



# THE CIVIL WAR ROUND-TABLE

P. O. BOX 5028, CLEVELAND, OHIO 44101

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FEBRUARY 1967

Vol. 10 No. 5

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## 83rd Meeting

DATE: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1967

SPEAKER: EDWARD T. DOWNER

SUBJECT: STONEWALL JACKSON'S  
SHENANDOAH VALLEY CAMPAIGN  
A PRELUDE TO FAME

PLACE: UNIVERSITY CLUB  
40th & EUCLID AVENUE

PRELIMINARIES: 6 PM DINNER 7 PM

## EDWARD T. DOWNER

Edward T. Downer, better known as "Ned" is a charter member and past president of our Roundtable. If we were to try to select a member who is more knowledgeable on Civil War events, it would be most difficult. He surely ranks among the highest.

Ned's credentials are impressive with over 60 years of interest and study. He has written articles for the state of Virginia's publication VIRGINIA CAVALCADE. Also articles on Ohio Troops and the Civil War Confederate prison at Johnson's Island for the CIVIL WAR QUARTERLY published at the University of Iowa.

Ned is a recognized authority on Jackson's Valley Campaigns. His pamphlet on Jackson's Campaigns is sold up and down the Valley in almost every shop and historical site. At one time he was offered the post of chief historian for the Stonewall Jackson Memorial. A corporation that owns six historical sites in the Valley.

Ned has given talks before our Roundtable in the past. Our third meeting on April 18, 1957 was Ned's first talk on Jackson's Valley Campaign.

Needless to say we are looking forward with great anticipation to our coming meeting. You will be remiss if you can not attend this meeting. Ned intends to reveal Jackson's military genius and the manner in which Jackson molded his army.

## CINCINNATI DURING THE CIVIL WAR

The membership attending the January meeting heard an excellent talk on the Queen City during the Civil War. The Rev. Edward J. O'Brien was most eloquent.

REMEMBER THE UNIVERSITY CLUB THIS MONTH NOT THE HERMIT CLUB

## THE CLEVELAND BULLETIN BOARD

### DUES

May I remind the membership that your dues are to be in the hands of our treasurer, Don Heckaman, by February 1st. Please.

### GEORGE FARR

One of the most rewarding things about attending the past two meetings has been the presence of a beloved friend not only of your editor but the entire membership.--I mean George Farr. We have missed him during these many months and it is a pleasure to see him again.

### CHANGE OF THE MEETING PLACE

BE SURE TO NOTE THAT WE HAVE CHANGED OUR MEETING PLACE FOR THIS ONE MEETING ONLY. IT IS AT THE UNIVERSITY CLUB. THE CLUB WILL HAVE FREE PARKING AND IS LOCATED AT 40th and EUCLID AVENUE NEAR THE CLEVELAND ARENA. THE MARCH MEETING WILL BE BACK AT THE HERMIT CLUB.....

### RESERVATION CARDS

WE MUST HAVE YOUR RESERVATION CARDS BACK THIS TIME WITHOUT FAIL. BECAUSE OF THE CHANGE OF MEETING PLACE WE MUST KNOW EXACTLY THIS TIME.

### TENTH ANNIVERSARY

On February 19, 1967 this Roundtable will observe its tenth year. This is the official announcement. From here on permit me to ramble about an organization that I fell in love with and have remained in such a state for the past ten years.

Actually the idea for our Roundtable began on November 20, 1956 when ten dedicated Civil War buffs were present to make definite plans for holding regularly scheduled dinner meetings to hear talks on various phases of "The War between the States." Seven of these Founding Fathers are still listed as members: Gordon Tatum, Bill Hughes, George Farr, Bill Schlesinger, Charlie Clarke, Roy Smith and Jack Cullen. Ken Grant, another Founding Father, was elected president but we were all shocked and saddened by his untimely death on April 3, 1957.

The first official meeting was set for February 19, 1957, and anyone who applied for membership on or before March 21, 1957, was to be considered a Charter Member. Charlie Clarke drew up our constitution and George Farr had the honor of being the first scheduled speaker. Many years have slipped by us bringing both good and bad memories. May I quickly say that the good memories far outstrip the bad. Our talks have ranged from the magnificent to "I wish I'd stayed home" variety. Again more of the former than the latter.

