three sons, they, according to one biographer, “have been well trained, and their education very particularly cared for.” Several referred to the fact that the oldest son, Robert, was about to enter Harvard. Finally, the Lincoln’s Springfield, Illinois, residence, “a comfortable two-story frame house,” was applauded for its “simple and quiet style.” After all, a plain and unassuming house was an appropriate abode for a man of the people.

Fortunately for Lincoln, nineteenth-century campaign biographies paid scant attention to candidates’ religion. Several Lincoln biographies ignored completely the candidate’s religion, an area in which he was open to criticism, while others offered a brief, albeit positive, assessment. John Locke Scripps, for example, claimed “there are few men in public life so familiar with the Scriptures as Mr. Lincoln.” Another biography asserted that Lincoln, “by his means and influence always been a supporter of Christianity.” Finally, Joseph Hartwell Barrett declared that Mrs. Lincoln is a Presbyterian…her husband, though not a member, is a liberal Lincoln. “Another biography asserted that Lincoln “stands to-day not only a representative of the early Western stock, the hunter, farmer, and pioneer, but an admirable example of what energy and ability can do for a man honestly using them in honorable pursuits.”

Lincoln, wrote John Locke Scripps, “presents in his own person the best living illustration of the true dignity of labor, and of the genius of our free American institutions.” Barrett also linked Lincoln’s destiny with the common laborer, stating that the unsung and self-taught Illinois lawyer is “a man of sterling integrity and incorruptible honesty—a suitable agent for rescuing the federal government from its present degradations.” Rüeben Vose argued that Lincoln was the right man for the times. After all, Vose claimed, our first and principal task as a nation “has been to subdue the vast wilderness which has been given us as a heritage. . . . This has been our destiny” and “the pioneers of the West have been the instruments of this success.” Thus, in Lincoln, Americans “behind one of the most hardly and adventurous of these backwoodsmen.” His life, declared Vose, has “typified one grand and characteristic mission of our people, and become a representative man in the truest sense of the word.”

Lincoln’s campaign biographies further emphasized the result of hard, rugged work, clean living, strength of will, a vibrant frontier life, became an honest, moral, pious, popular leader of men as the ideal self-made man. But he was also something more: He was “Honest Abe,” the “Rail Splitter.” To Lincoln’s biographers, these nicknames symbolized something much deeper than honesty and the "Honest Abe, " the "Rail Splitter. " To Lincoln’s biographers, these things, and has risen above them by his own command of a flat-boat, is not to have performed splendid actions. But the fact that Lincoln has done these things, and for the times. After all, Vose claimed, our first and principal task as a nation “has been to subdue the vast wilderness which has been given us as a heritage. . . . This has been our destiny” and “the pioneers of the West have been the instruments of this success.” Thus, in Lincoln, Americans “behind one of the most hardly and adventurous of these backwoodsman.” His life, declared Vose, has “typified one grand and characteristic mission of our people, and become a representative man in the truest sense of the word.”

The purity of his reputation, the greatness and dignity of his ambition, enable every incident of his career, and give significance to all the events of his past. It is true that simply to have mauled rails, and commanded a flat-boat, is not to have performed splendid actions. But the fact that Lincoln has done these things, and has risen above them by his own force, confers a dignity upon them; and the rustic boy, who is to be President in 1880, may well be consoling and encouraged by his labors.

These campaign biographies paid scant attention to candidates’ religion. Several Lincoln biographies ignored completely the candidate’s religion, an area in which he was open to criticism, while others offered a brief, albeit positive, assessment. John Locke Scripps, for example, claimed “there are few men in public life so familiar with the Scriptures as Mr. Lincoln.” Another biography asserted that Lincoln, “by his means and influence always been a supporter of Christianity.” Finally, Joseph Hartwell Barrett declared that Mrs. Lincoln is a Presbyterian…her husband, though not a member, is a liberal Lincoln. “Another biography asserted that Lincoln “stands to-day not only a representative of the early Western stock, the hunter, farmer, and pioneer, but an admirable example of what energy and ability can do for a man honestly using them in honorable pursuits.”

