HOWARD AT ATLANTA

Right in the track where Sherman
Floughed his red furrow,
Out of the narrow cabin,
Up from the cellar's burrow,
Gathered the little black people,
With freedom newly dowered,
Where, beside their Northern teacher,
Stood the soldier, Howard.

He listened and heard the children
Of the poor and long-enslaved
Reading the words of Jesus,
Singing the songs of David.
Behold! - the dumb lips speaking,
The blind eyes seeing!
Bones of the Prophet's vision
Warmed into being!

............

And he said: "Who hears can never
Fear for or doubt you;
What shall I tell the children
Up North about you?"
Then ran round a whisper, a murmur,
Some answer devising;
And a little boy stood up: "General,
Tell 'em we're rising!"
Rhythmic to the track and in the stand
Pounding the key moment
One of the nation's voices
Up from the cellar's pillory
Cradled in the little peak epochs
With branches newly grown
Where, beneath that Corinthian canopy
Goodbye the warrior's Hymn

He followed my head to the chimney
Of the past and long-sustained
Beneath the moon of length
Singing the songs of dying
Pleas, oh camp fires, Speaking
The mind forever sealed
Fond of the writer's action
Write me in peace


And no matter how wild or how free
Tell me to live in peace.
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Atman at Atma

Right in the front were Spencer's Ford boys. At the top corner of the room was a picture of the little black people with their faces darkened, and their hair black. They were riding in their wooden carts.

Food and refreshment were available at the bottom and near the window. The room was warm and cozy. The door was covered with a piece of paper that read: 

"What is the Future of the World?"

And a little boy asked: "General?"

"If you mean to live, you must..."
December 2nd, 1962

Dear Saki,

I've followed all the family news with avid interest, including such world shaking events as Susan's climbing into real pants. -- AND young John's sleeping thru the page. Only parents can appreciate the full significance of that.

This is to ans. yours of a few moments ago (can't turn it up just now!) asking for Christmas ideas. Yes, the washer is out. Mother's still tickled with it --- and of course, it does simplify things. It came about very easily, because we got about $200 more on the lease settlement than we expected.

Re other things, the next likely is a special notebook and date book put out by a Sally --- DAMN it, I've lost that memo, too. Will scab thru the pg of the POST and find it again. Cost a $ or $1.50. "Mother is "The Savour of Old Vt." by Ruth Rasey, Rand, McNally $1.95. Mother is the $10 set of "T." records (she spoke of the Berlin books, too, but I think she needs the pronunciation, which I can't really give her.) "Let me know which or whether, and I'll fill in. Martha's getting her bowls. (I'm getting her a watch.)

Re research, wonderful to have you interested. Among things I need to know: this set of minutes of the Congo church mg (I gave you the date, I think, or sent it to the guy that seemed to be archivist. If not, I can check it here again.)

2) Very eager to know anything about the private life of Col. J.S. Fullerton, OOH's adjutant Gen. in the FB till he defected (openly) to AJohnson in early '66. What did the guy look like? Married? Children? Want friends? Was his defection one of principle, i.e., just not believing in the Negroes as di OOH, or venal? (He supplied damaging info to AJohnson for lst veto message, later toured the So with Steed to collect damaging evidence of inefficiency of B. 3) What were Ad's real views of the FB. --- Any letters mentioning it? Douglass or Thad Stevens views? Where can I find a good desc. of Wash. in 1865. (Some woman named Green supposed to be an authority. Who is she; where lives?

Perhaps I can get to Wash. to discuss these with
I'm following Mr. Smith's draft very closely.

I think it's important that the financial aspects be very clear to our investors. We need to ensure that our expenses are well documented and that we have a clear understanding of our projected costs.

Additionally, I believe we should explore the possibility of seeking additional funding. This could help us in getting off the ground more quickly.

It's crucial that we make wise decisions on how to spend our money. I think we should prioritize our needs and make sure we're making the best use of our resources.

In summary, I think we need to be very careful about our spending and to ensure that we have a solid plan for our financial future. Thank you.
Statement of Principles

The free, Christian, admits of no distinction on account of race or color. The colored man is entitled to all the rights of proper humanity, including civil, political, and social.

The black man is not to be regarded as an inferior type. His field of human effort and devotion should be open to him.

Should not be excluded from our schools, colleges, places of business, churches — freed from every disability, left free to work out his proper destiny with such assistance as his fellow men can give.

No person seeking application to our church should be rejected on account of color.

When colored persons have no suitable church or organization of their own, they should be advised to come as others.

The same rules of Christian courtesy, which forbid us to attempt to draw Methodists, etc., from their own churches, should prevent us from inducing colored people to leave their own churches unless he prefers to do so.

In which case he should be welcomed and treated as the while one would be.

Signed C B Bryant

Expoz 1868

Council was called since happily a state of things existed among us which in the judgment of a large minority of this church rendered it expedient that the exclusion, be the law of our past be dissolved. Yet if a majority of the church decline to take action I refuse to submit it to a mental council.

Protest also sent by D 7 & 5 Deacons
Bryan said it was twice so strong while it had been wrong. The good resolutions had multiplied the affair when the controversy was reopened.

The only other way to save the church, except by an apostolic council, was to set it up.

June 16, 1868 - letter from Dr. B. - 004.

The councils of the Church had not been held.

All the men invited suggested a mutual council first.

Letter from Dr. Beecher's church.

Letter: "I find that both, Mr. Beecher, and Dr. Shads have the same mind. Dr. B. and Dr. Stowe put it 'Consent his answer.'"

Letter signed by Beecher and others - Apr. 3, 1868.

There was the committee and appears there three times these questions. The Council proposed without change.

Letters to Dr. B. -
Feb. 11, 1868

I have received 17 letters, several letters of which the enclosed copies are specimens.

I am puzzled in knowing them. I deemed it right to let you know the fact.

Feb. 4 - I have a few copies of the sermon itself will read it without comment.

Reply on amalgamation.

Never thought it except as dictum any gives it. "Making men" - Protestant & Church need not concern them. As soon as the Church is concerned, I'm sure we will hear from them.
E 2062

Erk 6 4559

Ms. Theda K. Freeman

904 Madison St.

Davenport, Dr.

Am. 555

Length 12, 6ft.

Am. 12, 15

M 973.84

D 05 - no 31

973.81

D 05

M 973.84

D 03.8

The Rev. Ches. Bapst on

The Duty Which the Clergy

People owe to Themselves

Nov. 17, 1867

Mr. As did better of his people

by neglecting farming the

No. have room enough to make

Some comfortable times.
Rappahannock School & Finances of Freedmen-- J. W. Brown
Jan 1st, 1866

1. Schools in heat, have made great progress, but if military control taken away, would cease.

2. People do not think they are able to run school.

3. Es begins in the early of June with 200 people.

4. C 100 000 N teachers.

5. Effects of No. Bleachers themselves in only a fragment of a shell on Bod. No.

In Nut, read & write fluently in it also. School supported by No.

7. In face schools in little Rock found for by No.
8. Need sample "Normal Schools voiced"

613 Columbia Rd.
N.W.

Sokkagar
Baboom
L.A.

French M.

Daphne Hammond
Sue, Jack, Dittent
ABOLITIONIST — Robert Hooks stars in the title role of 'Frederick Douglass,' who revealed his true identity as an escaped slave in order to work openly for the Abolitionist movement, in NBC-TV's 'Profiles in Courage' Sunday, (6:30-7:30 p.m. EST). In the drama, Frederick O'Neal stars as Mr. Haines, a fugitive slave active in the abolitionist cause, and Claudia McNeil as his wife.
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books, pamphlets, broadsides, and newspapers. These contain a full record of our plans and fears, successes and failures, our weakness and our strength, our compulsions and limitations. Here is the record of our beginnings and our growth, both of which are essential to an understanding of our civilization.

Unfortunately this source material is not available to most of the thousands who seek to illuminate the future by the study of the past. Most of it is rare. Thousands of pieces are known only by unique copies scattered among fifty libraries. Many are too fragile or valuable for common handling. A copy of the Bay Psalm Book, for example, has brought $150,000 at auction. This source material is concentrated in three small areas on the eastern seaboard to which researchers must travel if they are to have access to the volumes essential for their studies.

So at the moment when the study of the American past assumes an importance which twenty years ago we never dreamed that it would have, we are faced by the fact that its source material is available for the study of only a favored few. The problems of life and death which the world faces today are due chiefly to the fact that man's knowledge of the world in which he lives has proceeded faster than his knowledge of himself. This is because the materials for the study of the physical sciences are everywhere available and everywhere the same. A scientist can safely build on the accumulated work of his predecessors. But every historian must himself go back to the sources before he can solve his problems. The task which we face is to multiply the sources so that the number of men engaged in the study of man can be greatly increased.

Isaiah Thomas a century ago began the preliminary task of making an inventory of every book, pamphlet, and broadside which had been printed in the area of the present United States. During the last fifty years the American Antiquarian Society has devoted a great portion of its energy to this task. The invention of microprint has suddenly provided the means of breaking the bottle-neck of historical research by providing cheap reproductions of the full text of the sources. Now a hundred pages of text can be printed upon a single card and sold for a relatively small sum.

So the American Antiquarian Society, with the hearty cooperation of all important American research libraries, has embarked on the project of microprinting the printed sources of our history. Now students in libraries from Stockholm to Sydney, Australia, have instant access to those sources. The opportunities for research in our early history have been multiplied a thousandfold. If the answers to the problems of the future are to be found in the experience of the past, now we are in the position to find them. If man is to be saved from the misuse of his knowledge of science, it will be by such new tools for the study of man himself.

Prepared as a radio talk by
Clifford K. Shipton, Librarian

American Antiquarian Society
WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS, U.S.A.

The American Antiquarian Society had its origin in the experiences of one young man in the American Revolution. Isaiah Thomas was born two centuries ago into a family so poor that at the age of six he was taken from his widowed mother by the selectmen and apprenticed to a printer. From that humiliating experience he developed a fierce pride and a driving determination to succeed in spite of the fact that he had almost no formal schooling. At the age of twelve he took over the management of the printing shop from his lazy master, and by the time that he was twenty-one his work was recognized for its originality and its technical skill.

Although the proud and sensitive young printer resented the wealth, education, and elegance of the Tories, he wanted no part of a civil war which would interfere with his growing business. However, he was unable to make arrangements to move to a more peaceful colony, so he accepted a subsidy from the Whigs to make his newspaper, the best in the colonies, the mouthpiece of that political party. The paper, The Massachusetts Spy, was distributed from Quebec to Savannah by the couriers of the committees of correspondence. As much as any other one tool it served to unify the resistance movement in the thirteen colonies.

During the night before the Battle of Lexington and Concord, Thomas smuggled his printing press out of Boston. Set up in Worcester, it became the first voice of the Whigs, and on it was printed the propaganda account of the outbreak of war which was rushed to England to influence George III and Parliament.

After the war, Thomas became the leading printer and publisher in the United States. The editions which he published were the best in every field, and were marketed through interlocking partnerships which covered the nation. Now a
man of wealth, enjoying that elegance which as a poor boy he had envied in the Tories, he turned his attention to the preservation of the record of the origins and growth of the nation which he had helped to make, and which would, he foresaw, one day dominate civilization. He was convinced that a thorough knowledge of the history which lay behind the Revolution was essential to the preservation of the way of life which had developed in the colonies during the preceding century, and was fixed by their independence. He believed that the rest of the world would throw off the tyranny under which it lived if it knew the full story of America.

So Thomas set himself to the task of preserving the record in the form of manuscripts, printed works of every kind, and historical objects. One of his first steps was to make the rounds of the rival newspapers of Revolutionary days to buy up their office files. He was fully aware that the answers to the problems of history lie in the lives and thoughts of common men, not in the actions of statesmen and generals. In his search for this material he one day went into the largest music store in Boston and bought one copy of every ballad on its shelves. Today many of these are unique, the cornerstone of the largest collection of early American music.

Obviously, the task of preserving the sources for the history of the American people was far more than one mortal man could accomplish. So, in 1812, Isaiah Thomas founded the American Antiquarian Society, a group of like-minded men interested in preserving and interpreting the record of the past. Worcester was chosen as the site because it was an inland town. Since that day there have been among the members of the Society twelve Presidents of the United States and many other distinguished men like Thomas Hart Benton, Lewis Cass, Henry Clay, De Witt Clinton, Robert Fulton, Albert Gallatin, John Jay, and Daniel Webster. Calvin Coolidge was president of the Society at the time of his death. Membership, restricted to 200 and spread over the country, has never been purely honorary. Members are chosen from the group which is interested in the cooperative advancement of historical research.

The activities of the American Antiquarian Society in its early years covered a very wide field. It was while on his way west to begin the scientific exploration of the Indian mounds that one of its early librarians was killed in Ohio's first recorded traffic accident. A hundred years ago the Society was active in such fields as Central American archaeology. But the growth of anthropology and related sciences, and the excellent work being done by the Smithsonian Institution and like organizations, made it obvious that more could be accomplished by specialization than by the duplication of effort. So in 1910 the Society abandoned active anthropological work, broke up its museum, and constructed a building specifically designed as a research library.

This building, in Worcester, Massachusetts, now contains twenty miles of bookshelves on which stands the largest collection of printed source material relating to the history of the United States. It contains copies of more than three quarters of all the books and pamphlets printed in the United States between 1640 and 1821, and the most useful source material and reference works printed since that date. The collection of early American newspapers is by far the best, including such specialties as the largest files of Cheroico-language papers. So far as possible, the library obtains every American genealogy, every American state, county, and local history, and all of the publications of the thousand-odd American historical societies. It has the largest collections of early American church music, directories, almanacs, engravings, fiction, and paper money. Byways of social history are illuminated by collections of early dance books, valentines, and the like.

The first function of the American Antiquarian Society is the collection and preservation of such source material. Its next function is to make that material available for study, not primarily in its reading room, but by the construction of bibliographic tools. One of the most important of these has been the publication of a history and bibliography of newspapers printed in the United States before 1821. So far as possible, this work locates every surviving copy of every issue of every paper, so that scholars who need them for research can find those nearest home. Another recent publication reproduces and gives the history of every Paul Revere engraving. Another is a bibliography of all American cook books published before 1861. Now being prepared are bibliographies of early American church music and directories.

Not long ago a visiting Italian scholar who was asking searching questions about New England town meetings and Puritanism was asked why a European was interested in such matters.

"Whether we Europeans like it or not," he replied, "the next two centuries are going to be the American age. If we Europeans are to understand what you Americans think that the United Nations is, and what you are trying to do with it, we must understand the organizations which gave rise to your ideas."

Obviously he is right. A thousand years of European history were shaped by purely local events in little towns named Athens, Sparta, and Rome. The farmers who attended their town meetings sowed more than vegetable seeds, and the potters shaped more than clay.

Two hundred years ago American farmers, craftsmen, clergymen, lawyers, and teachers, in Concord and Charleston, Philadelphia and Boston, were shaping an age which in our day has suddenly opened. Fortunately they left a wealth of record of their thoughts and activities. By contrast, the records of Rome and Athens are preserved in only a relatively few and brief engraved inscriptions, and through manuscripts corrupted by many recopyings. The life of the American towns, fortunately, is recorded in a hundred thousand
Ch 11 - I insert -

Fred Duggan's concern with # franchise, ed., or social equality. He feels that taking one position at a time, consolidates it so good foundation for carrying the whole. Demand should not compromise. He feels it would be indefensible, but found taken over. Whole FB on the rocks.

Pay the expenses one and another come at time so keep go'.
Corwin, E. S.

The President: Office and Powers
New York U. Press
1957 (?)
Dig out Nick Klein's letter with sources.

1. Write to Meckey with grill ideas or depth, emotional reflection, straight opinion.
2. Start the recitation speech.
3. Outline; start reading.
4. Trip to camp.
83
D8880
Dribles, US since 65
H 835
H 115w, US since 65
Hacker, L.M.

Hicks, Am Nat.
H 835
H 529a

H 835
L 647m
Lingley, C.R.
Since the Great War

83
Sturz, Schleswig, Rule of Head Am
371, 974
S 979 W
Hib. Swant
Northern Teaches in So.
1862-700

305
T 622 sh
R. E. Coe,
J. R. Porter, Heller

325
T 212, W.
Taylor, A. A.
N. in SC during R
Chapter VII.

Indians

Make this ch. a venture in depth
1) Show the gracious Soo prelude
2) Sayton & Stiers' No's usefulness
3) Reuben Tom Brown's school
4) Entertainly the Whaley's gracious folk of old school; the
   great & immortal.
5) The famous meeting of the
   principal characters: Whaley,
   a friend, the 3 Negroes. The
   agreement to set up ones 2
   their quest raft into & under
   cover.
Ch. 8 - Continue the look in on the so as was. The faithful retainers at the eels. Pic of plantation (go there b'fast, 8:45). Look up: It's accl of chows (pot)

Ch. 9 - Begin the consideration of schools and colleges. By School at Missionary Ridge (the practically will be 14 yrs. old man). Dr. Talks with teachers & Bancroft unfortifying of race as tilted by fed.
Write Melcher 10.
DuBois at Berkeley
(Son of W. F. B. DuBois of Atlanta?)

Send Ch 14 2 5
Novice

1. Proportion of mobility
2. Classen V +
3. Letter Reftell

Mrs. Bianchi

[Signature]

27/19
Insert in Ch. II.

Hone Fullestone came in. Give some dose. I knew, she's old friends. #94

But his commission lion. They shared cattle traders on the 15—

Theoretically agreed.

(Have found didn't as advised: #9 or more radical)
Cecil Hope Strong at this point—the close relationship. The fight to recover, leave Brommich.
He visits on So. trip.
Came the bit about sea-
ship going out. Plastics,
shippers’ enquiries;
"You should have come
before, Sam."

Have Elish write 4 or 7
Fuller’s suspected
double-crossing. Some
stuff A T could have
Pt. II — Begins with the 2 friends' dramatic disagreement on actual treatment of N's his friendship to Douglass — "For the trust with him, all the slaves, freemen, bring you may like as you like a fine horse — but you wouldn't affect
Black Prince to write, would you?

If you feel doofed, there is one straight forward thing you should do.

Resign?

Resign. I shall find it hard now to function without you, Harry, but I wouldn't leave you, as a friend, don't
Something you must honestly believe in doing:
Silence.
I feel like a cad to do this to you, Olds.
(Just—this cannot
with 74 or where
A T knows dat F to
go on the town. A T
says more important
to have the truth as
we see it. Even from
the Radical press—
"The truth is we see it as
true so."

This was the genius of the famous Fultonton-Stadean town inspection in the South. Reporter from the Great Northern dailies followed the course of this 'tow' and was rewarded with every item of malpractice and corruption the community for inside knowledge.
speak truly. It was "the truth" not seen in it—Johnson. I don't understand it... it was an utterly different kind of truth.
End of Ch. II. 2

letters — one fr. Doug, who says he is interested doesn’t trust F. Just can’t get on any sort of terms with him.

I hope he is all right. Not feeling too well. I rely on your feeling that C. can. Fullerton is a great strength in the B.

Then one of the first Spring Olive Club members has reached the press which couldn’t have come for one of us three. Haps
did he get it? Perhaps when you return you can get at the 
bottom of this. But I don't like it.

The interview with F.H. was damaging in them out, so this was an unfortunate "leak." There's a friend. But if I don't ask I can't fail to ask. Why and should I know to let him. No trouble, I wouldn't.
How a friend?
Not like a big friend to do this.
Look up the wash the guy in the Central YMCA check for民族 list also the camp that has the Indian group. Be chat?
LECTURES
ON THE
Great Civil War, 1861-1865
by the last great army commander
MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, L.L.D.
former commander of the Army of the Tennessee, 1864-5.

SUBJECTS FOR 1901-1902.

1. Grant and his Generals.
2. Sherman and his March to the Sea.
3. Thomas, the Rock of Chickamauga.
   (Personal reminiscences of these famous generals)
4. Battle of Gettysburg. (This field was selected by Genera Howard and he fought the battle the first day.)
5. The American Volunteer, our citizen soldier.
6. Alone in a hostile camp of Apache Indians.

General Howard was in forty-six battles and engagements from Bull Run to Bentonville, and speaks with such authority and in so interesting a style that those exciting days are vividly brought before his hearers.
A lecture by General Howard is a piece of history. These lectures are especially adapted to Patriotic Days at Chautauqua and other assemblies.
For terms address CHAS. L. WAGNER, Lyceum Bureau, 600 Steinway Hall, or
H. S. HOWARD, Burlington, Vermont.
WAR LECTURES
By

Gen. O. O. Howard.
Author of "Fighting for Humanity."


(See other side)
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WAR LECTURES

By

Gen. O. O. HOWARD,
Author of "Fighting for Humanity."

"Gen. Zachary Taylor."
"Isabella of Castile."
"Chief Joseph, His Pursuit and Capture."
"Donald's School Days."
"Henry in the War."

(See other side)
LECTURES
ON THE
Great Civil War, 1861-1865
by the last great army commander
MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, L.L.D.
former commander of the Army of the Tennessee, 1864-5.

SUBJECTS FOR 1901-1902.

1. Grant and his Generals.
2. Sherman and his March to the Sea.
3. Thomas, the Rock of Chickamauga.
   (Personal reminiscences of these famous generals)
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CONDITION OF AFFAIRS OF THE BUREAU OF REFUGEES AND FREEDMEN.

COMMUNICATION

OF

GENERAL O. O. HOWARD,

LATE

COMMISSIONER OF THE BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS,

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,

RELATIVE TO

The report of the Assistant Adjutant-General as to the condition of the affairs of the Bureau, made October, 1872.

February 8, 1873.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 7, 1873.

To the Chairman of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives:

SIR: In looking through the report of Assistant Adjutant-General Vincent, dated October 7, 1872, I find that the letters appended thereto from General George W. Balloch, Major J. M. Brown, the Second Auditor of the Treasury, and myself, together with the notes of the Secretary of War, answer, for the most part, the allegations of the report itself.

1. The first charge I find is, “The records, when delivered, were found to be in a state of much confusion.” General Vincent then proceeds to specify, showing a mixing up of books, papers, &c., to the close of the paragraph.

In justice to me, General Vincent might have shown how a considerable portion of this confusion was produced. When he several times visited me there was no confusion, no books or papers out of place while the Bureau had its full complement of clerks.

My office was always arranged in the most systematic order. Every time I inspected either division, and I did so almost daily, when here, I was able to testify to general orderly management, and I state, without fear of contradiction, that I was always able to procure all the needed
information which my frequent reports to the War Department proper and to Congress, called for, in a very short time. It is possible that my system was not precisely like that of the Adjutant-General, but thousands of witnesses will testify to the good order and system prevailing in all of the divisions of the Bureau.

Then why the confusion spoken of? I came home in June from Arizona, where I had been sent by the President, having been absent over three months on other duty.

The Bureau had failed to keep up the necessary work by failure of the appropriation, which had been cut down very largely from my estimate the year before, and only clerical force enough kept to receive and answer important communications. This accounts for the accumulation of business, and necessarily for much of this confusion.

Suppose the operations of the Quartermaster’s Department should be suddenly stopped, and for three months, only six or eight clerks be kept to receive and answer communications; any one acquainted with that Bureau will know the results.

II. Confusion was produced in the transfer itself. General Vincent kindly sent wagons, messengers, laborers, and clerks to take the archives. My few clerks were irritated and disappointed, having been suddenly cut off from Government employment, and, as it seemed to them, treated as if in disgrace, though they were as able and upright as their successors. Books and papers were taken with little regard to order, and tumbled into the carts. We picked up important papers en route to the new office, and books were found on the stairs and on the ground. I know that the order of the Adjutant-General, and the report make me responsible for this careless and disorderly proceeding. As soon as General Vincent called my attention to this responsibility, I did what was in my power to keep my agents and his straight.

It seemed to me at this time that there must be some concerted plan to treat my office with contempt, and bring it into disgrace; not on the part of the admirable, gentlemanly, officers, but of other agents, who were not under their immediate eye.

III. Confusion has been produced by the disappearance of records, lost in transit, stolen, or destroyed. I will explain to the committee that no stone has been left unturned to fix accusations upon officers and agents connected with this Bureau.

They need every record for their defence and justification, and would have no motive to destroy them.

The assistant commissioners were such men as Generals Schofield, Terry, and Brown, for Virginia; Generals Miles and Whittlesey, for North Carolina; Generals Saxton and Scott, for South Carolina; General Swain for Alabama; Generals Jefferson Davis and Carlin for Kentucky and Tennessee; Generals Thomas J. Wood, Ames, and Gillem for Mississippi; Generals J. W. Sprague, C. H. Smith, and Ord for Arkansas; Generals Baird, Buchanan, and Mower for Louisiana: Generals Gregory, Griffin, and Reynolds for Texas, &c., &c., men of national reputation and character. Let them answer the charge of imperfect records. Many of the local agents at first went from place to place, and did what they could to ameliorate the condition of the slaves set free. Many were wounded, some were killed. Their records were letters to me, which are on file; they often made no others. The State records were all ordered in by me, and as they came a good clerk received them, and was putting them into as good shape as possible. A word of general explanation will account for the want of completeness in Bureau work. The object was to relieve vast multitudes from want, and prevent as much
as possible the necessary shock in putting freedom for slavery. I closed
the written-contract or labor division as quickly as possible; in fact kept
it down, and only had contracts made in writing, in part of the districts.
The temporary courts were transferred to local and home magistracy
just as soon as it could be done.

The abandoned-land division was brought to a close soon. It never
could be very well systematized, but the best possible, under the cir-
cumstances, was done with it. Complaints ceased as the abandoned
lands were restored to original owners, and these records are complete
enough to satisfy any man of the varying action of the Government on
this head.

The hospital division was always in good order; and the fifty-six hos-
pitals in different States were gradually reduced to this one in the
District. I think the inspectors will find everything right here.

Also in the commissary work the number of dependents was enormous
when I entered upon my work—no less than one hundred and forty-
four thousand blacks and whites daily receiving food. I left the num-
ber inside of five hundred, and they were, for the most part, the aged,
soon to pass away. I hope the record of this work has not been burned
up or otherwise destroyed.

The quartermaster's division had the transporting of men, women, and
children when the great pressure was upon us, from place of want to
place of labor, when Washington alone was relieved of upward of ten
thousand dependents, who almost, without exception, became self-supp-
porting by this operation. These records were all complete before the
transfer. As the work in the various branches gradually diminished,
I pushed forward the school division, kept almost entirely by colored
clers, before it was generally discovered that they were capable of
doing things of the clerical kind well. The superintendent of the edu-
cational work says the records were complete when he was discharged.

I wish to say that the disbursing office was under the charge of Gen-
eral George W. Balloch; and, as he is accused in this report, I wish
him to submit his statement in defense. His office was well kept. His
clers were diligent and able, and there were no records wanting up to
the time he was discharged.

The payment of bounties was the last item put upon me by law,
and now it is sought to make me personally accountable for a host of
disbursing officers, who have all along been under good and sufficient
bonds. They have, for the most part, labored hard to protect the in-
terests of the Government, and to defeat combination to defraud the
soldiers, and whenever one of these failed to do so, I have exerted all
my legal power to bring the failing one to the justice the case de-
manded; and here again the books, papers, and records were as com-
plete as in any office under the Government of the United States. It
may be remembered that in the new disbursing office, papers, books,
accounts of seven years' collection, have been thrown into the hands of
new men entirely unfamiliar with them. One Bureau clerk only has been
retained, and he was acquainted with only a limited part of the records.
Any ordinary business man would be troubled at a sudden transfer of
all his papers and accounts into new hands; much worse is it for me.
I had hoped to be permitted to put my office into shape, but
neither the appropriation was granted, nor the permission given me to
do so.

All my divisions were grouped around a central office, corresponding
to the Adjutant-General's in the Army proper. Here the books and
papers were daily under my own eye, and I do not think the Adjutant-
General himself would have found any fault as to the keeping of the books. All official letters were here received and distributed, and all the business of the various branches properly directed and checked. All orders and circulars of instruction proceeded from this place. When I was away the head of this office generally stepped into my place.

I have been thus particular in speaking of the whole office, and the distribution of labor, to show that there was system, and to indicate the ease with which such a Bureau closing may be made incomplete and confused, especially where great care is not exercised to prevent this state of things.

There is nothing further in General Vincent’s report needing answer, till we come to the middle of page 3 of the printed report, which speaks of a deficit of $3,754.69. General Balloch assumes this as a “statement of differences,” and explains it fully in letter F, on page 13 of General Vincent’s report.

Much of this apparent deficit can be explained so as to relieve him entirely; the rest he will be obliged to ask Congress to relieve him from, as he states the amount came from errors of payment, as, for instance, paying the wrong parties or fraudulent claimants; for this the law gives no relief. He or his bondsmen will have to meet the difference.

I now learn that not only has the amount of $31,915.86, (which sum arose from funds returned where claimants could not be found, necessitating a canceling of their vouchers,) mentioned in General Vincent’s report as transferred to him, been properly adjusted at the Treasury Department, but that the “final statement of differences” is less than $3,754.69, the exact amount as stated by the Second Auditor being $2,889.49. Though this results from no fault of General Balloch, yet he has immediately paid the money, hoping that Congress will, at some time, give him relief.

General Vincent says that “there is reason to believe that claimants have been defrauded.” I know that some have, in spite of all the care and supervision I have been able to exercise, but in no sense is a sweeping statement of this kind fair. Thousands of complaints are made in ignorance, and upon examination it has been found that the loudest complaints have come through certain dishonest claim-agents, who have been prevented from defrauding; and that, too, after clients, who are induced to write or say differently, have been paid every dollar to which they are entitled.

If, at the close of five years to come, there are no complaints against the present paymasters in the bounty business, it will be because there is superior virtue in the officers of the Army, that can not only do right, but convince all the world of it, and control and prevent the expression of unfounded suspicion.

Lastly, Major Brown has explained all matters in regard to outstanding indebtedness. ‘Copies of his letter to me, and mine to the Adjutant-General, are appended hereto, marked respectively, “A” and “B,” with accompanying documents marked “Aa” and “Ab.”

GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. Confused records.—1st. Were caused by the carelessness of the agents in removing the records from Howard University to the War Department.

2nd. By the want of clerical aid, after the appropriation was exhausted, to keep the work up. At the time the worked stopped the clerks were discharged for the want of funds to pay them.
3d. By having a new force now in charge, with thousands and thousands of books, papers, and records of all kinds to search through and become familiar with.

4th. The implication of want of system and order previous to closing the Bureau is refuted by abundant testimony appended.

II. Incompleteness and loss of records of assistant commissioners and local agents.—Accounted for from the nature of the work itself, multifarious and transitory.

When reconstruction was complete much of the machinery was dispensed with.

When testimony of negroes was allowed in courts of law, Bureau courts and Bureau magistrates ceased. Permanency would have given regularity and order; incompleteness was natural. Large numbers of local agents did what they could without even an office, suffered insults and met danger, but merely wrote letters which are on file. The assistant commissioners are, almost without exception, men of national reputation and of high character. They will account for any incompleteness or keeping back of records.

I ordered all officers and agents to send in their books, papers, and records, and placed an excellent clerk in charge of receiving and arranging the archives.

III. To account for apparent deficit of $3,754.69.—1st. The true amount is less than that stated in General Vincent’s report, according to the statement of the Second Auditor, being only $2,889.49.

2d. The actual amount is simply a “statement of differences,” in part to be explained by General Balloch.

3d. The balance is erroneous payments to wrong parties and to fraudulent claimants. The actual clerical mistakes in the disbursement of upward of $8,000,000 of bounty-money in five years, and in small payments, are reported to be only $300.

4th. Every dollar due the Government has been paid by the disbursing officer, and he looks to Congress alone for the proper relief from unavoidable errors of payment.

5th. I cannot find that I myself am accountable for one dollar of deficiency. To square my bounty accounts I deposited in the Treasury one cent, and hold the United States Treasurer’s receipt therefor, and turned over to Captain James McMillan, disbursing officer, $32 cash, for returned attorney’s fees, for which I hold his receipt.

IV. Major Brown’s letter explains the subject of outstanding debts, showing he has forwarded schedules of them, and explaining why certain possible old railroad transportation claims were omitted, the claimants not having complied with the orders of the Government. The system of issuing transportation was that adopted by the Quartermaster’s Department of the Army.

Not one particle of evidence of fraud has been shown me that I have not myself reported to the honorable Secretary of War, and I assure the committee and my countrymen that I do not cover any wrong-doing whatever.

With a clear conscience, a consciousness of much labor well performed, and a trust that God will defend the right,

I remain, yours, with respect,

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army,
Late Commissioner Bureau R., F. & A. L.
P. S. I have the honor to call attention to the communications hereto appended from General E. Whittlesey, late acting assistant adjutant-general of Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands; General George W. Balloch, and Major J. M. Brown, late disbursing officer; J. W. Alvord, esq., late superintendent of education; Dr. Robert Reburn, late chief medical officer; John H. Cook, esq., late chief clerk; and D. S. Blue, esq., late clerk in the disbursing office; marked respectively Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.

Very respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier-General United States Army, late Commissioner
Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

“A.”

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 20, 1873.

General E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General, United States Army:

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 2d instant, calling attention to the fact that no schedule of outstanding debts had been furnished, as required by paragraph 1009 Revised Army Regulations, I have the honor to inclose Major J. M. Brown’s communication on that subject.

At the close of the Bureau, Major Brown had charge of the disbursing office, and he informs me that there were no outstanding debts except for transportation. The unpaid bills, turned over to Major McMillan, were received during the last year and are over three years old. Circular No. 2, March 10, 1869, cuts off all transportation after the 20th of March, 1869, and circular letter of July 19, 1869, notifies all railroad companies not to receive any transportation order after the 31st of that month.

Still later my chief quartermaster notified every railroad company, on which transportation orders had been given, that they must at once send in their bills.

These were paid as fast as received until I had no more money to pay them with. The very complete records of this branch of my quartermaster’s office was turned over, and the only way to ascertain the outstanding accounts would be to compare the amount of orders issued with the amount of those paid, and even then, as Major Brown very properly suggests, the result would be only an approximation, for many of these orders were never used, and some were not taken up by the railroad companies, although transportation was procured upon them.

I have the honor to inclose copies of the circulars above referred to. I regret that I cannot send you a copy of the printed letter of my chief quartermaster to the railroad companies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier-General United States Army, late Commissioner
Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

A true copy.

