Ken Burns • continued from page 1

The noted filmmaker Philip B. Kunhardt III will offer a preview glimpse of the upcoming Lincoln Bicentennial document- 
dated by his brother Peter W. Kunhardt, scheduled to air on PBS in February 2009. The Kunharths, whose great-grandfather Frederick Hill Reserve pioneered the preservation and study of Lincoln photographs, have spent a lifetime adapting and analyzing the family collection for unforgettable books and film productions.

This year’s multi-historian panel discussion will explore the subject, “Lincoln in Myth and Memory,” and offer a fresh and updated look at reputation and legend through the eyes of three scholars who have generated much excitement with new books on the subject: Gerald Prokopowicz, author of Did Lincoln Own Slaves? And Other Frequently Asked Questions about Abraham Lincoln; Edward Steers Jr., author of Lincoln Legends: Myths, Houses, and Conspiracies Associated with Our Greatest President, and James A. Perçeos, author of Summers with Lincoln: Looking for the Man in the Monuments. The panel, which will also consider and appraise the multiplicity of web-data on Lincoln, will be chaired by Frank J. Williams and will include Harold Holzer, co-author of the classic 1984 work, The Lincoln Image.

The Forum’s 2008 field trip will offer a special, guided tour through the new Gettysburg Battlefield visitor center, opened just this year, and featuring the mammoth, newly restored 1884 cyclorama by Paul Philippens, which a critic of the day called a “colossal marvel of artistic living and sentiment.”

Once again, the Forum will feature book and art displays, lunches at the headquarters hotel, the Holiday Inn Gettysburg, and dinners on the terrace overlooking the mountains.

In addition, James Roger Sharpe of Syracuse University spoke on the Adams-Jefferson contest of 1800; Daniel Feller of the University of Virginia on the Hayes-Tilden race of 1876; Kathleen Dalton of Boston University and Philips Andover Academy on the Taft-Wilson-Theodore Roosevelt face-off in 1912; and Mark Stoler of the University of Vermont on the Roosevelt-Hoover contest of 1932.

Hildene’s executive director, Seth Bongartz, hosted a con- cluding panel on all the field, state, and local events under dis- cussion. The institution’s programming director, Carrie Howe, introduced the speakers. Participants enjoyed tours of the magnifi- 
cently restored Hildene estate, where Lincoln’s son Robert died, followed by a dinner on the terrace overlooking the mountains that the President’s descendants loved.

At the dinner, Hildene officials announced that the property has acquired, is restoring, and will soon display an authentic Pullman sleeping car, certain to be a major attraction for railroad aficionados. Robert T. Lincoln was president of the Pullman Company.

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If you have news to share — on your Lincoln or Civil War organization, activities, or studies — send it for inclusion in the next Bulletin to:

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Ken Burns helps Forum launch Lincoln Bicentennial at 13th Annual Gettysburg Symposium

Celebrated documentary filmmaker Ken Burns—who won the award-winning 1990 PBS series, The Civil War, helped ignite a still-thriving reinvestment of historical realism in the Lincoln era—will deliver the keynote address at the 13th annual Lincoln Forum when the group reconvenes in Gettysburg for its 13th annual symposium November 16-18. Burns, who has since produced widely acclaimed films on baseball, jazz, and World War II, among other subjects, has done as much as any historian of the 20th century to re-define and re-envision the Civil War in American memory. His multi-part 2009 series, accompanied by a lavish book co-authored with Ric Burns and Geoffrey C. Ward, is widely credited with helping to launch the current golden age of Civil War and Lincoln scholarship.

This year, as the Forum launches its two-year celebration of the Abraham Lincoln bicentennial, the symposium will feature a number of Forum visitors returning by popular demand to give talks on their latest book projects to an expected audience of 250. Attendees will also be given a preview glimpse, from another widely praised filmmaker, Philip Kunhardt, of the latest PBS series on Lincoln—his family’s forthcoming documentary on Lincoln memory featuring Harvard’s Henry Louis Gates.

“As we launch the Lincoln Bicentennial, we are proud to acknowledge—and to proudly feature—the role the forum, and our additional and new media play in the continuing study of Abraham Lincoln, commented Forum Chairman Frank J. Williams. “More than ever, Lincoln audiences appreciate, in fact require, access to new scholarship on the printed page, the television screen, and the internet alike. Our speakers this year will explore not only their own specialties, and their own newest contributions to the field, but will also help us to consider the ever-evolving nature of Lincoln’s reputation and legend and the old and new technologies that deliver this information. No subject is more important as we consider how Lincoln will be remembered on his 200th birthday and beyond. With a stellar roster of historians on hand, and the usual high interest in the event, this symposium promises to be one of the Forum’s best, and most significant, yet.”

Speakers at the 13th Lincoln Forum symposium will include Forum Vice Chairman Harold Holzer, who serves also as co-chairman of the U. S. Lincoln Bicentennial Commission, on his new Abraham Lincoln President-Elect; Allen C. Guelzo of Gettysburg College on his widely praised new study of the Lincoln-Douglas debates; William Lee Miller on his new ethical biography, President Lincoln: The Duty of a Statesman; and Craig L. Symond, emeritus professor at the U. S. Naval Academy, on his own widely anticipated new book, Lincoln and His Admirals.

In addition, the nation’s pre-eminent Ulysses S. Grant scholar, John Y. Simon, returns to engage the nation’s pre-eminent William T. Sherman authority, John F. Marszalek, on the intriguing subject: “Who Won Lincoln’s War: Grant or Sherman?” And Jean H. Baker, whose biography of Mary Todd Lincoln remains the standard reference after a generation, makes her last appearance to re-appraise the Lincoln marriage with a lecture entitled, “Abraham and Mary: A 166th Anniversary Assessment.”
In May, Virginia and I traveled to New Mexico where I was to speak at the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque. We were anxious to visit some of the Pueblo nations who lived under a system of self-government that was over 300 years old. Our primary reason was to look at one of the nineteen “governance canes” presented to the Pueblos in 1864 by President Abraham Lincoln as a symbol of Pueblo sovereignty—a nation within a nation. The Spanish Crown and Mexican government had also recognized the tribes’ sovereignty with symbolic canes since the 1620s. These canes are still revered—especially those presented to Zuni through his Superintendent of Indian Affairs. The canes are rarely seen except when passed to each successive Governor (as the Chiefs are called) each year. In the interim, they are kept in the Governor’s house. Each cane was silver-crowned and bore an inscription, long since worn off, with the name of the Pueblo tribe, the year 1863, and the name of “A. Lincoln, Pres. U.S.A.” Virginia and I visited the Isleta Pueblo reservation to meet with Governor J. Robert Benavides and his First Lieutenant Governor, Max Zuni. As with all Pueblos, their economy has been much improved with casino gambling. We met the governor and lieutenant governor in a modern administration building. Mr. Benavides, a former tribal policeman who saw active duty at the modern day Wounded Knee, could not have been more gracious, interrupting his day and asking the Lieutenant Governor to go by his home to fetch the canes. We held the Lincoln governance cane that is so treasured (Photo: Governor J. Robert Benavides, below, holding the canes of governance including the eagle cane presented by President Lincoln). When I asked Governor Benavides what his Pueblo nation will do for the bicentennial, he indicated, “hold a sacred ceremony in President Lincoln’s honor with the governance cane on February 12, 2009.”

