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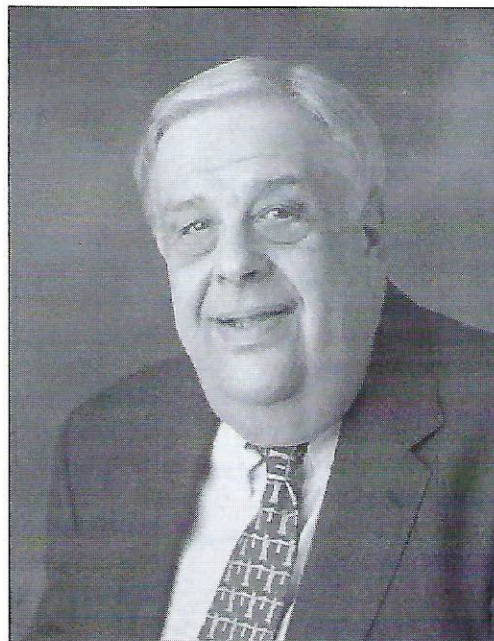
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JOHN Y. SIMON EARNS 9TH ANNUAL RICHARD N. CURRENT AWARD OF ACHIEVEMENT



John Y. Simon

Historian John Y. Simon—the distinguished scholar who has devoted a lifetime to editing one of the most acclaimed history projects of the last half-century, the 26-volume (and counting) *Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*—is the 2004 winner of the annual Richard N. Current Award of Achievement of the Lincoln Forum.

The presentation was announced at the closing banquet of the ninth annual Lincoln Forum in Gettysburg. The award, named for Professor Richard Nelson Current, dean of the nation’s Lincoln scholars, is in the form of a Lincoln statuette, *Freedom River*, by Decatur sculptor John McClarey.

More than 200 guests were expected to gather at the Holiday Inn Gettysburg Battlefield to honor Professor Simon. The honoree serves as Executive Director of the Ulysses S. Grant Association, as well as professor of history at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale. A co-founder of the Lincoln Forum, he is a longtime member of its executive committee, and has been a highly popular speaker at several forum symposia in past seasons. In addition to his nationally recognized work on Grant and the Civil War, John Y. Simon is a respected authority on the Abraham Lincoln’s life and record as commander-in-chief.

Commented Frank J. Williams, chairman of the Lincoln Forum: “I have had the privilege of knowing John Y. Simon for decades, and his tireless devotion to history has inspired me—and everyone who has encountered him, or merely read his work—ever since I first developed interest in the Lincoln theme. A brilliant scholar, a dazzling writer, and an original, irreplaceable personality, he has enriched the world of Civil War studies and enriched the lives of those who know him. To paraphrase Lincoln, it is especially ‘fitting and proper’ that we honor him for his signal contributions to the Forum and to the field at large.”

Forum vice chairman Harold Holzer, by tradition, made the formal presentation to Dr. Simon following his keynote address to the annual symposium. Commented Holzer: “To call John Y. Simon a breath of fresh air—both as a scholar and as a man—would be the understatement of the year. To know him is to learn and laugh, to draw inspiration and encouragement, and to fall hopelessly but wonderfully under his powerful spell. Most enduring of all, with *The Grant Papers* he has set the bar to a new level of excellence as a documentary editor. No historian will ever again write a book about the Civil War without consulting this essential and outstanding source. John Y. Simon’s life’s work is one of the landmark achievements of our time. He has made history come alive, with a work ethic and work product that will continue to enrich, enlighten, and inspire both readers and scholars for generations.”



MESSAGE
from the
CHAIRMAN

THE COURAGE FACTOR

On November 2, Americans went to the polls, in the midst of the war on terror, to elect a president, yet again reaffirming our democratic principles by reasserting our political institutions. While history never repeats itself, there are uncanny resemblances between this election and the Lincoln-McClellan contest of 1864. Both elections were held in wartime and the policies of the Bush administration since September 11 and the way the government under Abraham Lincoln responded to the crisis of the Civil War in the 1860s bear an uncanny resemblance. So, our theme for our Ninth Lincoln Forum Symposium, "Election and Re-electing Lincoln," is most appropriate.

It is interesting to note that both President Lincoln and President Bush assumed powers that went well beyond what the constitution seems to allow. In both cases, thousands of people suspected of assisting the enemy were arrested and held without charge and military tribunals were established to avoid civilian courts. Leading members of both administrations described the military conflict as an epic struggle between good and evil, inspired by the country's divinely ordained mission to spread freedom and democracy throughout the world. The current war on terror has directed attention to the permissible limits on the rule of law in wartime and the same issue has become central to recent accounts of the presidency of Abraham Lincoln.