J. A. SLADEN,
United States Army.
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 10, 1873.

Brigadier-General O. O. Howard,
United States Army, late Commissioner
Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands:

SIR: Referring to your indorsement of January 6th (on a communication from the Adjutant General, January 2d) requesting me to furnish schedule showing outstanding debts of late Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, as required by paragraph 1009 Revised Army Regulations, I have the honor to reply:

In my communication, of July 1, 1872, to Captain James McMillan, disbursing officer, I forwarded all the outstanding debts of the Bureau which existed to my knowledge, these debts comprising sundry transportation-accounts.

The system of transportation-service in use by the Quartermaster's Department of the Army was adopted in full by the Bureau. The blank-books of transportation-orders, duly numbered and registered, were purchased from that Department. Many of these transportation-orders, issued to freedmen, were never used, consequently it would be impossible to obtain an accurate statement of the amounts due the transportation companies until they present their accounts.

A full and complete record of all transportation issued is in the quartermaster's division of the Bureau records; to deduct the amount issued from the amount paid would give only an approximation to the result desired.

Nearly four years having elapsed since any transportation-orders were issued; in transferring to my successor the unpaid accounts in my possession, I decided it was a compliance with paragraph 1009, Revised Army Regulations, as far as my knowledge and the clerical force at command would enable me to comply.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. BROWN,
D. O., Late B. E. F. & A. L.

A true copy.

J. A. SLADEN, A. D. C.

"Aa."—Discontinuance of transportation.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
Washington, March 10, 1869.

[Circular No. 2.]

After the 20th instant, no transportation in kind will be furnished by this Bureau, will be furnished for officers, agents, teachers, school-books, or stores.

Officers, agents, and employés of this Bureau, traveling under orders, will collect actual traveling expenses, or mileage, in accordance with existing orders and regulations.

No expense for transportation will be incurred except when absolutely necessary.

O. O. HOWARD,
B't Maj.-Gen'l, Commissioner.

Official:

J. A. SLADEN, A. D. C.
"Ab."—Notice to railroads, &c., no longer to receive transportation-orders issued by this Bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS.
Washington, D. C., July 19, 1869.

[Circular letter.]

Agents of railroad companies, and of other established lines of communication, are informed that no transportation-orders, either for passengers or freight, have been issued from these headquarters since March 20, 1869; and they are hereby notified not to receive, after the thirty-first instant, transportation-orders or bills of lading heretofore issued by this Bureau.

O. O. HOWARD,

Official:

J. A. SLADEN, A. D. C.

No. 1.

WASHINGTON, January 30, 1873.

DEAR SIR: When the “Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands” was transferred to the War Department, the records of the Bureau adjutant's office were complete, every letter and paper having been properly entered and filed up to date of receiving the orders of the Secretary of War for removal, viz., June 26, 1872.

The “archive-room,” so called, was filled with books and papers forwarded from the several States by officers and agents when discharged. To index these books, to brief and file these papers, the labor of several clerks was needed, but they could not be employed for want of funds. One clerk was detailed to give a portion of his time to receiving and arranging the records, and he (sometimes assisted by others) had classified them by States, so that they could be consulted with ease. Had they been removed with care, and replaced in their proper cases, the work of indexing and briefing might have been taken up where it was suspended, and the classification could have been perfected. But in the removal, by some one's mistake, (I was sick, and cannot tell who was responsible for it,) the records of that room seem to have been regarded as simply wagon-loads of paper, and to have been handled with very little respect.

As to the claim and bounty divisions, I will only say that they were not under my charge; but I know that work was in a great measure suspended because it was necessary to discharge the old and well-trained clerks. I did all in my power to obtain from Congress appropriations to continue and complete the work in your hands. In your absence, (in New Mexico and Arizona,) I appealed to the committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives for means to close up the affairs of the Bureau in such a manner as to do you credit and to save your successor from embarrassment. I failed, and, by no fault of yours, some temporary inconvenience is the result.

Very respectfully,

E. WHITTLESEY,
Late Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

General O. O. HOWARD,
Late Commissioner.
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 31, 1873.

DEAR SIR: In looking over General Vincent's report to Congress, I notice that considerable is said about the various offices in the Freedmen's Bureau being in great confusion when the affairs were turned over to him.

I wish to say, in respect to the office formerly under my charge, that when I was relieved I left it in the same condition in which it always had been kept—in perfect order. The books showing the expenditures under the various appropriations were all posted up, and all the vouchers and documents carefully and systematically arranged in the cases.

I am familiar with the methods of conducting business in several of the Departments of the Government, and think that the system of my office would compare favorably with any of them.

If any confusion exists, it must be the result of moving the books and papers to the War Department. Without wishing to reflect upon any one, I must say, from what I accidentally saw of the manner in which the moving was done, I only wonder that anything can be found.

In relation to the difference of $3,754.69 between the amounts of the certificates and the funds turned over, I would remark that on the 27th of this month I received from the honorable Second Auditor an official "statement of differences" on the final settlement of my accounts, which had just been completed, and the difference against me is $2,889.49, (instead of the amount above given,) and the same has this day been turned over to Captain James McMillan, the disbursing-officer of the War Department. Of this amount $2,536.13 arises from having to pay claims the second time, that had been paid on fraudulent representations to the wrong parties. This leaves only $353.36 to cover the clerical errors of disbursements of over $8,000,000, running through a period of over five years.

When the peculiar character of these disbursement is considered, the difficulties in the way of carrying out the requirements of the bounty laws, I ask in all sincerity who could have done any better?

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. BALLOCH,
Late Chief Disbursing-Officer,
Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.

General O. O. Howard.

WASHINGTON, February 1, 1873.

SIR: In reply to your communication of 29th ultimo, requesting me to state the condition of my office previous to transfer, with copy of order issued by you at time of transfer; explaining cause of confusion of records, if any existed; also, in reference to alleged want of proper schedule of indebtedness, I have the honor to state:

I was placed in charge of the disbursing branch of your office February 5, 1872, and continued in charge until its close, June 30, 1872, a period of nearly five months. Soon after taking charge, the appropriation of Congress being nearly exhausted, the Acting Commissioner (during your absence in Arizona) directed, with the advice of the Secretary of War,
the discharge of all agents and most of the clerks. This entirely prevented the current business of the office from being properly conducted. Yet the records of all receipt and disbursement of moneys by me were accurately and fully kept—the monthly returns promptly rendered to the Treasury Department. This occupied the time of the clerks retained, and a great many letters received could not be briefed, entered, or answered.

The records of my own office were, at the date of the transfer to the Adjutant-General—except as above stated—in complete order. Some confusion of books and papers necessarily arose from the manner in which the moving was conducted, the men employed by the War Department removing the books and papers loosely in baskets and wagons, instead of tying up and labeling each set separately when taken from the file-cases. Still, I cannot learn that any record-book or papers in my charge is missing.

Your written orders (no copy of which I now have) and verbal instructions in reference to the moving of the records, were complied with, as far as I was able with the force under my control.

In regard to a schedule of indebtedness, I forwarded, July 1, 1872, to the Adjutant-General all the outstanding accounts known to exist against the Bureau, amounting to about $1,000, due sundry transportation companies. No transportation orders having been issued since March, 1869, the companies had over three years to render their accounts. It was known that many transportation orders issued were never used. No exact statement could be given until the transportation companies present their accounts, if any are still outstanding.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. BROWN,
Late Disbursing-Officer, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

General O. O. Howard,
Late Commissioner Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

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No. 4.

J. W. Alford, President.

GEORGE W. StINCKEY, Actuary.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE OF THE
FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
Washington, D. C., January 31, 1873.

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that the records of the educational department of the Freedman's Bureau, which you placed under my supervision at headquarters, were, at the time of my resignation, arranged in excellent order; the reports of superintendents and letters received, except a small portion of current work, filed away; all documents usually transcribed in books, called "letters received," "letters sent," and "record of reports," were entered and fully indexed. My ten semi-annual reports, containing the substance of the whole work, both general and statistical, were engrossed in folio volumes provided for the purpose, accompanied by a complete atlas of drawings, showing the precise location and grade of all important schools in the
South under the care of the Bureau; the whole, in my judgment, forming a set of archives of unusual completeness.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,

J. W. ALVORD,

Late General Superintendent Freedmen’s Schools.

Major-General O. O. HOWARD,

Late Commissioner Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and
Abandoned Lands.

No. 5.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 30, 1873.

SIR: In reply to your communication dated January 29, 1873 I have the honor to state that I was on duty as a medical officer in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands from July 22, 1865, to June 30, 1872.

From the records of this office I find that the greatest number of hospitals existing in the Bureau was in 1861, when there were in operation 56 hospitals, with a capacity of 5,000 beds, and 48 dispensaries and out-door stations.

The total number of freed people treated from July, 1865, to June 30, 1872, was 430,466, and the total number of white refugees treated during the same period was 22,053.

The total number furnished with food and medical attention during the existence of the Bureau approximates 870,000.

In the District of Columbia alone, nearly 85,000 freed people were furnished with medicines, medical attendance, and food, from the Bureau, during its existence.

The reports of sick and wounded, &c., of the medical department of the Bureau were furnished to this office at the end of every month by the medical officers of the Bureau and by the surgeons-in-chief of each district.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT REYBURN, M.D.,

Late Chief Medical Officer, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

Brigadier-General O. O. HOWARD,

United States Army, late Commissioner
Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,
Washington, D. C.

No. 6.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 31, 1873.

GENERAL: Referring to your note of the 29th instant, in regard to the condition of the records of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, previous to transfer to the War Department, I have the honor to make the following reply:

The records of the adjutant-general’s office of the Bureau were in good condition, papers arranged and all filed away in cases provided
for the purpose, together with complete volumes of "letters received," "letters sent," &c., including "index books." This statement is especially true of the records of the educational department at headquarters.

On withdrawing the Bureau from the South, except the bounty branch, it was found that the records sent up from the various States required considerable work in so preparing them that clerks, wholly unfamiliar with them, might obtain with facility information daily called for in your own office, and especially in communications referred from the honorable Secretary of War for report. Months were spent with a clerk or two, taken from some other equally important duty, in doing something toward arranging, assorting, labeling, and indexing these records, in order that the reports referred to might be given without delay. These records, known as "archives," including the books and papers of the discontinued educational department, were all arranged in good and neat order, by States, in two large rooms provided with conveniences for the purpose, and, together with those of the adjutant-general's office, were the only records under my immediate control.

With regard to the records of the disbursing and bounty divisions, it is true that communications coming into these departments had not been entered for three or four months before the discontinuance of the Bureau, but it must not be forgotten that the performance of that work was prevented by the discharge of nearly all the clerks from these divisions in accordance with orders from the Secretary of War, on account of exhaustion of funds.

When the Bureau was discontinued in July last, demand was at once made for the rapid transfer of all the records. Modest and repeated suggestions were made that it would not be well to attempt the immediate removal of all the records, and especially not those known as "archives" from the various States, because if not kept separate, and arranged as they were delivered, great confusion would be the result. Reply was made that the chaos and confusion resulting from the discontinuance of the "provost-marshal general's department" had been straightened, and any such result in this case would not prove insurmountable. No attention was paid to the suggestion, but half a dozen or more quartermaster's and other wagons were driven up, on or about the 28th of June, and in three or four days the records of the entire Bureau were placed into them, hurried away to the building in which they are now located, and pitched into it from cellar upward. I was present at the building several times, having accompanied wagons, to preserve important books and papers, and saw them mixed and scattered in every direction. The clerks in charge of the bounty and disbursing books and papers were devoted in their efforts to care for them, and frequently expressed great anxiety at the manner of transfer.

Although, by an order from the War Department, you were made responsible for the transfer of the records, yet it is a fact that the clerks given charge by the Adjutant-General of the Army came to the rooms of the Bureau and assumed charge of the whole transfer, hardly allowing your own clerks discretion even in the matter of delivery. Of course we did not presume to interfere with the confusion at the point of destination. The disposition displayed by the employes of the War Department was such as to preclude us from taking the liberty of making any further suggestions. Indeed, for weeks before the transfer, rumors were circulated from the War Department that the connections of no officer, clerk, or messenger of the Bureau would be continued or tolerated after June 30.
In regard to any incompleteness in the records, which may actually exist, and of which the records themselves are the best evidence, I cannot refrain from adding a word. You will remember your anxiety and continued efforts to secure an appropriation sufficient to enable you to place the records of the Bureau in such condition as that the history of its entire work might be intelligible on the most casual examination. You will remember, too, your signal failure to secure either sympathy or interest, or to obtain the necessary money for the purpose; and you will, perhaps, recall the frequent expressions of fear on the part of your friends that eventually you would be severely criticised, censured, and placed in unenviable light before the country for not having done what you were prevented from doing.

I am, general, with great respect, your obedient servant.

JNO. H. COOK.

_Late Chief Clerk Bureau R., F. and A. L._

General O. O. Howard, U. S. A.

_Late Commissioner Bureau R., F. and A. L._

No. 7.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 30, 1873.

GENERAL: In reply to your request of the 29th instant, I have the honor to report that, agreeably to your former request, I visited the new bounty disbursing office at the War Department, and examined and explained to the chief clerk the books pertaining to the appropriations by Congress to the Bureau while under your administration; also, the books pertaining to the refugees and freedmen's fund, and am confident that the books, as a record, are complete within themselves, and show a true statement of all moneys received, and how the same was expended to October, 1871, when my connection with them ceased.

In regard to the system in the disbursing office of the Bureau in the payments of bounty, arrears of pay, and prize-money, it was very plain and easily understood.

1st. The certificates for the payment of bounty, &c., were forwarded by the Second Auditor of the Treasury to the disbursing officer for payment; after an examination they were entered into a book for registry, kept for that purpose, stating name of claimant, with company, regiment, and amount of claim, name of attorney, and amount due for services.

2d. Said certificates are then entered in bounty cash-book, and a statement of the amount, with certificates, forwarded to the Paymaster-General, who forwarded his check for the amount to the disbursing officer for payment of said claims. Vouchers are then made out (in duplicate) and forwarded to the agent for the claimant's signature, when upon their return, duly signed, checks are drawn for their payment and amount entered on bounty cash-book; the vouchers for the same are duly abstracted, and one set forwarded to the Auditor, the other detained and filed. The same course is taken in payment of attorneys' fees. The records pertaining to bounty claims and attorneys' fees were complete, and any information concerning them could be answered immediately. If the records were incomplete at the time of their transfer to the War Department, it was caused by the want of clerical force necessary for that purpose, all but two having been discharged from the want of an
CONDITION OF AFFAIRS OF FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

appropriation to pay them some four months previous to their transfer, and the services of the two remaining clerks must have been mostly occupied by answering the necessary correspondence of the office.

Very respectfully, &c.,

General O. O. Howard.

DAVID S. BLUE.
GENERAL O. O. HOWARD  
Founder  

HOWARD UNIVERSITY  
Washington, District of Columbia

J. Stanley Durkee, A.M., Ph.D., D.D.,  
President

Emmett J. Scott, A.M., LL. D.,  
Secretary-Treasurer

The Twelve Million colored people of the United States need college-trained civic and professional leaders. Nearly every profession among them is undermanned. These leaders must most largely be trained in their own schools. Howard University is strategically located, and undertakes the place of leadership in giving direction to these proper aspirations of the Colored people.

Founded for the higher education of the Negro by General O. O. Howard in 1865, in the days of reconstruction following the Civil War, Howard for over half a century has fulfilled the high hopes and prayers of its founders.
Howard University is the capstone of Negro education. It is training more than two-thirds of all the Class A colored college students of America. Not only is Howard molding the lives of the race in America, it is also molding the world leaders of the race, for it draws students from ten foreign countries, as well as from nearly every state of the Union. As the students of Howard University are trained today, the race will be led tomorrow.

Howard University, located at the Capital of the Nation, is the one outstanding university of the Colored people of the Negro race with leaders in every profession and walk of life. The wisdom and far-sighted genius of its founder provided Howard University with a commodious site on a commanding eminence which, in the growth of the Nation's Capital, now stands within the heart of the city, within its advantages and conveniences, yet removed by its extensive boundaries from the noise and distractions of city life.

As the result of an intensive study of its objects and a method by which these are best to be secured, the organization of Howard University now consists of: The College of Liberal Arts, College of Education, School of Music, College of Applied Science, School of Religion, School of Medicine, School of...
February 19th, 1923.

Dear Elizabeth:  

I have been ill with a cold for a week or more and amused myself some of the time going over some old papers I wanted to look over, in it I found those letters of your father's written when he was in college. They are the letters of a very young man but showing a fine ambition. You may like to have them.

Yours very truly,

ELIZABETH P. OTIS
February 1867, 1869

Dear Father,

I have been ill with a cold for a week or more and

I am unable to write a letter now. I know that you will be pleased to hear that I am in good health and that I am making progress in my studies. I am also looking forward to my graduation and the future.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

February 1867, 1869
Bowdoin College
June 24th, 1850.

Dear Uncle:

I read your letter this afternoon, having unfortunately mailed mine this morning. You ask me to decide upon something which needs much reflection, and upon which I can hardly come to a decision. My ambition or desire has been to excel as a literary man or in a profession. On this I have rested all my hopes, and towards this I have directed all my energies. But when I carefully and candidly weigh all the chances of success, the probability seems to be against me. To be medium, I would not, then comes the question, have I the ability to become an eminent lawyer? And even if I have, will good fortune attend me? Shall I not expend my youthful energy and strength in vain struggles after a mere name, and after all be punished for my vanity in obscurity and neglect.

I know the natural turn of my mind would lead me to choose a profession, requiring mathematical studies. In fact, nearly every thing at West Point is suited to my taste. But are the advantages to be desired equal to the sacrifice of so much time? Eight years would make me twenty seven, before I should be free. Is it in any way certain that I could become an Engineer, that is, is that or a Lieutenancy optional to a cadet who stands high at the end of four years? I believe I have no physical defect whatever, and perhaps, taking all in all I ought to decide to take up with your offer in case of William's failure. There is much in favor of it, my age, my natural turn of mind, the security as to employment. Much also against it. I have spent almost all my little property for an education, a literary education, which I fear at West Point would become almost "null and void". I shall be confined to West Point four years to pursue almost the same routine of studies, as here, four more years under government, unless I should resign or "half pay"? It must necessarily change my character, turn my thoughts and my hopes towards military enrollment, and stifle and chill many good feelings and good qualities, which another situation and another career might foster and cause to expand. I conversed once with a young man who left Monmouth and went to West Point. His appearance, his extension was fine. His literary attainments nothing, and general information, if anything less. From him I formed the opinion that the mind was neglected, or rather cultivated in one direction only at West Point, for at Monmouth he promised fair to be an intelligent, smart scholar.

Bowland is too young, 16 years of age last October. He is as heavy as I am, weighing about 180 lbs., but his chest is not so broad and full, and mother says he "loses in", which was a sad objection to Mr. Washburn of Livermore. Uncle I will consider this carefully, ask the advice of my parents and friends as soon as you will permit. But first I wish you to tell me your own opinion, tell me whether you think it for the best advantage of a young man to graduate from College, and enter West Point as a Cadet, whether there may not be other more congenial occupations, or rather more noble, than can be found in the study or the practice of anything mathematical. At the present day military honor is on the wane; even to be a great General, but calls forth the praises of the crown. The homage of the great and the sensible is no longer paid to great martial deeds. And if it were it is poor honor. I would rather have the praise which the Statesman or the Scholar receives, than all the glory of Napoleon. I have written enough, perhaps too much. Advise me, Uncle, as you think. It is hard to take a step which seems to involve my whole future career, so you must pardon my indecision. My respects to William.

Your affectionate nephew,

Oliver O. Howard.
Goaton College.
June 19, 1936.

Dear Miss Cooper,

I understand that you have completed your degree requirements and are now seeking employment. I am pleased to inform you that we are currently looking for a qualified individual to fill the position of (specific position) in our organization.

Please find enclosed a detailed description of the responsibilities and requirements for the position. If you are interested, I would be happy to schedule an interview with you at your earliest convenience.

If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me directly. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Name]
West Point, New York
November 23rd, 1851

Dear Uncle:

It is a long time since I have addressed you, so long that I am almost ashamed to write; I did take my pen once or twice to write you last summer, but I thought I was not then in a proper state of mind or feeling, to do justice to myself or give a favorable impression of my improvement. The truth is I was very foolish I let myself be irritated, when my good sense should have preserved me cool, when I ought to have laughed at the jealously of other, and to have treated their slight and slandersings with a supreme contempt. But I forgot myself, I had been accustomed to the smiles of approbation too long, to be prepared for any sudden revulsion of feeling. But I will not recall the past sufficing it to say, that I am as cheerful now as if I was a general favorite. Willie has now graduated, and I presume is in that critical state of mind which in the young man precedes the choice of his profession. The questions, "What am I fit for?" or "What am I most likely to succeed in?" are puzzling questions. The young man cannot easily calculate his own capacity, uncertainty marks every step of his reasoning, when he attempts to calculate the chances of success in this or in that. I remember how I used to be racked with a mental indecision, during the last few months of my college course. How I longed for advice that I could rely upon implicitly. I thought, if my father, my own father had been alive, he would have reasoned for me and with me, he would have had the experience to direct and his direction would have been prompted by an interest almost coeval with my own, for my ultimate good. In this William has the advantage of me. As far as I am acquainted with his tastes and habits of thought and study, I would judge literature to be the field which he would cultivate with pleasure. Had I time I would like very much to correspond with William. I should want more time than the few hours that I would devote to the mere act of writing the letter; for to make a correspondence either interesting or beneficial one must both read and think. I can write to my mother and be as egotistical as I please, for she enjoys everything in which I am interested, she enters with delight into all the common every day occurrences around me. To her I can pour forth my hopes, regrets, sorrows and misgivings and know I find a willing ear. But something more than this is necessary to sustain a correspondence between two young men. Each expects the other to amuse him, wearies of dulness and common matters and looks for something more than he can realise from his letter. Thus the correspondence begins to drag and both wish it broken off, whilst neither dares to do it for fear of offending the other. But it is not so when young men study and think deeply and give each other their reproductions. The result of their readings and reflections. Here at West Point I get no time to read at all. We are not even allowed to take books from the library, excepting on Saturday afternoons, keeping them till the Monday following. But there is an accomplishment which the cadet may acquire. It is that of the draftsman. He begins to draw the second year of his course, averaging about an hour a day the first year and two hours the second. We began last September in topographical drawing. I have done my pieces very well, but a good many others have done theirs infinitely better. Drawing and demerit will throw me two or three files below the head this coming year, but I am in hopes to recover my stand before I graduate. It will be pretty hard to do so. Give my love to all my cousins. I am in hopes to see you all next June. I was really in hopes you could have arranged your business so as to make me a call when you were passing to and from Washington, but I was not in a very good plight then to receive you. I have certainly recovered from my fall. There is a slight scar on my head but my hair covers it entirely. Mother writes me that little Johnny has returned to you. Remember me to Grandmother and Aunt Sarah and Mr. Sargent made me a short visit on their way to New York. I think Frank a very fine young man indeed. He has this to recommend him, he has good
principles and acts according to them. Ask William if he would like my place if I would resign next June. My brother writes me that he is doing well in college. I hope he will study for I know that he has more than an ordinary intellect, which needs nothing but cultivation to make him a superior man. Write me, Uncle, if you can find time.

Very respectfully your affectionate nephew,

Oliver O. Howard.
West Point, N. Y.
April 15, 1851

Dear Uncle:

You must pardon me for neglecting to write you for so long a time, perhaps though an apology is unnecessary as you know what a hard time I have had, and that, as soon as I became convalescent my duties must have been double what they were before. Mr. Seward told me of your interest and anxiety when you heard that I had fallen and of your regret that you were not able to visit me. As much as I desired you to come to West Point, I was glad you did not come then, for I did not wish you to see me in such a plight as my wound, the surgeon’s innumerable operations and the erysipelas throw me into. I have recovered entirely, and as I was before excepting a few scars and the loss of my old head of hair, which I prized too highly to lose. My treatment here was as good as, and perhaps better than it would have been in any other place. My classmates and the people on the Post treated me with great attention and kindness for which I feel very grateful, and am inclined to speak more favorably of West Point than before. This effect of carelessness and folly is over; and I ought to be thankful that my life is spared. One day I could not raise my head from my pillow without assistance, three days after I went to the recitation room; at first I was unable to stand up long enough to recite, and therefore answered questions in my seat. I was determined, however, to lose no more time in the hospital; for I could not stand it to be shot up. I had to sit and bite my finger nails, whilst my class was advancing at such a rapid rate that I could not overtake them. Mr. Abbott was ahead of me last January and I was second in general standing. Now I have got so far ahead of him in mathematics, that he will hardly overtake me again; I am next to him in English studies and shall probably be above him in French. This would bring me to the head of the Class, but Col. Lee’s son who stood No. 1 last January in mathematics has kept his place in that branch and is a splendid French scholar. Whether or not I am to stand No. 1 or No. 2 remains to be decided. I always strive to do my best; come what will, I am then ready to be satisfied with it. The main object with me is to keep among “The Five”. Even this cannot be done at this Academy without an active mind and a persevering spirit. I cannot boast of much native genius, but am thankful that effort can supply in a measure any natural deficiency. I am still in hopes, Uncle, that in accordance with your opinion, this training at West Point will prove for my best good. It seems often that I am spending the best days of my life shut up in close quarters, and that to little or no purpose. But these are more momentary feelings, which my hopeful and practical spirit readily subdue. To attain the position in society and in the world which I covet, education and influence unnecessary are the only means. At West Point a thorough and practical education can be gained, and many a man has found this the means of gaining many strong and influential friends, for here are gathered generally the sons of the first men of our country. So Uncle with all my little troubles and annoyances I am very well contented, and look forward to the future with a hopeful ambitious heart.

Isn’t it pleasant, Uncle, to return to your little village, to your home and your family after the fatigues, irritations and excitements of your long session? I have written to Matie once or twice at Gohram and received an answer from her. She writes me an easy, natural letter; just such as one as it is pleasant to receive and to answer, but from William I have not yet got a letter. I hear that he is doing finely in his senior studies, which are probably more suited to his taste than mathematics. William said he had made up his mind “to do something” if he had remained in this place. As he would have ambitious, it must have greatly to his advantage to have stayed; but to stand very high a young man must possess a natural taste for mathematics, for this branch of study is here made the test-stand of his genius. After the fatigues of the first few drills, Willie’s physical strength would not have been taxed in the
Dear [Name],

I hope you are doing well. I wanted to reach out and let you know how much your support means to me. Your encouragement and guidance have been invaluable as I work towards my goals.

I have been busy with projects and meetings, but I wanted to take a moment to express my gratitude. Your wisdom and kindness have helped me navigate challenging situations and stay motivated. I truly appreciate your friendship and the time you have taken to invest in my growth.

I look forward to our next conversation and continue to value our relationship. Please keep me updated on any developments that you believe I should be aware of.

Thank you again for everything you do. I am grateful to have you in my life.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
least; but on the whole to be content in West Point one must be able to forego without difficulty the many enjoyments of social and private life and submit cheerfully and unhesitatingly to strict rule and hard fare.

My brother Rowland is at Yarmouth preparing to enter College next fall. When he gets there, I hope to see him take a higher stand than I did, and he may do it for he has got good natural ability, is one year older than I was when I entered, and far more mature than I at the age of seventeen. Often while at Wayne Rowland would argue for hours with Mr. Wright called a very smart lawyer, before a lyceum and on every question proposed Rowland would carry the day. He can easily get the attention of an audience and keep it by his familiar easy manner, more so than any boy that I ever heard try to speak. Taking these things into consideration, I shall be disappointed if my brother does not take a high stand in college and in the world. And yet we cannot always foretell a young man's success by a flattering, early development of mind. The slowest minds often by certain strides gain great heights.

Give my love to the members of our family at Hallowell, and especially remember me to Grandmother. She could not see the use of a military school and much less of war; she feared she would never see me again, but I trust she will at the end of another year, for Sarah writes that her health is quite good and that she is able to go to church. Excuse me dear Uncle for being hasty in the above for I have many friends and relatives, who feel slighted if I do not write. They generally get hasty letters.

Your affectionate Nephew,

O. O. Howard
My brother Frank is in Yank and going to a service training to enter college next fall.

We are going to be married. I hope to see you this year. I have been very lonely, and I need you so much. I miss your presence.

I am trying to make the best of a bad situation, but it's not easy. I miss you so much. Please write soon.

Your affectionate mother,

O.C. Howard
THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION

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6. Researchers must preserve the arrangement of unbound materials and report any disarrangement to the archivist. Do not rearrange materials yourself. All materials must be returned to the archivist if the researcher leaves the room for any period.

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more than four hundred manuscript and archival collections; and thousands of microforms, sheet music, tapes, transcriptions, photographs, records and artifacts. In addition to complete photographic, micrographic and xerographic facilities, services also include archival and bibliographic consultation and the preparation of bibliographic and other research guides.

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An Editorial

THE WHISTLE OF A TRAIN

By
Robert L. Kincaid

It was a long time ago when I first heard the whistle of a train. But it was an event which I have never forgotten.

I was a barefoot boy in knee britches. With an older brother I had taken a long Sunday afternoon walk in the thick woods near our home in the Blue Ridge hills in Northeast Georgia. We climbed to the top of Black Jack, a neighboring mountain about 2500 feet high. While we rested on the peak, we looked across the hills and valleys of our little world and admired its beauty. All was quiet and peaceful.

Then we heard a train blow, faintly and plaintively from out of the western hills far away. The strange, tremendous sound died out in the vast silence, and we did not hear it again.

Although I had never before heard a train blow, I knew what it was. It was the shrill blast from the little L & N locomotive pulling one baggage car and one passenger coach on its daily run from Murphy, N. C., and Blue Ridge, Ga. The line ran through the hills ten miles from our home, but I had never seen it because it was so far away. Now I had heard it for the first time.

As I stood there on Black Jack nearly fifty years ago, and heard the thin, screeching voice which came out of the unknown beyond, I was stirred with an emotion which lingers with me to this day. That little train was linking my small world with the unexplored vastness of the great outside. As I came off the mountain, I vowed that someday I would ride that little train which had called to me.

Today we have more than the whistle of a train in the hills to answer young hearts who dream of the outside world. Highways have come, school houses have been built, forgotten valleys and dark coves have been opened, and voices from all over the world speak through the radio and television. But one thing remains the same. The young people who struggle to break away from the restrictions and difficulties which beset them have the same hopes, ambitions, and dreams.

Here at Lincoln Memorial University we seek out these young people who are hauled by the whistle of a train, the chug of an automobile, the turns of a strange road leading to unexplored horizons. Here their little worlds have no limitations. Here their dreams come true. Here they embark upon new adventures in mental and spiritual conquests.

The whistle of a train is nothing. But when it is a call to a boy or a girl to set out upon a great journey, it can set in motion a chain reaction which shapes a life of great potentialities for good.
Joshua Fry Speed
Lincoln's Confidential Agent in Kentucky
By Robert L. Kincaid

Editor's Note: Address by Dr. Robert L. Kincaid, president of Lincoln Memorial University, Harrington, Tennessee, before the Chicago Civil War Round Table, in Chicago, October 25, 1955. It is based upon supplementary material on Joshua Fry Speed and Abraham Lincoln found in the Robert Todd Lincoln Papers opened in the Library of Congress for the first time in July, 1957. Dr. Kincaid has previously published Joshua Fry Speed: Abraham Lincoln's Most Intimate Friend.

Joshua Fry Speed and Abraham Lincoln shared the same bed for four years. Their relationship was the close intimacy which even brothers seldom experience. What was said to each other during their confidential chats during the period from 1857 to 1861 when they were together will never be known. Perhaps some imaginative soul some day will write a novel about that unique relationship and reconstruct the intimacy of these two young men who shared with each other their innermost thoughts and dreams.

Speed was twenty-two when he invited Lincoln, then twenty-eight, to share his bed with him. He was a young partner in a mercantile firm, and Lincoln was just starting in law and politics. They were completely unlike. Speed was a refined, well-educated gentleman from one of the first families of Kentucky. Lincoln was a tall, angular, rough-hewn product of the frontier. But both had kindred qualities of integrity and character which drew them together in the bonds of lasting friendship. Subsequent events in their lives were profoundly influenced by that relationship.

Their final separation in 1861 and their divergent careers in different geographical sections brought separate and unrelated activities the rest of their lives. They had little contact with each other after that brief period in 1862 when they were exchanging letters about their love affairs. Historians have fully covered that delightful episode, which Lincoln students have quoted over since Lincoln's letters about their love affairs were made available. Then their letters ceased except for occasional communications about some of Speed's unfinished business affairs in Springfield. Only a few times thereafter until the Civil War did they reveal to each other what they were thinking and feeling about their personal futures or national issues.

Lincoln was rising to national prominence as a lawyer and political leader in the Whig party in Illinois, and Speed, a conservative Democrat, was prospering as a real estate man and business leader in Louisville, Kentucky.

An important exchange of letters between Lincoln and Speed took place in February, 1849, when Lincoln was anxious to secure an appointment for his friend, Edward N. Baker, in President-elect Zachary Taylor's official family. Lincoln asked Speed to sound out Governor John J. Crittenden to see if Crittenden would use his influence with Taylor for an appointment for Baker. Speed saw Crittenden and wrote Lincoln, February 13, 1849, that other men stood higher in Crittenden's estimation than Baker, even Lincoln himself. Said Speed: "Baker's moral weight is not as great as it should be. His career is regarded as erratic and he is not thought to possess those patient, plodding, business qualifications so necessary to make a first-class Cabinet officer." Then Speed added he did not believe Crittenden would have much influence with Taylor, although Crittenden might get a Cabinet post himself. (This came later in Fillmore's administration.) Speed then turned to Lincoln's interests. He wrote: "If you desire anything, Bob Todd has as much influence with Taylor as anyone here."

Six years later the two friends exchanged their political views. On May 22, 1855, Speed wrote Lincoln a long letter inquiring about his present political position and suggesting they appeared to be far apart. Lincoln's reply, three months later (August 24, 1855), is perhaps the clearest statement historians have of his position on slavery at that time. He chided Speed on his adherence to the legal right of slavery, although admitting the abstract wrong of it. The letter has been so often quoted that I make only a passing reference to it to illustrate the growing political differences of the two friends.

Let me tell of one final letter of Speed to Lincoln before the stirring events which brought them together in a new relationship. This one was written September 22, 1859, when Speed remembered his old Springfield friend in a pleasant way and longed to see him. Speed wrote:

Dear Lincoln,

Our national race course is to open here on the 16th of October - where we expect to have some of the best horses in America to compete for the purses.