University of New Mexico President David J. Schmidly, trained as a scientist, will also sponsor a joint bicentennial conference on Abraham Lincoln and one of his favorite American–including native peoples. The Spanish Crown and Mexican government had also recognized the tribes’ sovereignty with symbolic canes since the 1620s. These canes are still revered—especially those pre-sented to Zuni through his Superintendent of Indian Affairs. The canes are rarely seen except when passed to each successive Governor (as the Chiefs are called) each year. In the interim, they are kept in the Governor’s house. Each cane was silver-crowned and bore an inscription, long since worn off, with the name of the Pueblo tribe, the year 1863, and the name of “A. Lincoln, Pres. U.S.A.” Virginia and I visited the Isleta Pueblo reservation to meet with Governor J. Robert Benavides and his First Lieutenant Governor, Max Zuni. As with all Pueblos, their economy has been much improved with casino gambling. We met the governor and lieutenant governor in a modern administration building. Mr. Benavides, a former tribal policeman who saw active duty at the modern day Wounded Knee, could not have been more gracious, interrupting his day and asking the Lieutenant Governor to go by his home to fetch the canes. We held the Lincoln governance cane that is so treasured (Photo: Governor J. Robert Benavides, below, holding the canes of governance including the eagle cane presented by President Lincoln). When I asked Governor Benavides what his Pueblo nation will do for the bicentennial, he indicated, “hold a sacred ceremony in President Lincoln’s honor with the governance cane on February 12, 2009.”

Yet, despite the approach of Abraham Lincoln’s 200th, all is not well. In March, the Lincoln Financial Foundation announced it would, after 80 years, close its treasure, The Lincoln Museum in Fort Wayne, on June 30, 2008. The Foundation is currently seeking a new home for its magnificent collection. The announcement, in the middle of the bicentennial year, could not have been more bittersome. What will become of the 230,000 items, valued at $20 million dollars, remains to be seen.

But our Lincoln Forum continues the celebration in earnest with a robust Forum XIII.

Chairman’s Note: for more information about the Abraham Lincoln governance canes, see “The Lincoln Canes of the Pueblo Governors” by Robert S. Barton in the Winter 1983 Lincoln Herald (Vol. 55, No. 4).

Governor Benavides (on the right with the eagle cane from President Lincoln) and First Lieutenant Governor Zuni with governance canes.
Lincoln Forum attendees view recently discovered stereo view purported to show Lincoln arriving at Gettysburg's soldiers' cemetery on November 19, 1863. The long-ignored photo was unveiled at the Forum—and earned national headlines.

JASON EMERSON WINS ACCOLADES AS TOP FORUM LECTURER OF 2007

Jason Emerson—who lectured on his first book at his very first Lincoln Forum lecture in November 2007—has won the highest rating of all the speakers who appeared at Lincoln Forum XII.

Based on the 100 evaluation sheets submitted by Forum attendees, Emerson achieved a rating of 9.65 out of a possible 10. National Archives leader Tom Wheeler, another first-time lecturer, followed closely with a 9.53, novelist Jeff Shaara, who delivered the keynote as he earned the 2007 Richard Nelson Current Award of Achievement, achieved a rating of 9.50, Forum Chairman Frank J. Williams scored a 9.32. and photography specialist Bob Zeller a 9.18. It marked the first time that five speakers had been rated above 9. Historians William C. Harris, Douglas L. Wilson, Rodney Davis, and Jean Edward Smith were all ranked above 8.

Overall, the 2007 attendees ranked the 12th annual meeting at a high 9.3, although for the first time, hotel accommodations and meal service fell to a ranking below 8. The panel on Lincoln and the law scored a 9.6, and the 2007 tour to Fort Stevens and the Soldiers’ Home a 9.5. Tour guides Frank Williams, Harold Holzer, Craig Symonds, and Matthew Pimper were all lauded by the participants. The 2007 enrollees traveled an average of 588 miles to attend Lincoln Forum XII—from as far away as 3,000 miles and from as close as one mile, literally around the corner.

“I have enjoyed this symposium more than any other which we have attended,” commented one attendee. “Everyone welcomed me even though I was a first-time delegate.”

A regular agreed: “I thought this was one of the best Forums because of the closeness of the people who were involved in the set-up of the Forum. The speakers were very easy to approach and talk to about their topics—and we have Abraham Lincoln to thank.”

Wrote an educator attending his initial symposium: “As a first-time attendee I have been very impressed with the overall program.” And one of the teachers who participated this year added: “I work primarily with time attendee I have been very impressed with the overall program.” And both teachers and students. Although I am a newbie and far (far, far) from as possible but also trying to think about how to share this information with the enterprise, and got so little financial reward in return, that he had to surrender a huge batch of prints of Lincoln’s rival—Stephen A. Douglas—merely to keep his business afloat.

But only weeks later, Brainard issued a new Lincoln print portrait, based on an altogether different likeness by the same Thomas M. Johnston, to whom he apparently gave a second chance. This time, the image bore an unmistakable resemblance to an 1858 photograph of Lincoln long in circulation. However derivative this second effort, the impression was far more handsome than the first, and based on the fact that many copies have survived to the 21st century, apparently won a significant audience that campaign season. Johnston was apparently proud enough of the result to add a bold “TMJ” to the image to claim authorship.