The foresight of our Founding Fathers when drawing up our constitution has proved fantastic. Especially the part about no female membership. Hence our "ladies Nite" once a year.

Our annual fieldtrips are events of unparalleled comradship. It is an event I anticipate with great relish starting each January 1st till the cars pull out of Bill Schlesinger's driveway. I can not stress the comradship too much. Both on the fieldtrips and at the meetings. There are still 21 out of the original 50 charter members on our roster. I have had many guests attend our meetings and remark that never have they witnessed a more congenial group of men. My hope and prayer is that this will go on forever. A happy tenth birthday to us all and may we have many many more. I regard my friendships in the roundtable among the highest in my life.

THE COURIER  
of  
THE CIVIL WAR ROUNDTABLE OF CLEVELAND, OHIO  
FOUNDED FEBRUARY 19, 1957

PRESIDENT . . . . . Dr. WM. SCHLESINGER  
VICE PRESIDENT. . . . . FRANK A. MORAN  
SECRETARY . . . . . GUY DI CARLO JR.  
TREASURER . . . . . DONALD A. HECKAMAN

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TERMS EXPIRING 1967: WM. HUGHES  
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1968: JOHN W. CULLEN JR.  
FRANK SAXTON

EDITOR, NEWSLETTER. .GUY DICARLO JR...BOX 5028, CLEVELAND, OHIO  
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FAILURE ISN'T FATAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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THIS IS AN ARTICLE FROM "THIS WEEK", CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER, FEBRUARY 10, 1957, BY THE REVEREND JAMES KELLER, FOUNDER AND DIRECTOR OF "THE CHRISTOPHERS".

## A. LINCOLN - INVENTOR

### HE NEVER MADE A NICKEL ON A DEVICE NOW USED BY ALL MODERN SUBMARINES

One day soon the Skipjack or one of our newest and most versatile nuclear submarines, will begin to surface from her plunge. As her skipper gives the signal to empty her tanks of water, it is doubtful if he or any member of the crew will realize that the submarine is operating on a principle invented and patented by Abraham Lincoln.

Lincoln was no mechanical genius, but anything that required an inventive turn of mind always interested him. In September of 1848 he was returning through the Erie Canal from a stumping trip to New England and stopped off to see Niagara Falls. Shortly after his steamer left the resort it stranded on a sandbar.

Lincoln watched with fascination while the crew brought out empty casks from the hold, sealed them and forced them under the hull. It was a slow, laborious process, but eventually the bouyancy of the casks lifted the boat off the bar.

Inspired by the amazing mechanical progress he had just been observing in industrial New England, Lincoln hit upon a much more efficient method of arriving at the same degree of buoyancy. As soon as he got back to Springfield he turned a corner of his law office into a work bench and began to whittle out a wooden model of a steamship.

His conception differed from the ordinary boats of the day in that it carried its drinking water in tanks and also used water tanks in lieu of ballast. If his craft got stuck, pumps would empty the tanks and increase the buoyancy.

"I expect great things of this," Lincoln told his law partner, William H. Herndon, who was not particularly impressed. When the model was completed Lincoln made a sketch and wrote a description of its workings for his patent application. He was granted Patent No. 6469, thereby becoming--eventually, of course--the only President of the United States to have received a patent.

Boatbuilders of the day stubbornly resisted any such new-fangled idea, and neither fame nor fortune resulted from the invention, but in the course of time submarine builders found Lincoln's air-or-water tanks indispensable. Today all submarines use this principle.

Although his invention was a flop temporarily, Lincoln was asked to give a lecture on "Discoveries and Inventions" (admission 25 cents) for the Springfield Library Association. In it he observed that the patent system of the United States "added the fuel of incentive to the fire of genius." Then he humorously remarked that "man's first discovery was the fact that he was naked; and his first invention was the fig-leaf apron."

As President Lincoln he was more than ever involved with inventions. Every mechanic in the North seemed to be trying to bring the war to an end by inventing the "ultimate weapon." Lincoln personally investigated more than 200 proposals, and his comments were usually constructive.