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Noah Andre Trudeau Wins of Achievement for 2016

Noah Andre Trudeau’s work Lincoln’s Greatest Journey: Sixteen Days that Changed a Presidency, March 24 – April 8, 1865 (Saras Beatie) has been selected as the recipient for the 2016 Award of Achievement. The award is presented to the individual or organization that has done the most to encourage the study and appreciation of Abraham Lincoln, has been conferred annually by The Lincoln Group of New York since 1988. The award committee unanimously concluded that “Trudeau’s work provides ground-breaking primary research into Lincoln’s little-known and longest stay away from Washington, DC during his extremely stressful presidency.”

2016 Meetings Review

February 10, 2016: A special joint-meeting with the Civil War Round Table of New York was held on this night. Why? Because Lincoln and the Jews by Jonathan D. Sarna and Benjamin Shapell (the book and the members) were the recipients not only of The Lincoln Group of New York’s Award of Achievement but also of the round table’s Barondess Lincoln Award.

But before the ceremonies took place, there was business to attend to. The Executive Committee, having met earlier in the day, recommended a new slate of officers for the membership to approve as is required every two years. In this case, the new slate was the same as the already existing slate as was reported to Mr. McKenna, the chairman of the Award of Achievement committee. The new slate selected by the membership consisted of: John Bodnar as treasurer, and Fran Berman as secretary. The new slate was the same as the already existing slate as was reported to Mr. McKenna, the chairman of the Award of Achievement committee. In addition to Mr. McKenna, the award committee comprised of Paula Hopewell and Joseph Trugilo. As John Bodnar announced, the award will be presented to Mr. Trudeau at our February 14 dinner meeting where he will also speak on his book.

Noah Andre Trudeau’s lincoln's greatest journey: sixteen days that changed a presidency, march 24 – April 8, 1865 (saras beatie) has been selected as the recipient for the 2016 award of achievement. the award is presented to the individual or organization that has done the most to encourage the study and appreciation of abraham lincoln, has been conferred annually by the lincoln group of new york since 1988. the award committee unanimously concluded that “trudeau’s work provides ground-breaking primary research into lincoln’s little-known and longest stay away from washington, dc during his extremely stressful presidency.”

2016 was no exception when it came to evocative and original interpretations of the life and times of abraham lincoln.

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Lincoln may have been self-conscious when it came to the raw status of simple, poor parent with no formal education. But Lincoln was far from being an uneducated man. He was a voracious reader, and his thirst for knowledge was evident in the way he approached the world. He read extensively on a wide range of topics, from history and philosophy to science and literature. His love of learning was a testament to his dedication to improving his own circumstances and those of his family.

Lincoln's success was not just due to his own efforts, but also to the support and encouragement of his family. His mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, was a strong and capable woman who instilled in her children a sense of hard work and determination. His father, Thomas Lincoln, was a hard-working farmer who taught his son the value of a strong work ethic. Together, they provided a solid foundation for Lincoln's future success.

In a similar vein, Abraham Lincoln's campaign biographies were not just about the candidate, but also about the people he came in contact with. The biographies celebrated the working-class and the common man, portraying them as the backbone of American society. The biographies emphasized Lincoln's empathy for the working-class, his understanding of their struggles, and his commitment to improving their lives. This was a deliberate strategy to appeal to the working-class voters who were crucial to Lincoln's success in the 1860 election.

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With that, the Award was presented to Mr. Pearson. Photos were taken. The President then left the meeting with perhaps a little more understanding of the “emotions of April 1865.” ~

November 10, 2016: What do the White House and the Roosevelt House in New York have in common? Well, on this date, the two historic locations merged (symbolically) as James B. Conroy presented a lecture on his new book, Lincoln’s White House: The People and Places: a new meeting venue for The Lincoln Group of New York, the Roosevelt House Public Policy Institute at Hunter College. As members arrived at this historic and inspiring double townhouse (Sara Delano Roosevelt lived on one side while Franklin and Eleanor lived on the other from 1908 through 1932), informal tours were given of all the historic rooms where Franklin Roosevelt not only lived but, after his election to the presidency in 1932, was where he assembled his original administration and held multiple meetings essentially setting the tone and content of the First Hundred Days and the early New Deal.

Prior to the dinner and Mr. Conroy’s presentation, as is the tradition at each year’s November meeting, a recitation of the Gettysburg Address was given. Stuart Schneider, who allied upon to do the honors giving his interpretation of this most famous speech in American history.

Dinner was held in the historic dining room (again, one half of which was on Sara’s side, the other on Franklin & Eleanor’s) and Harold Holzer, the Jonathan E. Erben director at the Roosevelt House gave a short welcoming presentation on the history of the room and the artifacts and objects of art within.