Every generation reinvents Lincoln in its own image. He has been variously described as a consummate moralist and a shrewd political operator. David Donald in his 1995 biography offered us a Lincoln pummeled by forces outside his control – a passive character. Yet, Lincoln's actions seemed to belie this characterization. He continues to embody a special brand of political courage.

First, he was clear and self-confident in his beliefs and learned to trust his own judgment. While he made mistakes, they were not mistakes of self-doubt. The first prerequisite of this brand of political courage is to be steady amid a barrage of criticism.

Second, Lincoln knew his own mind. He was unshakable in his belief that the Kansas-Nebraska Act, the 150th anniversary of its passage is this year, was dead wrong and that the extension of slavery that would have been permitted by Stephen A. Douglas's "popular sovereignty" should not be allowed.

Third, he was obsessed with character. When he talked about problems, he discussed selfishness and dishonor. In the 1858 Lincoln-Douglas debates Lincoln would accuse his opponent of extinguishing "the moral lights around us."

Finally, Lincoln was most alive in the midst of the fray – a far cry from being "passive." Theodore Roosevelt once declared, "aggressive fighting for the right is the noblest sport the world affords." While nothing ever reached Lincoln's "tired spot," he launched one campaign after another until reunion was accomplished and slavery met its "ultimate extinction."

Our forthcoming Forum will, I am sure, remind us about the resolve our political leaders once manifested—and the resolve our future leaders must display as well.

FORUM CHAIRMAN, VICE CHAIRMAN, TO HEADLINE NOVEMBER 19 ACTIVITIES IN GETTYSBURG

Forum Chairman Frank J. Williams will be Dedication Day speaker at the annual Gettysburg National Cemetery on November 19—the anniversary of the Gettysburg Address. The traditional and widely attended event, scheduled to be held at 10:30AM near the spot where Lincoln spoke in 1863, is co-sponsored by the Lincoln Fellowship of Pennsylvania, the Gettysburg National Military Park, and the Civil War Institute at Gettysburg College. William's talk will be "Justice in Wartime: Learning from Lincoln." He follows in the footsteps of such recent speakers as Chief Justice William Rehnquist, Governor Marion Cuomo, Senator Dick Durbin, and Homeland Security Secretary Tom Ridge.

That same night, November 19, Forum Vice Chairman Harold Holzer will deliver the 43rd annual Fortenbaugh Lecture at Gettysburg College. His subject—in an illustrated talk—will be "Standing Tall: The Heroic Image of Abraham Lincoln." The lecture takes place at 8PM at the College Union Ballroom.

Both events are free and open to the public, and Forum Symposium attendees are invited to attend.



POSTER BOYS: LINCOLN AND...FRÉMONT?

New York lithographers Currier & Ives eagerly supplied portraits, banners, and posters to supporters of both Democrats and Republicans in 1864, and the Lincoln-Johnson poster at left was a prime example. But the firm guessed wrong when it issued a virtually identical design for the short-lived John Charles Frémont-John Cochrane ticket, candidates of the so-called “Radical Democracy for 1864” whose campaign sputtered and crumbled by late spring. The firm promptly re-issued the image with Democrats McClellan and Pendleton as the centerpiece figures. Ultimately, supporters of all candidates were amply supplied with pictures. (Photos: *The Lincoln Museum, Fort Wayne; Library of Congress*)

LINCOLN FORUM CHAIRMAN SWORN IN AS MEMBER OF MILITARY COMMISSION REVIEW PANEL

On September 21, 2004 Lincoln Forum Chairman Frank J. Williams took his oath of office as a member of the first review panel for military commissions at a Pentagon ceremony. Williams will later be commissioned an Army Major General for a two-year term while serving intermittently. Review panel members are responsible for reviewing military commission proceedings. The panel may consider written and oral arguments by the defense, the prosecution and the government of the nation of which the accused is a citizen.