But like the first sketch from life, Johnston’s original subsequently vanished. For years, lacking knowledge of the similarly lost sketch, scholars like Stefan Lorant mistook it for the original made in Springfield. But just a few years ago, the painting made a surprise re-appearance—surfacing in a magazine illustration, where it could be seen peeking out from the wall of a U. S. ambassador’s residence in Europe, where it had been sent as part of an ongoing art-loan program to our foreign embassies.

Lincoln at Gettysburg

In Memory of Chuck Platt, a memorial fund has been established to promote the study of Abraham Lincoln.

If you wish to make a tax-deductible donation send to:

The Lincoln Forum Educational Fund, c/o Russell Weidman, Treasurer, The Lincoln Forum, 6009 Queenston St., Springfield, VA, 22152.

The Forum is a non-profit 501(c)(3) organization; donations to the fund are tax deductible.
Richard Nelson Current, David Herbert Donald, Mark E. Neely Jr., delivering their original lectures as part of an intensive two-and-a-half-day program of seminars, lunches, and dinners.

Introduction

For more than a decade, the Lincoln Forum has provided to its hundreds of members, in the form of symposias and publications alike, both the esoteric and the specialized in such fields as military history, political history, iconography, and other important areas of study. Performances, including concerts by Civil War military groups, a musical salvo of the major figures of the annual recitation of Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address as well as his other words by leading Lincoln re-enactor James Getty, have also become regular Forum events. In addition, the Forum has held one session of the Lincoln’s Birthday Ball, receiving organizing help from the late Jerry Russell, founder and leader of that group. By its third year, with the support and expertise of its own part-time administrator, the Forum developed the in-house ability to sustain and build its membership association, promote itself, and organize and stage its annual symposium.

Every symposium has been planned, promoted, and organized and has included annual meetings of up to 300 participants in Gettysburg, growing into one of the largest Lincoln organizations in the country, with an annual membership that would feature historians and collectors at modest annual fees.

Annual Symposia

The Lincoln Forum’s annual symposium occurs in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania each year between November 16 and November 18, allowing attendees to enjoy the ambiance of one of the most historic and picturesque town squares in America. Each year on November 19, to participate in yearly, on-site public observances of the anniversary of Abraham Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address, and the nearby annual meetings of the Lincoln Library Association, the Forum convenes.


“United States” was not yet a singular, but a plural noun. Politicians routinely spoke of the American nation in terms of a “people” in which a mixture of non-white, non-native-born, non-Protestant, and non-Protestant European foreign states united under an agreed-upon federal government. But whether the American nation under the federal government or the confederacy remained in dispute. Many important politicians found themselves on different sides of that question, depending on the issue at stake. In the 1830s and 1840s, some of these same politicians, including the nation’s leading proponent of a stronger and more active federal government during Lincoln’s first decades in politics, still had a strong sense of “these United States.”

In one sense the political issues that dominated Lincoln’s age were quite different from those of our era. In another sense, they were not. The role of government therefore was to serve that central purpose by, among other things, providing a sound currency to enable economic transactions, to guarantee a sound currency to enable economic transactions, to clear the path for ordinary people to achieve the American economic dream. These colleges became the basis of the nation’s state university system. All were embodiments of what Lincoln believed to be government’s legitimate and vital role.

The challenges facing Lincoln are in some respects very different from the issues that perplex us today. But Lincoln, as our most clear-eyed president, was the first to fully understand what America is all about and to tell us so in unflaggingly clear terms. He lived in a society rigidly divided between rich and poor, ensuring through law and tradition that one race of Americans—blacks—would have very different means of advancement in the 19th century. Lincoln knew that “government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the face of the earth.” And he was willing to fight a civil war to sustain this goal. For Lincoln, the choice was never a hard one. He conceived his life to ensuring that “government of the people, by the people, and for the people,” was the truest definition of “government.”

Lincoln was unwavering in his commitment to preserving the American Dream. The Forum’s publication, The Vital Center to American Democracy (Yale University Press, 2006) shows how important it is for Americans to select wise leaders and support wise decisions. In this volume, former Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich and former Senator Bob Dole, among many other contributors, are grateful for the guidance Lincoln provided to the ongoing future of American democracy. The Vital Center to American Democracy (Yale University Press, 2006) shows how important it is for Americans to select wise leaders and support wise decisions. In this volume, former Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich and former Senator Bob Dole, among many other contributors, are grateful for the guidance Lincoln provided to the ongoing future of American democracy.
The Lincoln bicentennial in 2009 offers the opportunity to review the crucial role Abraham Lincoln played in building our modern democratic republic. Lincoln’s ideas and belief in democracy and his presid- eny when political leadership was more important than the three years that led to the Civil War. The Civil War was the great crisis of American democracy. What we know about Lincoln’s leadership for progress and improvement of condition to all.” This was, for Lincoln, the American Dream, the rite d’etre of America, and the unique moral and political character of our nation.

President Abraham Lincoln was the first American leader to fully understand the economic and social systems. He was the first to fully grasp the meaning of what was later called the American Dream.

The freedom guaranteed by the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution was of value, in Lincoln’s view, to save the nation. In the American middle-class standard of living by the work of their own hands. America was the first nation on earth to offer this freedom and opportunity to all, even to the humblest laborer, and this was a moral and political commitment to the nation unique and worth fighting for. Ultimately, it was the largest reason for Lincoln’s willingness to fight and die to save the Union.

As he wrote in a message to Congress in March 1861, at the outset of the Civil War: “On the side of the Union it is a struggle for existence, for the subversion of the form and substance of government—of whose leading object is to elevate the condition of men—to lift artificial weights from all shoulders—unto the path of laudable pursuit for all.”

The real evil of the Southern slave system was the denial of this freedom and opportunity to all. Lincoln’s philosophy of the Constitution’s meaning for today. These essays are routinely published in the Forum’s remaining Lincoln-related activities. The Forum has encouraged students to participate in upcoming broadcast, symposium, and other events.

Scholarships

The Forum has consistently encouraged students to attend symposia, deliver student papers, and compete for scholar- ships awards in an annual essay contest. The Forum’s most recent initiative in the scholarship field was the creation of a twice-annual Bulletin that offers news about future symposia, new books, and advanced discussions about future Forums. In recent years, this once-simple publication has become a vehicle for thought-provoking and thoughtfully appreciated membership feature as widely as a widely anticipated journal of Lincoln activities and trends.

Additionally, the Forum has sought to collect its strongest lectures and published in this book.