After moving downstairs to the auditorium, President Steve Koppelman introduced James B. Conroy who then proceeded to take us “right through the doors” of Lincoln’s White House. Conroy focused primarily on events that took place within the White House walls and detailed how Lincoln came to use the White House as a tool of his presidency—promoting the winning of the war, and as a platform for democracy, social, and racial progress.

Conroy’s favorite character within his book was one of Lincoln’s secretaries, John Hay, and he related as evidence as to why, the following story, “Hay once turned away a rather belabored potential visitor of Lincoln’s who told Hay that he was the son of God. Hay replied that Lincoln would be glad to meet him if he came back with a letter of introduction from his father!”

Another little known event that Conroy described was the gas leak that occurred in Lincoln’s office (now of course, known as the Lincoln Bedroom) that could have had disastrous results had Lincoln not been found just after nodding off.

Much was also detailed about Mary Lincoln, her extravagancies as well as the various “issues” she had, her “vulnerability to con artists” as but one example. All in all, Conroy’s presentation provided a different look at Lincoln’s presidential life and how he lived it, as the White House essentially became a “character” within the Lincoln story.

The main floor of the White House then was similar to the main floor today. The second floor housed the family living quarters as it does today but it was the executive floor as well—there was no “West Wing.”

Below find the layout of the main floor and second floor of Lincoln’s White House (from Mr. Conroy’s book, original drawings by Fred D. Owen, Library of Congress, modified by Jo-Anne Parks):

The Chicago Tribune at a new meeting venue for The Lincoln Group of New York...
With that, the Award was presented to Mr. Pearson; photos were taken. The evening concluded with 1998 Les Miserables regulars left to the meeting with perhaps a little more understanding of the “emotions of April 1865.”

November 10, 2016: What do the White House and the Roosevelt House in New York City have in common? Well, on this date, the two historic locations merged (symbolically) as James B. Conroy presented a lecture on his new book, Lincoln’s White House: The People’s House. After a biographical sketch of Conroy followed by a short opening of the Lincoln’s White House (from Mr. Conroy’s book, original drawings by Stuart Schneider), the history of the White House was introduced.

It was a slide presentation that included photos and a short history of the building. There followed a brief history of the Roosevelt House, which was opened as a museum in 2005. The museum was dedicated to preserving the history and life of Franklin D. Roosevelt and his family.

Throughout the presentation, various aspects of the building were highlighted, including its architecture, its role in presidential history, and its contemporary use as a venue for cultural events. The audience learned about the history of the building and its significance in American history.

Following the presentation, a question and answer session was held. This provided an opportunity for the audience to ask questions and learn more about the book and its contents.

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The Republican may have had a potent symbol for the upcoming campaign, but they also nominated a candidate who was little known outside of Illinois. A symbol, no matter how compelling, would not be enough to elect Lincoln president; “Honest Abe, the Rail Splitter” would need to be promoted.

We have just completed a presidential election cycle in which social media played a significant role, as it had in the past several presidential campaigns. In Lincoln’s time, long before radio, film, TV, and the digital age, print was the medium a candidate and his party was to be promoted.

The campaign biography as a genre emerged during the 1824 presidential campaign waged between Andrew Jackson and John Quincy Adams. Jackson’s banner on two fence rails that Hanks claimed made in 1830 by Thomas Hanks and Abe Lincoln. The crowd went wild, recognizing the political advantage of linking their candidate to such a powerful image. “Honest Abe” now became “Honest Abe, the Rail Splitter.” A week later in Chicago, Lincoln was nominated by the Republicans, written by experienced journalists, well-known historians, anonymous party hacks, or, in the case of Nathaniel Hawthorne and William Dean Howells, established or budding literary figures, generally adhered to a formula when presenting candidates’ lives. Of course, all authors asserted that their biographical treatment of a particular candidate was objective and free of partisanship. One must keep in mind, however, that these works were essentially propaganda pieces intended to present a candidate in the best possible light. This does not mean that biographies were not unoriginal, or inaccurate, though oftentimes unflattering aspects or embarrassing episodes were downplayed or omitted. Rather, the purpose of these biographies was to create a positive image, one that would resonate with the American people, particularly voters.