He frequently participated in tests of new or improved ordnance. It is recorded that on one occasion he was test-firing a new type of Spencer carbine and remarked that he thought he could make a better sight for it, whereupon he sat down and whittled one out of wood. He is credited with sponsoring balloons for military observations.

When the government was testing a new rocket, Lincoln moved to observe all the details. As in another important test of recent memory, this rocket failed to leave its launcher and exploded. If the blast had been much nearer the man whose birthday is being observed this month, history would have to be rewritten.

AN ARTICLE OF AMERICAN WEEKLY, FEBRUARY 9, 1958, BY FRANK GROOM KIRTZ...THE ARTICLE APPEARED IN THE CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER .....

## TRAGIC CYCLE

By N. H. Ferguson

At 4 P.M. on Good Friday, 1865, President Lincoln climbed into the buggy beside his wife and tucked in the corners of the robe that lay across their laps. Leaning back, he grinned at Mrs. Lincoln, and told her he had not felt as good as this, nor been so happy in a long while. When his term of office was over, he said, he wanted to buy a farm back in Sangamon County, Illinois, where they could live out their days in peace and comfort.

### HE WAS 15 HOURS AWAY FROM DEATH

Robert Todd Lincoln was the President's eldest son and a soldier in the Union Army. On the morning of this same day he received orders to report to Washington. Arriving late in the evening, he was told that his parents had gone to Ford's Theater. Robert decided to join them. As he entered the theater he met a group of men who were carrying the wounded President to a house across the street. Robert was one of some 25 persons in the room when his father died at 7:22 the next morning.

Sixteen years later, Robert Lincoln was Secretary of War in President Garfield's Cabinet. On July 2, 1881, the President was preparing to leave on a tour of New England. He sent a message to Lincoln, requesting that he accompany him on the trip. However, the Secretary had urgent business on hand which would keep him in Washington. As train time neared, Lincoln hurried to the depot to inform his chief of the fact. Meanwhile, President Garfield was talking with friends in the railway station waiting room. Outside a crowd had gathered to watch his departure. In its midst stood Charles Jules Guiteau, who, as soon as the President started for the train, pulled a pistol from his pocket and fired two shots at him.

As Lincoln entered the depot he was met by a group of men carrying out the fatally wounded President.

Twenty years passed. On September 6, 1901, President William McKinley was invited to be the guest of honor at Buffalo's Pan-American Exposition. He invited Robert Lincoln to go along. Lincoln accepted, but his mind was filled with a strange foreboding.

The celebration moved along to its climax. Suddenly two shots rang out. Anarchist Leon Czolgosz had pumped two fatal bullets into the body of the President.

Robert Lincoln developed a strange, melancholy complex. He was sure he was a jinx to any man in the White House. And although he was to receive many Presidential invitations in the future, he never accepted another. Lincoln was to live another quarter of a century, but until his death in 1926, he refused to see a President of the United States--he was obsessed with a mystical belief that his presence was fatal to those who called the White House home.

### LETTERS OF THEODORE LYMAN

"The President is, I think, the ugliest man I ever put my eyes on; there is also an expression of plebeian vulgarity in his face that is offensive (you recognize the recounter of coarse stories). On the other hand, he has the look of sense and wonderful shrewdness, while, the heavy eyelids give him a mark almost of genius. He strikes me, too, as a very honest and kindly man; and, with all his vulgarity, I see no trace of low passions in his face. On the whole, he is such a mixture of all sorts, as only America brings forth. He is as much like a highly intellectual and benevolent satyr as anything I can think of. I never wish to see him again, but, as humanity runs, I am well content to have him at the head of affairs. . . ."

JUSTICE AND MERCY

"My honored and lamented friend, Honorable Daniel Fish, of Minneapolis, compiler of the well-known Lincoln BIBLIOGRAPHY, owned the original letter of a young woman in Pennsylvania who wrote to Lincoln asking a furlough for her lover. The pathetic story is told in the following missive, and its effect on Lincoln is plainly indicated by his autograph endorsement:

April 5, 1864

Washington Co., Pa.