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In addition we think we can show the proudest women: you are not too old to enjoy either the speed of the horses or the beauty of the women. We will give you a hearty welcome.

If ever you come, bring Van Bergen with you and come directly to my house — I think that he and you together would swing the election.

The Louisville papers of May 19, 1860, brought Speed and his wife, "Black-eyed Fanny," exciting news. Josh must have been overwhelmed with memories of his Springfield days when he had Lincoln as a roommate and bed-fellow, as he sat down to write his old friend:

Dear Lincoln,

You can hardly imagine, and I am sure I cannot describe my feelings when I saw by the paper this morning that you were a candidate for the Presidency.

Allow a warm personal friend, though as you are perhaps aware, a political opponent, to congratulate you — should you be elected, and I think you have a fair chance for it, I am satisfied that you will honestly administer the government — and make the lasting reputation for yourself.

I could not forego writing you, as you know I will be covered with letters.

Ola Spotwood — do you remember him? When writing long letters to the presidential candidates, mine will be unlike his in length.

My wife is warmly for you — Can’t you see us?

Even warmer and more enthusiastic was Speed’s letter of congratulation to Lincoln, whom he admits he did not support. On November 14, 1860, he hurried this letter to his friend:

Dear Lincoln,

I desire to tender you my sincere congratulations upon your elevation to the highest position in the world, by the suffrage of a free people. As a friend, I am sure you will act with credit to your success as a political opponent. I am not disappointed. The result is what I expected.

That you will bring an honest purpose to bear upon all matters upon which you are called to act, I do not doubt. Knowing you as I do and feeling for you as I do, I have every confidence that you will do your best for the people.

But all men and all questions fall into insignificance when compared with the good of our whole country and the preservation of our glorious Union. You are in the front and the line of the struggle going on in Kentucky. Then came the fateful fall of Fort Sumter on April 15, 1861, and the war was on.

Two days later, Secretary of War Cameron and Governor Beriah Magoffin were exchanging telegrams. Cameron, in response to Lincoln’s appeal for 75,000 additional troops, asked the Governor of Kentucky for four regiments of militia. Magoffin defiantly replied: "Your dispatch received. In answer I say emphatically Kentucky will furnish no troops for the wicked purpose of subduing her sister Southern states."

With the armed rebellion now a reality, the position of Senator John J. Crittenden was indicative of the mood of most Kentuckians. In a speech April 17 in Lexington he urged that Kentucky "take no part in the fratricidal war" and that she "stand firm in the attitude of a peaceful mediator."

Ten days later (April 26, 1861) Lincoln assured Garret Davis in Washington, that he would make no military movement upon any state that did not offer armed resistance to the authority of the United States and that he contemplated no military operations into or across Kentucky. That it was Kentucky’s duty to furnish her quota of troops in response to the call of the President for the power, right, and disposition to coerce her. The next day the President told Warner L. Underwood of Kentucky, he hoped the state would stand with the government in its present difficulty, but if she would not do that, let her stand still and take no hostile part against it, and no hostile step would be taken against her.

Events moved rapidly in Kentucky, and the first phase of "strict neutrality" passed to one of "intermediation of neutrality" and then to "armed neutrality." Governor Magoffin called upon the Governors of Indiana and Ohio to assist him as a "mediator of peace" between the "contending parties," but both declined. Magoffin showed his Southern sympathies by arming the State Guard under General Simon B. Buckner, ostensibly to enforce the neutrality of the state, but with full knowledge of Buckner’s ardent support of the Southern cause. The re-enforcement of the State Guard to 15,000 men aroused the Union leaders in the state because they feared this force would be turned against the loyal elements in the state.

It was then that Lincoln turned to his old friend, Joshua Fry Speed, for help in arresting the deterioration of the Union cause in Kentucky. Daily he had received confidential information of what was going on in Kentucky, as the Union and Confederate sentiments of the people developed into a definite cleavage which was certain to split the state. Then he learned of the news reached Lincoln that the State Guard was likely to be turned against the Union cause, he sent Captain William Nelson, a native Kentuckian on detached service from the Navy, on a secret mission to his old friend, Speed.

Nelson was a giant of a man, weighing 800 pounds, and had spurred John C. Breckinridge’s offer of a commission in the Confederate Army. He visited Speed in his Louisville home May 7, 1861, and they worked out a plan to supply arms secretly to the loyal Union forces at key points in Kentucky where there was danger of the State Guard taking control for the Southern forces. They arranged a secret meeting of Unionists that night in the Capitol Hotel.
in Frankfurt. Among those present besides Speed and Nelson were James Harlan, John J. Crittenden, Charles A. Wickliffe, Garret Davis, Thornton F. Marshall, and James Speed. Mayhew determined on a course of action. Josh Speed was named as the agent to determine who should get the guns to be supplied by the War Department.

Nelson reported to Lincoln, who arranged for the first shipment of 5,000 guns. These were distributed on May 18. A second shipment arrived on June 5. Under Speed's direction the guns were parceled out to loyal citizens who were secretly instructed to be on the alert for any overt act of the State Guard against the federal government. James Speed went to Governor O. P. Morton, of Indiana, and secured additional ammunition. Speed reported to Lincoln, May 27, 1861. He said all the arms had been distributed, and had been "a most salutary effect upon the Union party in Kentucky."
the requests of you, a citizen, than to me, a general in the army? You had better take command here." Speed replied: "The only mistake you made, General, was in not asking for more."14

It was during this period that Lincoln was urged by a major military movement from Kentucky through Cumberland Gap to East Tennessee, thereby cutting the Confederacy into two segments. Speed was not sure this was the best strategy. Already he had begun to accept the view which was later adopted by Buell, who succeeded Sherman after Speed had returned from Washington. On November 22, 1861, Speed received a long letter from General Garritie, arguing strongly for a Western advance down the Mississippi and then eastward through Tennessee, approximately the strategy of Buell and Grant at a later time.

Garritie knew of Speed's influence with Lincoln and hoped that Speed would communicate his views to the President. This Speed did, with added observations of his own. He pointed out that the L & N Railroad could be used for the movement of advanced troops, that it went through loyal counties from Louisville to Nashville and that it tapped the fertile territory of Middle Tennessee. This letter from Garritie and Speed Lincoln endorsed without comment and sent to General McClellan saying "it is well for him to see it."

Two years later, on the eve of Lincoln's departure for Gettysburg, Speed sent another letter to the President, this time urging that the L & N Railroad be extended from Lebanon to Cumberland Gap. He wrote: "The country now surely feels the want of the road to East Tennessee which you at an early date saw would be needed. I take it that all agrees it is now a matter of necessity."

Speed told Lincoln the L & N was solvent, its management energetic and loyal, and that it would be willing to pay the labor cost for constructing the road and would reimburse the government for any sums it might expend. He concluded: "I have been informed that every pound of freight used by our Army there now costs one dollar per pound transportation. I write on this subject because I know that you are in advance on this matter was greatly in advance of all others."

Throughout the progress of the war in the West, Speed kept Lincoln informed of the military administration of affairs in Kentucky. Where General Jerry T. Boyle was placed in charge in Kentucky and began to crack down on what he called "disloyal elements," Speed was among the first to protest the harsh treatment of Southern sympathizers. He detailed a complaint to Lincoln, September 17, 1862, saying:

Boyle, I am satisfied, is injuring the Government by his course--I have said so to him--he says he will persist in it so long as he has power--I do not intend to desist the cause because of his imprudence. Nor do I intend that the Government shall be ignorant of the causes which are wrong here.

In his first proclamation on assuming command, he announced that no man should be arrested unless charged with political offenses--that all men who remained at home attending to their business should be protected. In violation of this pledge, five Confederate volunteers have been arrested against whom there was no charge.

They have been imprisoned without cause and turned out, not knowing, and their friends not knowing, why they were arrested. This fact is a blot on our record. Lincoln will keep down armed opposition--for the present, but the time will come when we will need to appeal to our local people to safeguard us--so far I know no one of them has been punished.

I feel very deeply on this subject because at the time of Boyle's appointment he told you that in all matters touching the public interests he would be advised by Gen. Garritie. This is Speed and myself.

We now differ with him. He is a good man--but in the wrong place.

Do not desire to quarrel--I am not so. First I desire the government unaided to save Kentucky. Third, and not much less than either I desire you to be the instrument by which all these results are attained."15

In one major instance it may be said that the influence of Josh and James Speed with Lincoln was fruitless. It had to do with the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation. Both had talked with Lincoln about it before the President read the preliminary draft to his Cabinet on July 22, 1862. Josh told Lincoln it would be certain to create difficulties in Kentucky. Lincoln was firm in his position. He recalled the time twenty years before when he was dependent and thought of committing suicide, and had said to Speed he had "done nothing to make any human being remember that he had lived." Now he remarked earnestly: "I believe in this measure (the proclamation) my fondest hopes will be realized."15

James Speed was even more emphatic in his opposition to the measure. Back in Louisville six days after the Cabinet meeting, James wrote Lincoln about the chaotic condition in Kentucky, saying it was "swarming like a bee-hive" and that "a terrible neighborhood warfare is most likely to result." He said the Kentucky legislature seemed to have adopted the draft law which would force the citizens to take sides. Then he commented: "If disaster after disaster follows McClellan, God only knows what is to become of us."15

Then Lincoln took up the proposed Emancipation Proclamation. He wrote:

I have pondered over the proclamation, the drafts of which you read to me. The more I have thought of it, the more I am satisfied that it will do good. Furthermore, I am very glad you came. The Negro cannot be emancipated by proclamation. If the white man does not liberate him under the operation of the laws of political power, he must share in the dangers that are to be encountered in his liberation. Let the Negro be no party to the war which is applied for his liberation. As soon as that force is withdrawn, he would sink into slavery again. If he has not the right to strike for freedom, he has not the right to be moved by it to make his keep it when given him. It seems to me that the power and the men should have full authority to make such laws that they are the exigencies of the service demands. A sweeping proclamation would be all because impracticable. It would but divide the poor Negro and shock most violently the prejudices of many in the North and nearly all in the South. I think that as a general thing the loyal men of Kentucky will not be moved by anything that may be done with the Negro. Let me beg of you to hasten the idea that many Northern men have that the Negro can be set free or benefited by mere paper proclamations. Those praying, palm singing philanthropes are wasting their money on the Northern money at Port Royal. They are but preserving the slaves andplantations of the Rebels. If the Negro is to be free he must strike for it himself."

In the light of subsequent events and the verdict of history, we can now understand how farseeing was the lonely man in the White House, who went against the judgment of his two friends in Louisville. They were blinded by the prejudices and fears of immediate circumstances, while Lincoln had the long look beyond the heat and passions of the day.

As events in Kentucky became more settled, Joshua Fry Speed's contacts with Lincoln became more personal in nature. He made a number of visits to Washington but the purpose of some of them is not revealed in official documents. He wrote one letter of introduction, some pleading for acts of clemency. His friends in Louisville, whether loyal to the Union or sympathetic with the South, often sought his intervention for favors with the President. He even sent Speed to Lincoln two women who were spiritualists. Lincoln must have smiled broadly when these ladies handed him Josh's letter of introduction.

My very good friend Mrs. Casady and Miss Nettie Calendar her friend desire an interview with you.

It will, I am sure, be some relief from the severe course that seekers to see such agreeable ladies--

They are both musical and believers in spirits and ages, and it is quite sure, very choice spirits themselves. Your friend

J. F. Speed.

Mrs. Casady says she is not a medium, though I am quite sure she is or should be.16

We do not know whether Lincoln kept all of Speed's letters to him during the war. There are a total of thirty-one Speed letters in the Lincoln Papers opened at the Library
of Congress July 27, 1947. These reveal the great intimacy between the two friends. Most of the time Speed would open his letters with “Dear Lincoln.” Occasionally toward the last, in more formal communications, it was “Mr. President.” They were always signed, “Your friend, J. F. Speed.” It is interesting that the last letter of Speed which has been preserved was written February 15, 1865, while Speed was in Washington to see the President. It was a plea for the parole of a Confederate private, Roger Pryor, imprisoned at Fort Lafayette. Also he was anxious to have exchanged his friend, Captain Pembroke Lovett, of the 5th Kentucky Infantry, captured at Chickamauga and in prison at Columbia, South Carolina. It was as this visit with the President that Speed saw Lincoln while he was sitting for a portrait by Matthew Wilson, a noted artist employed by L. C. Prang & Co. Speed evidently liked the portrait, which the artist completed from photographs after Lincoln’s death and from which lithographs were sold by the Company. According to the family tradition, Lincoln gave the portrait to Speed, but it was not completed until after Lincoln’s death, doubtless bought the original from Prang. Speed kept the portrait in his home until his death, and after Fanny’s death it went to Gilmer Speed Adams, a nephew of Speed. It is now owned by William S. Speed, of Louisville, Kentucky, a cousin of Adams, and is considered one of the finest portraits of Lincoln in existence.

There is one story arising from this visit. Gilmer Speed Adams wrote a memorandum of what his uncle, Joshua Fry Speed, had evidently told him about this visit. In the memorandum, Adams said:

President Lincoln probably talked more to Joshua Speed than any other person what he thought of the war. In an interview with the President said:

Joshua Speed was as much interested in Jefferson Davis as in Lincoln. Among the war buttering reports, which Davis made during a conversation with Mr. Speed was a letter from Jefferson Davis when he was in the Union camp and I admit it is a problem. My position reminds me of a visit as a boy I paid a neighboring playmate, who I found in charge of an old coin, caught by his father and confined in a box. Referring to my question as to what was to be done with the coin, he said: “I don’t know. Dad left me in charge of this coin to see that it does not get away, but it has a family somewhere and I can’t help feeling sorry for it, and without my knowing anything about it or being false to Dad I wish it would somehow get away.”

This story by Adams is somewhat different from what Isaac N. Arnold recorded, who claimed that he saw Lincoln after Davis was captured and that Lincoln told the story to him. It could be possible that Speed heard the story at the same time, or that Lincoln told it to the two men separately.

Of all the stories of Lincoln given by Speed, none is more revealing and intimate than his account of his last visit with the President two weeks before the assassination. It is given in his “Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln,” pages 26 to 28. He describes how he sat in the President’s office while Lincoln interviewed his callers; how Lincoln came to pardon twenty-seven men who had been in prison for fifteen months for resisting the draft in Western Pennsylvania; and how two women who got in to see him were made happy because of the release of a son and a husband. The story is as familiar to Lincoln students I will not repeat it here. But I must quote Speed’s closing words of his account of this last interview with Lincoln:

We were then alone. He drew his chair in the fire and said, “Speed, I am a little alarmed about myself; just feel my hand.”

It was cold and clammy.

He pulled off his boots and putting his feet in the fire, the heat melted them steam.

I said overwork was producing nervousness. “Not,” he said, “just tired.” I said, “Such a scene (as) I have just witnessed is enough to make you nervous.” “How’re you, Mr. Speed?” said I. “I have just made two women happy today, I have given a mother her son and a wife her husband.”

So it was that the friendship of Speed and Lincoln approached that dark hour in history, April 15, 1865. Speed outlived Lincoln seventeen years, living in the quiet shadows of anonymity during those years of world-wide acclaim of his friend’s greatness and immortal deeds. He was a

(Continued on page 19)
lack of ease in dress, the homely but strong face, the sad but sweet features, the intelligence and vision of our greatest American. He has with success caught in this countenance and this form the contrast between the pure soul and the commanding intellect of one who belongs to the ages, and the habit, and the garb of his origin and his life among the plain people—a profound lesson in democracy and its highest possibility.  

Previous to its erection in Cincinnati, the Barnard statue had been exhibited in December on the grounds of the Union Theological Seminary in New York, and Barnard had distributed some copyrighted photographs of the statue—reproductions, it must be admitted, which, with their poor lighting and distorting angles, did little to flatter the bronze interpretation, and were to prove damaging evidence in the subsequent attacks upon the statue, especially by those who never viewed the statue itself either in New York or Cincinnati. The fury of the attack on the Barnard interpretation burst in the June, 1917, issue of The Art World: A Monthly for the Public Devoted to Higher Ideals, published in New York by Frederick Wellington Ruckstuhl. But an earlier complaint had been privately registered by none other than Lincoln's son, Robert Todd Lincoln, in a letter to William Howard Taft, dated March 22, 1917:

My dear Mr. President:

I am writing to ask your consideration of a matter which is giving me great concern and to bespeak such assistance as you feel able to give me.

When I first learned through the newspapers that your brother, Mr. Charles P. Taft, had caused to be made a large statue of my father for presentation to the city of Cincinnati, I very naturally most gratefully appreciated the sentiment which moved him to do this. When, however, the statue was exhibited early in this winter I was deeply grieved by the result of the criticism which Mr. Taft had given to Mr. Barnard. I could not understand and still do not understand any rational basis for such a work as he has produced. I have seen some of the newspaper publications inspired by him, one of which, printed in the North American of Philadelphia in November and another in the Literary Digest for January 6th last, attempt to make explanations which are anything but satisfactory, to me, at least. He indicates, if I can understand him, that he scorned the use of the many existing photographs of President Lincoln and took as a model for his figure a man chosen by him for the curious artistic reasons that he was six feet four and one-half inches in height; was born on a farm fifteen miles from where Lincoln was born; was about forty years of age and had been splitting rails all his life.

The result is a monstrous figure which is grotesque as a likeness of President Lincoln and defamatory as an effigy.

I understand that the completed statue has gone to Cincinnati to be placed; as to that I have nothing more to say, but I am horrified to learn just now that arrangements are being made for a statue of President Lincoln by the same artist, and I assume of a similar character, to be presented for location, one in London and one in Paris; I understand also that these statues are to be gifts by Mr. Taft. I do not think I have ever had the pleasure

The original George Grey Barnard "Lincoln" in Lytle Park, Cincinnati, Ohio. Dedicated in 1917. The original photograph bears the inscription, "To Miss Ida Tarbell from her friend George Barnard. To study Lincoln is to love Lincoln's strengthening love for our fellow man. Dec. 29, 1916."
of meeting him and I am therefore venturing to beg you on my account to intercede with him and if possible to induce him to abandon this purpose if it is true that he has it in mind. I should of course have felt proud in having a good statue of my father in London and in Paris, of a character like the two great statues of him made by Augustus Saint-Gaudens, and that which I have good reason to expect in the Lincoln Memorial, now being modeled by Daniel Chester French. That my father should be represented in those two great cities by such a work as that of which I am writing to you would be a source of honor to me personally, the greatness of which I will not attempt to describe.

Believe me, my dear Mr. President,

Always sincerely yours,

(signed) Robert Todd Lincoln

In 1909, a group of American and English citizens had loosely organized a Peace Centenary Committee to celebrate appropriately the one hundred years of peace between the two nations. The initiative seems to have dovetailed upon a small executive group, headed by John A. Stewart of New York, who, failing to obtain sufficient funds to secure a copy of Saint-Gaudens' Lincoln, the original of which is in Chicago's Lincoln Park, to present to the English people, had approached Mr. Charles F. Taft, who was willing to present a copy of the Barnard statue for this purpose. The Mr. Ruckstuhl and Mr. Robert Lincoln were presently joined by Mr. Judd Stewart of Plainfield, N. J., and New York, assistant to David Guggenheim, President of the American Smelting and Refining Company, and a self-styled collector of Lincolniana for more than thirty years, who undertook a campaign of vilification of the Barnard statue that easily rivaled Ruckstuhl's inflammatory articles in The Art World, and spread the controversy in the press across the whole United States.

By December, 1918, Robert Lincoln, Judd Stewart and Ruckstuhl were assured that the

The George Grey Barnard bust of Lincoln in the Lincoln Memorial Shrine at Redlands, California.
impressed, and were quite unwilling to step down into the muck of such vituperative attacks. Had their opponents been able to make indisputable judgments, the goal of Robert Todd Lincoln might have been achieved without the stooping to such insulting phrases, most unworthy of the memory of the great man they were presumably defending.

III

The purpose of this paper is not to attempt an aesthetic evaluation of an interpretation in bronze of the character of Abraham Lincoln; nor to sit in judgment upon the vilifiers of Barnard, though one is inevitably drawn to his defense by the abuse heaped upon him. It is rather to emphasize the value to each succeeding generation of studying about Lincoln, of interpreting him in the light of our own times, of attempting to discover for ourselves how persistently to all generations he embodies the essence of American democracy. Barnard’s Lincoln was “a living portrait of postscript” as were all the biographies that Benjamin P. Thomas assessed in his admirable study. We must ourselves come to know Lincoln so thoroughly that we can see the points of view expressed by Robert Todd Lincoln, Frederick Wellington Ruckstuhl and Judd Stewart, and all who stood for or against them; and yet, finally, never cease in our desire to learn of Abraham Lincoln.

As custodian of the Lincoln Collection presented to Allegheny College by her most distinguished alumna, Ida M. Tarbell, I am obligated to attempt to fulfill her wish that her “working library” help undergraduates in each generation discover for themselves the greatness of Lincoln for their own times, by thus suggesting a new appraisal of one man’s interpretation. And it is not because Ida Tarbell defended Barnard, but because one comes finally to feel that Lincoln himself would have had more charity towards Barnard than those who attacked him in this unhappy episode.

We come away from the evidences of the controversy as we read of it in personal letters, newspaper and magazine accounts, with a renewed sense of the dignity of artistic integrity; of the sincere concern of a son, though aging, for his father’s reputation; of the weaknesses of mankind as it is revealed in the high-sounding and meaningless phrases of aesthetic judgment; of the pettiness of a bantam-sized indulgence in personalities in a misguided sense of great moral responsibility; and of the quiet strength of those who stood before a great, silent bronze figure and sought not so much the designer’s meaning as the greater knowledge and appreciation of Abraham Lincoln himself.

A Postscript

The long shadow of Barnard’s “Lincoln” touched a whole European sojourn. One sunny morning in May in Manchester, I left the halls of the University to walk on to Platt Fields, and, turning in from the entrance to the park, came upon my fellow American, standing there on the broad lawn, in commemoration of Lancashire’s friendship to the Union for which Lincoln lived and died, and of the century of peace among English-speaking peoples. 1919. Faded flowers lay at the statue’s base, perhaps a tribute to the sad face that could share the grief of another war and all its rubble in that great city.

And then there was that rainy afternoon in Oslo when I had passed the Borg long over the Fjord on the Trogdon Mission and gone on to talk an hour with Dr. Wilhelm Munthe in the University Library, to find him a devoted Lincolnian, seated, too, amidst the rubble of war.

But perhaps most of all it was the words of the former Luftwaffe pilot with whom I sat in the almost totally destroyed city of Hagen in Westphalia, a man who as a youth at the Olympic Games in 1936 had all the assurance of the Masters Race, but now was ready to say, “What Germany needs is a great leader like your Lincoln.”

From George Grey Barnard to Siegfried Holbe comes the one thought for today: “With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on... to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace, amongst ourselves, and with all nations.”

NOTES

N. B.: Acknowledgment is herewith gratefully made that permission has been granted by the Huntington Library, San Marino, California, to reproduce all material quoted here, either in the text or in the notes. Each reference is given the appropriate Huntington Library number, with the manuscript references specifically marked by the prefix, HM.

4. The volume also includes a dedicatory poem written and read by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Whitney Allen, and an essay, “The Sculptor’s View” by George Grey Barnard. Barnard was commissioned by the Tafts on December 10, 1910 and completed the statue in 1916, for which he received $100,000.
5. F. Lawson Ballard: Lincoln in Marble and Bronze, 195-202 (June, 1917).
6. Mr. Ruckstuhl legally changed his name to Ruckstuhl January 1918. (HM 1415).
10. “A Mistake in Bronze” (Nov. 1917).
17. “Letter from Mr. Frederick Hill Me-erson” (Jan. 1918).

"Lincoln's 'Lincoln,'" Contemporary Review, 1896.

"Deeds with the Barnard Contract," 1897.


"A Discussion between Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Church," April, 1917.

"A Robert Todd Lincoln," 1891.


"The Barnard Lincoln," 1891.

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Some Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln

By
Oliver Otis Howard

Editor's Note: The original of this article by General Oliver Otis Howard is in the Howard Papers preserved in Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine. It was written March 1, 1889, at Portland, Oregon, immediately after Howard's retirement as a Major General of the U.S. Army, and before he went upon a lecture tour which brought him to Cumberland Gap in June, 1896, to address the Harperr School students. It was on that trip to Harperr School when General Howard suggested to Rev. Mr. A. A. Myers, founder of the Harperr School, that the school should be expanded into a college in a memorial to Abraham Lincoln. The charter of Lincoln Memorial University was drafted and was signed on February 12, 1897. Howard became the managing director and president of the board of trustees for the new institution and served in that capacity until his death October 26, 1909.

It was not my good fortune to have known Abraham Lincoln before I took my regiment, the Third Maine Volunteers, to Washington and encamped it on Meridian Hill, near the Columbia College, the first week of June, 1861. The officers of the regiment, after our arrival, took great pains to make a good impression parade about sundown on every fair day, and so, as to Burnside's encampment on his Rhode Island brigade, another part of Washington, and Burnside's faith in New York on Franklin Square, visitors from the city every evening came in carriages to witness the exercises. Sometimes cabinet officers and members of congress sat in their carriages and observed us while the parade went on. Mr. Lincoln himself came two or three times and looked on with evident interest, but before I had finished my part of receiving and conducting the exercise he had ridden away. So I did not have time to introduce him personally.

A little later there was some consultation of Army officers by cabinet officers in the presence of Mr. Lincoln at the White House, and I was among them. At that time I must have been introduced to the President, but think only in a hurried way as we came into the middle room and immediately took seats. Several officers took part in the conversation. I remember only that Mr. Seward answered a proposition from me in such a way that it made me feel very small and very young. I now only recall the fact of a young man's mortification and his resolution thereafter to hearken diligently and say little.

The next occasion when I observed Mr. Lincoln was after I had been promoted to a brigadier-general (Sept. 1861). While waiting orders at Washington, McClellan had a grand review, and I crossed the long bridge and went over beyond the Arlington Heights to view the handling of the troops on that occasion. I met some old Army acquaintances with ladies, also looking on from a nice position. As I approached I was made to feel that my presence was not welcome. These ladies and all were in sympathy with the rebellion and laughed at me as a new-fledged brigadier on the Yankee side. Mr. Lincoln's curious appearance on horseback, with his long stirrups, and his hat apparently on the back of his head, was the cause of all sorts of unkind remarks among my neighbors. As I esteemed him highly I quickly left them.

It was after that parade that an officer complained to Mr. Lincoln of Gen. W. T. Sherman, who had threatened to shoot him for some misconduct, if he repeated the offense. Mr. Lincoln told the officer, in a quiet whisper aside, that Sherman was a man of his word, and might do it. Surely the officer must not again give him the occasion.

I think that I must have seen Mr. Lincoln at different times when he came to the Army of the Potomac on the Peninsula, but no public reception now impresses me like that given him in the fall of 1862 at Harper's Ferry. We had passed through the not very decisive battle of Antietam. My division, the second of Sumner's corps, had cleared the field of wrecks and disabled animals, and buried the dead. It had then marched on and caught up with the army encamped about that historic pocket, what the French would properly call Cote de Saan, Harper's Ferry.

Mr. Lincoln had with him at this time quite a staff. An officer who rode by his side during the review of the troops, besides McClellan, was the already distinguished western general McClemand. He seemed then to have a grievance against Grant. From some remarks dropped, I have always thought that at that time he had just been relieved from the command of his 13th Corps, and wanted to be restored, or to have another equivalent, or better, assigned him. What struck me by the persistence of McClemand was the conviction that Mr. Lincoln must have continued worry and extraordinary patience under the ever-reiterated grievances of old friends and acquaintances.

As the generals and handsome staff officers escorted the President near to my front I joined the reviewing party. Mr. Lincoln rode along in silence returning the salutes. As soon as the silent review was over, he lightened up. Noticing Major Whistley of my staff receiving some order from me and riding off, someone said to Mr. Lincoln, as he saw and spoke of Whistley's fine figure and splendid horsemanship: "That major was before the war a minister." Mr. Lincoln, smiling, rejoined: "He looks more the cavalier than the clergyman."

When we passed through a field where a few stumps remained cut rather high up, Mr. Lincoln contrasted that sort of stumping with that in Illinois, which I did not quite hear. Suddenly we saw a little engine named "The Flying Dutchman" by past us on a railroad track. Mr. Lincoln seeing it and hearing a shrill, wild scream from its sullying whistle, laughed aloud. He doubtless was thinking of John Brown's terrorism of a few years before, for we were near the famous engine-house where he was finally penned up and taken; for, referring to the locomotive, Mr. Lincoln said: "They ought to call that thing 'The Screed Virginian.'"

Spitefully as he was in story telling and in conversation about what he saw around him, he looked to me, as soon as he released into silence, very care-worn and very sad. Our victory at Antietam was too little decisive to meet the hopes of his heart.

My next interview with Mr. Lincoln was in the spring that succeeded Fredericksburg. I had been assigned by him to the Eleventh Army Corps and was encamped near Brook's Station, a small hamlet on the railroad north of Falmouth. It was in April, 1863, soon after I had gone up there to assume command from the Second Corps, which was located nearer the Rappahannock. My Corps was reviewed in the usual manner by Mr. Lincoln, accompanied by General Hooker and a small post of attendants. The Corps presented a fine appearance along the hills and slopes. The Germans were remarkable for their neatness on parade and
for the soldiery salute which never failed to attract attention. I was congratulated by observing officers upon such a splendid command.

Mr. Lincoln said nothing till just as he was finishing the review, when he said to me, 'How is it, General Howard, that you have so large a part of your army over there?' He referred to those who appeared to be off duty, and were on the slopes opposite to those in the ranks. Of course I explained as well as I could how the old guard, the quartermaster's men, the orderlies, cooks and other essential details, had come out to see the President. Mr. Lincoln smiled, and said gently, 'That review is as big as ours!' His evident criticism was a wholesome one to the young Corps commander. Those too large "details" were always a source of great weakness to us in time of battle.

I had my new tent wonderfully pitched by my German pioneers. The approach was a corridor of evergreens. Mr. Lincoln came around to see it, and to chat with me alone for a few minutes. He was now very kind and fatherly. He took notice of my tablets hung against the rope pole inside. The one for the day I think was the beginning of the Twenty-third Psalm — 'The Lord is my Shepherd: I shall not want.'

I had reason to remember this occasion after the rebellion. General Howard and several officers high in command, some aspiring, went to Mr. Lincoln at the White House and besought my removal. At General Hooker's tent one day, I was made to understand something of his hostile action. I said then, substantially, to Hooker, 'Whatever you think of doing, I will hereafter simply mind my own business and obey orders.' But as I rode back the four miles to my headquarters I was dreadfully depressed. On entering my tent I looked up and saw that strong promise, 'The Lord is my Shepherd.' 'Yes,' I said, 'Why didn't I think of it?' Mr. Lincoln's decision and his flattering remark soon after this were brought to me. 'He is a good man. Let him alone; in time he will bring things straight.' I felt that Mr. Lincoln's heart beat in sympathy with mine, and I revered him greatly; I loved him.

After Gettysburg I received from him a remarkable letter. It was in response to mine urging the advantages of the army under our new commander, General Meade. That letter was long ago published in the Atlantic Monthly.

You will remember how two divisions of my Corps and two of Slocomb's, with our Corps organization preserved, were detached in September, 1863, after Rosecrans' battle of Chickamauga, and sent by rail to his neighborhood with General Hooker commanding the whole detachment. Mr. Lincoln and I had quite a lengthy talk in his office room at the White House. He had a fine well-mounted map hung upon a firm frame work. Mr. Lincoln took me to this map and questioned me about East Tennessee. He told me how loyal the people of that region were, and asked my opinion about getting our forces in there, so as to hold the country permanently. Just as I was leaving I asked him where he obtained his map, showing him mine. 'Here,' General, he said, 'take this. Yours will do for me. Mine will be better for you as it will stand more wear and tear.'

His parting words I cannot recall, but the impression of them has never effaced. They gave me a knowledge of his confidence and a belief in his personal interest and affection. Abraham Lincoln was worthy to be trusted and to be loved by all his countrymen.

NOTE
1. This interview with President Lincoln which General Howard describes was repeated in greater detail to Reverend Mr. A. A. Myers, Congressman Darwin B. James, New York City, and Dr. F. B. Avery, an Episcopal minister, of Cleveland, Ohio, when he met them at Cumberland Gap, Tennessee, June 18, 1866, where he had spoken to the students of the Harrow School established in 1850 by Mr. Myers. At that time, General Howard told the three men if they would establish a college as a memorial to Lincoln, he would take hold and help. That was the beginning of Lincoln Memorial University.
possible reunion. They wanted a convention, which was empowered to discuss reunion, called as soon as practicable after the fighting ceased. No quid pro quo was to be demanded from the South as a price for peace. There were no plans for resuming the war, if the convention failed to achieve reunion. The third viewpoint was held by McClellan and most of the party. They favored peace, but only when the South gave guarantees it would accept reunion. In return for this quid pro quo the Democrats were willing to offer a restoration of the constitution as it was in 1861 together with a recognition of slavery. If the convention failed to achieve reunion, the war presumably would be resumed.

Lincoln rejected all the Democrats’ positions. The notion the South could be placated by returning the Negroes to bondage was unacceptable to him. He made no speeches during the canvass but in a written statement on the issues of the campaign he announced that under no circumstances would the Negroes be restored to slavery for the sake of peace. Thousands of them had entered the army, and he would not repay their loyalty by such an act. He refused to buy southern cooperation by selling four million persons into slavery. Many today regard the truce in much this same light.

The peace sentiment was so strong that Lincoln finally had to take cognizance of it. Even his campaign manager, Henry Raymond of the New York Times, urged him to make every effort to achieve an honorable peace in order to steal the Democrats’ thunder.

Lincoln directed two notable efforts to negotiate with the South. Horace Greeley was sent to Ningan Falls, Canada, to see some envoys presumably representing the Confederacy. Greeley came bearing the president’s famous “To Whom It May Concern” letter indicating his willingness to negotiate on the basis of reunion and emancipation. The whole affair fell through when the “envoys” proved to have no power to negotiate a settlement.

A second effort was the Jacques-Gilmore mission to Jefferson Davis in Richmond. These two erratic visionaries set off hopefully for the southern capital, but they were soundly rebuffed by Davis who indicated the South was not interested in peace unless it was coupled with a recognition of independence.