Outreach

The Lincoln Forum has utilized many forms of outreach to maintain and expand communication with its membership and with potential members and Lincoln enthusiasts as well. In addition to its biannual Bulletin, the Forum has main- tained a website, which is approachable and familiar to most of the group’s activities and given early opportunities for regist- er for meetings.

The Forum has developed public- ing campaigns, in both print and broadcast, to promote Forum symposia and honor its award winners, and has advertised widely in Civil War publica- tions to reach new members. On four occasions, C-SPAN2 has aired many Lincoln forum symposium highlights to its national audience of history enthusiasts.

The Forum has recently re-designed, offers up-to-date information on the organization, its symposium, and its lead- ing members’ Lincoln-related activities. The Forum has developed an email list that enables the organization to instantly send messages to upcoming broadcast, symposium, and other news to its growing and geographically diverse membership. Nearing its 15th anniversary, the Lincoln Forum, its executive leadership and Board of Advisors, continues to extend the hand of friendship and the opportunity to learn and explore the American past to a growing roster of enthusiasts, scholars, and students.)
LINCOLN FORUM MEMORIES: AN ALBUM OF THE 12TH ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM

President Lincoln’s Cottage

Don McCue, Announces the Winner of the 2007 Platt Family Essay Contest

Tina Grim, Welcome to Gettysburg

Betty Anselmo & Val Hallenbeck

Rodney Danner, Reconsidering Herndon

Attendees enjoy lecture following dinner

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Lincoln and The American Dream

By Norton Garfinkle

The Lincoln bicentennial in 2009 offers the opportunity to review the crucial role Abraham Lincoln played in building our modern American democracy and to examine how his political leadership and moral principles played a key role in defining our nation. Lincoln's genius lay in his ability to see the relationship between the workaday, everyday economic and political life of American democracy and the political principles. In Lincoln's mind, the opportunity to "improve one's condition" was an essential feature of the Declaration of Independence's claim that human beings have unalienable rights to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." To Lincoln, the economic, moral, and political elements were inextricably intertwined. Together, they represented what is distinctively American about our economy and democracy. "I have never had a feeling political," he said, "that I did not spring from the sentiments embodied in the Declaration of Independence." The reason that "government of the people, by the people, and for the people" was worth preserving, even and especially when it meant fighting, was precisely that it offered the opportunity to "improve one's condition." More than any other President, Lincoln is the father of the American Dream that all Americans should have the opportunity through hard work to build a happy, middle-class life. For Lincoln, liberty meant above all the right of individuals to the fruits of their own labor, seen as a path to prosperity. "To secure[ing] to each according to his labor the product of his labor is the first and fundamental principle of individual freedom," he wrote, "is a most worthy object of any good government." The real evil of the Southern slave system was the denial of this right. It led not only to the collapse of a national government whose leading object is to elevate the condition of men—to lift artificial weights from all shoulders—to clear the path for individual effort and initiative; it led to the collapse of a government whose leading object is to elevate the condition of men to start, and a fair chance in the race of life." Or as he said while campaigning for president in 1860, "You have bought the chance—and I believe a black man is entitled to it—in which he can better his condition—when he may look forward and hope to be a hired laborer this year and the next, for himself afterward, and finally to hire men to work for him! That is the true system.

The purpose of the United States was to "clear the path" for the individual and laborer to build a happy, middle-class life. For Lincoln, liberty meant above all the right of individuals to the fruits of their own labor, seen as a path to prosperity. "To secure[ing] to each according to his labor the product of his labor is the first and fundamental principle of individual freedom," he wrote, "is a most worthy object of any good government." The real evil of the Southern slave system was the denial of this right. It led not only to the collapse of a national government whose leading object is to elevate the condition of men—to lift artificial weights from all shoulders—to clear the path for individual effort and initiative; it led to the collapse of a government whose leading object is to elevate the condition of men to start, and a fair chance in the race of life." Or as he said while campaigning for president in 1860, "You have bought the chance—and I believe a black man is entitled to it—in which he can better his condition—when he may look forward and hope to be a hired laborer this year and the next, for himself afterward, and finally to hire men to work for him! That is the true system.

As he noted in a message to Congress in March 1861, at the outset of the Civil War: "On the side of the Union it is a struggle for maintaining in the world that form and substance of our Union's meaning of what was later called the American Dream.

The freedom guaranteed by the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution was of value, in Lincoln's view, because it was based on a middle-class standard of living by the work of their own hands. America was the first nation on earth to offer this opportunity and the chance to better one's condition. Therefore, "to the highest degree," he wrote, "the Union is the true system."

Lincoln in 1861

Perhaps the most fundamental question of all was the meaning of the Union itself. Only with great difficulty had the Framers of the Constitution yoked the thirteen separate former colonies into a "United States." Today, time and long usage have led us to think of our fifty "states" as something akin to provinces, administrative and geographic units of a larger, unified nation. Only perhaps at our quadrennial political conventions, when the "great state of Maryland" or the "great state of Illinois" casts its votes for presidential primaries, are we reminded of the once independent character of these entities. When Americans before Lincoln's era heard the word "state," they heard a strong echo of the word as it is something back of these, entwining itself more closely about the nation's moral beliefs, that we have neglected his role in shaping our uniquely American middle-class economic vision. Because the moral issues surrounding the slavery question are so clear to us today, there is a tendency to understand the origins of the Civil War unfairly and unfairly and unfairly in this moral, economic, and political context. In actuality, the Civil War was fought not just about slavery, but about what kind of economy the nation would have. It was a moral clash, and it was also a clash between economic and social systems.