To the Honorable  
Abraham Lincoln  
President of U.S.A.  
Hon. Sir

After long hesitation through dread and fear I have at last concluded to inform you of my troubles. In order to make the case clear it is necessary to give you a brief history connected with myself and would be husband. We have been engaged for some years. In August 1862 he enlisted to serve his country for a term of three years. In July 1863 he was taken to Baltimore to a Hospital sick and on or about the first of October 1863 he had recovered and while waiting to be sent to his regiment he had a chance with his fellow Key Stone soldiers to attend the election. Here allow me to state that he did not forget our Curtin.

It was our design to marry while he was at home and under those determinations we very foolishly indulged too freely in matrimonial affairs and at last our union was defeated by my Father. In consequence of him he was forced to return to the army a single man. The result of our indulgences are going to bring upon us both an unlawful family providing you do not take mercy upon us both and grant him a leave of absence in order to ratify past events. I am Honored Sir one that circumstances must apologize for the boldness to ask of you this favor under these aggravating circumstances. I hope and pray to God that you will not cast me aside in scorn and dismay. Remember that I have a Father and mother and a wide circle of friends and if we cannot remedy past events I only pray that Death may come to me at an early period of time.

Allow him time if it is thy will to remove me to Philadelphia, Pa. to reside during his stay in the army. Dear Sir I can only ask and it lies in your power to grant my request. May God soften your heart if need be. May you view this subject as a serious one connected with me.

The Soldier I speak of is A\_\_L\_\_G\_\_ private Company \_\_\_\_ of the 140th Reg. P. Vol. The said regiment is in the 1st Brigade 1st Division 2nd Army Corps Army of the Potomac.

It may seem strange to you that I have taken this correspondence to you upon myself as it would seem more reasonable for him to perform that duty. In answer to this he says they have orders prohibiting any correspondence with those in authority at the seat of Government for furloughs. I will close leaving all to your decision and remaining your obedient servant,

Miss C\_\_ N\_\_.

(Indorsed)  
Hon Sec. of War

Send him to her by all means.

A. Lincoln

April 14, 1864 ..Furlough granted ..File A.G.

## LINCOLN'S HOME LIFE IN WASHINGTON

Washington in 1861 was essentially southern in most all of its ramifications. In politics and social life the capital was decidedly, even aggressively, pro-slavery. Under these conditions the occupancy of the White House by a "Black Republican" President and his wife was a peculiarly hateful event to a large proportion of its society. Society was, in fact, torn up root and branch by the impending civil war; everything was chaos, and had to be reorganized from its foundation.

It was under these adverse circumstances that Mrs. Lincoln became mistress of the White House. Every ingenuity of malice was resorted to in order to discredit the new regime. Both the President and his wife were mercilessly lampooned; and yet, Mrs. Lincoln was the peer of any woman in Washington in education and character. One of her housekeepers said "She was an authoritative mistress, but listened patiently to sensible representations, and often times yielded her judgment--that her instructions were given in a kindly and vivacious manner; that she was a pleasant-looking woman--bright, cheerful, almost merry sometimes."

She dressed well, even extravagantly. In her little book "Behind the Scenes" Mrs. Keckley, who was Mrs. Lincoln's dressmaker, speaks of having made fifteen dresses for her in three or four months. This authority says no queen could have comported herself with more dignity than Mrs. Lincoln at all public functions.

Yet this woman was stigmatized by a certain class of Washington society as low, vulgar, and even ignorant--without any qualifications for the high station to which she had been called. The calumny which wounded her most deeply was her alleged sympathy with the Rebellion, which had its sole foundation in fact that her Kentucky half-brothers were Confederates, although she had not heard from them since their childhood. It was said and believed that she hampered her husband in every possible way in the prosecution of the war. It is certain that she loyally desired the success of her husband and the great cause he so ably directed. In a printed letter to Mrs. Keckley, Mrs. Lincoln asserts positively that her sympathies were strongly with the North during the war, and always. "I have never failed to urge my husband to be an extreme Republican." As Lincoln always consulted and relied upon her judgment, it is hardly probable he would have taken the advanced Republican ground against slavery in his house-divided-against-itself speech in 1858 without her approval, which strongly corroborates her claim.