After these negotiations failed, it became apparent the Democrats’ belief the country could be united by a convention was unsound. Harper’s Weekly speculated on what Jefferson Davis might have said to the Democrats when they offered to call a convention: “And now you want a convention. What for? To restore the Union which I spit upon, and which you confess you can’t maintain by arms? Do you think I am going to give to blarney what I would not give to cannon-balls and yield to McClellan’s palaver what I refused to Farragut’s batteries? We rebels fought to dissolve the Union. You fought to retain it. You confess yourselves beaten. Do you suppose we love the Union any more dearly because you have shed our blood and desolated our lands? We despise the lot of you.” The peace sentiment was wafed away after September 1. The military fortunes of the North were rising; Sherman, Sheridan, and Farragut began winning. The peace missions had shown that sweet reasonableness was not to prevail against the South’s desire for independence. Reunion was to be achieved only by continued fighting and through victory.

Lincoln’s stand that the South was to be offered no terms except emancipation and reunion was hourly endorsed by the American public in November when he carried all but three states in the election. The nation concurred in the belief that there was no hope for reunion unless the nation could first demonstrate that it could win on the battlefield.

Placed in similar circumstances Lincoln and Rhee adopted identical attitudes toward (Continued on page 44)

The Civil War Round Table

A. E. GELDHOF, Editor

AROUND THE TABLES

Chicago

George Turner, one of the founders of the Union League club Round Table and a long time member of the Chicago Civil War Round Table, addressed a joint meeting of the two groups at the Union League club on Sept. 15 to open the fall season.

Mr. Turner amplified some of the theories in his recent book on Civil War railroads, *Victory Ride the Rails*. He pointed out primarily the effect the railroads had on the war rather than the effect of the war on the railroads. He emphasized that before the construction of the four trunk lines across the eastern mountains the country consisted of three major sections, the northeast, the south and the northwest. He posed the question of what would have happened if war had broken out before these trunk lines had been built and before the east and west had been connected by trade.

He rated this war-development as one of the most vital factors in the period. As to the South, he said he felt the government and particularly President Davis never understood the railroad problem. He maintained that the South had plenty of food, but little transportation.

At the meeting on Oct. 23, Dr. Robert L. Kincaid, president of L.M.U., spoke to the Chicago group on “Joshua Fry Speed, Lincoln’s Confidential Agent in Kentucky.” He is the author of a book on Joshua Speed and had considerable new material gathered from the Robert Todd Lincoln collection of Lincoln papers, including letters from Speed to Lincoln during the war which have never been used.

At the November meeting W. T. Duganne of Laporte, Ind., addressed the Round Table on The Confederate Navy.

More than 50 Chicago members joined in the centennial celebration of Lincoln, Ill., the first town in the United States named for the president and the only one to bear his name before his death.

High point was a special convocation on Sept. 1 at Lincoln College, also the first named for Lincoln, at which President Raymond Dooley, a Chicago Round Table member, conferred honorary degrees on Dr. Benjamin P. Thomas, historian and biographer, of Springfield, and Carl Haverlin, radio and broadcast music pioneer of New York, both Round Table notables. Former Vice President Alben W. Barkley delivered the principal address on Lincoln.

Page twenty-five

Photo by G. Twin

Dr. Carl Haverlin (left) and Dr. Benjamin Thomas who received honorary degrees at Lincoln College.

A reception followed in the Lincoln room of the college library. Round Tablers and Mr. Barkley were guests of the Lincoln officials at a cocktail party and dinner at the Lincoln Country club. In the evening they attended the first performance of the centennial pageant, “Lincoln: Tin of Thee.”

Page twenty-four
Milwaukee

The first meeting of the Milwaukee CWTR for the season was held on Sept. 17, when George B. Turner spoke on his recent book, “Victory Rode the Rails.” At the Oct. 22 meeting Robert B. Browne of the University of Illinois talked to us on Nathaniel Bedford Forrest. The November meeting was on the 19th, at which time W. T. Duggan spoke on the Confederate navy.

We invited Joe Renshaw to address us on Dec. 17 on Capt. Witz and Andersonville prison.

—W. Norman Fitzgerald.

Washington

The Civil War Round Table of the District of Columbia heard a discussion of the Red River campaign at its meeting on Oct. 13 at the Army and Navy Club. Lt. Col. Waldo Moore, one of its members, was the speaker. He is chief of the editorial branch, G-2, as the Pentagon, and during his twenty years at city editor of the Shoreport, La. Journal, he made an extensive study of the Confederate defense of Shoreport which brought the federal campaign under Gen. Banks to a more or less inglorious conclusion. His subject, accordingly, was “The Defense of Shoreport.”

Subsidiary aspects of the campaign which were discussed were the construction of the dam which enabled the U.S. navy to save its gunboats and transports from being trapped by low water and destroyed, and the rivalry between Confederate Generals Kirby Smith and Richard Taylor.

The Washington group’s first field trip of the season took place on Oct. 24, when the nearby Ball’s Bluff and Monocacy battlefields were visited, with Dr. Frederick Tilberg of the National Park Service as guide. The questionnaire distributed last spring showed that the members want to hear more about some of the campaigns and battles in the western theater of the war and also desire more light on Civil War naval operations, and Ralph Donnelly, program chairman, is trying to frame the winter program accordingly.

The Washington Round Table now has approximately 150 paid-up members.

—Bruce Casson

Atlanta

The Atlanta Round Table held its first meeting of the fall season on Aug. 27 atop Kennesaw Mountain at Marietta, where B. C. Yates, superintendent of the Battlefield park, gave a summary of the battle that took place there in 1864.

On Oct. 2 and 3, a number of Round Table members attended the seminar held at the Kennesaw Mountain Park museum by the Kennesaw Mountain Historical association, picnicking along the way. On Friday, Oct. 2, the members heard the following talks: “Federal Army days in Chattannoga,” by Prof. Gilbert Gowan; “Jeff Davis & Co., Some Preliminary Impressions,” by Dr. Bell Wiley; “Codjoy Fye’s Insurrections,” Dr. E. Morton Cooter; “A Few Inconsistencies and Mysteries of 1861-65,” John R. Peacock; “Bradley Archeological Museum at Columbus, Ga.,” Prof. Joe Mihan; “Flags of the Sixties,” B. C. Yates.

On Saturday, Oct. 3, the group got a preview of excavations at the historic Etowah mounds near Cartersville, visited Etowah cliffs, the Stiles home and the Stilesboro Academy, retraced Sherman’s route along the Burnt Hickory Ridge, and revisited the scene of the Confederate assault south of Dallas, Ga., with lectures by experts on these sites.

On Oct. 26 the speaker was Dr. Frank C. Slaughter of Jacksonville, Fla., well known author of Civil War and other historical romances, whose subject was “Florida’s Role in the Civil War.” His appearance coincided with the publishing of his latest book, “Storm Haven,” which appropriately deals with the battle drives in Florida during the sixties.

His subject had many interesting aspects such as northern sentiment in southern Florida, the Port of Ocean Pond and the Naval Business along the St. John’s river. The Round Table met at the Piedmont Driving club for dinner and adjourned to the Historical society to hear Dr. Slaughter.

On July 19 a television discussion of the Battle of Atlanta was broadcast by the Round Table over station WAGA-TV.

—Beverly M. DaBone

New York

The 88th birthday of Frederick Hill Meserve, distinguished collector and author on American photography of the Civil War era, was observed by the Civil War Round Table of New York in the auditorium of the New York Historical society, 170 Central Park west, on Nov. 1.

Dr. Meserve is perhaps best known for his collections of Civil War photographs and as the author, with Carl Sandburg, of “The Photographs of Abraham Lincoln.” The Meserve historical collections, comprising more than 100,000 items, include many of the priceless original Brady portrait negatives, taken in the New York and Washington Brady studios during the 1850’s and 1860’s. Dr. Meserve arranged a display of photographs for exhibition at the meeting.

Members and officers of the Society of American Historians, with Allan Nevin in the lead, representatives of publishing houses which through the years have drawn scene on the Meserve collections for illustrations, and collectors from all parts of the nation were present.

In the last year the New York Round Table was saddened by the death of two of its distinguished members, Robert Williams, publisher of the Paterson Morning Call and author of the recent book, “Adventures of an Autograph Collector,” and Roger A. Connolly, editor of the New Haven Register and one of our most enthusiastic members.

At a recent meeting Ernest Cunco discussed the direction a Civil War Round Table ought to take, and hoped to see prizes given to grade and high school students for original thinking and researches on the Civil War. He was most emphatic in the belief that any organization content to settle back into purely fellowship activities could not long sustain the interest of even its own members.

George Geis, a new member, attending his first RT meeting, generously donated a manuscript edition of Beveridge’s “Abraham Lincoln” for the Round Table’s growing library collection.

Our first fall meeting was held at the Columbia University club on Oct. 7, when Fletcher Pratt, our new President, brought his friend, Col. John Babcock, biographer of Boone and Rogers and Clark, who helped animate a meeting which came closer to being a true round table than any we have held. Comments and discussion circled the room in an informal manner. Col. Babcock told of some amazing experiences with old records and documents and expressed the wish that the need for their preservation could be stressed to all who possess such material in their attics.

Mr. Pratt spoke of some of the problems he encountered in the writing of his latest book, a biography of Stanton.

Will Plank, who has visited practically every battlefield in the country, talked of the changes time and weather have wrought with some of them. Carl Haverlin mentioned that Member C. B. Larrabee, publisher of “Printers Ink,” has made a study of the
obscure little sites of minor Civil War engagements which were often as dramatic as the full scale battles.

Boyd Studer, our vice president, has been slowed up in the writing of his biography of John Brown which he has been preparing for forty years by physical disturbances. A tribute to Boyd appeared in the Charleston, W. Va. Daily Mail Aug. 30 in the form of a five column account of his activities.

Member Van Dyk MacBride of Newark disposed of his internationally known collection of Confederate stamps and covers at auction on Oct. 20. It was most complete and had won prizes in philatelic exhibitions the world over. Mr. MacBride retained his historical library, autographic and manuscript material and will continue to write and speak on Civil War Postal History.

Vol. 1, No. 4 of "The Round Table," New York's official publication, appeared in October with its usual newsiness.

-Arnold Gates

**Richmond**

The Richmond Round Table elected the following officers at its June meeting:

President, F. Earle Lutz; vice president, Robert W. Watt, Jr.; secretary, N. E. Warriner; treasurer, William F. Mallory; historian, George W. Rogers.

At the July meeting Mr. Lutz addressed the group on "The Trail of the Missing Middles." While there is no mention in the official records or otherwise of a class of 1865 in the Confederate Naval academy, which was located on the James River at Richmond on the gunboat Patrick Henry, Mr. Lutz ran across indications that there was such a class. He has run down the names of 80 members and is continuing his search with the hope of completing the roll.

In August we held a more or less informal meeting, during which we heard the recorded talk of William F. Townsend on Cassius M. Clay. In September we heard a most interesting talk by Mrs. Eudora Ramsey Richardson on "Little Alex." Mrs. Richardson is the author of a biography of Alexander Stephens, vice president of the Confederacy.

On Sept. 20 the group conducted a field expedition to the Bermuda Hundred area and the site of Howlett's battery, referred to by the Confederates as Battery Dunsterville, which resulted in the construction of the Dutch Gap canal on the James. The purpose was to try to locate a battery thought supposedly hidden in the area by the Confederates when Petersburg was evacuated. However, high tension lines which have been erected over the spot prevented the mine detectors from functioning properly. At the site of the battery itself we uncovered considerable evidence of a shellfire given the battery by Federal monitors and gunboats: fragments of heavy caliber shells and steel balls of the type used in mortars, also a cannon bearing the imprint of a wagon wheel.

At the October meeting D. C. O'Flaherty gave us a talk on General J. Q. Shelby and his Missouri campaigns. Mr. O'Flaherty has written a book on Gen. Shelby.

The Round Table has as its project an improvement of the road into the Watt house in the Cold Harbor area, visited by the Chicago Round Table tourists last May. We are also endeavoring to have repairs made in the Watt house itself before it is too late.

With the death of Dr. Freeman, only one member is left of the group forming Richmond Battlefield Park, Inc., which originally obtained and preserved to the National Park Service the battlefields around Richmond. He is Mr. J. Ambler Johnston, who conducted the tour of the Seven Days' battlefields this spring. He is the only one now capable of conducting large tours of the battlefields, so he is planning to begin a class in battlefield tour conducting among our members. This is important if the conducted tours are not to become a memory.

In the near future we will hear a talk by George W. Robertson on "The Historical Significance of the Saltpeter Mines of the Confederacy." He has made an extensive study of these mines.

-William H. Townsend

**Detroit**

The love story of Abraham Lincoln and Ann Rutledge again was exploded before the Civil War Round Table of Michigan at its seventh meeting on June 19. The speaker was former Judge Claude C. Ritzé, retired, who was the author of an article on the subject written for the Illinois State Historical Society in 1937, and was one of the first Lincoln students to come forward in defense of Mary Todd Lincoln.

"Lincoln's Army of the Potomac" was the subject for the fall meeting on Oct. 14, the speaker being Gilbert Davis, Royal Oak attorney and member of the Detroit Round Table. He has been a student of Civil War history for twenty years.

On Thursday, Nov. 19, President William Springer appropriately took for his subject "Lincoln at Gettysburg," in commemoration of the 90th anniversary of the Gettysburg address. The meeting also was in honor of Thomas L. Starr, honorary president.

Detroit's meeting are all held in the original Logan County court house which was removed by Henry Ford to Greenfield village at Dearborn, Mich. in 1929.

-William Springer

**Lexington**

On the evening of October 28, 1953, thirteen people met in the law office of William H. Townsend, Lexington, Ky., and discussed the matter of founding a Kentucky Civil War Round Table, the appointment of a committee to effect a temporary organization, and the drafting of a proposed Constitution and By-Laws to be submitted to a larger dinner meeting to be held at the Student Union Building on the campus of the University of Kentucky, on the evening of November 18.

The "Charter" meeting had about sixty-five people in attendance, and another dozen potential members said they wanted to affiliate with the organization but were prevented by prior engagement from attending the November 18 meeting. A permanent organization was formed with the adoption of a Constitution and By-Laws, and all the following officers and Executive Committee were appointed: President, William H. Townsend; Secretary, Lexington, Kentucky; Vice President, John Dickinson, Lawver, Frankfort, Ky.; Treasurer, Edward S. Dabney, Lexington, Ky.; Assistant Secretary, Dr. Hambleton Tapp, Lexington, Ky.; Executive Committee: Dr. Thomas D. Clark, Head of Department of History, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.; Mrs. Helen M. Donovan, President, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.; President, University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky.; Charles W. Massey, Mayor of Louisville, Louisville, Ky.; George Fowler, President E. C. Bailyn, Frankfort, Ky.; Willard Rouse, Illston, former State Geologist, author (Chairman), Frankfort, Ky.; Dr. Frank A. Rose, President of Transylvania College, Lexington, Ky.
General Ulysses S. Grant — A Close-Up

By

Major General U. S. Grant III

Editor's Note: General Grant delivered this talk at the dedication ceremony for the Ulysses S. Grant Memorial at the National Mall in Washington, D.C., on May 24, 1938.

When a bomb exploded near the Commanding General at Springfield, Ill., shortly before 9 a.m. on a clear, cool morning, the nation's attention was focused on the tragedy. The explosion killed three people and injured several others. The cause of the explosion was later determined to be a firework device that had been set off accidentally.

General Grant was at the site when the explosion occurred. He immediately went to the scene to offer his condolences to the families of the victims and to express his gratitude to the emergency responders.

In his remarks, General Grant paid tribute to the sacrifice of the men and women who had given their lives in service to the nation.

May 25, 1938

The Washington Post
Barker, an intimate friend of later years, said, 'He loves nothing better than the company of his horses.' His horses—trotting horses, thoroughbreds, and half-breeds—were his world. He adored them, and as long as he lived he never owned a horse that was not of the best breed. He was a great rider, and on his horse he was a sight to behold. He was a man of many talents, and he was not afraid to show them. He was a man of great courage, and he never feared to face a challenge. He was a man of great kindness and compassion. He was a man of great faith, and he always believed in the power of prayer.

The sun shone brightly on the field, and the wind was blowing gently. The air was filled with the sweet fragrance of flowers. The birds were chirping in the trees, and the children were playing games. The whole world seemed to be alive with joy and happiness. It was a beautiful day, and it was a day to remember.

The love of horses was a passion that he shared with his family. They would often go for long rides together, and they would always stop to admire the beauty of the landscape. The horses were their friends, and they would always treat them with the utmost respect. The love of horses was a bond that they shared, and it was a bond that would last forever.

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wrote him, "I know, wherever I was, that you thought of me, and if I got into a tight place you would come to my rescue."

As the winter set in, the prices of provisions rose sharply. The government had to take measures to control the situation.

Shiloh for handling the wounded, later perfected by Colonel Johnston in the Army of the Potomac. It is said that when the President learned of the success of his plan, he exclaimed, "I have never seen such devoted family patriotism as that which is being displayed by the people of Shiloh."

The general line of feeling was that the president was doing all he could to prevent a recurrence of the disaster at Fort Donelson.

"I have never seen a more devoted family patriotism," said a bystander at the time. "It is the most inspiring thing I have ever seen in my life."
equipped with capital and machines, enjoyed such bounties as the revenues from the Louisiana Purchase.

John Fisher, in his short book history, talks about the administration of the Civil War, where there was a general improvement in educational methods and the public schools, and the Scuole of London. Next year, the two greatest names were John Lothrop Motley and Francis Parkman. Of Motley's noble work on the Netherland., the last (volume) was published in the year of President Grant.

Grant, McClellan, and the two greatest names are John Lothrop Motley and Francis Parkman. Of Motley's heroic work on the Netherlands, the last (volume) was published in the year of President Grant. McClellan, McClellan, except for the bitterness of political strife and the poisoning of politics, could not avert the war.

The American Council of Commerce is based on the following:

1. The American Council of Commerce was based on the following:

'I am sure we can do without a word as to General Grant's ability to earn money, because so many Americans have long since killed the delight of contrasting his early poverty with his later riches. It has, however, seemed to me that the picture was greatly overdrawn.'

2. When he entered West Point, he earned $100 which he had earned and out of which he paid the initial deposit required. In the Army, of course he had his pay, but when stationed in California, he shared a house with two other officers and his part of the household expenses averaged $100 a month, with his pay at first $76 a month, later perhaps increased a little. To provide the deficit and also accumulate some small expenses for himself and family when he resigned from the Army.

3. He invested in a public transportation project which he never, he said, met. He was a member of the board of directors and eventually he found himself the victim of one of the frauds to which the public is so prone.

4. When he was driven from common household duties, he was unable to carry anything much on his shoulders, and the service of the country he served to able to salvage. Later, at Fort Humboldt, he was no longer able and his expenses were only $50 and $100 a month. To add to his expenses he had two land warrants each negotiable in New York for $100 each. When he passed away, he was worth $30,000.

5. It was his kindness, his heart. He made it possible for a man to achieve a position of wealth and influence, for a man to achieve his fortune. He left a kind heart made him a successful real estate collector, and during those years he had not only to be a wise man, he had to be a wise man to say, and it was not enough. It was not enough to be wise; it was not enough to be charitable. He had to be a wise man, kind hearted, and generous, and be wise to be charitable. And that was a great service to the country.

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book News Digest
by E. B. Long

Literary Editor

The fall literary season was a little light at least in its early stages as far as Lincoln collectors go, but it did present a number of important volumes in the Civil War Field.

However, Lincoln students will be greatly interested in the reprint of Lincoln in Carto- nography by Rufus Rockwell Wilson with a new introduction by R. Gerald McMurtry, editor of the LINCOLN HERALD. Dr. McMurtry says, "Perhaps no other book in the great field of American history serves so well as a reflash of the events and issues of the Civil War period. Lincoln scholar Paul Angle says the cartoons and caricatures "both pro- and anti-Lincoln, with full explanatory comment, reproduce graphically the political tension of Lincoln's time."

Artist-cartoonist Joseph Parrish observes, "This volume re-creates the 'feel' and spirit of the Lincoln period in a manner that cannot be approached by the most scholarly treatment."

Also brought to our attention is an ex- tremely valuable pamphlet, Abraham Lincoln Chronology, 1809-1865, by Harry E. Pratt, Illinois State Historian, and published by the Illinois State Historical Library. For both the casual reader and the thorough student, this will serve as a continuous check list and reminder of all the important events in Lincoln's life. The Amateur Book Collector for September prints an article by Ralph G. Newman: Lincoln and Douglas — Ninety-Five Years Later," the story of the latest addition to the Alfred Whital Stern Collection of Lincolniana in the Library of Congress. Mr. Stern has presented the Leonard W. Volk life mask of Stephen A. Douglas to the Library where it will be dis- played together with the Volk life mask of Lincoln. Mr. Stern is an eminent Lincoln collector, scholar and distinguished Chicago citizen.

In the Civil War field we present a rebuttal by historian K. P. Williams in the continuing discussion of Anna Ella Carroll and the part she did or did not play in the Civil War. Professor Williams originally re- viewed a volume by Marjorie and Sydney Greenbie championing Miss Carroll's important in history. The Greenbies have replied and now the HERALD is proud to carry on this debate.

Unfortunately several new volumes this fall are being published too late to be re- viewed in this issue. They include A Stillness at Appomattox by Bruce Catton and The Civil War by James Street. Civil War histories have had their long deserved treat- ment in the last year or two, culminating in the publication by George Edgar Turner of Victory rode the Rails. This beautifully produced volume is particularly important in that it discusses primarily the effect the rail- roads had upon the war, rather than what the war did to the railroads. A long time student of the subject, Mr. Turner has placed in its proper perspective the strategic role of the railroads. The November issue of Railroad Magazine presents "Grand Army Rail Album" with a number of both well and lesser known Brady photos from the collection of Richard J. Codd.

Civil War pamphlets and articles recently published include: A Confederate Diary of Retreats from Petersburg, 1865 edited by Richard Harwell and published by Emory University Publications. This is a brief but highly entertaining account of life in the Army of Northern Virginia during its last days by an unidentified Confederate signalman. It is the first number in the current...
A Reply To Sidney Greenbie
By Kenneth P. Williams

Mr. Greenbie speaks of delivering a coup de grace to the General in the story of Anna Ella Carroll, with the implication that he would be hard pressed to find a book in the library in which there is no mention of Miss Carroll. While it is true that Anna Ella Carroll received some notice in the Proctor's Confederacy books, it is also true that W. Scott has written several books on military and political affairs, and that she was a close associate of both Mr. Greenbie and Mrs. Greenbie. The book in question is a simple statement that the book has not been written.

Anyone who believes that history should be written as if it were a cookbook will demand indubitable proof of the amazing claim that General in Chief McClellan and President Lincoln were in bed with England and France. The letter which they in their letter to the editor, was rejected by the editor, was not published in the papers. The letter which they published in the papers was not published by the editor. The editor, in his letter to the editor, was rejected by the editor.

Mr. Greenbie admits his authorization for the following statement: In the summer of 1862, the Greenbie sisters (p. 301) that on learning of it from Thomas A. Scott, wrote letters to Lincoln, who admitted knowledge of her plans. In 1872, two years before he wrote the letter in question, Wade said something very different. In that letter, given by the Greenbies on p. 478, he said: "A copy of this plan was put in my hands immediately after the fall of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson. Scott has written to me that he was informed me that the plans for this plan was due to Mrs. Carroll. This letter to the editor, was published by the editor, was not published in the papers. The letter which they published in the papers was not published by the editor. The editor, in his letter to the editor, was rejected by the editor.

Mr. Greenbie, who was the friend of the General in Chief McClellan and President Lincoln, was in bed with England and France. The letter which they published in the papers was not published by the editor. The editor, in his letter to the editor, was rejected by the editor.

To sustain their claim the Greenbies must prove that an order from Washington was actually delivered to Grant. This they do not do. They state that Grant was in bed with England and France. The letter which they published in the papers was not published by the editor. The editor, in his letter to the editor, was rejected by the editor.

To our surprise the Greenbies goes back to the original of the Tennessee plan. It is true that Miss Carroll wrote her North American Review article in 1870, but this is not in that article. Could it be that the Greenbies do not know the work of a man, Prof. T. of p. 145 of Mrs. Greenbie's book, the plan was given only to General in Chief McClellan, and not the other version, as containing an interpolation? Then we cannot accept the 1873 statement that he also gave the plan to Lincoln.

In trying to explain Miss Carroll's statement the Greenbies write to Mrs. Greenbie when she wrote Miss Dear Lucy, Mrs. Greenbie gives a description of the condition under which the letter to the editor, was rejected by the editor. The editor, in his letter to the editor, was rejected by the editor.

I have never met Mr. Greenbie and had always previously heard of any circle about my third volume on Grant such as Mr. Greenbie describes. Mrs. Greenbie certainly deserved an apology in the matter, for the letter referred to is well known. For his clear information that I want to be present on a fundament one.

As to how to show that the majority of the letters the Greenbies want to quote are not mine, I would refer you to the editor, was rejected by the editor. The editor, in his letter to the editor, was rejected by the editor.

Mr. Greenbie showed not only a lack of scholarly standards but a lack of good judgment when he misquoted a letter of which I have the original. That is especially the case when he does so in a paper in which he claims with a touch of fury that he and Grant from a study of Miss Carroll wrote. I am advised that this was not in a letter, and that neither did Grant answer her letter to me of December, 1900 there is a letter, which was not printed. It was a letter which was not identifiable by the reference to the Yale Ph. D. But Mr. Greenbie tilted it up by omitting quite a choice word and other material.

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The arguments of the Greenbies support the views of the Greenbies. They think I never thought it to the editor, was rejected by the editor. The editor, in his letter to the editor, was rejected by the editor. The editor, in his letter to the editor, was rejected by the editor.

The Greenbies have made much of my statement in the Indiana Magazine of History that Mrs. Greenbie "shuffled the deck," for the years 1870-1872 only. In the appendix she lists eleven pages of two volumes as bearing on the "Grant Years" campaign, and dismisses them with the statement that a careful study of them provides nothing contradicting Miss Carroll's story, but on the contrary it serves to support it in many ways. The list is certainly not complete, the pages with one of the most important documents on the subject, not being listed. But there is something more that this. The very first page that concerns Grant contains Grant's dispatch to Halleck dated January 29, 1862. With permission, I will take for instance the dispatch of 1862. With permission, I will take for instance the dispatch of 1862. With permission, I will take for instance the dispatch of 1862. With permission, I will take for instance the dispatch of 1862. With permission, I will take for instance the dispatch of 1862. With permission, I will take for instance the dispatch of 1862. With permission, I will take for instance the dispatch of 1862. With permission, I will take for instance the dispatch of 1862.
So the Carroll supporters do not point to any gap in the history of the Tennessee River campaign as given in the Official Records. Nor do they question the veracity of Stanton's important letter of September 28th, in which he stated that Thos. Scott to the West, or from Scott's letters with the army. They point out that Scott's letter of September 28th to the West is by self-contradicting Ben Wade and the "years later" letters of E. S. Judge. The letter only disproved by what he wrote in 1862, but one of which was definitely made in 1861. The affidavit of the writer, and the other open to suspicion, in the only form we have them. Consequently we have to conclude that old Scott not only knew the existence of a league between Stanton and others, but that he was active in procuring its suppression. He must have described some 100 miles of it.

Book Reviews

STANTON: LINCOLN'S SECRETARY OF WAR
By Fletcher Pratt
Book, cloth, 8 1/4 x 6", 497 pp., Illus., W. W. Northrop Company, New York, Price $5.95.

Fletcher Pratt, present President of the New York Civil War Round Table, is the author of a number of well-written, authoritative histories of the world's navies, as well as of the books and articles on naval history. He has written a book which has added to his reputation in the field of naval history. The book is a well written story of the Civil War, and the author has given it a balance of fact, humor, and human interest.

In this book, Pratt has succeeded in his attempt to give us a true picture of the Civil War. He has avoided the easy way of writing history, and has given us a story that is both entertaining and informative. The book is well written, and the author has a good grasp of the subject matter. The book is a must for anyone interested in the Civil War.

The book is a great read for anyone interested in the Civil War. The author has done a great job in bringing the story to life, and the book is a great addition to the study of the Civil War. The book is a must for anyone interested in the Civil War.

THE NEGRO AND THE CIVIL WAR
By Benjamin Quarles

In a letter to Henry Gleyner, President Lincoln wrote: "The Negro is not a slave. He is the same as the white man and has the same rights. You must get him to understand this."

The Negro in the Civil War is a study of the Negro's role in the Civil War. The author, Benjamin Quarles, is a historian and a scholar, and his knowledge of the subject is impressive. He has written a book that is both informative and well written. The book is a great read for anyone interested in the Civil War.

The book is a great read for anyone interested in the Civil War. The author has done a great job in bringing the story to life, and the book is a great addition to the study of the Civil War. The book is a must for anyone interested in the Civil War.

THE STATESMENSHIP OF THE CIVIL WAR
By Allan Nevins
Book, cloth, 8 1/4 x 5 1/2", 62 pp., Macmillan, New York, Price $2.50.

Here is Allan Nevins at his best and that is very good indeed. It is extremely difficult to write a review of a book, for a book, once it is published, lends itself to an essay in its own right. Probably no writer will agree with Nevins, but his work is always entertaining and well written. The book is a must for anyone interested in the Civil War.
Lincoln and Rhee
(Continued from page 24)

in the L. M. U. Collection

Confederate Letters of Marque and Reprisal

One of the first official acts of the Confederate government which formally recognized a state of civil war was the proclamation of Jefferson Davis, dated April 17, 1861, inviting application for letters of marque and reprisal. This act was later confirmed by "An Act" recognizing the existence of war between the United States and the Confederate States, and "concerning Letters of Marque, Prizes and Prize Goods," approved May 16th, 1861. This act was later amended by one approved May 21, 1861.

Such action met violent resistance on the part of the Union government and in Lincoln's early war orders he declared his purpose to treat as pirates those persons operating ships under Confederate letters of marque and reprisal. Those resisting the

AN ACT

To amend an act entitled "An Act recognizing the existence of war between the United States and the Confederate States, and concerning Letters of Marque, Prizes and Prize Goods," approved May 6th, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States do enact, That the tenth section of the above entitled act be so amended that in addition to the bounty therein mentioned, the Government of the Confederate States will pay to the cruiser or cruisers of any private armed vessel commissioned under said act, twenty per centum on the value of each and every vessel of war belonging to the enemy, that may be sunk or destroyed by such private armed vessel or vessels, the value of the armament to be included in the estimate. The valuation to be made by a board of naval officers appointed, and their award to be approved by the President, and the amount found to be due to be payable in eight per cent. bonds of the Confederate States.

SEC. 2. That if any person who may have invented or may hereafter invent any new kind of armed vessel, or floating battery, or defence, shall deposit a plan of the same, accompanied by suitable explanations or specifications, to the navy department, together with an affidavit setting forth that he is the inventor thereof, such deposit and affidavit (unless the facts set forth therein shall be disproved) shall entitle such inventor or his assigns to the sole and exclusive enjoyment of the rights and privileges conferred by this act, reserving, however, to the Government, in all cases, the right of using such invention.

APPROVED May 21, 1861.

Page forty-four

Page forty-four
authority on land were to be treated as traitors.

However, before the war had progressed very far Lincoln was forced by circumstances to alter his policy. A test case came before the Federal Court during the early summer of 1861 when a brig bringing Confederate letters of marque and reprisal was captured and the men constituting the crew were charged with piracy.

Shortly thereafter the Confederate government questioned an equal number of Union officers and announced that the same end awaited them that should befall the crew of the ill-fated ship. Fortunately, the jury disagreed and the trial was never again resumed. From then on international law was instituted governing warfare between independent nations.

Davis was definitely the victor in this first encounter but his proclamation provoked a counter-proclamation, dated April 19, and issued by Lincoln, setting up a blockade of Southern ports. This was one of the chief factors that brought about a union victory in the long-drawn-out contest.

Originals of two of the above mentioned Confederate documents, copies of which are shown on these pages, have recently been acquired by Lincoln Memorial University as a gift of E. Channing Codjou of Chicago, Illinois.

Lincoln and Rhes (Continued from page 44)

was contrary to the country's vital interests, and so all-out war in Lincoln's time was justifiable on the ground of necessity. There were not foreign alliances or international organizations whose attitudes Lincoln had to consider, and since he did not face a military threat of a national nature he was justified in advocating continued warfare to achieve his objectives. These factors placed America in a different position ninety years ago, but 1953 is not the first time American leaders have debated the question of armistice and peace conventions.

Foreman M. Lebold

Foreman M. Lebold, a member of the Lincoln Memorial University Board of Trustees, died in November 11, 1953. For many years Mr. Lebold was a friend of the college and in 1951 was elected to the Board. His death is a great loss to the institution.

Mr. Lebold was president of the Morris Paper Mill of Chicago, a firm of vast production with extensive holdings; yet, he found time to render outstanding leadership in connection with the improvement of the University's physical plant as well as the promotion of several vital educational projects for the college.

Mr. Lebold was drawn to Lincoln Memorial University because of its emphasis upon the ideals and philosophy of Abraham Lincoln. In a letter to Dr. Kincaid, December 22, 1948, he said:

"In many respects I feel that the spirit of Abraham Lincoln and his wonderful philosophy is more alive at Lincoln Memorial University than in any other place in the world with the possible exception of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington and the Tomb in Springfield. Since you is a living Memorial find my personal interest directed to your fine school."

Mr. Lebold visited the L.M.U. campus on several different occasions and from time to time presented the college with many valuable Lincoln manuscripts, prints, sheet music, maps, drawings, and miscellaneous items.

The Lebold Collection of Manuscripts covers all phases of United States History and is one of the largest and most valuable in private hands. The owner was a familiar figure at auction sales or wherever fine manuscript material was available and his home was a gathering place for both the collector and student where Lebold was always eager to assist the amateur or the professional historian.

Some of the finest Lincolniana in the archives of Lincoln Memorial University were acquired by the Lebold Collection. Six fine manuscripts bearing the name of Abraham Lincoln or Andrew Johnson make up a part of the Lebold gift and one written in the year 1865 bears the endorsements of both the sixteenth and seventeenth presidents.

Likely the most valuable Lincoln Letter in the Lincoln Memorial University Collection is a Lebold gift. The letter bears the date of August 7, 1865, and was sent by Lincoln to Governor Horatio Seymour of New York concerning the draft. As early as the year this letter was written, it was recognized as one of Lincoln's great state papers on questions of national policy.