Campaign biographies, with the exception of those that were revisions of previously published works (Eaton’s biography of Jackson, written by the won for the vice-presidential candidate was one dollar for a hardbound edition, remained fairly consistent throughout the ninetenth century in terms of price; the cost of a paper version varied from eight to three hundred pages at a cost of 25 cents for a paper version to one dollar for a hardbound edition. As a result, many campaign biographies were often plagiarized, though oftentimes unflattering biographical information was invented or inaccurate, though oftentimes unflattering biographies.

Despite the fact that it was considered inappropriate for candidates to publicly campaign for votes, this did not stop the competing political parties from utilizing various means to promote their candidates. In order to make an informed choice, American voters had at their disposal various sources of information, including several genera of print, about various candidates. Nineteenth-century campaign biographies, however, provided in one place the most extensive amount of information concerning the candidates’ lives, character, and qualifications for the presidency. These biographies, written by fairly knowledgeable, well-known historians, anonymous party hacks, or, in the case of Nathaniel Hawthorne and William Dean Howells, established or budding literary figures, generally adhered to a formula when presenting candidates’ lives. Of course, all authors asserted that their biographical treatment of a particular candidate was objective and free of partisanship. One must keep in mind, however, that these works were essentially propaganda pieces intended to present a candidate in the best possible light. This does not mean that biographies were not unoriginal, or inaccurate, though oftentimes unflattering aspects or embarrassing episodes were downplayed or omitted. Rather, the purpose of these biographies was to create a positive image, one that would resonate with the American people, particularly voters.

Campaign biographies, with the exception of those that were revisions of previously published works (Eaton’s biography of Jackson, written by an unknown. This meant that the first campaign biography of a candidate to appear was used as the chief source (parts thereof oftentimes plagiarized from subsequent biographies). The form of campaign biographies, which ran in length from eight to three hundred pages at a cost of 25 cents for a paper version to one dollar for a hardbound edition, remained fairly consistent throughout the nineteenth century in terms of price; the cost of a paper version varied from eight to three hundred pages at a cost of 25 cents for a paper version to one dollar for a hardbound edition. The cost of a paper version varied from eight to three hundred pages at a cost of 25 cents for a paper version to one dollar for a hardbound edition. As a result, many campaign biographies were often plagiarized, though oftentimes unflattering information was invented or inaccurate, though oftentimes unflattering biographies.
Sarah Bush Johnston of Kentucky, a widow from Virginia, Thomas Lincoln became, in the words of his father Abraham to an Indian attack a year or two after moving to Kentucky, he was presented as a victim of circumstance. Having lost his mother at the age of eight years of age, little was said of her. As for Lincoln’s mother, she was presented as a victim of circumstance. Having lost her in the breeches of death, her memory was lost to her son. Lincoln’s parents “were poor and uneducated.” Other biographers had little to go on except the memories of Lincoln’s few relatives and the few friends he had. Even so, they were able to write a biography that, on the whole, was accurate. One of the earliest of Lincoln’s campaign biographies, Promoting Honest Abe, the Rail Splitter: Lincoln’s Campaign Biographies and the Shaping of an Image in 1860, continued to tell the story of a candidate. Regardless of length, all nineteenth-century campaign biographies address their subject’s ancestry, parents, youth, education, early adulthood, military career, farm life, family background, political career, domestic or private life, religious beliefs, and virtues.

There were 16 campaign biographies issued for Abraham Lincoln in 1860, ranging from two-page articles to books of more than 300 pages in length. Most began by discussing or attempting to discuss the candidate’s ancestry. One of the earliest of Lincoln’s campaign biographies declared that his frontier-living parents “were poor and uneducated.” Other biographers had little to go on except the memories of Lincoln’s few relatives and the few friends he had. Even so, they were able to write a biography that, on the whole, was accurate. One of the earliest of Lincoln’s campaign biographies, Promoting Honest Abe, the Rail Splitter: Lincoln’s Campaign Biographies and the Shaping of an Image in 1860, continued to tell the story of a candidate. Regardless of length, all nineteenth-century campaign biographies address their subject’s ancestry, parents, youth, education, early adulthood, military career, farm life, family background, political career, domestic or private life, religious beliefs, and virtues.