There is plenty of evidence of her loyalty. Nobody around the White House seems to have questioned it. Mrs. Lincoln was an earnest, sympathetic visitor at the various hospitals in and around Washington, always showing the deepest sympathy for the wounded Union soldiers, delighting in the distribution of luxuries and comforts among them, and entering with spirit upon enterprises to collect funds.

About the first of July 1863, while driving out to the Soldier's Home, Mrs. Lincoln was violently thrown from her carriage and severely injured, her head striking a stone. She was many weeks recovering. The President, although laboring under extreme apprehension for the result of military operations at Gettysburg, was greatly alarmed at her condition, and tenderly watched at her bedside.

Their second son, Willie, died in February, 1862. This was a great blow to both the parents, and seems to have wrought a complete change in the mother. She could not afterwards bear to look upon her son's picture, and never again crossed the threshold of the room in which he died. She became a sad, moody, dejected woman, and displayed an almost supernatural dread of some impending danger to her husband or children. There is no doubt that she had forebodings of Lincoln's assassination.



## HOW THE WHITE HOUSE WAS ILLUMINATED

After the fall of Richmond, while we were all rejoicing and happy to think that the long war was nearly over, the order came to illuminate the White House. It fell to my particular lot to do all the lighting up. In those days we did not have any electric lights, and the job was a tedious one. First, strips of wood were nailed to the windows, and on these pieces of wood were placed small pieces of tallow candles. There were tiers and tiers of them, lighting the entire front of the White House. Then I had to stand guard to see that none of the candles set fire to the window curtains and the inflammable decorations. We were all happy that night.

---pendel, p. 33

## A LIGHT EATER

For all his height and great strength Abraham Lincoln was a light eater. For the benefit of the calorie-conscious, here is how "Ole Abe" solved his food needs on a typical day: Breakfast, one egg, one cup of coffee; lunch, a biscuit, a glass of milk, an apple; dinner, soup, meat (he liked roast beef) and potatoes. The only dessert he liked was homemade apple pie.

## REPRIEVED

Lincoln reprieved many soldiers and ONE TURKEY. Nobody's quite sure what happened to Jack, the Abraham Lincoln family's Christmas turkey, except that he wasn't eaten for Christmas dinner in 1863.

The turkey was sent from Springfield to the White House as a gift sometime before Christmas that year, and Lincoln's youngest son, Tad, promptly named him Jack. The youngster became fond of Jack, and the turkey, the historians report, often could be seen following Tad about the White House grounds.

Hence there was great consternation on Christmas Eve when White House chef's prepared to kill the bird in preparation for Christmas dinner. Tad would have none of it, and went sobbing to President Lincoln, pleading for his pet's life.

Affairs of state had to wait, the historians wrote, while Lincoln explained to his son the turkey was a gift and was meant to serve for Christmas dinner. But Tad pleaded all the more and finally his father wrote an order on a card that the turkey was not to be killed.

After that, there is no record. And the historians aren't sure what the Lincoln family did eat for Christmas dinner in 1863.

## POETRY

Jeff Davis rides a snow white horse

Abe Lincoln rides a mule

Jeff Davis is a gentlemen

Abe Lincoln is a fool

(Child's Play Song)

Hartford Conn CMRT - April '64

## LINCOLN'S FORTUNE

After Lincoln died there were many ugly stories that he died a millionaire and had profited greatly from army contracts, etc. David Davis, administrator of the estate filed his report on November 13, 1868. The net estate had increased from \$83,343.80 at Lincoln's death, to \$110,974.62 by skillful handling of the administrator.

from "LINCOLN LORE"