One Lebold document is of significant local interest. It is a tailor bill in Andrew Johnson's hand and signed by him on May 21, 1831. This is the only document of this kind ever known to exist in the handwriting of the Tennessee president.
LYLECCO S. GRANT
(Continued from page 38)

LINCOLN HERALD INDEX
The Lincoln Herald Analytical Index, 1937-49, compiled by Helen Metz, is now in page proofs. When published it will appear in the same page size as the quarterly magazine. The type is set in double columns and the total pages of the book will number 119.

One thousand copies will be printed and the price will be $5.00. The book will appear in paper wrappers for binding.

Advance orders are now being accepted; however, several months will elapse before the index will be published.

Address your orders to B. Gerald McMurray, Lincoln Herald, Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tennessee.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY
announces the publication of

Something Unique in Lincolniana

LINCOLN AND PREVENTION OF WAR
By RALPH G. LINDSTROM
(Publication Date: December 15, 1953)

The Book:
A concise, readable and fascinating study of Abraham Lincoln's civic purposes and the method for solving explosive social and economic conflicts under law and without war. A presentation of the Lincolnian method by which men can avoid self-extermination or relapse into barbarism.

The Author:
Ralph G. Lindstrom is a lawyer who, for forty years, has particularly studied Lincoln's civic life purpose and his constitutional concepts. He has served as one of the Trustees of the Abraham Lincoln Association of Springfield, and is President of The Lincoln Fellowship of Southern California. For twenty-five years he has written and lectured on Abraham Lincoln.

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—ABRAHAM LINCOLN

INSIDE LINCOLN'S CABINET

The Civil War Diaries of SALMON P. CHASE

Edited by DAVID DONALD. The diaries of Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury are here presented for the first time as a complete unit. David Donald, author of Divided We Fought and Lincoln's Herndon has assembled it complete and in proper order, rendered the text with absolute correctness, and knit the whole together with section introductions and notes to maintain continuity during those periods when Chase dropped his diary.

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An Editorial by ROBERT L. KINCAID

Good and Worthy

A President pointing to Cumberland Gap and expressing a hope for his dispossessed people: a one-armed general listening to his Commander-in-Chief who would bring the wish to fulfillment, a mountain preacher years later digging in a vacant lot to begin a church and school.

Across the span of years, the impulse in the hearts of these three men brought into being an institution of learning where the spirit of Lincoln broods and the door of opportunity is open to all who hope and dream.

That is the genesis of Lincoln Memorial University. In this issue of the LINCOLN HERALD the fuller details of the story are given.

As I write these words I am overwhelmed with a multitude of impressions and memories. I have been a participant in the unfolding drama for forty-five years. Across my memory troop countless people whose lives have been touched and molded by the institution which began sixty years ago.

I think not of the buildings and walks and driveways which have been fitted into place on a beautiful campus of rolling hills in the shadow of the historic pass of Cumberland Gap. That is only the physical structure of a temple of learning. My memory is crowded with the people who have lived and served here—students, faculty, and staff officers working together in a common purpose. And far from the reaches of the campus my memory includes the hosts of men and women who have given of their means to provide the facilities for this educational center. To have known intimately many of these benefactors has been one of the richest blessings of my life.

In saluting the friends of Lincoln Memorial University on our sixtieth anniversary—students, workers, parents, alumni, donors, and all who constitute our great family—I have no adequate words to express my emotions. Gratitude for what has been accomplished transcends all. But there is also faith, faith that this service begun sixty years ago will continue to be supported and extended by a grateful and beneficiary people. What is good and worthy will endure.


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“And So History Repeats”  
By WILLIAM E. TAYLOR  

THE EDITORIAL policy of the Lincoln Herald is dual: to promulgate interest and research in the field of Lincoln's life and career, and to encourage the study of American history and politics.

The issue of the Lincoln Herald emphasizes the letter of the two objectives by bringing to the attention of its readers the celebration of the 60th Anniversary of the founding of Lincoln Memorial University in Harrogate, Tennessee, on February 12, 1957. Of course, it would be impossible to celebrate the founding of a college in Lincoln's name without at the same time acknowledging the name of the man who bore it. This anniversary issue of the Lincoln Herald, therefore, provides an insight into the meaning of the Lincoln tradition as it is expressing itself in the lives of this generation, in this time.

Appropriately, the program looked at the past, at the present, and at the future. A drama, "The Genesis of Lincoln Memorial University," written by Professor Earl Hobson Smith and Dr. Robert L. Kincaid, portrayed two scenes that were the beginning of a living memorial. The first scene dramatized the visit of General Oliver Otis Howard to the Harrow School in Cumberland Gap on June 18, 1896, and his conference with the Reverend Arthur A. Myers, founder and superintendent of the Harrow School in 1890. Dr. Frederick Burr Avery, an Episcopal minister from Cleveland, Ohio; and Darwin R. James, a Congressman from New York City. After General Howard's address to the students of the Harrow School, the four men were on the front porch of the school discussing the need for expanding Harrow into a college. It was in this conference that General Howard repeated the circumstances of his last interview with Lincoln in Washington in September, 1863. The four men then made a covenant that an institution would be established at Lincoln in memory of Abraham Lincoln.

It was thrilling to see the present generation of students enact this scene. Here was the conscious fulfillment of a vision that had its start when Lincoln pointed to the East Tennessee-Kentucky area on his military map and told General Howard that he had come from those mountains, and he knew those people. Although no student portrayed Abraham Lincoln in the dramatization of that day in June, 1896, the President was very much a part of the cast of characters. Indeed, his was the central role in the production.

The second scene portrayed the signing of the charter of the college on February 12, 1897. In the holds real dialogue, and particularly in the attitudes and actions of the signers, one could read the destiny of Lincoln Memorial University. One could see that here in the Cumberland Mountains was a people whose ancestry reached back to the days of the great migration through the Gap, back to the days of the long hunter, back to the spirit of adventure and independence that had built America. But also one could see that here was a people whose future desperately needed the enlightenment and
Scene I of "The Genesis of Lincoln Memorial University"

Left to right: William G. Snyder as Congressman Davvin B. James, David W. Lewis as Dr. Frederick J. Avery, Joseph G. Gray as Gen. O. O. Howard, James Disney as Rev. A. A. Myers.

that cross current of ideas that is culture. Once again Abraham Lincoln was present to the mind of the audience, although he was not among the cast. "I want you to do something for those mountain people," he said to Howard. Those words, though unspoken, were part of the dialogue.

The second section of the program showed how these words are alive today. Two addresses were presented. The first, by Bums Stanley, an alumnus of the Class of 1941, and now a legal consultant to the Ford Motor Company, had as its theme "Balancing the Books." Mr. Stanley, whose address was from notes rather than from manuscript and so not available for publication, brought vividly to mind the fact that men and women are today making a vital contribution to their nation because "something had been done." Here was the past speaking in the present.

Mr. Stanley's remarks were followed by an address by Dr. H. Y. Livesay, Dean of the University. Dr. Livesay's subject was "Lincoln Memorial University Today." With this speech, the aims and ideals of the founders of Lincoln Memorial University were brought into focus with 1957, with the hard and ever-present realities with which Abraham Lincoln was so very familiar, with which he refused to compromise, which he rather narrowed and bent to the last best hope.

The third and last section of the anniversary program was held in an evening session, after the alumni and guests of the institution had refreshed themselves with conversation during an informal reception in the Johnson Room and dining in the dining room of Norton Hall. Dr. John A. Carpenter, Professor of History at Mount Vernon Junior College, Washington, D. C., spoke on "Architects and Builders of a Living Memorial." This scholarly address, from a man who is writing the biography of General O. O. Howard, illuminated the characters of the group of men gathered at Cumberland Gap in June, 1866, and in February, 1867. Dr. Carpenter's speech should be read with cure by anyone who is interested in what Lincoln Memorial University stands for, because it makes clear that the tradition of the institution is more than the lengthened shadow of a single man. That shadow was projected into the future through the instrumentality of other men of good will: General Howard, who was called the one-armed Christian general; Reverend Myers, a Congregational evangelist; Dr. Avery, an Episcopal minister; and Darwin B. James, a Presbyterian.

Dr. Holman Hamilton, Professor of History at the University of Kentucky and a member of the Board of Trustees for Lincoln Memorial University, addressed the audience on "The Growth and Greatness of Abraham Lincoln." Appropriately, Dr. Hamilton pointed out that Lincoln's fame has spread to the far corners of the earth and that his name has become a symbol, not only for liberty, but for the potential of the human soul. If there is one indisputable fact about Abraham Lincoln, it is that his intellect and his emotions underwent one of the most phenomenal developments that has been known in American history, perhaps in world history. Needless to say, this fact, so this idea, needs constant reiteration at Lincoln Memorial University, for it is the guiding purpose of the institution to provide Lincoln's people with opportunity to fulfill themselves as he had done. Dr. Hamilton's address, then, was the central moment of the anniversary celebration.

The final address of the program was a talk by President Robert L. Kincaid on "Lincoln Memorial University of the Future." Dr. Kincaid, looking back on nine years of achievement for the college that has been the focal point of his adult career, spoke of his dreams and visions for the continuing work that later generations will have to do. This was a man of faith giving his faith to the future.

No summary of the sixtieth anniversary program at LMU would be complete without mention of the side lights that are so important, if a quiet, part of such celebrations. One could call attention to the contribution of the LMU Choir, particularly to their rendering of Harvey Gaul's "Lincoln's Second Inauguration Address" to the renewed friendships between alumni, faculty, administration, and present students, to the meetings in the Lincoln Room, where William H. Townsend, the Sage of Lexington, talked with other specialists in Lincolniana and browsed through the treasures of the Lincoln Collection. But if a generalization were to be made, one would readily say that the Anniversary Celebration was the recognition of the vitality and power of a single important moment of history that had occurred in September, 1863.

Architects And Builders

Scene II of "The Genesis of Lincoln Memorial University"

Left to right: James Disney as Rev. A. A. Myers, Charles G. Biddle as Dr. Maurice Arthur, Thomas Hoehle as A. B. Kenton, Charles B. Garrison as Charles F. Egger, Jack W. Barn as Millard F. Overton.
Architects and Builders of a Living Memorial

By J O H N A. C A R P E N T E R

I L I V E I N T H E C I T Y of Washington.

Probably several times a week I have occasion to drive past the Lincoln Memorial, one of the loveliest, most beautiful monuments, I think, which we have in America. Looking up at the seated statue of Abraham Lincoln, or noting the names of the 48 states around the facade, one cannot help but be grateful that we have this magnificent structure to perpetuate the name of Abraham Lincoln.

But though it feeds the soul and satisfies the eye, how much better a living memorial which trains hundreds of young men and women each year and whose effect and influence over the years can scarcely be measured.

How appropriate then that we should, at this time, pause to do honor to those dedicated persons who were the architects and builders of this living memorial. How a group of widely scattered individuals came together in a common enterprise makes a dramatic story.

One man who, perhaps, was more responsible than any single individual for the planning and building of this college in its early years was General Oliver Otis Howard.

I would like to tell you a little about his life up to the time he became associated with Lincoln Memorial. Oliver Otis Howard was born in Leeds, Maine, and lived the normal, active life of a New England farm boy. In school he showed considerable promise and in 1846 he entered Bowdoin College. After graduation from Bowdoin, Howard attended the Military Academy at West Point, graduating fourth in his class in 1854. In the next few years he served at various army posts and in 1857, just one hundred years ago, an event occurred which had a great effect on his life. While on duty as ordnance officer at Tampa, Florida, he experienced a religious conversion. From then on, although he went right ahead with his career as an officer in the United States Army, he also considered himself a soldier fighting in the cause of Jesus Christ.

When the Civil War broke out he offered his services to the governor of Maine and in a short time was Colonel of the 3d Maine volunteers. There followed the four years of the war in which Howard had a remarkably active role. Before the first Battle of Bull Run (or Manassas) he had been promoted to command a brigade. In the early stages of the Peninsula Campaign in 1862 at Fair Oaks, Virginia, while personally leading a regiment into line in the face of severe enemy fire, he was badly wounded and eventually had to lose his right arm. Howard served as a corps commander at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg (both were controversial engagements for Howard) and in September of 1863, following Gettysburg, he and his men were sent west to aid in the relief of besieged Chattanooga. From then until the end of the war, Howard was with the western armies taking part in the Battle of Chattanooga, the relief of Knoxville, the Atlanta Campaign, the March to the Sea, and the final campaign through the Carolinas. In July, 1864, following the death of General McPherson at the Battle of Atlanta, Sherman named Howard to be commander of the Army of the Tennessee, an army which Sherman himself, and before him Grant, had commanded.

Just as the war was coming to an end, early in May, 1865, Secretary of War Stanton called Howard to Washington and asked him to take charge of the new agency recently created by the Congress to care for the freed slaves in their transition to freedom. The new agency was the Freedmen’s Bureau. For seven years, which was the entire life of the Bureau, Howard labored for the betterment of the colored people of the South, helping them to find jobs, seeing that they were clothed, fed, given hospital care and fair treatment. But most of all he worked for the establishment of schools and colleges, knowing that only through education would there be any hope for the uplifting of the Negro people. His administration of the Bureau was a stormy one and he was severely criticized on more than one occasion. There even was a Congressional investigation and a special military court of inquiry, but he came through these with complete vindication. In 1872 President Grant asked Howard to go to Arizona and New Mexico to try to arrange a peace settlement with the notorious Apache chief, Cochise. Warfare between the Indians and the white settlers had been intensely bitter and there seemed little likelihood that any one could even get to see Cochise, much less make peace with him. But Howard did both. Aided by the famous scout, Tom Jeffords, hero of the current television program “Broken Arrow,” Howard was able to meet with Cochise and to bring about an end to the fighting in that part of Arizona until Geronimo began his depredations in the 1880’s.

Howard’s next assignment took him to the Northwest, where he became engaged in some arduous Indian campaigns. His command of various geographical military departments was interrupted briefly in 1881 and 1882 when he became Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point. Howard filled out his military career by commanding the Military Division of the Atlantic with headquarters on Governor’s Island in New York. At the time of his retirement in 1894 he held the second highest post in the United States Army.

Howard was a deeply religious man. His affiliation was with the Congregational Church, but he was not a partisan sectarian; rather he wanted simply to set an example to all men by the way he lived to help lead them to Christ. Howard expressed this idea in the closing paragraph of his Autobiography, written in 1907, just two years before his death.

It is a fitting close to my life story to lift up my heart in thanksgiving to my Heavenly
Howard’s own code of conduct was strict, yet he did not try to force his views on others; his moral integrity was unimpeachable, yet he was sympathetic towards the shortcomings of his fellow men. Lest you think him stern and unbending let me assure you that he was not. He had a fine sense of humor and had with rare exceptions, a cheerful, even-tempered disposition.

Cyrus Kehr, Organizing President of LMU, 1897-1899

The white-bearded, one-armed veteran who retired from the Army in 1894 was by no means alone. Still near him were his wife, seven children and several grandchildren. One of the sons, Harry Stinson Howard, still lives, an elderly gentleman of eighty-five, respected citizen of Burlington, Vermont.

No worse Howard at a loss for something to do. For many years he had lectured before church, veteran, and patriotic gatherings. Now he could keep right on doing the same. He also had written extensively, not only several books but also numerous magazine and newspaper articles. He apparently never had any trouble in having his books published. Lecturing and writing them, in addition to some work for the Republican National Committee at campaign time, would more than fill his days. Even before retirement, he had been in touch with Cyrus Kehr, patent lawyer and lecture agent of Chicago, making preliminary arrangements for a lecture tour to start in the fall of 1895. (He and his wife would spend the winter with their daughter, Grace, in Portland, Oregon.)

Howard, as we shall presently see, had a major part in the founding of Lincoln Memorial University. But this was not the work of just one individual. It was a co-operative effort. Let us turn, then, to other persons, the Rev. A. A. Myers and his wife, Ellen, who made a significant contribution to the effort. Sponsored by the American Missionary Association, they began working in the mountain area surrounding Cumberland Gap in about 1890.

For many miles around the people came to know and love this kindly couple working in the name of Jesus Christ to better mankind.

Although they had started about fifteen log cabin schools in this region and also the Harrove School at Cumberland Gap, which was the academy or high school, there was still no institution of higher learning. No college to serve this mountain region touching Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, and North Carolina. To establish such a college was the dream of Brother Myers and especially of his wife.
On the evening of June 18, 1896, a small group sat on the veranda of the Harrow School building. Accompanying Howard on his trip to Chattanooga was the Brooklyn merchant and former Congressman, Darwin R. James. He was accompanied by their friend, the Reverend Frederick Burt Avery, and Episcopal clergyman of Painesville, Ohio, who for some years had taken an interest in educational work for the people of Kentucky and Tennessee.

Myers, perhaps sensing that this was his great opportunity, spoke at length of the work he and his father were doing and the difficulties they faced. As Howard listened, he thought back to his last meeting with President Lincoln in 1863 when Lincoln had expressed great interest in the mountain people of eastern Tennessee and Kentucky. There also came to mind Cyrus Kehr's proposal for a living monument to Abraham Lincoln. Impulsively Howard was on his feet, pacing up and down the porch, mulling over these various thoughts. Suddenly he stopped and said, "Fellow men, I will make this school a larger enterprise I will take hold and do what I can." The "larger enterprise" was agreed upon. At Howard's suggestion they named the new institution Lincoln Memorial University and planned to secure the Four Seasons Hotel property, which included a suitable sanatorium suitable for a school building and dormitory. The details of obtaining the property and establishing the university with the Harrow School as a nucleus, Howard left to Myers and to Cyrus Kehr, who was immediately brought into the project. At first Howard had no intention of taking him, but "the more I talk of it, the more I like the idea," and he had committed himself to the Republican National Committee to go on an extensive speaking tour in behalf of McKinley. He did agree to use his influence for the project.

During the remainder of 1896 it was Kehr and Myers who secured the hotel property and sought to raise the money to meet the payments to the mortgage holders. They were the ones who interested a group of men from the surrounding communities to aid in the formal establishment of Lincoln Memorial University. Some of the men who were on the original Board of Trustees (in addition to Myers, who was President of the Board) were the Rev. Hugh Culver Smith, Samuel P. Land, and Colonel Robert F. Patterson. Colonel Patterson, who had served in the Confederate Army, was a valuable addition to the board and served loyally as its vice chairman for a number of years. These, too, must be honored as builders of the living memorial to Abraham Lincoln.

Throughout 1897 Howard remained the background writer, occasion the letters to men of wealth trying to help the university, and meeting with those who had helped him in his time. Howard did not get a further extension on the mortgage, raised several thousand dollars to meet some of the payments and to provide operating expenses for the university, but practically had the direction of the entire project. The directors agreed to any recommendations he might make. Just when Howard was making definite progress towards paying off the university's debt the family received word that Guy,
the oldest son, had been killed in the Philippines. He died a hero's death, in action against the insurgents, but naturally, General Howard felt the loss deeply. A few months later he spoke of his son as "my strong helper...the critic I could trust...my hope for the future." Now, "crowds & crowds of hopes are baffled & dashed to the ground in his death."

In part to compensate for the blow of Gage, Kehr had immersed himself in even more work in the Lincoln Memorial University. From this time until his death in 1909 he worked unceasingly for its benefit.

In 1899 he brought in as acting President of the University in place of Kehr, the Reverend John Hale Larry of Providence, Rhode Island. Kehr, who never actually had moved permanently to Cumberland Gap, apparently either lost interest or else had a falling out with Myers and withdrew from the project in 1900. Larry was especially interested in the industrial features of Lincoln Memorial University and was prevailed on to secure a second-hand printing press, and students received practical training in the printer's trade. When the noted art connoisseur, Samuel P. Avery, in 1901 donated, along with other friends of the school, the funds for the building of the girl's dormitory, Larry insisted that the students be employed to do the actual building. Larry brought great enthusiasm to Lincoln Memorial University, and much of the early growth was under his direction. Larry had the hopes and dreams he set forth in 1900 to try to supply the funds.

One man whose practicality balanced Larry's sometimes over zealous enthusiasm was Charles F. Eager. Eager lived at Cumberland Gap, was a business man there, and was for a number of years the Secretary and Assistant Treasurer of the University. He handled most all the day-to-day financial activities connected with the operation of the university. It is doubtful if the institution could have kept going without the able, practical management of Charles Eager. In the darkest hours, when there seemed no way out of the financial depths, he retained his good sense and somehow (usually by appealing to Howard) was able to scrape together enough money to satisfy the most demanding creditors. Eager did not always agree with Larry's policies. Larry believed that he should have more money with which to work, but there were times when the money simply wasn't available. Myers, somewhat irrational in his later years because of illness and because of grief at the loss of his wife, was a source of some difficulty not only for Larry but also for Eager. There were occasional troubles amongst the faculty, and between the college and the townspeople. Most of these minor troubles were taken eventually to Howard who did what he could to keep all working together harmoniously. Larry wrote to Howard in 1900, "Do not think that the people here do not pray enough. I was struck when I landed with the fact that all seemed to try to pray a great deal and very earnestly. The spirit of prayer was lacking sweetness, I admit, especially when persons very evidently prayed at considerable length.

Howard's major concern was in providing funds, not just for the day-to-day expenses of the university, but also for endowment and buildings. All things considered, he was most successful. He took an office in New York in 1900 so that he could better direct the fund raising effort. On the night of his birthday in 1901 he got up a benefit celebration at Carnegie Hall. Mark Twain presided and Harry Warrington, famed editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, was the principal speaker. The next year a similar celebration was held in Boston with Union General Daniel E. Sickles, Confederate Joseph Wheeler, Julia Ward Howe, and Edward Everett Hale on the platform with Howard. These affairs not only brought in money for the university but also provided valuable publicity.

In 1905 Howard persuaded Andrew Carnegie to donate a library building and in 1908 he proposed to the Board of Trustees the formation of a committee to prepare a program and campaign for the centennial of Lincoln's birth which would be coming up the following year. Need-
The Growth and Greatness of Abraham Lincoln

By HOLMAN HAMILTON

Two years hence from this very day, the sesquicentennial anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth will be celebrated. From the Bay of Fundy to the Rio Grande, and out to the City of the Golden Gate, a tribute will be paid to the Sixteenth President by the world's officialdom and scholarship. It will be fitting, indeed, for the glowing words and the highly polished phrases of the orators to be devoted to one of the most notable members of the human family in all the sweep of time. And we may be certain that nowhere else in our broad land will the occasion be observed more spontaneously or more sincerely than on the campus of Lincoln Memorial University.

"Great captains, with their guns and drums, Disturb our judgment for the hour, But the best comes.

These are all gone, and standing like a tower,
Our children shall behold his fame.
The kindly-chief, brave, foreseeing man,
Succasion, patient, modestly spare, not blame,
Not let all our new soil, the first American."

(Lincoln, "Memorization Ode!")

Lincoln has been memorialized in many places and in many ways. Books, brochures, newspaper articles, magazine articles, newspapers, editorial, music, drama, and poetry have been dedicated to the Kentucky country boy whose birthplace was the lovely log cabin, and whose months of formal education totaled less than a single year. There are Lincoln streets, Lincoln boulevards, a Lincoln motor car, Lincoln hotels, townships, counties, and cities bearing the name of the Great Emancipator. Everywhere we go in our modern America, we see evidence of the hold of Lincoln on the minds and imaginations of our fellow Americans.

In the New West of Illinois could speak well, could write well, and within a few months he was elected captain of his Army company in the Black Hawk War. How did he do it? How did he get along? The questions are provocative, and they reduce to absurdity any smooth or smug suggestion that all the worthwhile Lincoln books have been written and all the productive Lincoln research performed. Fourteen years are a long time in the life of any human being, regardless of place and person. They must have seemed especially long in a backwoods, frontier environment. The little that we do know about those all-important formative years in Lincoln's life, analyzed in connection with the undeniable end-product, strongly suggests that Lincoln wasted few of the precious moments available for self-improvement. Many of your young men and women have also struggled, and even now are struggling, to advance themselves on the highway of opportunity. And those of you who are working your way through college will of course appreciate most keenly the example of one who, striving outwardly year after year, somehow found colleges in cabins and universities in clearings.

On to Illinois Lincoln trudged. I hope that the time will come when every student and friend of L.M.I. will make his way to Vincennes, Indiana, and will see on the Illinois side of the bridge spanning the Wabash the artistic, recordings of the Lincoln family's trek to what was for young Abraham the land of fulfillment. It may be apropos at this point to recapitulate Lincoln's pre-presidential career from two strikingly different vantage points. One might say, for example, that Abraham Lincoln was the only President of the United States who never served as a soldier, a United States Senator, a Cabinet minister, a vice-president, or a general prior to entering the White House. This is perfectly true as far as the statement goes, and the implication is that Lincoln as President was a political accident. And yet it is not more pertinent to say with equal veracity that Lincoln was a member of the Illinois Legislature when only 25 years of age, that he was the majority leader of the State House of Representatives before he was 30, that he was a presidential elector at the age of 31, that he was victorious in a close contest at 37; that he was offered a territorial governorship when only 40, that he was the choice of his party for the United States Senate when 44; that he was the runner-up for the vice-presidential nomination at 47, and that he actually polled more popular votes than the twice-electable Stephen A. Douglas in the race for the Senate when he was 48. If we remember facts like these, the element of the accidental scurries off into obscurity. It goes without saying that chance does play a part in the course of every person's life. That is obvious and cannot be denied. But is it not equally true that cynics overemphasize the role of luck in the drama of the difference between success and failure? Sometimes opportunity does knock at the critical juncture, the historic hour. Yet, the question for the individual is: "Will you be ready when and if opportunity does rap at your door?" Lincoln was ready when the big chance came. Moreover, he had helped opportunity arrive. In his years of search and growth, discovery and disappointment, he planned the path for opportunity to follow—yes, and even lighted the way for an America in crisis to discover him in his Springfield law office on the west side of the public square and his twostory frame dwelling at the corner of 8th and Jackson. Many months before the presidential nomination was Lincoln's, his rival Douglas acknowledged Lincoln as a worthy opponent in the senatorial struggle. "I shall have my hands full," the Little Giant wrote. "Lincoln is the strong man of his party—full of wit, facts, dates, and the best stump-speaker, with his droll ways and dry jokes, in the West. He is as honest as he is shrewed; and if I beat him, my victory will be barely won." Thus the brilliant, dynamic Douglas sized up the Rail-splitter, and what more meaningful tribute could a politician want?

Let us today not evaluate Lincoln from a narrow partisan or sectional viewpoint. We are descendants of the patriots to whom Lincoln looked, on whom he de-
of a constantly contracting world, Abraham Lincoln's example and fame are equated with the best in America and with the finest minds and purest souls in foreign lands.

How does all this affect us at Lincoln Memorial University? What special lessons may we learn from the recognition accorded the Kentucky child, the Hoosier youth, the Illinois lawyer and legislator who scaled seemingly insurmountable obstacles to achieve both respect and the glory that transcends respect? First of all, let us never forget that Lincoln Memorial University is a living and lasting link eternally connecting our students and faculty and administration with Abraham Lincoln himself. Your president, Dr. Robert L. Kincaid, spoke several years ago in Los Angeles to the Lincoln Fellowship of Southern California. His topic was a highly appropriate one, "The Lincoln Heritage in the Cumberland." In his splendid address (which you would do well to read!), President Kincaid described a situation to which the gentleman preceding me here tonight alluded so graphically in his own remarks. It bears repeating, if ever so briefly. General Oliver Otis Howard, who later had a vital part in establishing L.M.U. conferred with Lincoln in 1862. According to General Howard, the Chief Executive of the war-torn nation told him: "General, if you come out of this horror and misery alive, and I pray to God that you may, I want you to do something for those mountain people who have been shut out of the world all these years. If I live I will do all I can to aid, and between us perhaps we can do the justice they deserve. Please remember this, and if God is good to us we may be able to speak of this later."

The Civil War President was assassinated a little more than a year and a half after his interview with Howard. But the one-armed general, the former commander of the Eleventh Army Corps, survived until 1909. My father knew General Howard. I have been interested in the gallant old soldier because he, like myself, wrote a biography of the Twelfth President of the United States—Zachary Taylor—whom Lincoln ardently supported for the highest office in the land in 1848. But you and I alike may correctly ascribe a deeper interest in the Howard example and the Howard will for good to his part in the development of L.M.U. This splendid educational institution, and the way of life it represents, will stand as a monument to Howard as well as to Lincoln in the days and years to come. As a venerable exemplar of patriotic enterprise, in the last year allotted him on earth, O. O. Howard contributed energy and prestige and selfless devotion to making his and Lincoln's dream come true.

Now, what of the future? How do lessons of the past shape our ways and means to meet continuing challenges? If there is somewhere in the country of the Cumberland a boy or girl whose performance or potential warrants a try at educational advantages, let him come here—let her come here! If you undergraduates of the present have sisters or brothers with the ability and ambition to become the undergraduates of tomorrow, give them a chance—extend your opportunities to them! Increasingly, too, Lincoln Memorial University provides a laboratory and a library and classrooms and playing fields for other Americans (hailing from South, North, West and East) and for the young people of other continents—for whom the Lincoln pattern likewise has meaning. Let them continue to come and mingle with their
brothers, joining heart and hand and power of brain and body in mutual understanding and mutual growth.

It is not enough for Americans who love their country in 1957, or 1958, or 1959, to be content with the role of the bystander or the rocking-chair headshaker, change, decay and menace characterize their world. “Be ye doers of the word, not hearers only” is an admonition from a sacred source. As surely as there is a God in Heaven, it behooves us to bestir ourselves—conducting ourselves as informed and active citizens and making it possible for our young people to be finer, more alert, better prepared, worthier Americans than we have been.

Creative and destructive forces are engaged in constant conflict to take possession of futurity. In advancing the growth and in enhancing the greatness of the America-to-be, no course is clearer than joining in the noble effort to aid in every way precisely the kind of sound, constructive education that we see symbolized here at Lincoln Memorial. Greatness did not come to Lincoln. Lincoln came to greatness. Is there another Lincoln somewhere in America, somewhere in the Cumberlandans, tonight? If so, it may be our proud contribution to help him grow to greatness, too.

LINCOLN'S MAP OF CUMBERLAND GAP REGION

When President Lincoln, in his interview with General Oliver O. Howard, about September 25, 1863, pointed to Cumberland Gap on a map in his office and spoke the words which later inspired Howard to establish Lincoln Memorial University, he presented the map to the General for his use in the military campaign in the South. The President had used the map for some time because it gave considerable detail to the mountain region of Tennessee, North Carolina, and surrounding areas.

This map was drawn by A. Lindenfeld, under the supervision of A. B. Bache, superintendent of the U. S. Coast Survey, and was published by H. Lindenfeld and Charles G. Kees, lithographers. Listed among the authorities who contributed geographical data to the cartographer is Andrew Johnson, the future president of the United States for the information he gave on the uncharted mountainous territory in Tennessee.

Lincoln Memorial University

Today

By HERBERT Y. LIVESAY

It is my privilege to bring you a few descriptive words about Lincoln Memorial University as it is today. This is being done so that you may be assured that the principles, philosophies, and practices which have been the strength of your school in the years past still mark the organic life of the institution and that your college is meeting in a splendid way the opportunities and challenges presented by the present decade.

Of concern to all people who are interested in an institution is the continuance and further development of the fundamental concepts underlying its purposes and programs. You will find that your college still enshrines the far-reaching ideals of the democratic way of life in its operation. Among these are an unwavering belief in the innate dignity of the human being, the conviction that the vast majority of people are capable of making their own judgments, subject to the limit of opportunity and information; that the right to opportunity and information should be guaranteed to every person; that the process of intelligent action in meeting problems is the only true adequate basis of a nation’s life; that education of the people to the level of their ability is a prerequisite to the process of intelligent action; and that no young person should be denied the exercise of this privilege because of financial insufficiency.

Related to such assumptions and resting upon them are certain earmarks of life that are deemed desirable. Sound scholarship, critical thinking, impeccable character, individual responsibility, social competence, and underlying moral and spiritual values are still viewed by your college as the endpoints of the educational process. We have not achieved a perfect record in arriving at these end-points, but we believe that our accomplishment quotient is definitely improving.

These assumptions and earmarks have been interpreted by Lincoln Memorial University in terms of purposes or functions to which the College is pledged. These have been stated as follows:

1. To give a well-rounded education in the liberal arts.
2. To prepare and train teachers for effective leadership in the field of public education.
3. To provide a Christian philosophy of life for useful living and intelligent leadership.
4. To teach thrift, self-initiative, and dependence upon individual effort.
5. To stimulate a broad, social outlook and a spirit of service in the community life.
6. To strengthen the ideals of individual liberty and free enterprise as a part of our democratic heritage.
7. To inculcate a greater appreciation of the privileges and opportunities of our form of government.
8. To enable young people of limited opportunity to gain an educational training equal to that enjoyed by the more privileged.
9. To emphasize the life and ideals of Abraham Lincoln as an inspiring example of patriotic devotion and service to humanity.
10. To build a stronger, more intelligent citizenship as a foundation of an enduring society.

[19]
The story of Lincoln Memorial University yesterday and today is wrapped up in those ten short statements. To explore them is to explore the whole front of our current operation. For, in a real way, the work of a college is merely the implementation of its ideals and purposes. A college fails only to the extent that it is prevented from achieving this implementation. It might be pointed out in passing that a college is more than its administration and its faculty. It is also a host of alumni, a board of trustees, a coterie of financial supporters, and a loyal group of interested citizens. From these broader reaches must come the influence, the guidance, the buildings, the equipment, and the students, which, when brought together, make the college. If this is true, can one then doubt that the success of a college in any year of its history is a responsibility shared by many people?

I would like to take each of the purposes and tell you just what we are doing about it, how we are doing it, why we are doing it, and the many problems confronting us in many of the areas. But this would require a great deal of your time, so with your permission I shall employ the sampling technique and select only two for further analysis. Perhaps at another time, there shall be an opportunity to report to you on those now being omitted.

I should like to speak first of our efforts to give a well-rounded education in the liberal arts. One of the most important tendencies in recent years has been an explicit re-awakening to the importance of a liberalizing education at the higher level. This has underlined the worth and duty of the liberal arts college as the center and source of liberalizing educational substance. This position does not seek to exclude the vocational aspects from higher education. It does seek to eliminate training exclusively in vocational techniques as the sole end of a complete education.