Lincoln may have been self-confident when it came to the bony status of his parents, who were described as models of inspiration and emulation, but they prepared him to lead the United States. The authors who crafted this message by presenting a series of episodes (key periods in one’s life, key influences that shaped a potential leader; examples of leadership) that told that story to their candidate. Regardless of length, all nineteenth-century campaign biographies address their subject’s ancestry, parents, youth, education, early adulthood, military career, farm life, family background, political career, domestic or private life, religious beliefs, and virtues.

Promoting Honest Abe, the Rail Splitter: Lincoln’s Campaign Biographies and the Shaping of an Image in 1860, continued usually offered the recurring message conveyed by these biographies was that their subject was an example of the humble origins of success. The biographers were not. In fact, their parents’ lack of education and humble circumstances were part of a larger story that biographers were more than happy to relate to Lincoln’s youth in a frontier environment. It was a time of struggle, hardship, and meager subsistence. Every biographer described Lincoln’s youth against the backdrop of the rude, harsh, and wild backwoods life of Kentucky and Indiana, where he spent his preteen and teen years. Lincoln was presented as the hero in this much longer the Lincoln family moved from one rustic log cabin to another, sometimes with seven to eight living in one room with a loft. Not only was life hard but, for Lincoln, it was accompanied by emotional loss, as he endured the deaths of his mother, younger brother, and older sister. Lincoln’s campaign biographers readily admitted that his frontier experience was not unusual. What was unique, however, was the endurance of his education given such circumstances. Lincoln’s ardent belief in the “dignity of labor” was formed “amid the roughest hardships and the most trying experiences of a frontier life.” After all, Lincoln was, according to John Locke Scripps: “a man who had more self-confidence than he.”

Lincoln grew up “to the habits of sobriety, perseverance, and industry” that his ancestors cast. “This child,” the biographer wrote, “was the descendant of a long line of backwoodsmen and Quakers who settled in Berks County and later migrated to Virginia and, in the case of Lincoln’s father, to Kentucky. Two biographers, unsure of the Lincoln’s relationship to the Plymouth Colony Lincoln and General Benjamin Lincoln, asserted that he was descended from “good old stock by whom the State of Pennsylvania was founded” and from people “distinguished…for honesty and industry.”

Long ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY FEBRUARY 2017

A 4th of July 2016: The day dawned rainy, but beautiful afternoon sunshine spread over New York City, providing an idyllic view of St. Patrick’s Cathedral from the Solarium room of our meeting venue as Ford’s Theatre was decorated with an award in 2015 at Ford’s Theatre, accepted by Mr. Pearson. Skan, after first commending his fellow committee members, John Bodnar and Frank McKenna, for their hard work and effort, focused on the emotional impact of the Ford’s 150 events. In speaking specifically about the conclusion of the New He Belongs to the Ages remodeling, Mr. Skan explained, “Citizen, Abraham Lincoln: It is the most alive and relevant Lincoln’s favorite hymn, “Most to encourage the study of the Civil War programming that was being dynamically, the historical commemorative project) in making his overall appreciation, the Civil War Commemoration Coordination’s Dr. Michael Ryan was introduced earlier in the evening to the New-Y ork Historical Society (their vice-president and library director Dr. Michael Ryan was introduced earlier in the evening to recognize the role that the N-YHS played as part of the overall award winning Lincoln and the Jews program.”

In contrast, successful Lincoln’s campaign biographies have largely ignored the emotional impact of the Ford’s 150 events. In speaking specifically about the conclusion of the New He Belongs to the Ages remodeling, Mr. Skan explained, “Citizen, Abraham Lincoln: It is the most alive and relevant Lincoln’s favorite hymn, “Most to encourage the study of the Civil War programming that was being dynamically, the historical commemorative project) in making his overall appreciation, the Civil War Commemoration Coordination’s Dr. Michael Ryan was introduced earlier in the evening to recognize the role that the N-YHS played as part of the overall award winning Lincoln and the Jews program.”

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Two aspects of Lincoln's young adulthood that all biographers highlight—his flatboat experiences and his popularity as a lawyer—are not as well documented. The former, of course, was tied into the "Rail Splitter" theme of the campaign. As William Dean Howells wrote, "until he was twenty-three, the ax was seldom out of "Lincoln's hand, "except in the intervals of labor, or when it was exchanged for the plow, the hoe, or the paddle." Several writers noted the fact that when Lincoln moved with his family to Illinois in 1830, he and a fellow laborer split three thousand rails. In terms of his law practice, many biographers cited the legendary wrestling match between Lincoln and General Grant, the leader of the so-called Clary Grove Boys, and his election as captain of his volunteer company in the Black Hawk War of 1832.