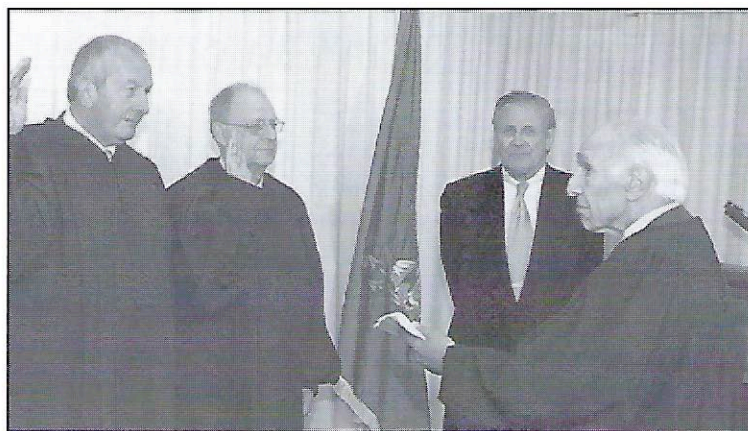
Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld presided over the ceremony and Judge Anthony Alaimo, District Court Judge for the 11th Circuit in Georgia, administered the oath of office. Other panel members include Judge Griffin Bell, former circuit judge, U.S. Court of Appeals, 5th Circuit; William Coleman, former transportation secretary under President Ford; and Judge Edward G. Beister, Court of Common Pleas of Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

“The role of the review panels is critically important,” Rumsfeld said. “It’s to ensure that the commissions take place in a fair and proper manner. And except in some few cases, I suppose, that may be necessary to safeguard sensitive information and that might damage our national security, the panel’s written opinions will be published and made available to the public. These gentlemen have been selected because we know that they will make every effort to ensure that the procedures followed are fair to the accused and reflective of our basic legal traditions.

Forum Chairman Williams presented Secretary Rumsfeld with a specially minted coin to memorialize the occasion. In keeping with Chairman Williams’ passion for President Abraham Lincoln, the coin has a profile of Lincoln and is also embossed with the scales of justice, Rhode Island’s motto “Hope” and the motto of the Rhode Island Judiciary “Justice—Independence—Honor.”

Chairman Williams noted, “I have this abiding interest in Abraham Lincoln who had his own challenges in a Civil War where there were over 4,200 military tribunals. And yet, our regulations are significantly more fair to the defendants than in the Lincoln administration which I think speaks well of today’s governmental processes. I also recall the comment that Lincoln made in the midst of Civil War: ‘I shall do nothing through malice, for what we deal with is too vast for malicious dealing.’ And I think that pretty much sums up the secretary and our role in this challenging undertaking.

After taking the oath, Chief Justice Williams said, “I never thought as a young captain in the United States Army that I would be standing here with the Secretary of Defense about to undertake another challenging mission. As the general counsel indicated, we live in challenging times. And I’m pleased to be a part of this effort. And I commend the secretary and the president, our commander-in-chief for insisting—and I wish the public out there would know that the only instructions we’ve really be given as members of this review panel is to be fair and impartial and that’s only right because that’s all judges know how to be is fair and impartial.”



Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld (rear) observes as Judge Anthony Alaimo, District Court Judge for the 11th Circuit in Georgia, administers the oath of office to the first Military Commissions Review Panel on September 21 at the Pentagon. Panel members shown are (left to right) Chief Justice Frank Williams, Rhode Island Supreme Court; and Judge Edward G. Beister, Court of Common Pleas of Bucks County, PA. (Photo: Master Sgt. James M. Bowman, USAF)

The review panel has term limits, members can be removed only for good cause, and there is no chance for re-appointment. Their opinions will be published and have precedential value, officials said. Defense Secretary Rumsfeld cited the difference between military commissions today and those in the past. “Over the decades, military commissions have been used to prosecute enemy combatants accused of violating the laws of war,” he said. “In the global war on terrorism, however, we’re faced not with uniformed personnel from armies, navies and air forces, but enemies without countries often who wear no uniforms, often who carry no visible weapons and, in many cases, who do not abide by the normal conventions of warfare.”

Chairman Williams said his extensive study of the use of military tribunals during the Presidency of Abraham Lincoln will give him a unique historical perspective on current proceedings.

If the review panel finds that a material error of law occurred, it will return the case for further proceedings, including dismissal of charges. The panel also may make recommendations to the secretary of defense with respect to the disposition of the case before it, including sentencing matters.

When a case is before them, the panel members will select from among themselves the three members who will serve on a specific case. The three members of each review panel may select, at their discretion, one member to act as the president of that review panel.

Rumsfeld praised the review panelists for their lives in public service. “These gentlemen who have agreed to serve on this panel and in each case, have devoted a good chunk of their lives to public service in one way or another,” he said. “And each of the individuals is a person of great ability, broad experience — varied experience, I would add — executive experience, legislative experience, judicial experience. And each is known for their independence and their integrity.”

Forum Chairman Frank Williams serves as the Chief Justice of the Rhode Island Supreme Court. Williams was as an associate justice of the Superior Court of Rhode Island from 1995 to 2001. He served as an Army captain in Vietnam, earning the Bronze Star, the Combat Infantry Badge, and the Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross with Silver Star for Valor. He earned his law degree from Boston University in 1970 and a master’s degree in taxation from Bryant College in 1986.