Business and industry have found from experience that the integrating and stabilizing influence of a liberal arts education is a wholesome factor in producing competent employees. When placed side-by-side in competitive situations, the person with the vocational or professional proficiency built upon a thorough liberal-arts foundation has a position of advantage over the person with vocational or professional proficiency not built upon the liberal arts foundation.

The college has sought to recognize this principle in setting up the various curricula which are offered. Examples of this application may be found by examining the cooperative degree programs in dentistry, engineering, forestry, law, medicine, and medical technology. Other examples are evident in the teacher certification programs, secretarial terminal courses, and in the interlocking of major and minor requirements with the standard degree of requirements.

There is another principle of which those of us interested in higher education must be constantly aware. It may be stated in this way: Quality in teaching depends upon the individuals who teach; and, if there are not enough of them, if they are not first rate, if the students are not able to work directly with them, the educational program cannot be maintained at a level commensurate with ideals or needs. With respect to this principle, it is my considered judgment that you will find that our ratio of faculty to students, our faculty preparation, its quality of scholarship, devotion to cause, and interest in young people to be as high as, and in many instances, higher than the vast majority of colleges of similar types and size. While I would not urge that we are unique in this respect, I do firmly believe that we merit much enhanced ranking.

The quality of work which is done here is well attested to by the success of our graduates in the teaching profession, in business, in industry, and in the graduate and professional schools.

Still another area of concern to those of us involved in education is the matter of how learning takes place. Basic to all learning is the effort of the individual to grasp the materials of knowledge and to involve himself in the experience of personal discovery. The student must want to know; he must seek knowledge for himself. The process of learning is like that of creating a work of art or a new idea. It moves by an internal drive toward the knowledge of something, which the individual wants to know. A desire must precede the knowing, as hunger is a condition of eating. The student moves toward additional learning when he realizes that he needs it, when he wants it, and when he is drawn toward it by the attitude of his teacher. In short, there is a latent power within the student, but it must be quickened into action, or it shall forever remain latent.

Toward this end the faculty of this college is constantly subjecting its programs and procedures in dealing with the student to an evaluation in the light of such questions as these: Will it deepen his interests in ideas? Will it give him something to think about? Will it help him to understand himself and his society? Will it free his imagination; develop his initiative, give him a sense of purpose, strengthen his character? Will it help him to discover for himself, and in himself, what matters most in life, and how to sustain himself as a free man; free of the cliches and prejudices of his society, free to express himself, to act independently, spontaneously, wisely, and justly? A concrete example of this principle in action at Lincoln Memorial University can be found in the close and thorough scrutiny which the entire faculty and staff gave to the curriculum three years ago. While this particular effort was directed toward the improvement of the teacher training program, there is under way almost constantly in some department of the college, a careful re-evaluation of its program.

Let us now turn to a more concrete phase of the liberal arts college. The college is a living organism, and as such it must exist in a material setting, which will house it and sustain it. A college cannot expand its programs beyond the facilities which are available; nor can it even maintain successfully present programs unless adequate repairs, replacement, and renovations are made possible. When new courses are needed, when additional students come, when accrediting standards are raised, when old equipment wears out, or when social trends present new needs, further capital outlay is necessitated.

All of these things have been happening here at the college within the last few years, and we have been trying valiantly to keep abreast of the demands. Under
President Kincaid's leadership five major buildings have been erected—these have provided sorely needed space for the expansion of our science department, the physical education and recreational departments, the health services, and the faculty living quarters. In addition to the building program, an ambitious program of renovation has been launched. The library and Avery Hall were selected to receive first attention. It is but little short of startling to see what can be done to old buildings. May I suggest that you look these projects over while you are here. Considerable work is still needed, especially in Avery Hall, but a few minutes of study will convince you what we can do with these old buildings as money becomes available.

In addition to new buildings and to renovations the annual flood of major repairs has been taken in stride. We have not been merely satisfied to "hold the line" but have managed to improve just a little every time a project is attempted. It has not been easy to do, but we have believed that you would have wanted us to do it.

And now, I would like to turn briefly to the second of the purposes upon which I propose to report; namely, "to enable young people of limited opportunity to gain an educational training equal to that enjoyed by the more privileged."

It should be recognized at the very outset that the phrase "college of opportunity" is not an idle gesture here at Lincoln Memorial University. Throughout the year it has been translated into jobs, scholarships, grants-in-aid, and loans for the worthy student. No matter how humble his origin or impoverished his status in life, no student has been turned away from our doors if his ability, purposes, character, and ambition commended him to us. Without doubt this generosity of spirit has been imposed upon by some who have mistaken a deep faith in and love of people for an opportunity to get by easy. However, we count to ourselves as credit such an imposition if it is the price we must pay for keeping open the door of opportunity to young people having the quality of mind and heart which characterized the man from Springfield.

This position is not merely the fulfillment of the dreams of kind-hearted people; it is also just good, ordinary common sense. May I call to your attention some recent facts about students, colleges, and finance? Last year the director of the National Science Foundation said that we are neglecting to educate adequately the majority of our gifted students. In the school year 1934-35 between sixty thousand and one hundred thousand high ability high school seniors would have liked to have gone to college if they had had the financial means to do so. It is a well-established fact that the quality, independent college today must help financially from a third to a half of its entering class. In low-income areas this burden is greater. One other fact, startling and appalling, is this: In 1935-36 it was estimated that of the seniors ranking in the upper one-fourth of their class a little more than two hundred thousand failed to receive the higher education which would have made it possible for them to serve their country at a more efficient level.

We join with those who feel that these facts indicate a waste of intellectual resources, which cannot be tolerated in the kind of world in which we live. We believe that, if our way of life is to survive, ways and means must be found to bring these resources into contact with the educational processes so that the highly trained, scientific, engineering, business, and professional leadership needed by this nation will be produced in sufficient quantity as well as in quality. Not only as a humanitarian principle but also as a principle of self-preservation, higher education must not be restricted by financial hurdles to those of means.

Your college is a small one when compared with the total need, and what we have to make available in the form of financial aid is not large as compared with that in richer schools; but when the resources of the college are considered, the amount of financial aid provided is staggering. Last year in scholarships, grants-in-aid, and work programs we provided in excess of $70,000 worth of help.
Lincoln Memorial University of the Future

By ROBERT L. KINCAID

As an institution of learning is a growth of ideals, springing from the hearts of many people. As it matures, it becomes more inclusive in its embodiment of lives, personalities, and ideals of the men and women who have projected its service and contributed to its development. To that extent, an educational institution is only as important as the individuals who have worked within its framework as teachers, students, and support staff. The fulfillment of its mission is measured by the accumulated achievements of its product.

Lincoln Memorial University in its sixty years of service cannot claim any major revolutionary impact upon human society. It has been too small in our complex and rapidly changing world to be more than one of many thousands of agencies which have contributed to the progress of humanity. It has been only a little flame glowing in the hearts of men who seek to dispel the shadows of ignorance, prejudice, hatred, and misunderstanding in mankind's never-ending quest for the better life. But this service of Lincoln Memorial University has been nonetheless important and revolutionary in its effect upon the people it has touched. It has been a steadily increasing force which has given dynamic impetus to the upward reach of the human mind. It has been a center where young people gain knowledge and wisdom, develop disciplined minds, train for useful careers, and devote their talents and energies to the attainment of the goals which challenge them. It has been a shrine where ambitious youth have been dedicated to worthy missions of service.

They visualized the creation of a training center where "man is free to grow, to think, to live, and to achieve," and our institution has been that. They projected an educational shrine in memory of a great American where hearts are inspired and lives are enriched, and Lincoln Memorial University has been that.

With each succeeding year since its founding, Lincoln Memorial University has been a gathering on its campus a group of young people from all walks of life, from the hills and valleys, mills and mines, and farms and villages, who have sought to prepare themselves for useful living. They have worked and studied and played, formed friendships, improved their talents, widened their horizons, and after awhile have set out upon a life's journey which beckoned with vast opportunities. These young people, with the Lincoln stamp upon them, have given strength and purpose and leadership in thousands of communities throughout the world.

That is the true fulfillment of the purpose of General Howard, Brother Myers, and all the others who have followed them. If our college today is somewhat different in its physical aspects and educational activities from what our founders planned, its mission has always remained the same. It is within that pattern of past achievements that I feel I can with some assurance look into the future. What has been accomplished in sixty years can give some justification of what we may hope for in the decades ahead. Ours is an independent liberal arts college, operating within the prescribed and time-proven principles which characterize the undergraduate work of accredited institutions of higher education. Its emphasis is upon the development of the educational processes for the disciplining of the mind in the cultural subjects, and creating a favorable atmosphere for the development of its highest potential.

But any divergence from their original dreams is only in form rather than substance. They dreamed of a College of Opportunity for young people of Lincoln's kind, and for sixty years it has been that.
The Lincoln Collection

By WILLIAM E. TAYLOR

The collection of Lincolniana at Lincoln Memorial University started with the founding of the college on February 12, 1897. The Charter of Incorporation, signed on that date, states that said corporation shall be founded and maintained by the cooperation of a grateful people as a monument or memorial to Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth President of the United States of America...

In the minutes of the first meeting of the Board of Directors, six days later, the President of the University was authorized to establish "a University Library, Historical Museum, a Lincoln Collection and a Biological Park."

That was sixty years ago. Many men have since then devoted some of the best years of their lives to the college and its ideals, and in so doing have contributed to the growth of the physical symbol of those ideals, the Lincoln Collection. But it was not until 1928, with the building of Duke Hall of Citizenship, that the collection began to assume a life, for a specially constructed, fireproof room was set aside on the second floor of Duke Hall to house and display Lincolniana. Since that time, a succession of Presidents and one Chancellor have made the growth of the Lincoln Collection an integral part of their administrative service. The following is little more than a summary indication of the accomplishment of the past. It is a magnificent memorial to Abraham Lincoln already. Its future can be many things, but we will later indicate what it should be.

MANUSCRIPTS

The LMU collection of Lincoln autographs is perhaps not the most extensive in the United States, but it can certainly make claim to that precious interest that derives from flashes of insight into the character of a great man. There are many of those notes and documents which the trade calls "legals," some relating to all three of the law partnerships of Lincoln.

The majority of the LMU Lincoln autographs pertain to the presidential years, from a simple compliance with a request for an autograph to orders that certain soldiers be allowed to take the "discharge oath" and be released from the service. There is, however, in the Cassius M. Clay papers, a letter to Clay concerning that worthy's itinerary through Indiana, nostalgically mentioning Rockport as "in the country within which I was brought up." Another letter to General Buell expresses the president's distress over the plight of East Tennessee and advocates a movement there by Buell's troops. Two letters pertain to the draft in the fourth district of New York, one ordering the conscription of 2,050 men, and the other, to Horatio Seymour, refusing to suspend the draft in New York.

Lincoln, of course, was famous for issuing pardons, so much so that he was criticized for demoralizing the army. In one such case, there is an interesting twist. On November 20, 1863, the day after the dedication of the Gettysburg cemetery, President Lincoln heard a lady's plea for the pardon of her husband, who was under sentence to be shot. After the lady had left, however, the president discovered that he had not taken, or did not recall, enough
of the identifying details to intelligently order the lieutenant's release. All he had been was the lady's name, Mrs. Anna S. King, so he wrote to General Meade as follows: "If there is a man by the name of King under sentence to be shot, please suspend execution still further order, and send record." This letter is in the LMU Collection.

That same afternoon President Lincoln sent the general another letter giving the details of his interview with Mrs. King and stating, "If you have a case which you shall think is probably the one intended, please apply my dispatch of this morning to it." There is evidence that Lincoln continued his interest in the Lt. King case and that King was spared. A prized possession in the LMU Collection is the "Private Papers of Rear Admiral John L. Worden." Here one may read from the original manuscripts the important events in the life of a man who experienced all the most crucial moments of the Civil War, the historic sea battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac. Letters and documents describe the details of Worden's capture and imprisonment by the Confederate forces when he was sent on a mission South. Other manuscripts describe the battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac, Worden's subsequent war experiences as Commander of the iron-clad Montauk, and finally his retirement and the many honors that came to him. There is no space to quote extensively from these papers, but one manuscript in Worden's hand may be dealt with. Here he describes the visit of President Lincoln to the home of Captain Wise, where Worden had been taken to recuperate from wounds he had received in the historic sea battle. After getting Worden in bed, Captain Wise "proceeded to the White House and found the President in council with his cabinet, to whom he recounted the fight as he saw it, and when he finished, President Lincoln got up and said, "Well, gentlemen, I am going to see that feller. He accordingly came to Wise's house where I was in bed and as Wise opened the door of my room, he said, "Jack, here is the President, who has come to see you. I raised up and the President took my hand and I said, "You do me a great honor, Mr. President, by this visit, & for a moment he did not reply (and Wise said tears were in his eyes) & then he said, "No sir, you have done me and your country honor & I shall promise you. My eyes were filled with powder and much swollen, face rapped & hair burned & was a sad looking object which seemed to touch his feelings greatly."

This magnificent collection is supplemented by Rear Admiral Worden's scrapbook, which contains newspaper accounts of the battle, manuscript poems addressed anonymously to Commander Worden, photographs taken on deck of the Monitor, and many other interesting items.

There are other manuscripts in the LMU Collection: letters from many of Lincoln's contemporaries, letters from distinguished statesmen, scientists, artists of our own times, paying tribute to a great world figure. Limited though the manuscript holdings may be, they are large enough, and selective enough to constitute a source of inquiry and research for serious students of the Civil War and of Abraham Lincoln. Of course, the LMU Collection has a vital collection of O. O. Howard papers, which have value beyond the knowledge they hold of the founder of Lincoln Memorial University.

**FROM THE LMU COLLECTION**

**THE LINCOLN ROOM IN THE EARLY THIRTIES**

**PRINTED MATERIALS**

The Lincoln Library at LMU consists of nearly 7,000 books, pamphlets, and brochures. All of these are arranged conveniently in the Lincoln Room and are accessible to students interested in the sixteenth president. There are rarities, too, not just for the sake of these being curiosities in the collection, but because rare books are important books. Scholarship is a never-ending process. It is a great hungry creature whose voracious appetite for truth is never satisfied, and its appetites are unpredictable. One function, and perhaps the most important function, of any collection of materials concerning a specialized subject is to have the right piece of information in the right place for the right person. And this is the justification for an educational institution's possessing a book, let us say the third volume of The Conspiracy Trial, that is worth the price of admission for a deserving student.

Not long ago, just this Fall as a matter of fact, the Lincoln Room was further crowded with more bookcases. The whole library had to be rearranged because there was not enough room for the new books that were constantly being added. There is room now, but soon more bookcases and more rearranging will have to be seen to.

**CLIPPINGS**

One of the most fruitful sources of information in a Lincoln Collection is the clipping file. In our Lincoln Room we are able to keep the most important clippings, those dealing with such subjects as Lincoln's parents, his character, facets of his public career. But some of the most interesting files of clippings have to be kept in cabinets in Avery Hall. Watches, for example. How many interesting stories are there that connect Abraham Lincoln with a watch or a clock? Stamps. The same question applies. Someone has said that there is nothing quite so dead as yesterday's newspaper. But this statement is not entirely true. One can go to the clipping file and uncover all sorts of fascinating and valuable bits of information, and here is a scrapbook that grows every day—especially around February 12th.

The temptation to illustrate is compulsive. Who would associate Abraham Lincoln with a South Sea Island cannibal, a native missionary, and a battered gold watch? Robert Louis Stevenson did, for one, and so did newspaper writer Hal Boyle. The story is this.

Sometime during the years when Abraham Lincoln was president, an excited young man by the name of Jonathan Whalon, crew member of an American whaler, landed on the island of Hiva Oa in the Marquesan group below the Pacific equator. He had heard tell of the beauty of the local ladies and wanted to find out for himself. Unfortunately for him, he was not the first white man to land on that island, for a few years previously, a Peruvian battleship had shelved Hiva Oa. The crew had stormed the beach, ravished the women, and carried off many men to work in the salt mines. So when Whalon arrived, he was far from welcome. Nevertheless, the natives took him in tow, told him he was very good-looking, and led him inland. Soon they had a nice fire going with the main course—our friend—tried, salted, peppered, and ready for the pot.

A native missionary, however, interested on Jonathan's behalf. He pleaded with the native chief, Mato, to let the American live. But the chief was adamant.
The Modern Design

His own son had been among those carried off by the Persians. So Alexander Kekela, the missionary, hurried back to his station to enlist the aid of his superior, one James Kekela, who promptly dressed himself out in his Sunday finery and went to talk to Mato. His fancy clothes, his Bible, his prayers were impressive, and when Kekela threw in a boat and a gun his appeal was successful.

Lincoln and the watch come into the story when the president, who was told about the marvelous affair, sent $500.00 to buy gifts for the two missionaries who had saved the life of an American sailor. Kekela wrote his thanks: "Almighty God will give you a hundredfold for your doing."

There is no room for even a cursory account of such things as sculpture, paintings, photographs, engravings, coins and medals, stamps, personal relics, models of inventions, postcards, or broadsides. But I would like to quote at considerable length from a manuscript pamphlet written seven years ago by Dr. Kincaid. "With this great bulk of historical material," he writes, "Lincoln Memorial University is confronted with the problem of adequate housing facilities. Already, we have reached the point where there is no room for expansion. Valuable newspaper files cannot be taken from their shipping carons, collateral books no longer have shelf space for practical use, rare portraits

are stored in closets, interesting relics are not on display for the public, and the entire program of acquisition is being slowed down for want of space. It is imperative that provision be made for the acquisition of additional fine collections of Lincolniana and Civil War material as they become available.

"Our program has been brought to the attention of an excellent firm of architects, and a careful study has been made of our physical needs. An adequate fire-proof physical plant has been designed which will meet the needs of the present with ample room for expansion in the future.

"According to our plans the Lincoln Collection will be placed on the first floor with adequate vaults for our rare items and special wings for outstanding exhibits. The entrance lobby will be used for the display of exceptionally fine statuary and art and will lead into the Lincoln Room which will have a ceiling two stories in height.

"There will be offices for the administration (President and secretaries) and the Director of the Museum-Library. A reading room will be provided on the first floor for students who desire to do serious study without interruption.

"Three rooms on the first floor will be given over to special exhibits. One bedroom will contain the furniture used by Lincoln at the Burgess House in Cincinnati, Ohio, on February 12, 1861, when he was enroute to Washington, D. C., to take the oath as President of the United States. Another bedroom will contain the furniture used by Lincoln in the Brewster House, Freeport, Illinois, the night following the day of his great debate with Stephen A. Douglas. The third bedroom will be an exact duplicate of the one in the Peterson House in Washington, D. C., where Lincoln died.

"The second floor at the head of the staircases will give the appearance of a large balcony where the Civil War library, the slavery library, and the reconstruction library will be housed. Seven other rooms will be set aside for special purposes. One room will be a workroom for students, one unit will be a music room (Civil War and Stephen Foster), another an art gallery, one room will house holographs, and there will be separate rooms for a Union museum and a Confederate museum. The last room will be of exceptional importance. It will house a regional library of Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia. This library will take on special significance as the years go by.

"The basement will have a large room given over to a regional museum for relics of the Civil War, aboriginal artificers and handcrafts of the people of this region. One room will be used as a classroom where the course in Abraham Lincoln will be offered. (Visitors to the Museum-Library will be invited to attend the class when it is in session.) Other units will be used for storage, fuel, delivery, and restrooms.

"If this improvement to our physical plant is made, Lincoln Memorial University will have on its campus one of the greatest Lincoln shrines in America. It will be a region where it will be most appreciated and in a scenic setting where it will be seen and visited by thousands of people annually. The establishment of the Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, contiguous to the campus of Lincoln Memorial University, will give added national significance to this important Lincoln shrine in the South."

Since Dr. Kincaid wrote these words, the LMU Collection has grown even more. If one were interested in seeing the development of its growth, he need only to study the Lincoln Herald, where he will find an exciting account of the phenomenal vitality of the Lincoln story in an educational idealism. And the story has reached the point where it had better be ended as a vulture or allowed to expand to epics proportions as it deserves. There are two alternative plans now in the minds of those who wish to see the epic realized. One calls for a building in an architectural design that will be in keeping with the other buildings on the campus. If this were to be the choice, it would be located near the present Carnegie Library and would be connected to it by a tunnel so that the research plant of the university would be all of a single piece. The other, and more recent, plan is to have a building of more modernistic design, which would be located near the entrance to the campus, in what is called "the bowl," a long sloping approach to the campus proper. This latter plan would be, perhaps, the more impressive of the two, would be nearer the highway and more readily accessible to the public. The former would be a more modest plan, perhaps a more traditionally academic one. Both are visions, but they are live visions of live men who want to see them become reality.

The Traditional Design
A Personal Message to LMU Friends

An encouraging announcement was made in connection with the February 12 celebration of the Sixtieth Anniversary of the chartering of Lincoln Memorial University. Information had been received that the late Homer S. Cummings of Washington, D.C., had made a bequest to LMU, which will be in excess of $100,000. This addition will now make a total of over one million dollars in our endowment funds. Also we learned of a bequest of about $13,000 coming to us from the estate of a deceased friend in California.

We are profoundly grateful that some of our regular giving friends are providing for a continuance of their regular support after they are gone. This is one of the most heartening features of our efforts to build and maintain a great and unique educational service. As these bequests become available, our work will be greatly strengthened and assured of permanence.

Endowments and trust funds for specific purposes are created largely through bequests. Longtime supporting friends of institutions who wish to continue their aid in perpetuity make provisions in their wills to do so, or through annuities or special trusts arranged during their lifetime.

In this issue of THE LINCOLN HERALD, we are reprinting some of the addresses given at our recent celebration. These redefine the mission and service of Lincoln Memorial University. We hope as our friends read these addresses they will be so impressed with the importance of this great agency for the training of Lincoln's kind they will provide for the continuance of their support after they are gone.

Bequests may be made to "Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tennessee," with no further provision, unless the testator wishes to specify how the fund is to be used and in whose memory it is to be administered. In addition to endowment for general purposes, we have great need for endowments for specific departments of instruction, scholarship grants, teachers' salaries, and the Department of Colonization. We will be glad to discuss in detail any special project which any friend wishes to underwrite through a bequest or otherwise.

ROBERT L. KINGAID, President

THE ROUND TABLES

Edited by A. E. GELDHOFF

How easy it is to organize a Civil War Round Table was shown recently by two young men of Hagerstown, Md., Samuel E. Pruet and A. H. Bennett, Jr.

They had never heard of any other round tables, but for several years had been toying with the idea of getting together the Civil War devotees they knew lived in this area, deep in the heart of the war territory. Once they got started, it was no time at all before they had a membership of 75.

"During last summer," writes Mr. Bennett, "we collected all of the names that we could obtain in the hope of starting the group in September, 1956. In early October we extended an invitation to the organizational meeting. Newspaper publicity was also used to attract an interest in those we had not met personally.

"Our hopes were more than fulfilled when approximately fifty persons turned up for the first meeting on Oct. 25. Through the very fine cooperation of the District of Columbia Round Table, we were fortunate enough to obtain Virgil C. Jones to address this meeting on guerrilla warfare. Since then we have held three meetings. Needless to say, the success of this group has more than surpassed expectations Mr. Pruet and I had when we planned on forming the group. Our membership has now grown to 75 members.

"As of this spring, the movement, if such it can be called, has grown until there are now 35 Round Tables, including three in foreign countries. Undoubtedly the number will be increased before you read this.

"The cities in which they exist are as follows:

Atlanta, Ga.; Baltimore, Md.; Birmingham, Ala.; Chicago, Ill.; Chillicothe, Ohio; Cincinnati, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Denison, Michigan; Eufaula, Ind.; Hagerstown, Md.; High Point, N.C.; Houston, Texas; Indianapolis, Ind.; La Jolla, Calif.; Lexington, Ky.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Louisville, Ky.; London, England; Madison, Wis.; Mayville, N.Y.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Minneapolis, Minn.; New Orleans, La.; New York, N.Y.; Petersburg, VA.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Richmond, Va.; St. Louis, Mo.; Stillwater, Okla.; Toronto, Ont.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Washington, D.C.; Winfield, Germany, Wilmington, Del.; Winchester, Va.

The Indianapolis Round Table gained nation-wide recognition by sponsoring a bill introduced by Senator Caphart of Indiana to restore posthumously the citizenship of Gen. Robert E. Lee. The Washington group is active in the endeavor to obtain the appointment of a national commission to direct the observance of the Civil War centennial in 1961. The Chicago CWRT this year is conducting its sixth annual battlefield tour to the Shinnondoch Valley. The Oklahoma A and M College at Stillwater has made the Round Table a three hour credit college history course.

Chicago

The Chicago Round Table began the year in delightful fashion with an absorbing talk by J. Amherst Johnson of Richmond on Jan. 17. This friend of the late Douglas Southall Freeman, companion of many of the great historian's rambles over the battlefields, and assistant in his research, told many stories of Dr. Freeman's way of working and living, probably unique among American authors. Dr. Freeman arose at 3 o'clock each morning and by breakfast time had done what would be a day's work for most men. Every minute of
his time was scheduled for a certain purpose, and this schedule was strictly adhered to. After his talk, Mr. Johnston answered many questions not only about Dr. Freeman but about his idol, Robert E. Lee.

Everett B. "Pete" Long, outgoing president, who has been employed in research for Bruce Catton's comprehensive exhaustive history of the Civil War, gave a talk on Feb. 18 on "Lincoln and Lee." He went at some length into the infrequently studied aspect of Lincoln's inauguration and the firing of the first shot at Sumter, but left in the air the oft debated question—did Lincoln have the south into an act of war? It probably will never be decided, he thought.

On March 7, another interesting talk was heard when Professor Robert B. Rennie, of the University of Illinois, discussed some lesser known figures of the war. These proved to be some of "Morgan's men"—Bashke Duke, Brevet Captain, Drury T. Smith, Jerome Clark, and Adam Johnson. Prof. Rennie gave brief sketches of their activities under John Hunt Morgan's command and described them so well you could almost see them.

At this meeting, Chairman Ken McHenry of the battlefield committee presented a detailed description of the battlefield of the Shenandoah Valley which the Chicago group was to visit in May.

**Cleveland**

A preliminary meeting attended by ten interested persons was held on Nov. 20, 1956. On Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1957, a dinner meeting was held at Kiefer's Restaurant, attended by thirty persons. George F. Jr., an attorney, delivered a talk on "Civil Law in the Confederacy." Mr. F. cited a number of decisions, pointing out that the laws of the Confederacy generally were in effect at the time of the court's decision. The time of the court's decision generally was not permitted to become a technical excuse for excusing the payment of debt at date. At the dinner meeting, it was decided to hold an organizational meeting on Feb. 19. Kenneth S. Grant and John Walls were elected temporary chairman and secretary, respectively. Dr. D. W. Barr, who had spoken to many organizations on the subject of Lincoln, volunteered to talk at the February meeting, but he died of a heart attack on Jan. 20. Preston Birt was drafted as the speaker. On Friday night, Feb. 15, the evening of Kiefer's Restaurant fell in and the place was cleared. Jack Cohen managed to secure the Petite Cafe at the Hotel Carter for the meeting, and thirty persons attended. All signed membership applications.

The Constitution provides for junior memberships as well as for active and honorary memberships. The committee nominated for President, Kenneth S. Grant; Vice President, George Farr, Jr.; Secretary, John W. Collins; Trustee, Dr. William L. Schlesinger; and Directors: Joseph J. Becker, William Garlock, W. B. Barrett, and Charles Clarke, Jr. All were unanimously elected.

Preston Birt spoke on "The Great Battlefield," which turned out to be Fort Delaware. He covered the history of the island from the days before the War to the present, with emphasis on its use as a prison for Confederates. He named a number of the noted prisoners. A general discussion ensued which ranged from Andersonville and Belle Boyd to Confederate sympathizers.

The executive committee decided that, because of the enthusiasm displayed, we made discussion periods a feature of future meetings. A member will be permitted to bring up any subject connected with the war. We have 35 members now and are proud of the fact that so early in our existence we were able to present Bruce Cohen as speaker at our March 21 meeting on "Some New Thoughts on the Civil War." —KENNETH S. GRANT

**Milwaukee**

The Milwaukee area Civil War Round Table has its 66th meeting at the University Club, with a record attendance, despite the zero weather, to hear Peter Long. His subject was "The Tragedy of a Tragedy," and he came up with a lot of little known facts about the war. His high light was an account of the adventures of one Henry Tryman, who operated as the Union Secret Service agent in Missouri. His dash and doggedness would make good material for a "whodunit". On Feb. 20, the speaker was Prof. Frank L. Boyce of the University of Wisconsin, whose subject was "Libby Prison: A Study in Emotion." He told how Union prisoners got tickets up north to put greenbacks in cans of food sent to them. The prison authorities got wind of this, opened all the cans and dumped out the contents.

The Milwaukee Round Table has a limited membership of 85 and a considerable waiting list. —HARRY P. HOVT

**New Orleans**

The CWRT of New Orleans was organized in the summer of 1957 by Howard Bennett, Richard P. Colquette, Charles L. DuFour, and Dr. John P. Dyer of Tulane University, author of biographies of Generals Hood and Wheeler. Dr. Dyer was its first president. During the first year, monthly dinner meetings were addressed by Dr. John P. Dyer, T. Harry Williams, Harriet T. Kane, Benjamin Thomas, Col. Frank VanderVeen, Charles P. Roland, and Charles F. Dufour.

In 1956-57 the following have been heard: September, T. Harry Williams; "The Civil War and U. S. Command System," October, Dr. John P. Dyer, "The Gallant Hood; November, Edwin C. Beaus, "The Vicksburg Campaign"; December, Col. Allen P. Julian, "The Atlanta Campaign." January, Otto Eichenshättl, "An Unorthodox View of the Civil War." February, Stanley F. Horn, "The Destructive Battle of Nashville." March, Frank VanderVeen, "Stonewall Jackson." April, field trip to the Vicksburg Battlefield. The present officers are: President, Charles L. DuFour; Vice President, Carol Hofmann; Secretary, Thomas Hartman; Treasurer, Louis Levy. The secretary's address is 6857 General Haig Street, New Orleans 24. —CHARLES L. DUFOUR

**Hagerstown**

The first meeting of the Hagerstown Civil War Round Table was held on Oct. 27, 1956, with fifty persons present. We were fortunate enough to obtain Virgil C. Jones of Washington to address us on the subject of his new book, "Gray Ghosts and Rebel Raiders." Our second meeting on Nov. 29 heard Dr. J. Walter Coleman, superintendent of the Gettysburg National Military Park, speak on "The Confederate Attack on the Second Day of Gettysburg." On Jan. 24, Dr. Millard K. Bushing, Professor of History at Handley High School, Winchester, Va., spoke on "Gen. Jubal A. Early." Edwin M. Dale, superintendent of the Harpers Ferry National Monument, spoke on Feb. 28 on "Harpers Ferry and the Civil War." In addition to the speakers mentioned, we have had a display of Civil War weapons or relics by our own members. Our membership has grown to 75 members. We are drawing not only from Hagerstown, but from Frederick, Harpers Ferry, Winchester, Charles Town, Meyersdale, Hancock, Clear Spring, Fort Ritchie, and other surrounding areas. We are 15 miles from the Antietam Battlefield, 25 from Gettysburg, and 25 from Harpers Ferry, and we feel that the rich history of this area has been a contributing factor to the success of our Round Table. Our officers are: President, Samuel E. Pruitt, Vice President, Thomas A. DiGregorio; Treasurer, A. H. Bennett, Jr.; Corresponding Secretary, Roy M. Johnson; Executive Committee, Douglas M. Bevens, Jr. and Thomas A. DiGregorio. —A. H. BENNETT, JR.
Richmond


For the February meeting, Richard B. Harwell, author of Confederate music, took the subject of his talk. Other scheduled programs are:

- "The Western World as Seen by Lewis Carroll" by Robert W. Waltz, Jr., leader.

Virgil C. Jones of Washington will address the annual meeting on June 13, 1957.

Baltimore

The CWRT of Baltimore began its fourth year of activities with a meeting at the Stamford Hotel on January 14, at which Dominic Campbell, Pennsylvania historian, discussed "The Expansion of Gettysburg." He described the heroic efforts of the people of the little town to save their homes for their wounded, but the dead still lying in hastily-furnished tents, collect the equipment left on the field by both armies, and arm the bodies of surrendering runners who descended on the town.

Our November meeting was addressed by W. E. Gooding on "The Design and Construction of Confederate Naval Vessels." Civil War music and a number of book reviews by various members dominated the December meeting. In January, Edward Turner showed film and photographic slides of the war.

St. Louis


We will also have a field trip this spring; last year we took in Gettysburg Battlefield. Our group is small, but enthusiasm is high, and we are proud of our mimeographed quarterly, Drum Taps.

Officers for the next two years are as follows: President, Edward Turner; Vice President, Harry Barry; Treasurer, Terrance Larson; Corresponding Secretary, Frank Watt, Jr.; Recording Secretary, Tom Ward, Editor of Drum Taps, Leonard Sanders.

Los Angeles

The Twin Cities Round Table held its annual meeting on Feb. 27 and enjoyed the second installment of R. A. MacGregor's presentation, "Photographing the Battleships." He accompanied his color slides of battleship living quarters with a running commentary.

On March 26, Paul William B. Headline of the University of Wisconsin, delivered a lecture on "Andenhausen," in which he was extremely critical of MacKinley Rantzer's recent novel of that name.

—KENNETH CAMEY

Wiesbaden

The February meeting of the Civil War Round Table of Wiesbaden was held on Feb. 11 at the General Von Stetten Hotel. Dr. William S. Evans, Assistant Historian of the United States Forces in Europe, took as his subject "A Survey of the Progress of Medicine in the Civil War."

As an added feature, Jeffrey Simpson rendered an acclamation version of some of the most popular Civil War songs. A door prize of a current Civil War book will be awarded at all future meetings.

—GIL ALLEN HARRIMAN

Chillicothe

The Civil War Round Table, General Joshua W. Still, Chapter, was organized at Chillicothe, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1897, and named after Chillicothe's Civil War hero, Kent Carter was named chairman.

Judge Kenneth T. Stevens talked at the first meeting on Matthew Brady, and Ted Binger gave a recitation of his journey over the old Lincoln Trail. A number of wartime relics were exhibited by members.

General Sherman was the subject of a general discussion at the second meeting on March 16, with Jacob V. Noble and R. E. Parmar lending. Stanley E. Horn was invited to speak at the May 30 dinner.