Abraham Lincoln was not only a moral leader; he was also a political philosopher and an economic realist. Lincoln's genius lay in his ability to see the relationship between the workaday, everyday economic and political life of American democracy and the political principles. In Lincoln's mind, the opportunity to "improve one's condition" was an essential feature of the Declaration of Independence's claim that human beings have unalienable rights to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." To Lincoln, the economic, moral, and political elements were inextricably intertwined. Together, they represented what is distinctively American about our economy and democracy. "I have never had a feeling political," he said, "that I did not spring from the sentiments embodied in the Declaration of Independence." The reason that "government of the people, by the people, and for the people" was worth preserving, even and especially when it meant fighting, was precisely that it offered the opportunity to "improve one's condition." More than any other President, Lincoln is the father of the American Dream that all Americans should have the opportunity through hard work to build a happy, middle-class life. For Lincoln, liberty meant above all the right of individuals to the fruits of their own labor, seen as a path to prosperity. "To secure[ing] to each according to his labor the product of his labor is the first and fundamental principle of individual freedom," he wrote, "is a most worthy object of any good government." The real evil of the Southern slave system was the denial of this right. It led not only to the collapse of a national government whose leading object is to elevate the condition of men—to lift artificial weights from all shoulders—to clear the path for individual effort and initiative; it led to the collapse of a government whose leading object is to elevate the condition of men to start, and a fair chance in the race of life." Or as he said while campaigning for president in 1860, "You have bought the chance—and I believe a black man is entitled to it—in which he can better his condition—when he may look forward and hope to be a hired laborer this year and the next, for himself afterward, and finally to hire men to work for him! That is the true system.

The Forum has consistently encouraged students to participate in the Forum's biennial student contest and in its range of opportunities. The Forum has been a source of inspiration and learning for students, a forum to which we extend our gratitude for their continuing support. The Forum has also been a source of inspiration and learning for students, a forum to which we extend our gratitude for their continuing support.

The Forum has hosted a twico-annual Bulletin that offers news about future symposia, new books, and advanced discussions of future Forums. In recent years, this once-simple publication has become a key resource for the ongoing discussion and an appreciated membership feature as well as a widely anticipated journal of Forum activities and trends.


A third collection of Lincoln Forum lectures, Lincoln Revisited: New Insights from the Lincoln Forum, was published by Fordham University Press in 2007, and contains essays by John Y. Simon, Andrew F. F. Sterrett, Robert V. H. L. Vickers, and John Y. Simon. The Forum's web site, recently re-designed, offers up-to-date information on the organization, its symposiums, and its leading members’ Lincoln-related activities. The Forum has also developed an email list that enables the organization to instantly send messages on upcoming broadcasts, symposium, and other news to its growing and geographically diverse membership.

The Forum has also developed publicity campaigns, in both print and broadcast, to promote Forum symposia and honor its award winners, and has advertised widely in Civil War publications and with potential members and Lincoln enthusiasts as well. In addition to its biannual Bulletin, the Forum has maintained a web site that is appreciated by a large number of the group’s activities and given early opportunities for registration for meetings. The Forum has also invited student participation in its biannual student contest and in its range of opportunities. The Forum has been a source of inspiration and learning for students, a forum to which we extend our gratitude for their continuing support.

Honoring the 150th anniversary of the Gettysburg Address, the Forum has recently re-designed, offers up-to-date information on the organization, its symposiums, and its leading members’ Lincoln-related activities. The Forum has also developed an email list that enables the organization to instantly send messages on upcoming broadcasts, symposium, and other news to its growing and geographically diverse membership.

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# Lincoln and the American Dream • continued from page 8

"United States" was not yet a singular, but a plural noun. Politicians routinely and sincerely pursued the meaner, more selfish ends of the individual, and foreign statesmen united under an agreed-upon federal government. But when the federal government surrendered any meaningful constraints on its own power, it soon found itself out of step with the Constitution, and the nation’s leading proponent of a stronger and more active federal government during Lincoln’s first decades in politics, still had a strong sense of ‘states’ rights’ at the core of his political philosophy and action.

In one sense the political issues that dominated Lincoln’s age were quite different from those of our era. In another sense, they were not. Historical paradox is the rule, not the exception. In 1840s debates about whether there should be “more” or “less” government—meaning the federal government of the United States, despite or rather because of its ardent belief in individual economic opportunity—was firmly on the side of those who favored “more.” Lincoln’s vision came from his personal experiences. His perspective was that of a man starting humbly who had worked his way up the social and economic ladder by sheer discipline, persistence, and force of will; it was a perspective he never lost. He shaped his core values. “I hold the value of life is to improve one’s condition,” he told an audience in Cincinnati in 1861. “Whatever is calculated to raise your standard should be cultivated by you.”

When Lincoln presented this economic vision, he did not outgrow it. He believed in the symphony of the industrial economy; he thought specific programs would aid ordinary working people, people like himself, those striving to become, and remain, middle-class and above. “By the end of the 19th century,” he wrote, “we will have a benefit of roadways and dependably navigable rivers—to say nothing of economic transactions, as Lincoln believed, those from the production of (mostly British) manufactured goods from abroad. The government’s job was to “clear the path” for its citizens to get ahead. The whole idea of laying out the railroad lines, the canal systems, the port facilities, was that of a government that has the ‘long run’ view of the nation’s economic activity. The vision of the founding principle of the nation was liberty. The purpose was to leave the door open to all individuals to improve their condition. The role of government therefore should not be to prevent the competition that can emerge as Lincoln liked to put it, “clearing the path” for men to achieve economic independence, but to remove the ‘obstacles’ that threaten “getting out of the way.” Clearing the path was a frontier metaphor, suggestive of the hard work of clearing forest for a farm or a road. Lincoln believed it was the “duty” of government to provide the space in which a citizen could make the best “use” of the resources at his disposal. For Lincoln, the choice was never a hard one. He conceded his life to ensuring that “government of the people, by the people, for the people” became the essence of American democracy.

The challenges facing Lincoln are in some respects very different from the issues that perplex us today. But Lincoln, as our most clear-eyed president, was the first to fully understand what America is all about and to tell us so in unfailingly clear terms. He lived in a world that was divided between two ways of life. On the one side, there was a middle-class society, honoring labor and offering multiple opportunities for economic advancement by ordinary people, who grew up during the Industrial Revolution and who believed in “clearing the path” for economic success. On the other side, there was a society rigidly divided between rich and poor, ensuring through law and the structure of government that the wealthy had the means to enter an unfettered market, neglectful of the public sector and offering few opportunities for ordinary people, and none at all for the less fortunate, the very poor, and those who were hobbled by ‘states’ rights.’

But Lincoln also knew that government had a proper role in assisting this effort. His major undertaking when he entered the Illinois state assembly was to push through an ambitious program to aid the common schools and establish a university system. All were embodiments of what Lincoln believed to be government’s legitimate and vital role. In his inaugural address, Lincoln said, “The proper role of government is to protect the life and liberty of the individual. That liberty of the individual is a right that must be protected by law.”