HONOR LINCOLN: MONUMENTALLY

Opinion

By James A. Percoco

Abraham Lincoln is alive and well, despite what is taught in American schools, but something is clearly askew. Just a look at the more than 220 statues raised in Lincoln's memory is proof enough. A recent survey of the Inventory of American Sculpture indicates that of this number only nine incorporate an African American as part of the sculptural ensemble – Thomas's Ball's *Emancipation Group* (1876) sometimes referred to as the *Freedman's Monument* in Washington, D.C., (with a duplicate in Boston), paid for exclusively by African Americans and Charles Keck's *Lincoln and Child* (1940) located at a public housing apartment complex in Harlem. On George Bissell's monument *The Great Emancipator* (1893) located in Edinburgh, Scotland over the graves of Scotsmen who fought in the Union cause is an African American figure, albeit like Ball's piece posed in deference to Lincoln. When a duplicate of Bissell's work was ordered for Claremont, Iowa, the slave figure was somehow omitted. It is not unusual to find racial inconsistencies with Lincoln memorialization. When the Lincoln Memorial was dedicated in 1922, African American invited guests and dignitaries were seated at the back of the designated area reserved for guests. Washington, D.C in 1922 was, after all, a segregated city. Many walked out in disgust. Stephen Vincent Benet once said, "It always seems to me that legends and yarns and folk tales are as much a part of the real history of a country as proclamations, provisos, and constitutional amendments." So it goes with Mr. Lincoln.

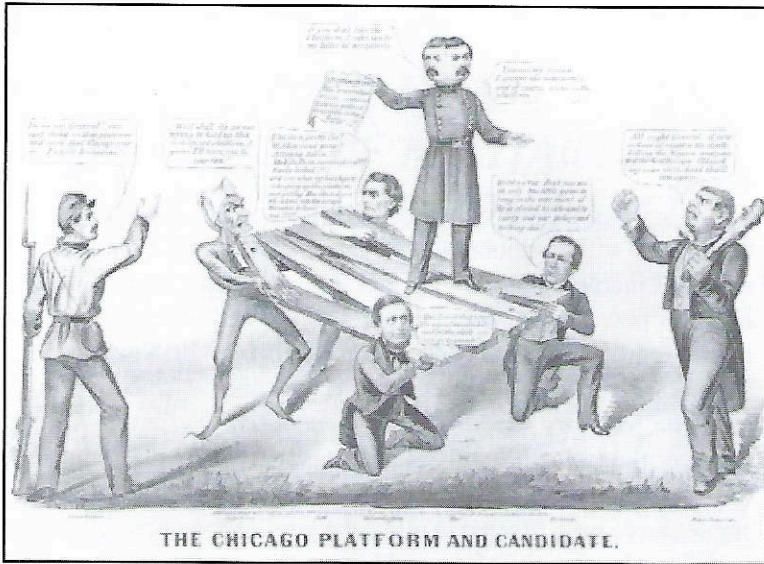
While many argue the nuanced sides of Lincoln and his legacy in American history, depending upon their particular viewpoint, no one can deny that the name Abraham Lincoln can serve as a lightning rod. Just ask the residents of Richmond, Virginia who argued back and forth in a public discourse about the placement of a statue of Lincoln in the capital of the Old Confederacy. Virginia is now home to only one of four Lincoln statues that stands, in this case sits, in states of the former Confederacy. Since Lincoln's assassination in 1865, this country has erected more statues to the Great Emancipator, than any other figure from the pages of American history and this number is fully greater than one third of all monuments raised to American presidents. How come? America is not unlike other societies with respect to history. We like to construct historical memory in a way that makes us see the past as we believed it turned out. Given this, it makes sense that the states of Dixie don't cherish the memory of Lincoln. They lost the war. A war he waged against them. What about the pivotal relationship between Lincoln's presidency and administration and the subsequent future of African Americans in this country?

As we approach the 2009 Bicentennial of Lincoln's birth there will no doubt be a proliferation of additional memorials to Lincoln's memory. In fact, it has already started. Much like the new scholarship written about Lincoln, these monuments tend to be micro-histories of Lincoln. In New Salem, Illinois where Lincoln settled in 1831, a statue by Lincoln sculptor, John McClary was unveiled – *Lincoln the Surveyor*. A new statue of the Lincoln family has been placed in the plaza outside the Old State House in Springfield, Illinois. In recent years, statues have been erected at all of the sites of the seven Lincoln-Douglas Debates. Like good history, these statues have been erected in proper historical context; they all include a figure of Douglas. A proposed 350-foot statue of the 16th President and accompanying theme park under discussion for Lincoln, Illinois, though does smack with a bit of hubris. Even Lincoln, who expressed his aspiration to secure a common esteem among his countrymen, would probably take exception with this project.

