPLM garage, take Fifth Street one block south to Washington Street.

### LINCOLN-HERNDON LAW OFFICES STATE HISTORIC SITE

*Southwest corner of Sixth and Adams Streets*

Out of ALPLM garage, take Fifth Street three blocks south to Monroe Street, turn left on Monroe and go one block east to Sixth Street, turn left on Sixth Street and go one block north to Adams.

### LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

*Visitor Center located at 426 South Seventh Street*

Out of ALPLM garage, take Fifth Street three blocks south to Monroe Street. Turn left and go two blocks east to Seventh Street, turn right on Seventh to the Visitor Center Parking Lot on east side of street.

### LINCOLN TOMB STATE HISTORIC SITE

*1441 Monument Avenue-Located in Oak Ridge Cemetery*

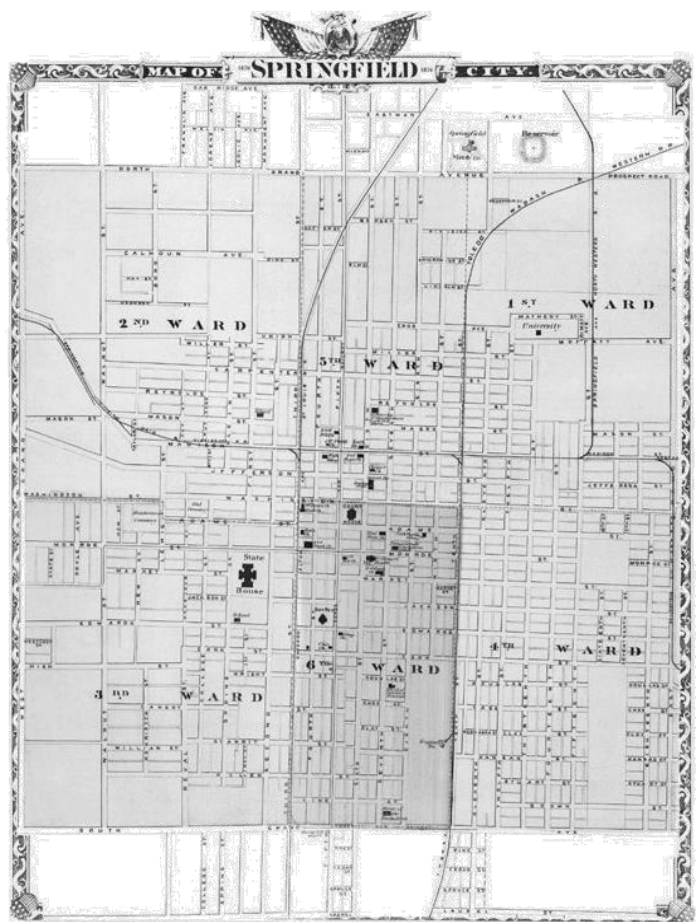
Out of ALPLM garage, turn left on Fifth Street to first traffic light at Madison. Turn left and go one block to Sixth Street, turn left on Sixth Street and go to traffic light at North Grand Avenue. Turn left on North Grand and go five blocks to Monument Avenue. Turn right on Monument and go two blocks into Oak Ridge Cemetery.

### ILLINOIS STATE MUSEUM

*502 South Spring Street-Located at Spring and Edwards Streets*

Out of ALPLM garage, take Fifth Street four blocks to Capitol Avenue, turn right on Capitol and go three blocks to Second Street, turn left on Second Street and go one block to Edwards Street. Turn right on Edwards Street and go one block west.

### DANA-THOMAS HOUSE STATE HISTORIC SITE



*301 East Lawrence Avenue-Located at Fourth and Lawrence Streets*

Out of ALPLM garage, take Fifth Street eight blocks to Cook Street, turn right on Cook and go three blocks west to Second Street, turn left on Second Street and go one block to Lawrence, turn left on Lawrence to Fourth Street.

LINCOLN DEPOT

*Located between Ninth and Eleventh Streets at Monroe Street*

Out of ALPLM garage, take Fifth Street three blocks south to Monroe Street, turn left at Monroe and go four blocks east.

STATE CAPITOL COMPLEX

*Located at Second Street and Capitol Avenue*

Out of ALPLM garage, take Fifth Street four blocks south to Capitol Avenue, turn right on Capitol and go four blocks west.

GOVERNOR'S MANSION

*Located between Fourth and Fifth Streets at Jackson*

Out of ALPLM Garage, take Fifth Street five blocks south to Jackson.

NEW SALEM STATE HISTORIC SITE

*Near Petersburg, Illinois—20 miles Northwest of Springfield*

Out of ALPLM Garage, take Fifth Street south one block, to Jefferson Street. Turn right on Jefferson Street, this is also Route 97. Follow Route 97 all the way to New Salem.

NOTE: ALPM is located on the northeast corner of Sixth and Jefferson Streets. Sixth Street is a one-way street running north and Fifth Street is a one-way street running south. Jefferson is a one-way street running west and Madison is a one-way street running east.