Unlike many presidential candidates – such as Jackson, William Henry Harrison, and Winfield Scott – that preceded him, Lincoln had scant military experience to promote. But all biographers emphasized Lincoln's patriotic response to the call for volunteers for the Black Hawk War and the fact that when the men of his company chose a man to serve as captain, they overwhelmingly chose Lincoln. In addition, when Lincoln's company was disbanded, he re-volunteered and served as a private. Despite the fact that Lincoln did not engage in the war effort, many biographers cited the "exotic, mysterious, and fascinating" Dr. Zacharie, the "foot doctor" or chiropodist. Dr. Sarna, who referred to Lincoln's "foot doctor" or chiropodist, "Dr. Zacharie, Lincoln's "foot doctor" or chiropodist. Dr. Sarna, who referred to Zacharie as "quite a character" spoke of his desire for the creation of a chiropody corps in the army among many other interesting aspects of his character that are all captured in this wonderful work, Lincoln and the Jews.
three sons, they, according to one biographer, “have been well trained, and their education especially carefully cared for.” Several referred to the fact that the oldest son, Robert, was about to enter Harvard. Finally, the Lincoln’s Springfield, Illinois, residence, “a comfortable two-story frame house,” was applauded for its “simple and quiet style.” After all, a plain and unassuming house was an appropriate abode for a man of the people.

Fortunately for Lincoln, nineteenth-century campaign biographies paid special attention to candidates’ religion. Several Lincoln biographies ignored completely the candidate’s religion, an area in which he was open to criticism, while others offered a brief, albeit positive, assessment. John Locke Scripps, for example, claimed “there are few men in public life so familiar with the Scripture as Mr. Lincoln.” Another biography asserted that Lincoln, “by his means and influence always been a supporter of Christianity.” Finally, Joseph Hartwell Barrett declared that Mrs. Lincoln is a Presbyterian, and “her husband, though unaffiliated, is a member, is a liberal supporter of the church to which she belongs.”

The image of Lincoln that emerges from these campaign biographies is that of a man who overcame the humble, primitive environment into which he was born and, who, despite being raised by illiterate parents and suffering the emotional traumas associated with frontier life, became an honest, moral, pious, popular leader of men as illiterate parents and suffering the emotional traumas associated with frontier life, became an honest, moral, pious, popular leader of men as part of this “backwoods-man” embodied all of the virtuous components that made up the American character. His life, declared Vose, has “typified one grand and characteristic mission of our people, and become a representative man in the truest sense of the word.” This hero, wrote Thomas A. Horrocks, author, editor, and co-editor of seven books, including The Annotated Lincoln, “behind one of the most hardly and adventurous of these backwoodsman.” His life, declared Vose, has “typified one grand and characteristic mission of our people, and become a representative man in the truest sense of the word.” This honest man, he writes, “is the true illustration of the true dignity of labor, and of the genius of our free American institutions.” Barrett also linked Lincoln’s destiny with the common laborer, stating that the unsung and self-taught Illinois lawyer “is a man of stern integrity and incorruptible honesty—a suitable agent for rescuing the federal government from its present degradations.”

The purify of his reputation, the greatness and dignity of his ambition, enable every incident of his career, and give significance to all the events of his past. It is true that simply to have mauled rails, and commanded a flat-boat, is not to have performed splendid actions. But the fact that Lincoln has done these things, and has risen above them by his own force, confers a dignity upon them; and the rustic boy, who is to be President in 1900, may well be consol ed and encouraged by his labors.

“Parts of this essay are excerpted from the author’s Lincoln’s Campaign Biographies (Southern Illinois University Press, 2014).

Thomas A. Horrocks is an independent scholar and is the author, editor, and co-editor of seven books, including The Living Lincoln, Lincoln’s Campaign Biographies, and The Annotated Lincoln. He is currently at work on a history of Lincoln’s birthplace log cabin."

Promoting Honest Abe, the Rail Splitter: Lincoln’s Campaign Biographies and the Shaping of an Image in 1860, continued

Awards Committee: A special thanks to our dedicated members that served on the 2016 award committee.

Frank McKenna, Chair • Paula Hopewell • Joseph Truglio