The Forum’s annual symposium occurs in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania each year between November 16 and November 18, allowing attendees to enjoy the ambiance of one of the most historic villages in America and then, on November 19, to participate in nearly on-site public observances of the anniversary of Abraham Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address, and the nearby annual meeting of the American Historical Association.

Since 1993, the Forum has convened more than 200 village gatherings in Gettysburg, grown into one of the largest Lincoln organizations in the country, with an enthusiastic repeat membership.

## Annual Symposia

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Symposium attendees have also been offered annual Gettysburg (and once, Antietam) battlefield tours with profession al guides. Symposia have provided forums for the exploration of Lincoln-related topics, and each Forum is devoted to a wide-ranging panel discussion, featuring a free flow of ideas and especially ample opportunities for questions from attendees.

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Lincoln at Gettysburg
Lincoln Forum attendees view recently discovered stereo view purporting to show Lincoln arriving at Gettysburg's soldiers' cemetery on November 19, 1863. The long-ignored photo was unveiled at the Forum—and earned national headlines.

JASON EMMERSON WINS ACCOLADES AS TOP FORUM LECTURER OF 2007

Jason Emerson—who lectured on his first book at his very first Lincoln Forum lecture in November 2007—has won the highest rating of all the speakers who appeared at Lincoln Forum XII.

Based on the 100 evaluation sheets submitted by Forum attendees, Emerson achieved a rating of 9.65 out of a possible 10. National Archives leader Tom Wheeler, another first-time lecturer, followed closely with a 9.53, novelist Jeff Shaara, who delivered the keynote as he earned the 2007 Richard Nelson Current Award of Achievement, achieved a rating of 9.50, Forum Chairman Frank J. Williams scored a 9.32, and photography specialist Bob Zeller scored a 9.18. It marked the first time that five speakers had been rated above 9.

Historians William C. Harris, Douglas L. Wilson, Rodney Davis, and Jean Edward Smith were all ranked above 8. Historians William C. Harris, Douglas L. Wilson, Rodney Davis, and Jean Edward Smith were all ranked above 8. Additionally, Abraham Lincoln was awarded the 2007 Richard Nelson Current Award of Achievement, achieved a rating of 9.53, novelist Jeff Shaara, who delivered the keynote as he earned the 2007 Richard Nelson Current Award of Achievement, achieved a rating of 9.50, Forum Chairman Frank J. Williams scored a 9.32, and photography specialist Bob Zeller scored a 9.18. It marked the first time that five speakers had been rated above 9.

Overall, the 2007 attendees ranked the 12th annual meeting at a high 9.3, although for the first time, hotel accommodations and meal service fell to a ranking below 8. The panel on Lincoln and the law scored a 9.6, and the 2007 tour to Fort Stevens and the Soldiers’ Home a 9.3. Tour guides Frank Williams, Harold Holzer, Craig Synnods, and Matthew Pintker were all lauded by the participants. The 2007 enrollees traveled an average of 588 miles to attend Lincoln Forum XII—from as far away as 3,000 miles and from as close as one mile, literally around the corner.

“I have enjoyed this symposium more than any other which we have attended,” commented one attendee. “Everyone welcomed me even though I was a first-time delegate,” echoed another. A regular agreed: “I thought this was one of the best Forums because of the closeness of the people who were involved in the set-up of the Forum. The speakers were very easy to approach and talk to about their topics….and we have Abraham Lincoln to thank.”

Wrote an educator attending his initial symposium: “As a first-time attendee I have been very impressed with the overall program.” And one of the teachers who participated this year added: “I work primarily with K-12 teachers and attend conferences and professional development for educators. This was very different, and I enjoyed the format and presentations. My mind was spinning as I was not only trying to take in as much as possible but also trying to think about how to share this information with both teachers and students. Although I am a newbie and far (far) from as possible but also trying to think about how to share this information with both teachers and students. Although I am a newbie and far (far) from as possible but also trying to think about how to share this information with both teachers and students. Although I am a newbie and far (far) from as possible but also trying to think about how to share this information with both teachers and students. Although I am a newbie and far (far) from as possible but also trying to think about how to share this information with both teachers and students. Although I am a newbie and far (far) from understanding the passing of its treasured Advisors and members:

Robert Bruce
George Craig
Merrill Hoefner
Albert Jerman
John K. Lattimer, M. D.
David Schleidt
Clariss Stiller
Fred Willmer

In Memory of Chuck Platt, a memorial fund has been established to promote the study of Abraham Lincoln. If you wish to make a tax-deductible donation send to:
The Lincoln Forum Educational Fund, c/o Russell Weidman, Treasurer, The Lincoln Forum, 6009 Queenston St., Springfield, VA. 22152.

The Forum is a non-profit 501(c)(3) organization; donations to the fund are tax deductible.

In Memoriam
The Forum joins their family and friends in mourning the passing of its treasured Advisors and members:

Robert Bruce
George Craig
Merrill Hoefner
Albert Jerman
John K. Lattimer, M. D.
David Schleidt
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Fred Willmer

THOMAS JOHNSTON'S "LOST" PAINTING BACK IN U.S.

In the summer of 1860, Boston print publisher C. H. Brainard sent the young artist Thomas M. Johnston west to Springfield, Illinois, to make a portrait of the new Republican candidate for President, Abraham Lincoln. Brainard intended to enter the robust competition for Lincoln images with a distinctive lithograph based on life sittings.

When Johnston arrived in Lincoln’s hometown, however, he was surprised to find he would not be the only artist undertaking such a project. Thomas Hicks of New York had preceded him. Boston’s own Charles Alfred Barry had just completed a Lincoln portrait of his own, and several others were either working on life sketches or in the process of applying for sittings. Johnston had no choice but to dive into the competition and produce something unique.

In fact, he did, producing a rosebud-lipped crayon sketch that he trotted back to Boston and submitted to lithographer Francis D’Avignon for adaptation. Later that summer, Brainard published the result—but apparently without much enthusiasm. In fact, only one copy of the result is known to exist, and the original crayon on which it was based long ago vanished. It is likely the result was judged a failure. Publisher Brainard spent so much money on the enterprise, and got so little financial reward in return, that he had to surrender a huge batch of prints of Lincoln’s rival—Stephen A. Douglas—merely to keep his business afloat.