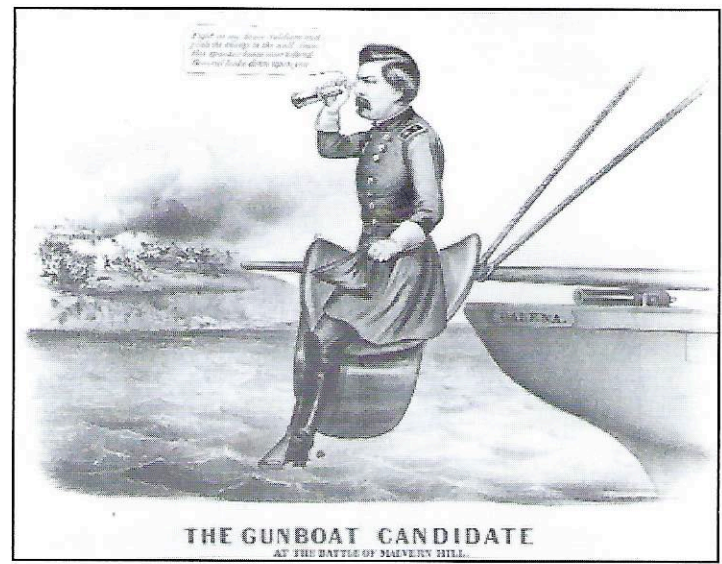
United States Senator, Paul Simon, in delivering remarks in 1998, in Freeport, Illinois, site of one of the Lincoln-Douglas Debates argued that it was, "The duty of all Americans to get right with Abraham Lincoln." Monuments work best when they are vehicles of instruction. It is true, that in 1963, Martin Luther King, Jr. claimed the mantle of the defacto leader of the African American community; by virtue of delivering his "I Have A Dream" speech in the shadow of someone he called "a great American," on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial. This is how it should be. But now we have an opportunity over the next five years to "get right with Abraham Lincoln" and those whom he liberated by creating monuments to his memory that embody the dream that he so fervently believed in – the equality of opportunity for all Americans to rise as far as their talents and ambitions could take them. The prevailing conventions of earlier monuments to Lincoln, where African American figures have been subordinate to the President should be avoided. This could help level the playing field in a dramatically visual way while at the same time reinforce the ideas of Lincoln's that have been enshrined in monuments and our public memory. Such monuments could provide us with a sense of direction to where we as a nation ought to be headed.

James A. Percoco teaches history at Springfield High School in Springfield, Virginia and is also Adjunct Professor of Education at American University.

(The Forum Bulletin welcomes the submission of opinion essays.)



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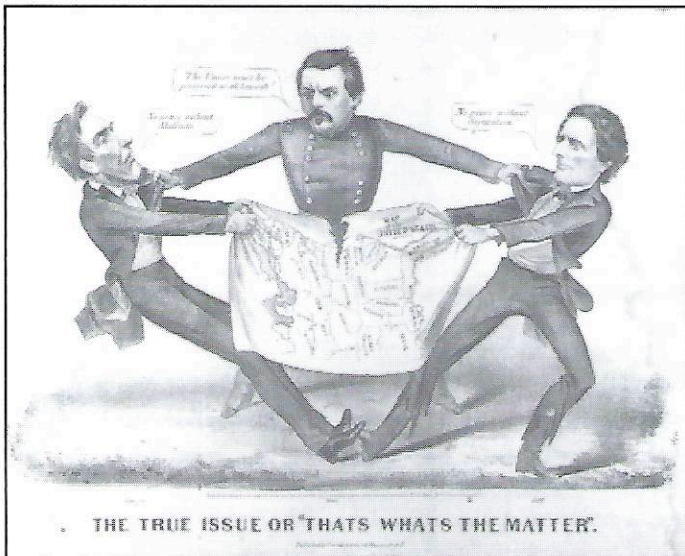