## A CHRONOLOGY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Feb. 12, 1809	Born near Hodgenville, Kentucky
Nov. 1816	Moved with parents to Indiana
Oct 5, 1818	Mother died
Dec. 13, 1818	Mary Todd Born at Lexington, Ky.
Dec 2, 1819	Father married Sarah Bush Johnston
Jan 20, 1828	Sister Sarah Died
Mar 1830	Moved with family to Illinois
Mar 9, 1831	Made first political speech
Mar 9, 1832	Announced candidacy for Legislature
Apr 21, 1832	Elected Captain of military company
May 8, 1832	Mustered into US Army for Black Hawk War
July 16, 1832	Mustered out of military service
Aug 6, 1832	Defeated for Legislature
May 7, 1833	Appointed postmaster at New Salem
Aug 4, 1834	Elected to Legislature
Jan 13, 1836	Published announcements of his political views
Mar 24, 1836	Sworn in as a lawyer -Circuit court-Sangamon County
Aug 1, 1836	Reelected to legislature for second term
Sep 9, 1836	Licensed to practice law
Mar 1, 1837	Admitted to the bar in Illinois
Mar 3, 1837	Wrote protest against legislative action on slavery
Mar 15, 1837	Moved from New Salem to Springfield
Apr 12, 1837	Formed law partnership with John T. Stuart
Jan 27, 1838	Delivered Lyceum address at Springfield
Aug 1, 1838	Reelected to Legislature for third term
Oct 8, 1839	Selected as presidential elector by Whig Convention
Dec 3, 1839	Admitted to practice-Circuit Court of the U.S.
Jan 1, 1840	Sponsored Whig circular
Jan 30, 1840	Spoke in defense of "Internal Improvement"
Jun 6, 1840	First appearance before Illinois Supreme Court as one of the attorneys (Thomas vs Heirs of Baxter Broadwell)
Jun 18, 1840	Made first argument before Illinois Supreme Court as a defendant in case of Scammon v Cline
Aug 1, 1840	Reelected to Legislature for fourth term
May 14, 1841	Formed law partnership with Stephen T. Logan
Nov 4, 1842	Married Mary Todd of Lexington, Ky.
Mar 1, 1843	Sponsored Whig resolution
Jan 7, 1844	Bought home in Springfield
Sep 20, 1844	Formed law partnership with William H. Herndon
Oct 26, 1844	Visited boyhood home in Indiana
Aug 1, 1843	Robert Todd Lincoln, eldest child, born
Mar 10, 1846	Edward Baker Lincoln, second child, born
May 1, 1846	Nominated as Whig candidate for Congress
Aug 3, 1846	Elected to Congress
May 16, 1847	Addressed temperance society
Oct 25, 1847	Left Springfield to serve Congressional term
Dec 6, 1847	Took seat in Congress
Dec 22, 1847	Introduced "spot resolutions" in Congress
Jan 12, 1848	Spoke on "spot resolutions"
Jan 21, 1848	Presented petition in Congress "praying for a further testing of a discovery of 'liquid fire' to be used in national defense.
Feb 21, 1848	Present in the House of Representatives when John Quincy Adams was stricken