But only weeks later, Brainard issued a new Lincoln print portrait, based on an altogether different likeness by the same Thomas M. Johnston, to whom he apparently gave a second chance. This time, the image bore an unmistakable resemblance to an 1858 photograph of Lincoln long in circulation. However derivative this second effort, the impression was far more handsome than the first, and based on the fact that many copies have survived to the 21st century, apparently won a significant audience that campaign season.

Johnston was apparently proud enough of the result to add a bold “TMJ” to the image to claim authorship. But like the first sketch from life, Johnston’s original subsequently vanished. For years, lacking knowledge of the similarly lost sketch, scholars like Stefan Lorant mistook it for the original made in Springfield. But just a few years ago, the painting made a surprise re-appearance—surfacing in a magazine illustration, where it could be seen peeking out from the wall of a U. S. ambassador’s residence in Europe, where it had been sent as part of an ongoing art-loan program to our foreign embassies.

Now, at last, the painting has returned home. Its owner, Elaine Hirsch Ellis, recently brought it to Harold Holzer’s office, where it now hangs while museum officials and historians consider its next destination. For the time being, Thomas M. Johnston’s 1860 painting of Lincoln—perhaps not authentically from life, but certainly based in part on the artist’s precious life experiences with the subject in Springfield—reposes at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, back home from its long exile abroad, and hopefully soon to find a permanent home in the country where it was produced. The mystery of the “lost” Johnston has been solved.
How the Pueblos of New Mexico will celebrate the bicentennial.

In May, Virginia and I traveled to New Mexico where I was to speak at the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque. We were anxious to visit some of the Pueblo nations who lived under a system of self-government that was over 300 years old. Our primary reason was to look at one of the nineteen “governance canes” presented to the Pueblos in 1864 by President Abraham Lincoln as a symbol of Pueblo sovereignty—a nation within a nation.

The Spanish Crown and Mexican government had also recognized the tribes’ sovereignty with symbolic canes since the 1620s. These canes are still revered—especially those presented to the Zuni through his Superintendent of Indian Affairs. The canes are rarely seen except when passed to each successive Governor (as the Chiefs are called) each year. In the interim, they are kept in the Governor’s house. Each cane was silver-crowned and bore an inscription, long since worn off, with the name of the Pueblo tribe, the year 1863, and the name of “A. Lincoln, Pres. U.S.A.” Virginia and I visited the Isleta Pueblo reservation to meet with Governor J. Robert Benavides and his First Lieutenant Governor, Max Zuni. As with all Pueblos, their economy has been much improved with casino gambling. We met the governor and lieutenant governor in a modern tribal administration building. Mr. Benavides, a former tribal policeman who saw active duty at the modern day Wounded Knee, could not have been more gracious, interrupting his day and asking the Lieutenant Governor to go by his home to fetch the canes. We held the Lincoln governance cane that is so treasured (Photo: Governor J. Robert Benavides, below, holding the canes of governance including the ebony cane presented by President Lincoln). When I asked Governor Benavides what his Pueblo nation will do for the bicentennial, he indicated, “hold a sacred ceremony in President Lincoln’s honor with the governance cane on February 12, 2009.”

University of New Mexico President David J. Schmidly, trained as a scientist, will also sponsor a joint bicentennial conference on Abraham Lincoln and one of his favorite historical figures, Charles Darwin, who was born, like Lincoln, on February 12, 1809.

As these stories demonstrate, Abraham Lincoln remains in the consciousness of all Americans—including native peoples. Yet, despite the approach of Abraham Lincoln’s 200th, all is not well. In March, The Lincoln Financial Foundation announced it would, after 80 years, close its treasure, The Lincoln Museum in Fort Wayne, on June 30, 2008. The Foundation is currently seeking a new home for its magnificent collection. The announcement, in the middle of the bicentennial year, could not have been more timely. What will become of the 230,000 items, valued at $20 million dollars, remains to be seen.

But our Lincoln Forum continues the celebration in earnest with a robust Forum XIII.

Chairman’s Note: for more information about the Abraham Lincoln governance canes, see “The Lincoln Canes of the Pueblo Governors” by Robert S. Barton in the Winter 1983 Lincoln Herald (Vol. 55, No. 4).

Governor Benavides (on the right with the ebony cane from President Lincoln) and First Lieutenant Governor Zuni with governance canes.

How the Pueblos of New Mexico will celebrate the bicentennial.

By Dr. Mark D. Zimmerman

“This is Lincoln, look at those brows, they shadowed the dark eyes. Themselves touched by a wand of more than might, that saw through the dull mist of years. Before whose gaze a war-like pageant passed too terrible for the gentle hearts of men to bear, made still more terrible by millions of pleading hands in chains. Great lips made immortal. No less weighty than Isaiah told. No less deep in faith than those brought forth by the measuring of Job and no less sad than rows of human sorrow than the foreboding walls of Jeremiah.” So impressed was he after seeing the Abraham Lincoln plaster life mask of 1860, that the sculptor, writer, and M.I.T. teacher, Truman Howe Bartlett, wrote those words in the 1870’s.

In 1858, Leonard Wells Volk first asked Abraham Lincoln, during the Lincoln-Douglas debates, to visit him at his Chicago studio. Volk intended to create a bust of Lincoln as he had for Stephen A. Douglas. The Illinois politician did not manage to see Volk for a week of morning visits until April of 1860. A plaster mold would be required in order to produce the subsequent mask necessary to study Lincoln’s unusual features. The mold was created by applying warm and wet plaster to Lincoln’s face. A less than agreeable process, Lincoln’s hair was uncomfortable pulled while removing the solid plaster mold one hour later. Into this mold, Volk poured plaster, producing the positive image mask. Little did Volk realize that he would create a mask that would become an American treasure.

After 1870, the mask would make its way from Rome to New York and back to Paris. Many of the greatest French sculptors such as Rodin, Fremiet and Aube would find amazement in the masks unusual structure. Most of them, who were graced by its rough elegance, would not know that it was of an American, much less the 16th president of the United States.

John Hay, Lincoln’s assistant and private secretary, once stated: “Lincoln’s face was difficult to describe from any angle.” Childhood trauma, in the form of a horse kick to the face, insured the irreparabilities of the adult Lincoln face. The plaster mask incorporates all of this.