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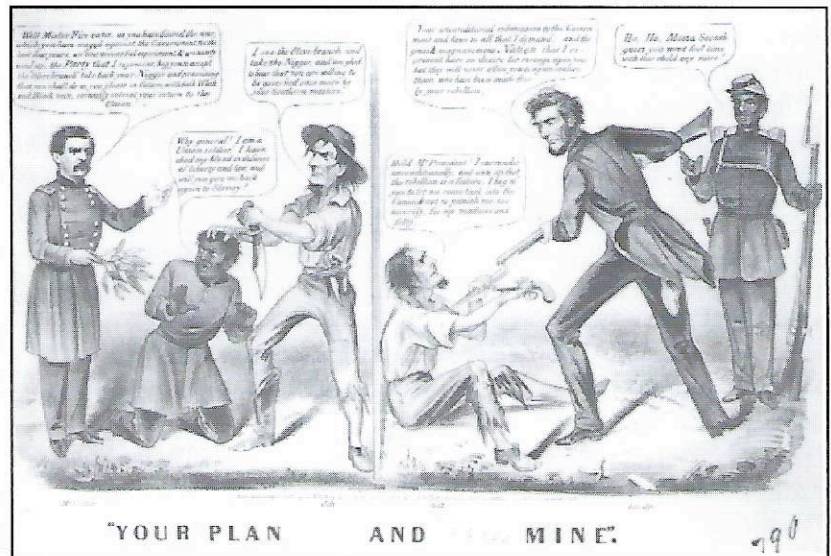
LINCOLN LAMPOONED, McCLELLAN MAULED: CARTOONS FROM THE 1864 CAMPAIGN

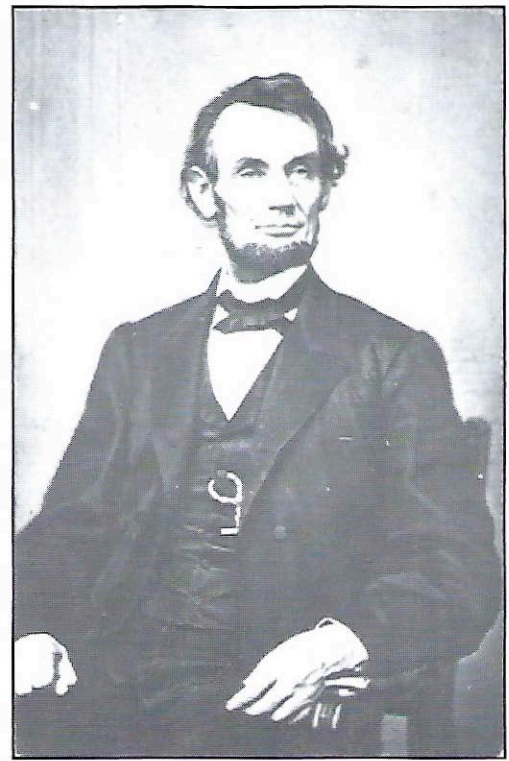
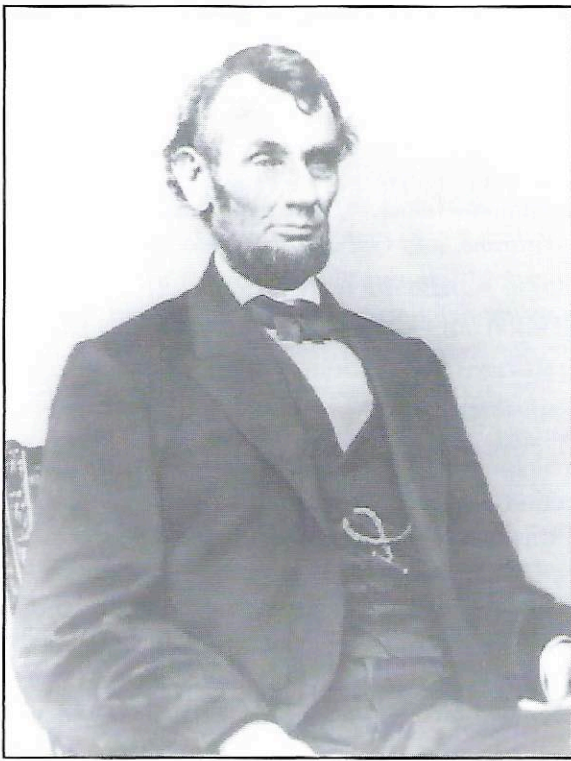
Voters of the day recalled seeing campaign cartoons like these posted on the walls of taverns and political clubhouses. Though they were published on separate sheets, there is no evidence that such material ever decorated American homes the way engraved and lithographed portraits did. But they did serve to highlight the major issues of the day, and many were clever and brilliantly drawn. In these examples, Democratic candidate George B. McClellan is seen as (1) a two-faced dissembler standing atop the rickety planks of the Democratic party peace platform, a club-wielding Irish draft rioter offering his support at right; (2) as the cowardly commander who remained safely aboard his gunboat during the battle of Malvern Hill during the 1862 Peninsula Campaign (by 1864, McClellan's telescope had become as familiar a symbol as the railsplitter's axe had been for Lincoln four years earlier); and (3) as a noble peacemaker and unifier trying to keep America's two presidents, Lincoln and Jefferson Davis, from tearing the Union apart (like the anti-McClellan cartoons, this pro-McClellan caricature was published by Currier & Ives, who profitably issued prints that variously favored and attacked all the candidates). In yet another campaign cartoon “Your Plan and Mine” (4), Currier & Ives offered two views of the candidates: McClellan the appeaser (left), offering an olive branch to Jeff Davis even as he prepares to kill a subjugated slave; and (right) a brave Lincoln, ready to bayonet a ragged Davis into submission as the black soldier in the rear testifies to a new era of freedom and opportunity. (Photos 1, 2, and 3 from the Lincoln Museum, Fort Wayne; 4 from the Library of Congress).