Jun 9, 1848	Attended this Convention at Philadelphia
Jun 20, 1848	Spoke in Congress on internal improvements
Jul 27, 1848	Spoke in Congress and Mass advocating Taylor for President (also on Sep 15 & 22, 1848)
Jan 10, 1849	Introduced bill to free slaves in Dist of Columbia
Mar 7, 1849	Admitted to practice before U.S. Supreme Court
May 30, 1849	Granted patent on boat-lifting device
Feb 1, 1850	Edward Baker Lincoln, second child died
Dec 21, 1850	William Wallace Lincoln, third child, born
Jan 17, 1851	Father died
Jul 16, 1852	Delivered eulogy of Henry Clay at Springfield
Apr 4, 1853	Thomas Lincoln, fourth child, born
Sep 4, 1854	Announced as candidate for State Legislature
Oct 16, 1854	Spoke at Peoria on repeal of Missouri Compromise
Nov 7, 1854	Elected to Illinois Legislature
Nov 27, 1854	Declined to accept the office of Representative
Jan 16, 1855	Made opening argument in Illinois Central tax case
Feb 8, 1855	Defeated for US Senator by vote of Legislature
Feb 22, 1856	Important speech at Decatur, Illinois-Editor's Conv.
May 29, 1856	Delivered "lost speech" at Bloomington
Jun 19, 1856	Received 110 vote for V-Pres on Fremont ticket
Jul 19, 1856	Delivered Fremont campaign speech in Chicago
Dec 10, 1856	Spoke at Republican banquet at Chicago
Jun 23, 1857	Awarded \$4800 in suit against Illinois Central RR
Jun 26, 1857	Spoke at Springfield on the Dred Scott Decision
May 7, 1858	Defended Armstrong, who was charged with murder
Jun 16, 1858	Delivered "house divided" speech at Springfield
Jul 10, 1858	Spoke at Chicago on popular sovereignty and Lecompton Constitution.
Jul 17, 1858	Spoke at Springfield-answered Douglas on Dred Scott
Aug 21, 1858	First debate with Douglas, at Ottawa
Aug 27, 1858	Second debate, at Freeport
Sep 8, 1858	Edwardsville on differences between the parties
Sep 15, 1858	Third debate, at Jonesboro
Sep 18, 1858	Fourth debate, at Charleston
Oct 7, 1858	Fifth debate, at Galesburg
Oct 13, 1858	Sixth debate, at Quincy
Oct 15, 1858	Seventh and last debate, at Alton
Nov 2, 1858	Defeated by Douglas for United States Senate
Nov 5, 1858	First mentioned in press for President
Mar 1, 1859	Spoke at Chicago celebrating Rep city victory
May 30, 1859	Bought ILLINOIS STAATS-ANZEIGER
Aug 13, 1859	Delivered address at Council Bluffs, Iowa
Sep 16, 1859	Spoke in Columbus, Ohio on behalf of party ticket
Sep 17, 1859	Delivered addresses at Cincinnati, Dayton & Hamilton
Dec 27, 1859	Located warrant for 120 acres of Iowa land issued for services in Black Hawk War.
Feb 27, 1860	Cooper Institute address in New York
Mar 2, 1860	Addressed audience at Dover, New Hampshire
Mar 5, 1860	Spoke at Hartford, New Haven, and Meriden, Conn (also dates Mar 6 & 8th)
May 9, 1860	Selected as candidate for the Presidency by Illinois Republican convention
May 18, 1860	Nominated for the Presidency
July 4, 1860	Degree of L.L.D. conferred on Lincoln by Knox College

Aug 8, 1860	Acknowledged greetings of freinds in Springfield
Nov 6, 1860	Elected President
Feb 11, 1861	Delivered farewell to Springfield
Feb 12-22, 1861	Spoke at Indianapolis, Columbus, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Utica, Albany, Troy, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, New York City, Trenton, Philadelphia, and Harrisburg
Feb 23, 1861	Arrived in Washington
Mar 4, 1861	Inaugurated as President
Mar 29, 1861	Ordered relief of Fort Sumter
Apr 13, 1861	Fort Sumter fell
Apr 15, 1861	Called for 75,000 volunteers
Apr 19, 1861	Proclaimed blockade
May 3, 1861	Issued call for 42,034 volunteers
May 10, 1861	Proclaimed martial law
Jul 4, 1861	First message to Congress
Jul 22, 1861	Vested with war powers by Congress
Aug 8, 1861	Proclaimed Fast Day
Sep 2, 1861	Sent letter to General Fremont, revoking proclamation concerning liberation of slaves
Nov 1, 1861	Appointed McClellan to command of union armies
Dec 3, 1861	First annual message to Congress
Jan 27, 1862	Issued General War Order No. 1
Feb 20, 1862	William Wallace Lincoln, third child, died
Apr 10, 1862	Proclaimed first Thanksgiving Day
Apr 16, 1862	Signed act freeing slaves in District of Columbia
Jul 1, 1862	Called for 300,000 volunteers
Jul 2, 1862	Signed the Morrill, Land Grant College Bill
Jul 12, 1862	Outlined plan for compensated emancipation
Aug 19, 1862	Replied to Horace Greeley editorial
Sep 22, 1862	Issued preliminary Emancipation Proclamation
Oct 1, 1862	Visited battlefield of Antietam
Nov 15, 1862	Relieved McClellan of command
Dec 1, 1862	Seccond annual message
Dec 31, 1862	Wrote opinion on admission of West Virginia as a state of the Union
Jan 1, 1863	Issued Emancipation Proclamation
Jan 19, 1863	Letter to workingmen of Manchester
Feb 2, 1863	Letter to workingmen of London
Apr 20, 1863	Proclaimed admission of West Virginia to Union
Nov 19, 1863	Delivered Gettysburg Address
Dec 8, 1863	Proclaimed emnesty and reconstruction
Dec 8, 1863	Third annual message
Mar 10, 1864	Appointed Grant to command Union armies
Mar 18, 1864	Closed Sanitary Fair in Washington with address
May 31, 1864	Fremont nominated for President by anti-Lincoln Republicans
Jun 8, 1864	Renominated for President
Jul 7, 1864	Proclaimed Day of Prayer
Jul 18, 1864	Called for 500,000 volunteers
Oct 31, 1864	Issued proclamation admitting Nevada into Union
Nov 8, 1864	Reelected President
Nov 21, 1864	Wrote letter of condolence to Mrs. Bixby
Dec 6, 1864	Nominated Chase for chief justice
Dec 6, 1864	Fourth annual message