The Cincinnati Round Table has invited a delegation of our group to meet with their officers to discuss cooperation between us.

"Hand and Shoulder Weapons of the Civil War" was the subject of the April meeting, led by William Demuth and Dave Metel.

—KENT CANTOR

Philadelphia

The Lincoln Civil War Society of Philadelphia has been mimeographed a monthly paper, "The Official Records," edited by Robert E. Cramer.

The society presented in its third quarter plaque award to Dr. Kenneth P. Williams, author of "Lincoln Finds a General," at its annual Lincoln's Birthday Dinner. In his acceptance talk, Dr. Williams spoke on Gen. Henry W. Halleck, saying that many of the accusations against him were based on misunderstanding of his functions and problems.

Dr. F. Gerald Loyd of the Union League Club met a group of members in the Union League Club on Feb. 20 and talked on President Lincoln, challenging his actions and those of any other man who could have saved the Union.

—LEONARD ANDERSEN

Los Angeles

The following officers were elected at the September, 1956, meeting of the CWRT of Southern California: President, Justin G. Turner; Vice President, Maurice Ritcey and Joseph W. White; Secretary, Percival C. Hart; Executive Committee: Robert L. Boland, Martin H. Burge, Fred Campbell, Brainard Jones Jr., John W. Hogan, Ward H. Klages, Merit R. Lewis, James E. Smallwood, and J. D. Wood.

We had a very special open meeting on Sept. 25 with an exhibit of instruments which a museum might well be proud of. That meeting and the one of Feb. 27, 1957, on the music of the Civil War, which was held at Pomona College and was attended by 200 persons, were the most successful gatherings we have had. All the speakers have been excellent. A list of those for this year follows:

- Nov. 10: Ralph G. Neman, "Was Mr. Lincoln's War Worth the Cost?" Presentation of a plaque by Carl Haverlin to Dr. Schary for his "Constitutional" moving picture.
- Feb. 25: Kenneth Fiske, "Music of the Blues and the Grays," organized by the Pomona College Club and members of the music faculty.
- March 20: Mr. and Mrs. John S. Ross (tend.) "The Pilot of Teil John Peter.
- April 17: Jay Morrison, "The Humor and Songs of the Civil War Soldiers."

—PERSIVAL G. HART

New York

Allan Nevins opened with a talk on "A Realistic View of the Civil War Soldier as a Fighter." With his usual humor and love of history, Prof. Nevins compared the soldiers of the Union and those of the Confederacy.

"The Day I Met Lincoln" was Dr. Myron H. Luke's subject on Oct. 16. Dr. Luke's moving account of his experiences with Lincoln and his meeting with Lincoln in a hospital led one of those poor poems all too rare in our boisterous.

Frank W. Wither was the speaker on Nov. 14 and his topic was "Bull Run, 1861." His dramatic maps of the Bull Run battlefield aided in presenting a clear picture of the opening battle of the war.

A provocative symposium on "The Turning Point of the Civil War, 1861-1865" was held in December. The speakers were Prof. C. R. O. Carpenter, Dr. H. C. McIlwain, and Dr. I. N. C. Otis.

On Jan. 15, Burke Davis discussed "Bob Stuart." He described him as a man who enjoyed the theater which seemed expected but proved his ability as a military commander. Jim Hare presented Mr. Davis with an honorary membership certificate. Guests that evening

We celebrated birthdays in December and January. On Dec. 15, we clinked glasses and sang "Gin Gi."
included J.E.B. Stuart, III, and Julia McAlpin, great granddaughter of Stonewall Jackson.

"The Dead Scott Decision" was Ben Barnett's topic on Feb. 13, and he managed to clear up many details that have never been too well defined.

The Mason 6 meeting was the largest in our history. With his usual brilliance, Bruce Conlon presented Some New Thoughts on the Civil War, "Quoting a Persian general who considered the war a battle between mobs," Conlon said that while that was true in one sense, it did not detract from the violence with which battles were fought. He added that Lincoln understood that politics were always an important factor in the struggle, but Jefferson Davis did not.

Bruce Conlon was present with an honorary membership.

--Arnold Gates

Washington

All attendance records were broken at the January meeting of the Civil War Round Table of the District of Columbia when Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, III spoke on "The Overall Strategy of the War." The number present for the dinner was 212, with some going home before additional tables could be supplied.

In summarizing the war, Gen. Grant said it was developed two features: the role of cavalry in fighting on foot and the success of joint army and navy action. Although the dramatic cavalry raids on both sides effectively prevented the enemy's communications and destroyed camps and railroads with unbelievable rapidity, he said there were only two that achieved important strategic objectives. Van Dorn's raid that captured Holly Springs and Grier's raid in Ohio, on both were in the Vicksburg campaign.

The general then cited the army and navy actions on the rivers and in the capture of coastal barriers. He has invited invitations to address other Round Tables.

The chances of dying from wounds in the Civil War were 7 to 1 compared to 50 to 1 in Vietnam. The Round Table was told by Roy G. Williams, of the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, on Feb. 12. Most of the wounds, he said, were from small arms. Wounds from artillery and side arms were in the minority, and few bayonet wounds were reported. Dr. Williams emphasized the limited knowledge of medicine during the war and the influence of politics in selecting medical men.

Bruce Conlon, who was the first speaker to address the Washington group at its initial meeting on Dec. 27, 1951, was the speaker at the meeting on Mar. 12, 1957, on "Some New Thoughts on the Civil War."

The Round Table's gold medal was to be presented to Virgil C. (Pat) Jones, author of "Gray Ghosts of Rebel Roads," on April 9, with Prof. T. Harry Williams of Louisiana State University as speaker.

The Washington CWRT plan for the celebration of the Civil War centennial, 1961 to 1965, is now in the hands of Congress in the form of a joint resolution calling for a national planning commission to prepare the details. This group would be composed of 19 members headed by the President of the United States and including congressman and citizens. It would be called upon for a preliminary report to Congress by next March.

The Washington Plan has wide backing from a number of Round Tables and other patriotic organizations such as Sons of Union Veterans, Sons of Confederate Veterans, and the U.D.C. Members of the D.C. Centennial Committee were Karl S. Rett, Chairman; Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, III; Col. J. Guy Seaborn, Col. Robert S. Henry, Virgil C. Jones, and William R. Ingles.

--Ree B. Magee

Winchester

The organization meeting of the Winchester Round Table was held on Nov. 13, 1956, with 28 present. Winchester was the scene of much fighting during the Civil War, being situated at the north end of the valley, which was the key of the Confederacy. Therefore, there is a great deal of material in the war in this area. It is said that Winchester changed hands 70 times during the war, 8 times in one day.

R. H. Bowers was elected chairman, H. K. Benham, vice chairman, and J. Paul Peters, secretary and treasurer. Membership has now increased to 40.

On Dec. 4, Lee Buschon, an attorney from Charles Town, W. Va., discussed the second battle of Manassas, with particular reference to the case of Ethel Porter, Miss Lucy Kante, a local resident, explained the history of the monuments in the area.

On Jan. 1, the Round Table joined with the local historical society to hear a lecture by Thomas Scally, local attorney, on the three battles of Winchester.

On Feb. 26, Chairman Bowers gave a description of the second battle of Winchester.

--J. Paul Peters

The Certificate of Life Membership in the Oklahoma A. & M. Round Table

Stillwater

The Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College Civil War Round Table is probably the first collegiate organization of its kind. This table is organized around a three hour college credit history course on the Civil War and Reconstruction period. The group meets at 11:00 a.m. on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week during the college semester, with several social events and a trip to Round Mountain battlefield (the first Civil War battle in Indian Territory), seventeen miles east of Stillwater.

The four thousand Civil War and Reconstruction volumes housed in the new five million dollar completely air conditioned college library provide a fertile field for Round Table study. The enthusiasm to read, to discuss, and to do research in this material is so great that members usually neglect their other college courses.

The active membership of the group is approximately twenty each semester and is drawn exclusively from the student body of over ten thousand. Life membership is awarded to Round Table graduates, each of whom is presented with a certificate signed by the group's president and faculty secretary.

--LeRoy H. Fisher

The Lincoln Groups

On the provocative theme, "The Lincoln Nobody Knows," the Lincoln Fellowship of Wisconsin heard Dr. Richard N. Current, of Woman's College of University of North Carolina, formerly of University of Illinois, at the group's annual meeting at Madison in February. "It must seem," the speaker said, "that by the record of his own words Lincoln would stand quite fully self-revealed. But Lincoln did not tell everything. He kept no diary into which he poured his innermost thoughts. In the opinion of his Boswell, William H. Herndon, he was the most 'shut-mouthed' man who ever lived. He is often strangely silent on the points about which we are most curious. Sometimes he seems self-conscious. And there are countless controversies. "Had he lived at least four years longer," the speaker concluded, "he had a chance to show his abilities as a President in peace, he might have laid on even more solid foundations for his fame. At the age of 56 he had not yet reached the fullness of his powers. Perhaps the most amazing trait of this amazing man was his capacity for growth. In mental and spiritual growth he was still growing when he died."

This 17th annual meeting was presided over by the president, Prof. William H. Hesseltine, of the University of Wisconsin. Officers elected were Miss Charlotte Kohl, La Crosse, Wis., President; James R. Duerer, Chairman, of the Civil Aeronautics Board, Washington, D. C., formerly of Madison; George R. Corse, Justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, and C. E. Klotz, Beloit, Wisconsin, Secretary; Prof. Dr. Arthur C. Himsel, Wisconsin; Wallace E. Satenstein, Milwaukee, Wis., and George Engberg, South Wayne, Wis., and members of the board of directors. Ralph G. Newman, Chicago, who gave a recent annual Fellowship address, was voted honorary membership.

The Fellowship issued its 1957 Historical Bulletin containing Dr. T. Harry Williams' paper, "Lincoln the Commander in Chief," which is available at 50 cents from Louis W. Ridgway, secretary, 1910 Keck Avenue, Madison.
IN THE LITERARY FIELD

BOOK NEWS DIGEST

By ARNOLD GATES, Literary Editor

THOUGH THE OFTEN FASCINATING STORIES behind published books are rarely told, many should be. Last year Pete Long mentioned that John J. Duff of New York was working on a study of Lincoln as a lawyer. We picked up the item and, after some detective work by Ben Barronew, dropped a copy of a Round Table meeting notice in the mail to Mr. Duff. Fortunately he found time in his crowded hours to attend. Out of this first meeting and later correspondence came this story:

In an article which appeared in the Illinois Bar Journal in 1951, the late Dr. Harry E. Pratt referred to the three studies of Abraham Lincoln as a lawyer and observed that while they were “Good works in their day, they are as out of date as are the automobiles of those days (1906, 1916 and 1936).” Since no one took up the challenge, John Duff got busy, in the spring of 1954, to do a comprehensive study of Abraham Lincoln’s career at the bar. As a trial lawyer Mr. Duff has been free each year to follow the research trail from early June until October. Making good use of his time, he has worked at the Illinois State Historical Library in Springfield, visited the county seat towns where Lincoln practiced, and dipped deep into original documents in cases in which Lincoln was involved, from thirteen of the fourteen counties comprising the Eighth Judicial Circuit. He also went over the records of some 235 Supreme Court cases in which Lincoln is known to have participated. Undaunted by the mound of papers he had to sift and examine, Mr. Duff studied photographs of many of the ninety federal court cases that Lincoln had from 1855 to 1860. Another invaluable guide was the noted file of The Sangamo Journal for the years 1831 through 1860.

Moving on to the library of Congress, John Duff uncovered some material in the Herndon-Weik and Robert Todd Lincoln Collections never before used in any study of Lincoln as a lawyer.

The difficult and painstaking task of assembling the mass of materials into a full and rounded study is now Mr. Duff’s chief labor. The result promises to be a most welcome addition to the Lincoln bookshelf and a long-needed evaluation of the man and the profession which occupied the better part of his life.

Willard L. King, of Chicago, is now writing a biography of David Davis. When finally published, this book should certainly complement Mr. Duff’s study of Lawyer Lincoln in highlighting Abe’s circuit riding days with Judge Story.

Other books now in the writing stage are such works as a study of Lincoln and the Jews by Charles M. Siegel of New York, a book on the Gettysburg campaign by a member of the Baltimore Round Table, James E. Wood, the medics of the Civil War by Dr. Roy Williams of the Philadelphia Round Table; and a study of the Point Lookout prisoner of war camp by Lt. Col. Willard L. Jones of the Washington Round Table.

Already published is The American Tradition in Literature, edited by Scudder Bradley, Richmond Croom Beatty and E. Harman Long (Norton—Volume 1) which covers the contributions to our literary heritage from Bradford to Lincoln; Why Was Lincoln Murdered? by Otto Eisen-schindl, which is a handsome reissue in the Grosset Universal Library paperback series; and the paperback original of a selection of Lincoln’s speeches, messages and letters edited by T. Harry Williams and published by Putnam.

On February 12th The Christian Science Monitor published the first of a ten-part presentation of Ralph G. Lindstrom’s new book, Lincoln Finds God. This sampling of the book to come held much promise of a scholarly and able study of Abe Lincoln and his deep sense of spiritual values and “immeasurable good manners of heart.”

In the McCall’s Magazine series “Our Living Heritage” for February, 1957, Anne Colver—who wrote a novel about the married life of Abe Lincoln and Mary Todd, Mr. Lincoln’s Wife (published in 1943 by Farrar and Rinehart)—contributed a very interesting article plus a fascinating series of photographs taken in the Springfield home of the Lincolns. The feature, “At Home with the Abraham Lincolns,” enriches the historic home at Eighth and Jackson with a group of people who play the parts of Abe, Mary and the children with a humaneness that adds warmth to every room shown. A relaxed Abe romps with his son Tad in the front parlor; the boys pull a wagon in the back yard; a preoccupied Lincoln sits before his desk, composing an address or working on a law case; there are pancakes on the kitchen stove and a heaping table of Abe’s favorite food; Abe carries a tired lad up to his bedroom and finally is shot sitting his feet in his bed. Some fifteen colored pictures do a beautiful job of showing off the Lincoln Springfield home. With people in the house it becomes less a museum and more a warm and lived-in American home. The editors of McCall’s are to be commended for so excellent a feature.

Number fifteen of the Lincoln Fellowship of Wisconsin’s annual historical bulletins with the text of T. Harry Williams’ address, “Lincoln The Commander in Chief,” given before that group at its annual meeting on February 13, 1956. The early issues of these well-printed and scholarly bulletins are now collector items.


The February 16, 1957, issue of The Saturday Evening Post carried an article by Charles W. White titled “The Lincoln Cult.” We think the selection of this title unfortunate since it implies a somewhat unreasonable worship while ignoring Lincoln’s dynamic force in the thinking patterns and direction of present day America. An interest in the life and words of Abraham Lincoln is not a gathering of scraps of paper and buttons he once handled but rather an appreciation and realization that his life was a model for our day while his words ever hold promise of a greater America.

The attention given Dr. R. Gerald McMurtry’s work in the field was most welcome since he has labored long and diligently to encourage a wider understanding and appreciation for the greatness of Lincoln.

First among the new Civil War books published or scheduled for an early appearance is the reprint of Merica’s Photographic History of the Civil War, 1861-1865, and unabridged in five volumes. The set will contain a new introduction by Henry Steele Commager and will be published by Thomas Yoseloff. Other volumes soon to make an appearance are Tin Can on a Shoestring by William Chapman White and Ruth White (Dutton) which will deal with the famous battles between the Monitor and the Merrimac and Henry Clay and the Art of American Politics by Clement Eaton (Little, Brown), a volume of the Library of American Biography series.

This fall the University of Illinois Press will launch the Civil War Centennial Series and reissue such old works as General Sherman’s memoirs, Grant and Lee: A Study in Personality and Generalship by J.F.C. Fuller and Livermore’s Numbers and Losses in the Civil War.
Book Reviews

LINCOLN AS THEY SAW HIM
edited and narrated by HERBERT MITTAGG

It is not only the scholars, as Herbert Mittagg suggests in his introduction to At They Saw Him, who has been tantalized by the use of brief newspaper extracts in Lincoln biography. Many a laymen as well, as this reviewer can testify, has rejected the brevity of newspaper quotations or summaries and has hoped for an opportunity to read the rest of the story. But, alas, most of the old files are unavailable to all but the exceptional researcher. So scholar and general reader alike will be grateful to Mr. Mittagg for the rare feat he has prepared for us in this big fat book of more than five hundred pages.

The editor has reaped his harvest from more than a hundred newspapers in the North and South, ranging from the well known metropolitan dailies to obscure country weeklies. He has brought to his task all his professional skill as a newspaper editor and the true for years of a first rate reporter. He has used sources unfailingly as well as familiar, and the result is that the material as a whole is of a high order.

With Carl Sandburg we will hope that this is but the first of a number of such solidly satisfying newspaper round-ups by Herbert Mittagg, Mr. Sandburg, by the way, has commented a little ruefully on the advantages of current microfilm and photoelectric processes over his own long and arduous digging, with pencil and paper, to supplement his work prepairing to write The War Years.

The book is a must for all who enjoy the spectacles in the Lincoln field but for the solid enjoyment it will bring to the casual reader.

—C. G. HAWKINS

BELOVED
by TINA REINEK

When Lydia P. Benjamin was the brains or the penpalship of the Confederacy, as she has variously been described, a cursory study of history will attest that he was her strongest, most inveterate chaser. While his pre-war brilliance as a lawyer made him a rich man and his power as an orator demonstrated to the world his personal life was marked by an abysmal reticence that can only be considered as due to an inferiority complex. This may have had its genesis in his espousal of Yale as a boy, never satisfactorily explained but usually credited to pecuniary reasons or to his his marriage to a beauty from one of the souths most distinguished Creole families. Whatever its cause, it took expression in the breezy and patronizing tone he never to permit his biography to be written. "When I die I will not have half a dozen private papers be- hind," he is said to have said, "I never make copies of the letters I write, and as soon as I have read a letter I tear it up." He was wrong about the biography, as at least two have been written, but their documentation has been with- out help from Jefferson Davis himself, of whom he retains no regard.

Thus deprived, Athanasia Viva Delmar, whose love stories have mostly been best sellers, took it upon herself to invent not only numerous Benjamin letters but page after page of dialogue in writing her novel, Beloved, based on the life of the Confederate secretary, predominantly upon the romance of his strange and incredible union with Natalie St. Martin. Witty Mrs. Delmar provides a forward admitting that "through authenticity has been held in high esteem throughout," she makes no claim that her book is a factual account, and "invention and imagination have played their parts.

In another of his letters from the customary salutation she saucily asks both Natalie and Ben- jamin in their scores of letters, and in building a fabric of their life that is not the faintest bit of fact that contemporaries have left us she has pro- duced a fascinating, and of particular interest to students of the Confederacy. Whether or not it is of good literary practice to take liberties of imagination with real historical figures is for each reader to decide for himself. It is to be admitted that the author's basic skeleton is, as she says, authentic.

In the light of modern mentality, however, she glamorizes a little too much an adulterous wife who scorched the hardships of war, and with her little daughter Ninette, slips off to a life of luxury in Paris and there remains for the rest of her life, leaving an adoring husband in Rich- mond and, after the war, in London, to pay the bills and pour out his love by mail. Knowing she is cheating on him, the lonely husband apparently goes to the Emperor and asks to visit his faithless wife once a year.

The plot also draws a good portrait of John Shidell, the Machiavellian character who was Benjamin's best friend, but despite contemporary treatment he is almost entirely unknown. The picture the latter puts on of all his machinations is that of a boy rejected all Shidells' efforts to include him in his machinations to get rich out of the war.

There is one quotation in the book which hobbles any reader from deciding it to a clear end, scrawls As Benjamin and Jefferson Davis are partners in company in their fight from Richmond after Appomattox, Davis upholds Benjamin for describing him in

his hour of need, saying:
"Go your way remembering, sir, that you have repaid me freely for bungling your case the last man I could expect to fail me when I consider that I accepted you in my cabinet and bought to keep you there the promise here from Yale to your last days in the United States Senate was one thing, filthy trade was another."

"Thank you, sir. Thank you very sincerely," replies Benjamin.

—A. L. CULLEN

LINCOLN RECONSIDERED:
EVSAYS ON THE CIVIL WAR ERA
by DAVID DONALD

In the preface to his very interesting book David Donald says "I do not believe that the Lincoln theme is exhausted." With that statement Professor Donald proceeds to examine Lincoln and the Civil War from a new perspective and in a fresh light. His first essay, "Getting Right With Lincoln," is a searching and witty observation on the Radicalism and their rapid transformation to staunch followers of Lincoln, the continu- ing claim of the Republicans has remained where Lincoln was concerned and the secret of Lincoln's importance to all politicians through the years.

"Toward a Reinterpretation of Abolitionists" is a revealing appraisal of the personality make- up of the abolitionists. Tracing into their back- grounds Professor Donald explains that as a group they were "alternatives in a new industrial society" found "an attack on slavery was their best, for once uncontradicted, attack upon the old industrial system."

The relationship between Herndon and Mrs. Lincoln is treated with understanding and dis- cernment by the author of the book Lincoln's Herndon.

And throughout the rest of this significant book, there are chapters treating Lincoln as a politician, the radicals and Lincoln, Lincoln and the American pragmatic tradition, the folklore Lincoln and the Civil War re- thought. The concluding chapter is a very interesting study entitled "Towards a Western Literature."

In each of these excellent essays David Donald holds up a facet of the man Lincoln so that a fresh glow is reflected. While only 200 pages in length this book is big with significant thoughts on Lincoln and the turbulent time in which he lived.

David Donald's book will stimulate the sort of thought needed to clear the myth and legend that have flogged so many details of Lincoln's life and his historical period in American history.

—A. L. CULLEN
THE COURTHSHIP OF MR. LINCOLN
Book, cloth, 9¼ x 5½, 318 pp., Illust., Little, Brown, Boston, 1957. Price $5.75.

This is a book no man could have written—and the male Lincolnians can be forever thank
ful that a woman with the literary skill and complete familiarity with the Lincoln field
which Mrs. Randall possesses decided to write it. They will be slipping it into its and enj
oying it for many decades, as it becomes es
abled as the leading work on Abraham
Lincoln’s courtship.

In the fall of 1839 Mary Todd moved from
her father’s home in Lexington, Kentucky, to
the home of her sister, Mrs. Nianta Edwards,
in Springfield, Illinois. Ruth Painter Randall
has traced the relationship between the rough
Mr. Lincoln and the cultivated Miss Todd
during the intervening years in The
Courtsheip of Mr. Lincoln, her third book on the
Lincoln family.

Mrs. Randall, whose husband, the late J. G.
Randall, was one of our greatest Lincoln his
torians, has lived with the Lincoln family for
many years, and is Mary Lincoln’s best friend and greatest admirer today. In her two previous
books, Mary Lincoln: Biography of a Marriage
(1953) and Lincoln’s Sons (1955), she
presented a quite convincing case for a better understand
ning of Mrs. Lincoln the wife and widow.
Because of the wide and popular circulation of these
books, and magazine reprints from them, thousands of Americans discovered that Lincoln’s wife was not a
triumphant and scheming, scheming old battle-axe after all.

Now, in The Courtship of Mr. Lincoln, the
young Miss Todd is a lively girl intent on
joying herself and getting married to the man
of her choice. Mrs. Randall has no faith in the
old traditional Herodotan theories, which hold
that Mary Todd was prompted by cold intuive
ambition, revenge, and other sinister motives in
her pursuit of Abraham Lincoln.

For half a century after Abraham Lincoln
died Mrs. Lincoln had few friendly words from
the Lincoln biographers. The writers were
nearly unanimous in their condemnation of the
wife of the man they praised—both before and
after her lonely death in 1882. Recent writers
have undertaken a reappraisal of the malign
woman, and have come up with a much more
sympathetic portrayal. We can hope, for Mr.
Lincoln’s sake, that this modern interpretation is
more nearly the correct one.

Mrs. Randall makes full use of her happy
ability to make remote and long forgotten events
live again, mainly by quoting freely from con
temporary letters and applying an active imagina
tion. In the process, perhaps she assumes a
little too much, and reads between the lines
with a little too much self-assurance, but the
result is quite effective and quite verisimil
No one can be sure from this end of the trail
of years whether she is right or wrong in her
conjectures—and perhaps she is right, at least
most of the time.

It is unfortunate that the book lacks both
footnotes and index. While footnotes can be very
amazing, they are also very helpful, and an
index is almost a necessity in a historical
volume.

—DOUG SQUIRE

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In past issues, CIVIL WAR HISTORY has published speeches
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HISTORY endeavors to bring its readers a wide selection
of material on this period.

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paigns will be presented, together with character studies of
military and civilian leaders, in the issues ahead.

Problems of supply, of diplomacy, of tactics will be
considered. Other articles will be designed to give the
most accurate evaluation possible of the nature of the
United States at mid-nineteenth century: the ammuni
tions, interests and activities of a people. There have
been two special issues devoted to particular phases of
the war, one on the home front and the other on the theater of
the Civil War period. Planned for the future are three more
special issues—dealing with Ohio and the Civil War, the
music of the period, and the problems of finance which
the war involved.

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regular features present: book reviews, notes and queries
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DEPT. LH,

The Civil War Book Club
18 E. Chestnut St., Chicago 11, Illinois
A Different Kind of Project: A Documentary History of Freedmen in Southern Society, 1861-67

What happens when a slave becomes a freedman? What is the process of emancipation? What did emancipation mean in black life? Dr. Ira Berlin, with the aid of his staff, is attempting to find the answers to these and other questions at the National Archives.

Rather than a collection of letters relating to one person or event, the goal of the project is to compile a documentary study of freedom. For several years scholars have known of the potential riches to black studies of the vast collection of the records of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands in the National Archives.

The Freedmen's Bureau, with its particular role and resultant contact with southern blacks, left a documentary record unsurpassed in revealing black culture in the nineteenth century — from family life to labor problems, religious beliefs to political allegiance, race relations to education. These records, in addition to other ancillary groups in the Archives, comprise one of the most significant sources on black history in this country.

Dr. Berlin, author of Slaves Without Masters: The Free Negro in the Antebellum South (1975), notes that some of the most significant letters are from freed blacks attempting to deal with whites who "only reluctantly recognized them as free, rarely as equal." Emancipation gave the black the responsibilities of freedom without providing the means necessary for security. Government attempts failed in the extreme.

Writing to O. O. Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, freedmen pleaded for land:

We want Homesteads, we were promised Homesteads by the government. . . . You ask us to forgive the land owners of our island. You only

continued inside
Freedmen (Contd.)

lost your right arm. In war and might forgive them. The man who tied me to a tree & gave me 39 lashes & who stripped and flogged my mother & my sister & who will not let stay In His empty Hut except I will do His planting & be satisfied with His price & who combines with others to keep away land from me well knowing I would not Have any thing to do with him If I had land of my own—thet man, I cannot well forgive. Does it look as If He Has forgiven me, seeing How He tries to keep me in a Condition of Helplessness.

John Sweeney, a member of Company F, 13th U.S. Colored Infantry, sought also to secure government aid in the form of a school:

We Stand deeply indebted of Instruction . . . . To make of ourselves capable of business in the future. We have established a literary Association . . . . We wish to become a People capable of self support as we are capable of being soldiers my home is in Kentucky Where Prejudice reigns like the mountain oak and I do lack that cultivation of mind that would have an attendance To cast a cloud over my future life . . . . I had a leave of absence a few weeks ago on A furlough and It made my heart ache to see my race of people there neglected. And ill treated on the account of the lack of Education being incapable of putting Their complaints or applications in writing . . . .

Cutting through thousands of documents, Professor Berlin and his staff have uncovered a complex society and coherent culture that informed the belief and behavior of black people once free. Thus freed people adapted quickly to their new status. They rarely took their masters' names. They demanded land and, falling that, economic autonomy. They formed churches and schools, and pressed for political rights. In doing so they leave a documentary record of the meaning of emancipation.

The three-volume edition will document black life in the years between the beginning of the Civil War and the advent of Radical Reconstruction. Temporarily located in the National Archives, the project will be moved to the campus of the University of Maryland in the near future.

Fall 1978 Meeting of State Coordinators and Advisory Boards

A meeting of Historical Records Coordinators and Advisory Board Members is being scheduled for the morning of Tuesday, October 3, in Nashville, prior to the formal opening of the annual meeting of the Society of American Archivists.

During the past two summers a Coordinators meeting has been held in conjunction with the annual July meeting of the National Association of State Archives and Records Administrators. The meetings in St. Louis. Few non-Coordinator Board Members, however, have been able to attend these meetings. We hope that the Nashville meeting will be attended by larger Board Members. Suggestions for agenda items are welcome.

The SAA's annual meeting program will also feature a session entitled "The NHPRC's Records Grant Program: An Early Assessment." This session, encouraged by the Commission, includes an independent analysis of proposals and projects to date as well as views of the records programs's operation in several states. Formal presentations will be followed by a question-and-answer period.

Project Profile: Model Urban Records Program

In February, the Commission recommended a grant of $55,000 to the City of Portland, Oregon, for the first year of a three-year project to develop a model urban archives program. During the same meeting the Commission recommended grants in support of the development of archival programs in Providence, Rhode Island, and Birmingham, Alabama.

The Portland project, developed with the advice of the City's archivist and records manager as well as other professionals in Oregon, seeks not only to preserve and make accessible records of historical value, but also to improve records-scheduling and develop an automated information retrieval system. Although Portland has only recently recognized the need for professionally administered archival-records programs, the central records of Portland's government appear to have been retained in an unbroken line from the first council meeting in 1851 to the present. The body of records created during these years includes matters such as protection of the city during the Civil War, development of the harbor, the growth and decline of the city-owned fishing fleet, relationships among ethnic communities in the city, changes brought by the shift to commission form of government, and urban renewal. The NHPRC hopes that the Portland project, and similar successful ones that it supports, will demonstrate to urban administrators as well as to scholarly researchers the benefits of soundly developed archival-records programs in large cities.

International SPINDEX Conference Held in Ithaca, New York

Forty-one participants met recently at a conference to discuss SPINDEX, a set of computer programs for archives and records management developed by the National Archives over the past decade. The conference, held at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, on March 31 and April 1, brought together representatives from 21 organizations in the United States and Canada.

Attendees discussed the wide variety and great number, now over 50, of applications of the SPINDEX package. The National Archives announced that these applications will be further augmented later this year by a new and more sophisticated program package, SPINDEX III, now in the final stages of development.

Representatives of organizations and institutions currently using SPINDEX in their archival and records management operations named a steering committee to explore the formation of a SPINDEX users group to coordinate future program modifications. The steering committee will also look into the prospect of regular meetings of SPINDEX users and potential users, the distribution of a SPINDEX newsletter, and other activities that would inform archivists and records managers of the program.

The steering committee consists of one member each from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (which is employing SPINDEX in three applications), the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (three applications), INCO Ltd. (30 applications), Cornell University Archives (two applications), and the NHPRC (one national application). The committee will issue a report at the annual meeting of the Society of American Archivists in Nashville, Tennessee, in October 1978.

The Ithaca conference was supported in part by an NHPRC grant to Cornell's Department of Manuscripts and University Archives. Proceedings of the conference will be published by Cornell in July.

One of the documents from the Freedman Project
Executive Director's Column

Notes and Comments: A Society of Editors

In another part of Annotation is a report on the editors' conference at Hyde Park in April and the action taken there to begin a professional association of editors in the United States. This office supports such a move and wishes it success.

Since 1950, the Commission has seen part of its role as that of nurturing a young historical activity; documentary editing of the post-1943 variety. This role was enlarged and strengthened with a gift from the Ford Foundation in 1961 stipulating that the interest in the gift should be used for the education and training of editors. In December 1976 the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation perpetuated that role with a three-year grant to the Commission to carry on its educational activities. Out of this support from the private sector has developed the annual editing institute conducted by the Commission and others, the current fellowship program that places young historians with editorial projects for a year of training, the current series of editorial dialogues such as the April meeting at Hyde Park, meetings of editors of microform publication projects to discuss problems peculiar to the medium, and even this and other issues of Annotation.

We feel that these have been worthwhile projects, and that they have begun to provide a sense of consciousness of their own identity to documentary editors. There are currently over 100 historical editing projects underway in the United States, with the Commission supporting some 60 of them in varying degrees. Although the Commission feels that it has a significant role in keeping lines of communication open between these projects, and in ensuring the mutual transfer of information, it also feels that the editors themselves are now numerous enough to spread their own lines of communication for mutual benefit.

The Commission, as a part of the Federal system, is limited in what it can do to develop scholarly procedures. This office believes, therefore, that the time is appropriate for documentary editors to join in mutual endeavor to further the professional development of their craft. The unanimous declaration at Hyde Park came after a discussion on unity appropriate to the editors and fellows of the Jefferson, Madison, Adams, Marshall, First Congress, Laurens, Mazzel, Livingston and Greene papers. We trust that as the rest of the editors in the country are consulted and informed about the Hyde Park resolutions, the movement towards professional unity will proceed, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such forms, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.”

FRANK G. BURKE

Congressional Subcommittee Act on Commission Budget

After hearing agency and public testimony on the Administration's budget, which requested continued NHPRC funding at the $3.5 million level for Fiscal Year 1979, the House and Senate Appropriations Subcommittees on the Treasury, Postal Service and General Government recommended funding at the full authorization of $4 million. None of these grant funds is used for staffing or other administrative expenses, which come from within the budget of the National Archives and Records Service.

The Subcommittees, in voting the $500,000 increase in the grant funds, recommended that it be offset by a reduction in the NARS budget of a like amount. This was done despite the urging, in public testimony and in numerous letters to members of the Subcommittees and other members of the House and Senate, that the grant budget not be increased again at the expense of the overall NARS budget.

Project Profile: Records of the National Council of Negro Women

During its February 1978 meeting, the Commission recommended a one-year grant of $34,715 to the National Council of Negro Women. Under the direction of Dr. Batiye Thomas, the NCNW's Director of Historical Development, the project will employ an experienced archivist for initial arrangement and description of the records of the NCNW spanning the years 1936 to 1969. These records were recently discovered in an unoccupied carriage house located at the rear of the Mary McLeod Bethune House in Washington, D.C. The Bethune House is currently being developed by the NCNW as a museum and educational center for the history of black women in the United States.

The NHPRC grant also provides for consultation with a senior archivist to aid the NCNW regarding development of its plans for a National Archives for Black Women's History. Through such a program the NCNW hopes to open collection of personal papers, and the records of organizations related to the NCNW or which otherwise document the role of black women and organizations in the history of the United States. Finally, the project will identify specific NCNW documents which might be important in a documentary publication project on Mary McLeod Bethune.