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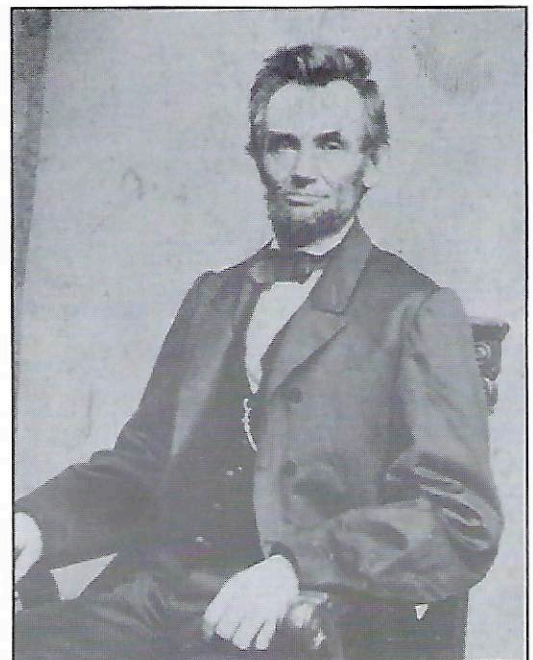
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THE CANDIDATE IN '64: AS THE CAMERA SAW HIM

With no public campaigning on his schedule—no debates, no speeches, and no personal appearances (the custom of the day)—Abraham Lincoln was actually seldom seen by the American voters during the crucial election year of 1864. His image, however, went before the people often, particularly in portraits by Washington photographers, which were mass produced and sold by news dealers in every city in the North. Among the most famous: (Top) These two photographs, among the best-known ever taken of the 16th president, were made by Anthony Berger at Mathew Brady's gallery on February 9. Although they were taken to serve as models for visiting artist Francis B. Carpenter, who likely posed them, they became famous principally as the two likenesses that have of late graced the five-dollar bill. No one knows why Lincoln (or his image-makers) decided to part his hair on the right instead of the left that day; it was the first time he was so photographed. (Bottom) Washington camera artists Wenderoth & Taylor took the portrait at left sometime that election year, and the Mathew Brady studio posed the likeness at right on January 8. Remarkably, Lincoln posed for no new campaign pictures after February. (*All photos: The Lincoln Museum, Fort Wayne, Indiana*)



“LINCOLN ON DEMOCRACY:” In the Beginning

Twenty years ago, several of the Lincoln Forum's original founders—including Harold Holzer (as co-editor), Frank J. Williams, and Gabor Boritt—collaborated on “Lincoln on Democracy,” an initiative to bring Abraham Lincoln's words to the emerging democratic republic in Poland. The result became an international success story, with editions in Japanese, Hebrew, Indonesian, and of course, English.