Feb 3, 1865	Met Confederate envoys
Mar 4, 1865	Reinaugurated as President
Mar 11, 1865	Issued proclamation, offering pardon to deserters
Mar 22, 1865	Visited Grant's army
Apr 4, 1865	Visited Richmond, Virginia which fell the day before
Apr 9, 1865	Notified of Lee's surrender
Apr 11, 1865	Delivered last public speech, in Washington
Apr 14, 1865	Shot by Booth
Apr 15, 1865	Died at Washington
May 4, 1865	Buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Ill.

THE FORGOING CHRONOLOGY IS GIVEN TO PROVIDE THE MEMBERSHIP WITH A QUICK REFERENCE TO THE LIFE OF THE 16th PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.....

#### ABRAHAM LINCOLN - FRIEND OF THE SOUTH

Abraham Lincoln should be more of a beloved figure in the states to the South than he is here. During the War he was the best, the only, friend the Southern people had in official Washington. Never once were his words other than sympathetic toward the people of the seceded states. And after his death those who shared his views were persona non grata in the Government.

The hurt in the South came not from the war itself, but from the Reconstruction which followed it. Had he lived, Mr. Lincoln might not have eliminated that venegeful policy, but he would have fought against it. His ten percent plan expressed his policy. The generous peace terms granted by Generals Grant and Sherman were Lincoln-inspired, back stage. After his death others tried to carry on after him, and the results of that showed which side he was on. For the Reconstructors impeached the President who attempted to follow the same policies.

The words of friendship and peace which he used publicly must have been spoken around the dinner table, too. Remember what Tad said when he heard someone speak of hanging the Confederate leaders--"No, let's hang on to them." Where else did he hear such sentiments?

There is something else, ironically, he did for the South. He preserved the Union. For Alabama is in the Union as well as Maine. And its people are just as proud and glad to be Americans. Their response is just as quick in time of war--their representatives in the Government now are just as jealous of the rights and the honor of the United States. Together we share the fruits of union, and the economic advantages of belonging to a continent-wide nation. To Abraham Lincoln we were all Americans.

"OFFICIAL RECORDS, APRIL 1959 - PHILADELPHIA

#### LINCOLN AND THE WHITE HOUSE

From March 4, 1861 until the early evening of April 14, 1865, Abraham Lincon was the resident of the most famous house of the land.

His private office was located on the second floor, in the east wing, and the west wing was reserved for the private use of the family. A long narrow corridor ran between the wings, where Lincoln used to walk. Just outside his office a messenger sat to receive cards from visitors who wished to be presented to the tired, sad man.

Here the people came, sitting upon the stairway and crowding the corridors, even before he had had his breakfast. All were made to feel at home, none were turned away, because he made his time available to all. They even stayed until late at night, and they followed him along the corridors to his private quarters. They did not spare this man, yet he was considerate, kindly, courteous to all who came to ask a favor of him.

"OFFICIAL RECORDS, OCTOBER 1957 - by Russell Bush