Copies of the mask were made by a master plaster craftsman in New York in 1887-1888 under the guidance of sculptor Augustus Saint Gaudens. These copies were to be sold to a select group of New York notables and philanthropists for $50 per copy with the total number sold limited to only 53. The original mask was then purchased from Volk for his asking price of $1,500. Truman Howe Bartlett was incensed at the closed nature of the offering and called it: “a barbaric and unjust ridiculous condition.” He felt that Volk purposely kept the knowledge of the Lincoln face away from the public, and, as proof of his inability to even understand its value sold it for the meager sum of $1,500. The original mask was placed in the Smithsonian Institution in 1888. Of the three original copies, only slightly more than half exist today in private collections and museums.

Almost all of the great Lincoln sculptors have depended on Volk’s mask to assist them. As sculptor Avard Tenney Fairbanks (1897-1987) put it: “Volk left a priceless legacy for future sculptors. Virtually every sculptor and artist uses the Volk mask of Lincoln… it is the most reliable document of the Lincoln face, and far more valuable than photographs, for it is the actual form.” According to Gusten Borglum, who used the mask extensively in the production of Mount Rushmore and other Lincoln sculpture, “I have never found a better head than his, and I have never seen a face so mature, so developed in its use of expression. You will find written in his face literally all of the complexity of his great nature.”

To some, the face preserved by the mask represents a man at the epicenter of the defining moment for a nation. A face, that became the emblem of its success. There is an incomparable feeling gazing into Lincoln’s face, as it speaks to us, allowing his presence to become vibrantly alive. We may not be left to imagine who he was and what it meant to live in those uncertain times because he is telling us.

As Truman Howe Bartlett put it: “This mask is the face of Abraham Lincoln. Look at it. Listen to the words that have passed through those lips out into the swift and universal winged air to be carried to the uttermost parts of the earth into minds of kings to make them tremble. And filling the hearts of the down trodden with such comfort and support as they have never had since near-teen hundred years.”

Abraham Lincoln in 1860

Lincoln plaster life mask cast in April 1860

THE LINCOLN FORUM BULLETIN 2

THE LINCOLN FORUM BULLETIN 11

Zimmerman Life Mask

Applications for 2009 Begin Now

Thanks to the generosity of Dr. Mark Zimmerman of Vero Beach, Florida, the Lincoln Forum will honor, year by year, an academic institution that has shown excellence in advancing Lincoln history and preserving his memory. The designated group will receive a handsome bronze replica on a marble base—made under Zimmerman’s supervision—representing an actual cast of Leonard Wells Volk’s 1860 life mask.

Applications will be accepted for 2009. Submit to Frank J. Williams and Harold Holzer, c/o The Lincoln Forum. Only one guarantee is required: that the mask remain on display at the designated institution in a prominent and conspicuous location for all to see.

A new Lincoln Forum tradition is born—thanks to our friend Mark Zimmerman

TO BECOME NEW FORUM PRESENTATION PIECE

applications for 2009 Begin Now

Chairman’s Note: for more information about the Abraham Lincoln governance canes, see “The Lincoln Canes of the Pueblo Governors” by Robert S. Barton in the Winter 1983 Lincoln Herald (Vol. 55, No. 4).
The noted filmmaker Philip B. Kunhardt III will offer a preview glimpse of the upcoming Lincoln Bicentennial documentary directed by his brother Peter W. Kunhardt, scheduled to air on PBS in February 2009. The Kunharts, whose great-grandfather Frederick Hill Reserve pioneered the preservation and study of Lincoln photographs, have spent a lifetime adapting and analyzing the family collection for unforgettable books and film productions.

This year’s multi-historian panel discussion will explore the subject, “Lincoln in Myth and Memory,” and offer a fresh and updated look at reputation and legend through the eyes of three scholars who have generated much excitement with new books on the subject: Gerald Prokopowicz, author of Did Lincoln Own Slaves? And Other Frequently Asked Questions About Abraham Lincoln; Edward Steers Jr., author of Lincoln Legends: Myths, Houses, and Confabulations Associated with Our Greatest President; and James A. Percoco, author of Summers with Lincoln: Looking for the Man in the Monuments. The forum, which will also consider and appraise the multiplicity of web-data on Lincoln, will be chaired by Frank J. Williams and will include Harold Holzer, co-author of the classic 1984 work, The Lincoln Image.

The Forum’s 2008 field trip will offer a special, guided tour through the new Gettysburg Battlefield visitor center, opened just this year, and featuring the mohm, recently restored 1884 cyclorama by Paul Philippoteaux, which a critic of the day called just this year, and featuring the mammoth, newly restored 1884 tour through the new Gettysburg Battlefield visitor center, opened on Lincoln, will be chaired by Frank J. Williams and will include Harold Holzer, co-author of the classic 1984 work, The Lincoln Image.

The Lincoln Forum and Robert Todd Lincoln’s Hildene co-sponsored a spring symposium on “The Nine Most Important Elections in U.S. History” May 28-30 at the historic Equinox Hotel in Manchester, Vermont—the resort where Mary and Tad Lincoln stayed in 1863 and 1864.

During the criterion elections offered to the more than 100 attendees—including local high-school students—were the Lincoln victories of 1860 and 1864, presented by Harold Holzer and Frank Williams, respectively.

In addition, James Roger Sharp of Syracuse University spoke on the Adams-Jefferson contest of 1800; Daniel Feller of the University of Tennessee-Knoxville on the Adams-Jackson-Clay-Crawford election of 1824; Michael Hell of the University of Virginia on the Hayes-Tilden race of 1876; Kathleen Dalton of Boston University and Phillips Andover Academy on the Taft-Wilson-Theodore Roosevelt face-off in 1912; and Mark Stoler of the University of Vermont on the Roosevelt-Hoover contest of 1932.

Hildene’s executive director, Seth Bongartz, hosted a concluding panel on all the federal, state, and local elections under discussion. The institution’s programming director, Carrie Howe, introduced the speakers. Participants enjoyed tours of the magnificently restored Hildene estate, where Lincoln’s son Robert died, followed by a dinner on the terrace overlooking the mountains that the President’s descendants loved.

At the dinner, Hildene officials announced that the property has acquired, is restoring, and will soon display an authentic Pullman sleeping car, certain to be a major attraction for railroad aficionados. Robert T. Lincoln was president of the Pullman Company.

To receive e-mail updates about The Lincoln Forum and other Lincoln news, enter your email address to our automated Email Marketing system on our home page at:

www.thelincolnforum.org

**FORUM CO-SPONSORS HILDEUNE SYMPOSIUM ON CRUCIAL PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS**

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