Founded in 1935 by Mrs. Bethune, the NCNW represents a coalition of twenty-seven national black women's organizations and is recognized as the major black women's organization in the United States. It currently sponsors programs dealing with racism, drugs, poverty, housing, hunger, education, and related matters.
“Mother” Bloor

Radical Woman’s Papers Receives Grant

The NHPRC, at its February meeting, recommended a grant of $2,441 to Hollins College to arrange, describe and microfilm the papers of Etta Reeve (“Mother”) Bloor. Involved in various radical movements in the United States, “Mother” Bloor’s career began with the Knights of Labor in the 1880s, and culminated with her activities as chairperson of the American Communist Party’s Women’s Commission from 1932 to 1948.

An eloquent advocate of the rights of women and labor, “Mother” Bloor fought for women suffrage, worked as an organizer with striking coal and copper miners in the early twentieth century, with farmers’ organizations in the 1930s, and organized scores of rallies in defense of Saaco and Vanzetti in the 1920s.

Her papers, comprising correspondence, photographs and other materials, provide not only a rich documentation of a number of radical causes, but form a fascinating picture of one of the most interesting and significant participants.

Commission Announces Completed Records Projects and Recent Publications

The NHPRC announces the recent completion of a number of historical grant projects it has supported. Inquiries about the projects should be addressed directly to the Institution which administered the project.

Completed records projects as of March 1, 1978, include:


- University of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu: Hutchinson Mill Sugar Plantation records microfilm project. Roll list of microfilm prepared.

- Massachusetts Judicial Records Committee, Archives Division, State House, Boston: Survey of records of the Massachusetts Superior Court and its predecessors. Published inventory and guide, including policy recommendations for the future, is available.

- Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul: Minnesota District and County Records appraisal and development project. Final report to be issued shortly.

- Duke University, Durham, North Carolina: Congressional papers project. Registers available for several processed collections including Ohio Re欧t Hoey papers, Joseph Bailey papers, and Graham Baird papers.

- National Association of State Archives and Records Administrators, Atlanta, Georgia: Conference on automated historical records survey-guide projects. Published final report available from NARA.

- University of Virginia, Charlottesville: Thomas Jefferson papers microfilm project. Published guide available.

- United States Historical Department, Division of Museums and Archives, Des Moines: Microfilm of the 1925 Iowa State Centennial.

- Rhode Island College, Providence: Nathaniel Bacon and Bacon and Hazard commercial records and family papers project. A register of the papers is available.

- Elutherian Mills Historical Library, Wilmington, Delaware: Survey of records of seven eastern railroads (CONRAIL, endangered records project). Survey complete. Final report to be printed.

- Society of Georgia Archivists, Atlanta: Archival orientation project. Dual version slide-tape presentation. A Very Fragile Resource: Our Documentary Heritage, is available from the SGA.


- North Texas State University, Denton: Texas County Records Inventory Project. Several additional county inventories published as result of NHPRC support.

- Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Texas: Phase I of Rosenberg Archives Project. Appraisal and salvage of endangered economic and social records complete. Finding aids available for selected collections. Additional finding aids and summary guide to collections to be completed in Phase II.

- Strawberry Banke, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: Photograph preservation and processing project. Duplicate negatives prepared. Index card catalog available.

- Memphis State University, Tennessee: Project to preserve and make available for use the Henry Frank Family Photograph Collection. Duplicate negatives and contact prints prepared.

- Tuckahoe College, Greeneville, Tennessee: Tusculum archives project. Phase I, Basic archival system established. Preliminary finding aids prepared for most record groups.

- Connecticut State Library, Hartford: Study of early court records in custody of the Library. Annotated shelf list prepared as well as an inventory of early state court records remaining in Connecticut courthouses.

- Baltimore Region Institutional Studies Center, University of Baltimore, Maryland: Survey and accessioning of records of Baltimore City Department of Planning.

- New York State Archives, Albany: State records appraisal and preservation project. Five month emergency project completed.

- Social Welfare History Archives, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis: Cooperative survey and accessioning project for Minnesota social welfare agency records. Survey completed.


The NHPRC plans to issue lists of completed records projects annually and to announce completed projects of particular interest on a more frequent basis. The following publications have appeared in 1978 in part as a result of funding through the Commission’s publication program:

Book editions:
- The Papers of George Washington, Diaries, Vol. 3.
- The Papers of Woodrow Wilson, Vols. 24 and 25.
- Circular Letters of Congressman to their Constituents, 1789-1809, Vols. 1, 2, and 3 (project completed).

Microform editions:
- The Papers of Aaron Burr, 1756-1836. 27 reels, $610 complete. Guide alone $9.75. Order from Microfilms Corporation of America, 21 Harristown Road, Glen Rock, New Jersey 07452.
- Ezra Stiles Papers at Yale University. 22 reels, $442 complete. Single reels $20. Order from Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Box 1600-A, Yale Station, New Haven, Connecticut 06520.

“Suggestions” Available

The records grant program has recently prepared a much-expanded handout, “Suggestions for Applicants.” The ten-page “Suggestions” includes a discussion of records program application review, procedures, advice for preparation of the main sections of records grant proposals, a sample budget and cover sheet, a reference bibliography, and other information frequently requested by applicants. Those who wish to prepare a records grant application may obtain a copy of the “Suggestions” by writing to the Director of the Records Program.
Records Grants

At its February 23 meeting the Commission recommended $561,408 in support of the following historical records projects:

- Performing Arts Center, New York Public Library: $14,045 for arrangement and description of six manuscript collections in the field of American dance.
- Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts: $14,760 for processing, preservation and preparation of a register of the papers of Robert H. Goddard and Esther K. Goddard relating to early rocket work and theoretical work on rocketry.
- Hollins College, Hollins, Virginia: $2,441 for arrangement, description and microfilming of the papers of Ella Reeve "Mother" Bloor, who was involved in various radical movements in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.
- The Ohio Historical Society, Columbus: $9,250 for processing and microfilming correspondence files, 1914-36, of the city manager of Dayton, Ohio, the first city of alphabets, to adopt the manager-commission form of government.
- City of Providence, Rhode Island: $21,350 conditional grant for inventory, arrangement and description of early Providence city records.
- New Jersey Historical Society, Newark: $16,825 for a survey and selective accessioning into New Jersey repositories of records of business firms and labor organizations in New Jersey.
- Vermont Supreme Court: $8,653 for a pilot project to launch, describe, transfer to safe storage and selectively microfilm Vermont Supreme Court records prior to 1825.
- Newark, New Jersey, Public Library: $15,553 for preservation and preparation of a reference collection, and a finding aid to photographs in the New Jersey Picture Collection in the Newark Public Library.
- Norwegian-American Historical Association, St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minnesota: $4,000 for preparation of a guide to the collections of the association.
- New Jersey Cottage, St. Louis, Missouri: $5,215 for a survey of selected county records, transfer of records of archival value to the State Archives of North Carolina and publication of an inventory of the county archives.
- Adams County Historical Society, Hastings, Nebraska: $13,380 matching grant offer for arrangement and description of textural and photographic records relating to Adams County and its environs held by the Society, and preparation of a guide to the society's holdings and to records in situ relating to the history of Adams County.
- Minnesota Historical Society, Minneapolis: $45,074 for arrangement, description, and preservation of five significant series, totalling over 500 linear feet, of records of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railroad companies.
- City of Portland, Oregon: $59,300 for preservation and processing of city records of archival value and establishment of an automated archival information retrieval system.
- Manuscript Division, New York Public Library: $37,000 ($18,500 outright, $18,500 matching offer) for microfilming of the Library's H.L. Mencken and Piero Fornasetti collections.
- State Historical Department, Des Moines: $15,298 conditional grant for employment of an assistant archivist for one year. Grant contingent upon appointment of a professional state Archivist by the State of Iowa.
- New Mexico State University, Las Cruces: $21,260 for survey and selective accessioning of records relating to the history of agriculture in New Mexico.
- Mountain Heritage Center, Western Carolina University, Cullowhee, North Carolina: $25,458 for survey of materials and processing of collections relating to the southwestern region of North Carolina.
- Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, Dover: $18,844 to establish a automated data base management system for information about the archival holdings of the State.
- City of Schenectady, New York: $1,720 for microfilming of Schenectady City Council minutes, 1799-1995.
- City of Rochester, New York: $18,500 for preservation and description of photographic prints, glass negatives, lantern slides, and microfilm negatives documenting the City of Rochester from approximately 1850 to 1990.
- Washington State Historical Records Advisory Board: $144,120 for completion of field work for a statewide survey of historical records in Washington and for selected consulting services in arranging records in the State.
- Immigration History Research Center, Minneapolis, Minnesota: $2,826 supplementary grant for additional surveying, accessioning, and selective microfilming of records of the International Institute's additional personal papers of early Institute leaders, and records of foreign Community Centers.

Publications Grants

The Commission also recommended grants totalling $247,341 for the following publication projects:

- University of Maryland, College Park, and Pace University, New York City: $48,491 for The Samuel Clemens Papers.
- Ulysses S. Grant Association and Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois: $26,000 for The Ulysses S. Grant Association: A Centennial Celebration.
- Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee: $45,350 for The Correspondence of James K. Polk.
- The Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: $82,500 for a two-year project to publish a microfilm facsimile edition "The Franklin Institute and the Making of Industrial America, 1817-1895".
- Fairleigh-Dickinson University, Madison, New Jersey: $60,000 for a two-year project to publish in microform the papers of Philip Mazzini, a Revolutionary War writer, diplomat, and international proselytizer for American Independence.

Subventions

The Commission approved grants to the following nonprofit presses for support of publication in 1995:


The Commission formally endorsed a project sponsored by the Center for Great Plains Studies, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, and the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, to publish a multi-volume edition of the Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Meeting Dates and Records Grant Application Deadlines

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Proposals (15 copies) for Regional and National projects should be submitted directly to the Commission. For further information, write Records Program, NHRPC, National Archives Building, Washington, DC 20408. The next meeting will be November 16-17, 1978.
ANNOUNCEMENT

June Meeting (Cont'd.)

• College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia: $26,000 for the purchase of the Papers of Jonathan Trumbull.
• University of Maryland, College Park: $31,100 for The Papers of George Washington.
• University of Virginia, Charlottesville: $16,666 for The Papers of George Washington.
• Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire: $25,000 for The Papers of Daniel Webster.
• Woodrow Wilson Foundation, New York City: $6,000 for The Papers of Woodrow Wilson.
• New York University, New York City: $13,393 for The Papers of Robert Morris.
• South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston: $4,903 for The Papers of Henry Laurens.
• Columbia University, New York City: $12,640 for The Papers of John Jay.

Grants to continuing microform editions are:
• Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut: $56,004 for The Diaries of Colonel Edward House.
• University of Wisconsin, Madison: $25,000 for The Papers of William Plumer.
• Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania: $25,600 for The Papers of Henry C. Frick.
• Pennsylvania State University, University Park: $19,654 for The Papers of Martin Van Buren.
• Ohio Historical Society, Columbus: $405 for The Papers of Samuel "Golden Rule" Jones; and $1,667 for The Miroslav Edition of Temperance and Prohibition Pamphlets.
• The Elowe-Day Foundation, Hartford, Connecticut: $5,523 for The Papers of Frederick Law Olmsted.
• Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Massachusetts: $6,150 for The National Women's Trade Union League Records.

The Commission recommended grants for five new publication projects:
• U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland: $20,303 for a selective book edition of John Paul Jones papers.
• University of Wisconsin, Lacrosse: $26,944 for a microform and book edition of the papers of Indian rights leader Carlos Montezuma.
• Sutfolk Community College, Garden City, New York: $10,900 for a microform edition of the papers of the 19th-century cabinet officer and diplomat, Richard Rush.
• Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts: $14,245 for an edition of the papers of the Harmony Society, an early communal society founded by George Rapp.

Subventions
The Commission also recommended three subvention grants:
• State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison: $5,000 for The Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution.
• University of Wisconsin-Madison: $4,271 for the accompanying microphone supplement.

Records Grants
Records project grants to state agencies:
• Midwest State Archives Guide Task Force, Madison, Wisconsin: $15,110 for development and testing of protocols for the Wisconsin State Archives management system for description of state government records in state archival agencies.
• Rhode Island Historical Records Advisory Board: $59,800 for survey and appraisal of state government records, evaluation and planning for improved government archival programs in Rhode Island, and consultation with Rhode Island organizations needing advice on archival programs.
• Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg: $47,019 for microfilming for preservation and improved recordkeeping of county and municipal government records in Pennsylvania.
• Michigan Historical Division, Lansing: $30,410 in support of the" Records Management," by the State Archives program, of county records in approximately 25 Michigan counties.
• Arizona Historical Society, Tucson: $9,679 for Improved preservation of 200 manuscript collections of the Society.
• New York State Historical Records Advisory Board: $115,110 for purchase of consultation and financial assistance to ten or more municipal governments in New York toward the development of ongoing local government archives programs. The project will also produce a municipal archives manual for New York to be published by the State Archives program of the State Education Department.
• Washington State Historical Records Advisory Board, Olympia: $16,000 (supplemental grant) to begin data preparation and input into an automated system, information gathered by the Washington statewide historical records survey project.
• Massachusetts Archives Advisory Commission, Boston: $8,500 for continuation of a Massachusetts historical documents survey, for workshops in archival inventory techniques, and for refinement of a statewide historical records preservation plan.
• Utah Historical Society, Salt Lake City: $21,335 (partial matching) for preservation and description of photographs in the Society's "Community Documentation" and "Pictorial Utah" collections, and other photographs relating to early Utah settlers and settlements.
• Kentucky Historical Records Advisory Board, Frankfort: $15,660 (partial matching) for support of a comprehensive statewide survey of, and guide to, archival holdings.

Records project grants to colleges and universities:
• Cornell University, Ithaca, New York: $42,619 for a project of the New York State Historical Resources Center to conduct a one-year survey of historical records in and manuscript repositories in 14 south central New York counties, and to enter survey information into an automated data base for publication as the result of this grant.
• Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland: $36,712 in support of an inventory of the Archives of Women's Organizations, administered by the History of Women in the United States Program.
• California State University, Northridge: $45,826 (conditional grant) for a survey of historical records held by institutions, organizations and individuals in the San Fernando Valley. The survey, related to the establishment of an Urban Archives Program, will focus on the records of the aeronautics and space industries, organized labor, social service agencies, ethnic and minority organizations, and the popular music industry, and other area records.
• Baltimore Public Library, Baltimore, Maryland: $13,149 for processing approximately 400 feet of records of the Baltimore City Council of Churches and predecessor organizations from 1904-1971.
• Florida University, Nashville, Tennessee: $22,500 to arrange, describe and process approximately 125 linear feet of the papers of Charles S. Johnson, noted sociologist, authority in race relations, and the first black president of Fisk.
• Calvin College, Grand Rapids, Michigan: $14,985 for survey and acquisition of correspondence, 1845-1930, written from the Netherlands to American immigrants.
• Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley: $14,224 for microfilming for preservation and improved accessibility of the Mark Twain papers in the Bancroft Library.
• North Texas State University, Denton, Texas: $2,415 in support of the State of Texas Architectural Records Project to complete surveys needed for further development of the Texas State Archives local records program.
• Wright State University, Dayton, Ohio: A conditional offer of a supplemental grant for $2,000 in partial support of restoration and digitizing Missionary Records from the O.S. Kelley Company collection, the records of a national manufacturer of steam traction engines and threshing machines, 1870-1955.
• Virginia Military Institute, Lexington: $9,150 (matching) for preservation of approximately 50,000 pages of rare books, pamphlets, and 20,000 pages of early records, 1839-1985, of VMI.
• Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut: $38,621 (matching offer) for a survey and selective acquisition of Yale University Records, and development of a University-wide records program.

Records project grants to private historical societies, museums, and archives:
• New Harmony Workingmen's Institute, New Harmony, Indiana: $18,200 for preservation, arrangement and description of collections relating to the history of New Harmony from 1814 to 1848.
• San Francisco Maritime Museum, San Francisco, California: $19,550 for selective preparation of safety negatives from the 7,000 nitrate-based photo negatives in the collection of the Maritime Museum, a major collection documenting the maritime history of the West Coast.
• Western Jewish History Center, Berkeley, California: $8,597 in support of arrangement and description of approximately 175 feet of records of the Jewish Community Center and Jewish Welfare Federation of San Francisco.
• Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, Ohio: $7,076 in support of arrangement, description and processing of 100 feet of records, from 1959, of the Cleveland Welfare Federation.
• Ashfield Historical Society, Ashfield, Massachusetts: $26,500 ($25,000 matching) conditional grant for preservation, duplication, and description of selected glass photo negatives for the Hoosier Photographs. These 17,000 photographs, ca. 1890-1907, document many aspects of life in the Connecticut River Valley during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.
• Oakland Museum Association, Oakland, California: $6,932 (matching) for preparation of a portion of the photographic archives of the Museum's History Department.
• National Park Service, Boston, Massachusetts: $5,000 (matching) for survey, accessioning, preservation and processing of records relating to ethnic communities in the area.
• Cincinnati Historical Society, Cincinnati, Ohio: $5,466 (matching) to process papers of five major leaders of the Charter Party movement.
• Logan County Historical Society, Guthrie, Oklahoma: $1,500 for a microfilm grant for the transcription of 250 linear feet of the records of the Logan County Historical Society.

Other records project grants:
• Arizona Native American Archives, Phoenix, Arizona: $3,228 for a survey toward preservation and accessioning of historical documents from the formative years of 22 Arizona Native organizations.
• King's Chapel, Boston, Massachusetts: $3,200 for an archival consultant to advise on the appraisal, arrangement, description and processing of 250 linear feet of the records of King's Chapel, an active church since the late 17th century.
• The Society of American Archivists, Chicago, Illinois: $31,038 for preparation and publication of six basic archival manuals on administration, cataloging, and documentary drawing, and the development of an automation exhibit. This grant continues the success of previous projects and results in a catalog documenting 5,000 records from the Superior Court of Massachusetts. This project follows the successful completion by the Committee of a survey and a published guide to the records of the Massachusetts Superior Court and its predecessors from 1632 to the present.
• Baltimore City and County Archives, Baltimore, Maryland: $26,091 for a survey and selective accessioning of historical records in private hands in the Baltimore area and for recommendations for a comprehensive future accessing policy for the area.
• Agudath Israel of America, New York: $2,000 for consultation in the development of an archival program for historical records relating to the history of Orthodoxy in the United States.
Stanley Izardca Speaks

Lafayette Exhibit Opens at National Archives

"Vive la Liberte," an exhibit on Lafayette documents assembled by Stanley Izardca, editor of the Lafayette project, along with staff of the National Archives, opened on March 28, in the exhibition hall of the Archives. The exhibit includes the French Alliance of 1778, maps of the battles of Brandywine and Yorktown, and letters to and from Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Webber, and Jackson.

More than 70 documents and objects are on view, most of them from Cornell University. Complementing this material are documents from the National Archives and artifacts from the Smithsonian Institution.

A commentary on Lafayette's contribution to the American Revolution was given by Dr. Izardca at a public lecture on March 27 at the Archives. Earlier that day he spoke at a seminar of Washington area documentary editors, sponsored by the Commission. In his talk, entitled "An Editor Looks Back—and Down," Dr. Izardca emphasized his belief that documentary historians produce important and often more enduring contributions to the historical profession than narrative historians.

Commission Profile: Barbara Sicherman

Dr. Barbara Sicherman, current editor of Notable American Women, has been appointed to the NHPRC as one of two representatives of the American Historical Association. She replaces Dr. Herbert G. Gutman.

A native of Buffalo, New York, Dr. Sicherman graduated with honors from Swarthmore College, and earned her M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from Columbia University. She began her professional career with the editorial staff of the Current History Magazine, was later a Lecturer at Hunter College from 1962 to 1965, Instructor at Vassar College from 1966 to 1967, and Assistant Professor at Manhasset College from 1967 to 1973. She has published a number of articles in the fields of American psychiatric history and women's history, and is presently under contract to edit a one-volume edition of the letters of Dr. Alice Hamilton.

Active on the Program Committee and Executive Council of the Berkshire Conference of Women Historians, Dr. Sicherman is also a member of the Advisory Boards of "One Hundred Years of Struggle," a television series planned on the women's rights movement, and the "Women in Medicine" oral history project at the Medical College of Pennsylvania.

Document Preservation During Energy Crises

The National Conservation Advisory Council has endorsed recommendations urging that high priority be given to the needs of document preservation during energy crises. Extremes of temperature and humidity cause irreversible damage to paper documents, microfilm, motion picture film, and other photographic materials.

"The primary need," the NCAC emphasized, "is to maintain humidity and temperature as steady as possible — sudden changes can be disastrous." Repositories are also encouraged to utilize energy-conserving measures during non-emergency periods.

The American Association of Museums has prepared a review of energy management manuals, and the NCAC strongly advises archival repositories and museums to consult these for further information.

Project Editors Study the New Technology

Over the past six months, the Commission staff responsible for preparing the Directory of Archives and Manuscript Repositories, which is to be published later this year, has been demonstrating its equipment and procedures to a number of editors and their staffs.

The equipment consists primarily of an electric typewriter associated with magnetic tape/cassette equipment and/or a visual display unit for editing purposes. The process used by the NHPRC staff includes a linkage with computerized or automated printing equipment, so that there is no need to set type for the final publication.

The process captures information (a text) initially and permits modification of that information without full-text reproduction. Changes can be made in a transcribed document merely by modifying specific words, sentences or phrases, without retyping the entire document. The practical result of this process is to reduce proofreading because there is no chance of introducing new errors through retranscribing or retyping.

Additionally, the process has the advantage of eliminating keying errors of the material after it leaves the editorial offices, at the press or in the print shop. This feature not only eliminates an entire proofreading stage, but also considerably reduces preparation or manufacturing time for the material.

The Commission staff is currently seeking a cooperative effort with a press to experiment with "final keying at the source," for documentary editions, leaving to the press the prerogatives of editing forematter, annotations, index, and other original material, as well as all the complexities of design, layout, production and distribution of the volumes.

The Commission staff is open to suggestions and recommendations in this area, and will welcome any cooperative effort to reduce editorial costs and production duplication, as well as to speed the preparation of documentary volumes.

Footnotes

Larry Haskman, Director of the Records Program, has received a Commendable Service Award for his work on the records program. This citation reads:

"In recognition of innovation, initiative, and professional commitment in establishing and carrying out the initial phases of a national program for the preservation and expanded use of the historical records of the nation and for professional devotion to the improvement of archival science in the United States."

Fay Kidd, NHPRC Program Assistant, and Diane Buncombe, Research Staff Secretary, have received Outstanding Performance Awards.

G. Thomas Tanselle has written an interesting and provocative article on historical editing, as practiced by both literary and historical editors. "The Editing of Historical Documents" appears in the 1976 issue of Studies in Bibliography.

The Commission has recommended a grant to Clark University to process, prepare a register of, and preserve the papers of Robert H. and Esther K. Goddard relating to early theoretical and technical work on rocketry. Goddard is shown here in 1926 with one of his rockets.
Commission Member Retires After Six Years of Service

Elizabeth Hamer Kegan, Assistant Librarian of Congress for American and Library Studies and the Library's representative on the Commission since 1971, has announced her retirement from Federal service.

Mrs. Kegan, who is retiring for health reasons, has been an officer of the Library of Congress since 1961 and has served with distinction on various committees and commissions. As a commission member, Mrs. Kegan was author of the report of the Commission's Advisory Committee on Women's Papers. Most recently she represented the Librarian of Congress on the National Study Commission on Records and Documents of Federal Officials.

A founding member and honorary fellow of the Society of American Archivists, Mrs. Kegan was a member of the Council from 1969-73, served as Vice President 1974-75, and as President the following year. She is also a member of other professional societies and organizations and, as a "leader in the world of archives," has contributed significantly to the archival profession.

A native of Tennessee, Mrs. Kegan received her B.A. degree from the University of Tennessee at Knoxville. She did graduate work at the University of Tennessee, where she held a graduate fellowship, at the University of Chicago, and at the American University in Washington, D.C. In 1936 she joined the staff of the Survey of Federal Archives in the States, a project sponsored by the National Archives, and eventually served as the administrative head and editor-in-chief of its multi-volume guide, the Inventory of Federal Archives in the States. From 1942 to 1961, when she joined the Library of Congress, Mrs. Kegan held increasingly responsible positions at the National Archives and Records Service.

In the late 1960s Mrs. Kegan initiated the planning of the Library's observance of the American Revolution Bicentennial, a program of symposia, exhibits, and scholarly publications. In May, 1976, the Librarian of Congress appointed her Assistant Librarian of Congress for American and Library Studies with continuing responsibility for Bicentennial programs, including the documentary publication, The Letters of Delegates to Congress, 1774-1789. In 1977, in recognition of her contribution to the bicentennial celebration, she received a Freedom Bell awarded by the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration.

Mrs. Kegan is the widow of the late Philip H. Hamer, the first Executive Director of the NHPRC. She and Lawrence Kegan, President of the Population Crisis Committee, were married in 1947. They will continue to reside in the Washington area.

Mrs. Kegan will be replaced on the Commission by Dr. John C. Broderick, Chief of the Library of Congress's Manuscript Division.

New Comprehensive Microform Project: The Papers of Philip Mazzei

Condorcet called Philip Mazzei "an illustrious philosopher... destined through the power of his thought to exert influence on the happiness of his century and posterity." Born in Tuscany, Italy, in 1755, educated as a physician, Mazzei became an authority on new agrarian practices and moved to London where he organized a company to import wine, cheese and olive oil.

In 1773 he met Benjamin Franklin and other Americans who persuaded him to sail to America to introduce new farming methods to the colonists. At his estate in Colle, Virginia, near Jefferson's Monticello, Mazzei became increasingly absorbed with political affairs and began to publish articles under the pen name "Furioso." As his writings were circulated among Revolutionary leaders, Mazzei became an active participant in the drive for independence and something of an international proselytizer.

At the suggestion of Jefferson and Patrick Henry, Mazzei traveled to Europe as a roving ambassador to plead the case of the colonies. On his return a few years later, he organized the Constitutional Society, an influential patriot organization, and resumed his pamphleteering.

In 1786, drawing for information upon men such as Jefferson, Adams, Madison and others, Mazzei published Recherches historiques et politiques sur les Etats-Unis de l'Amérique Septentrionale, a study of the founding and political development of the colonies and a defense of the patriot position in the Revolution. In letters, pamphlets, and speeches, Mazzei attempted to refute what he considered errors and misrepresentations about the colonies that were being circulated in books and newspapers throughout Europe.

An eclectic pamphleteer, philosopher, diplomat, and agriculturalist, Mazzei corresponded with prominent philosophers, merchants, businessmen, politicians and noblemen. Not only is his correspondence replete with information on political affairs in America but rich in material on religion, education and social conditions.

Sister Margherita Marchione, associate professor of Italian language and literature at Fairleigh-Dickinson University, will be the project's editor. Dr. Marchione, author of Philip Mazzei: Jefferson's Zealous Whig (1975), has collected copies of much of Mazzei's correspondence both in the United States and Europe. In addition to numerous awards and honors, Sister Margherita Marchione has contributed several articles on Mazzei and has edited and written a number of publications concerning Italian literature and history.

Hyde Park Editors Conference

Suggestions Requested for New Association of Documentary Editors

Twelve editors of NHPRC-sponsored projects met at the Franklin Roosevelt Library in Hyde Park on April 11 and 12 at a conference sponsored by the Commission. Also in attendance were two Commission members, one publisher, a representative from the National Endowment for the Humanities, six Commission staff members, and four NHPRC Fellows.

Informal discussions were led by John Y. Simon, a national organization of editors, Lillian B. Miller, on microform supplements to book editions, David F. Trask, on transcription, Robert A. Rutland, on editors as interpreters of history, and David R. Chesnutt, on computer indexes.

Participants passed a resolution appointing an ad hoc steering committee to study and report plans for an association of documentary editors. The members selected are John Y. Simon, Linda Grant DePauw, Merrill Jensen, Stanley Izard, Donald Jackson and David R. Chesnutt. The steering committee invites suggestions concerning the nature and purpose of such an organization. Please send suggestions to John Y. Simon, Editor, Papers of Ulysses S. Grant, Morris Library, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois 62901, or Linda Grant DePauw, Editor, Documentary History of the First Federal Congress, George Washington University, Washington, D.C. 20052.

Summaries of the conference sessions will be included in the next issue of Annotation.

NHPRC Fellowship Winners Announced

Nominees for the 1978-79 Fellowships in Historical Editing were confirmed at the June meeting of the Commission. The winners, and the projects to which they will be assigned, are:

Jeffrey Melkie, The Charles Willson Peale Family Papers
Charles F. Bryan, Jr., The Papers of Andrew Jackson
John G. Barnwell, The Papers of George Washington

Three of the fellowships are made possible by a grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, and one is sponsored by the Lila Acheson Wallace Fund.
Descendants of COtt

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as of Aug. 86

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as of Mar. 87
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MOORLAND-SPINGARN RESEARCH CENTER
HOWARD UNIVERSITY
Washington, D.C. 20059
Co-workers, friends and business associates of campus employee Clifton N. Butler, who died recently, have donated $1,425 to the Howard Cancer Center in his memory. The plant engineer of Physical Facilities Management died Jan. 9 of cancer.

The Howard Conference on Women will observe Black History Month with a program called “Afro-American Women: Past and Present” on Feb. 18 from 4 to 6 p.m. at the Blackburn Center. For conference information, contact Dr. Dorothy Pearson, 639-7334.

As part of National Engineers’ Week, Feb. 22-28, the School of Engineering will present Dr. Philip W. Anderson, a Bell Laboratories official, who will speak on “Careers in Science and Engineering” on Feb. 28. Anderson is consulting director of the Physical Research Division at Bell Labs and a 1977 Nobel laureate in physics. His talk is scheduled at 1 p.m. in the engineering school’s auditorium.

Dr. Henry L. Suggs, assistant professor of history, will lecture on “Black Strategy and Ideology During the Segregation Era: P.B. Young of the Norfolk Journal Guide” on Feb. 19 at 7 a.m. in the Newman Center, 2417 First St., N.W. Suggs is currently writing a biography on the controversial black journalist.

The University Counseling Service will hold a lecture on “Management of Emotions” on Feb. 19 at noon in the Student Resource Center, 5th and Bryant Streets, N.W. For details, contact Audroy Chapman, 639-6870.

The Office of Personnel is looking for talented employees singers, dancers and actors for the 1981 employee service awards ceremony. For audition information, contact Yvonne O. Walker, deputy director, at 639-6076.

— Short Takes —

MOVING AROUND
LEON E. DAUGHTRY, an architect in Physical Facilities Management, has been appointed associate coordinator for Architectural and Engineering Services. EDWARD W. GRAY, a personnel assistant in Personnel Administration, has been elevated to a higher grade.

February 17, 1981

the Capstone

114th Birthday Coming Up

Howard University will soon celebrate its 114th birthday. Known as Charter Day, the founding of the university on March 2, 1867 will be commemorated with a convocation at 11 a.m. in Cramton Auditorium. Dr. Charles Shelby Rooks, president of the Chicago Theological Seminary, will deliver the convocation address.

A Charter Day dinner will precede the convocation on March 1, 6:30 p.m., at the Sheraton Washington Hotel. For ticket information, call 639-6693 or 639-7867.

Black History Observance Traced to the 1920s

Black History Month means a time to remember, a time to learn the little known facts about black contributions to America and the world. Though it was born in the ’80s, its roots are firmly planted in the ’20s.

The idea of a black history celebration came from Omega Psi Phi fraternity, according to Dr. Oliver Taylor, assistant professor of history at Howard. The group approached Carter G. Woodson, founder of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, who led efforts to foster a national observance of black history and tradition.

The observance, says Taylor, began around 1926 as “Negro History Week.”

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Microenvironmental Forums Scheduled

The School of Human Ecology’s Microenvironmental Studies and Design Department is holding a series of forums focusing on issues in the microenvironment.

On Feb. 18, Lois Dean of the federal Office of Community Planning and Development will discuss urban planning. A forum on “International Trade—Imports and Exports of Textiles” will be conducted on Feb. 26 by Carlos Moore of the American Textile Manufacturers’ Institute.

In March, a program called “Fashion of the 80s” will feature Ellen Washington Star fashion editor. A program on “Rowhousies: History and Renovation” will round out the series on March 11.

The forums are scheduled at noon in the Flemie Kittrell living room of the Human Ecology Building.

Graduate Programs Move

The School of Business and Public Administration’s graduate programs have relocated downtown to 1000 K St., N.W.

According to Dr. Milton Wilson, dean of the school, increased enrollment of both undergraduates and graduate students has created a lack of space at the school, necessitating the move. “We’ve outgrown this building,” he says.

The K Street location houses classrooms, and a computer facility and library are being completed.

Howard “Events Line,” 636-5615

Sports Connection

Baseball and Academia . . . President James E. Cheek discussed mutual concerns with Pittsburgh Pirates star Willie Stargell during the slugger’s recent visit to the campus.

Tennis Champs . . . The Howard tennis team posed with Rep. John Conyers (D-Mich.) center, who recently held a reception honoring the winners of the Capital Collegiate Conference and the Salisbury State Tournament. Flanked to the right of the legislator is Coach Eddie Davis, and to the left, Athletic Director Leo Miles.

Health Unit to Travel

The university’s Center for Sickle Cell Disease plans to send its mobile health unit to Salisbury, Md., for its longest trip ever.

Project Head Start has invited the unit to provide a week of education and screening for children and others in the Eastern Shore community.

According to Delores Duncan, community outreach coordinator at the center, this will be the longest trip for the mobile health unit since the inception of the outreach program in 1976. The unit is scheduled to visit Salisbury March 23-27.

Program Receives ‘Faith’

The university’s recently developed actuarial science program has received an “affirmation of faith” from the Society of Actuaries, says Maurice C. Williams, director of the Howard Center for Insurance Education.

The society’s subcommittee on minority recruiting has pledged $10,000 for student scholarships. “This is a major deviation from the past work of our subcommittee,” says chairman Michael Winn, “and I believe it illustrates the sincerity confidence we have in the actual program at Howard.”

In a related development, the insurance center has received part of a $30,000 three-year award from Investors Diversified Services, Inc., a financial management firm, to support the center’s activities and operations.