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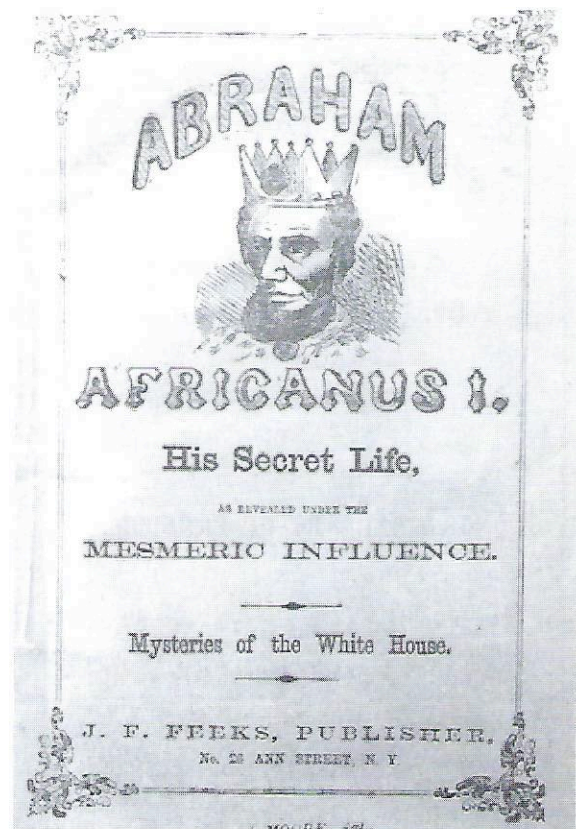
Lincoln on Democracy, Mario M. Cuomo's award winning collection of speeches and writings on freedom and self-determination, was recently reissued in a new edition by Fordham University Press. Its original publication in 1993 began with a series of meetings with the Governor, Polish Solidarity Union officials, his co-editor, and contributors, and climaxed with a memorable symposium, as these photos attest. (1) The camera records the original meeting between Cuomo and *Solidarnoz* teachers at which the Polish visitors first asked him to provide new books on Abraham Lincoln. The meeting inspired the Polish and English editions of the book. (2) The Governor welcomes to the State House in Albany (from left) Gabor Boritt, Harold Holzer, Frank J. Williams, and LaWanda Cox to discuss the project. (3) The Governor welcomes Frank J. Williams to his New York City office in the World Trade Center. (4) Greeting Hans Trefousse (left), James McPherson (partly hidden), Boritt, Cox, and Richard N. Current (right) in New York; (5) Around the table in the Governor's conference room. (6) The book is unveiled at a conference at the State Museum in Albany. Joining the panel as the Governor offers his welcome are (from left) McPherson, the late William Gienapp, Boritt, Current, Mark E. Neely, Jr., Holzer, Williams, Charles Strozier, and Trefousse. Hairstyles have changed, but even the spectators in the front row are still identifiable—from the back! From left, unidentified man, Virginia Williams, Meg Holzer, Remy Holzer, Edith Holzer, Matilda Raffa Cuomo, and Maria Cuomo Cole. In the second row, from left: Liz Boritt and Pat McPherson. (All Photos: Don Pollard)



6.

THE SMOLDERING ISSUE: RACE

Spokesmen for the 1864 presidential candidates argued about war and peace, presidential powers and taxes, but the burning issue of the day was race—and McClellan's more racist supporters used pamphlets, books, and incendiary cartoons to stir the electorate to oppose Lincoln for fear he would offer equality to blacks. The pamphlet shown here, issued by a publisher closely allied with the anti-Lincoln *New York World*, suggested in its title and cover portrait that the President was not only a tyrant, but an African American as well. Companion cartoons suggested Lincoln favored "Miscegenation," a new word for the blending of the races, and if re-elected would create a society in which blacks entered the elite and whites became servants. In the end, most voters rejected these blatant appeals to fear and prejudice, although there is no doubt that the ugly campaign proved effective.

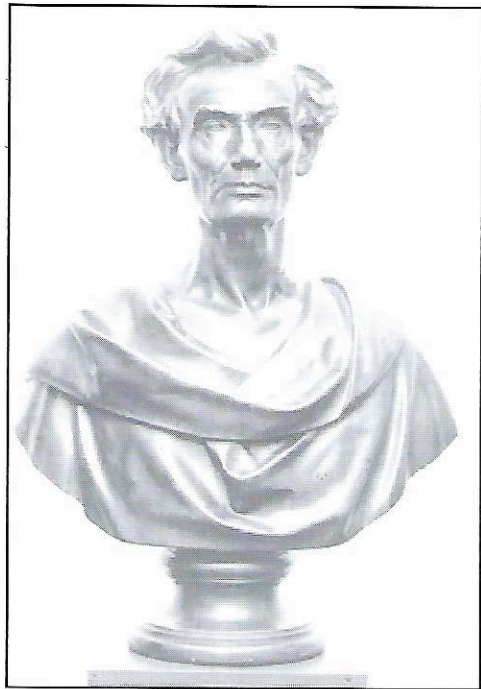


THIRD ANNUAL BATTLE OF HAMPTON ROADS WEEKEND AT THE MARINERS' MUSEUM EXPLORES THE 1862 PENINSULA CAMPAIGN

Join The Mariners' Museum in collaboration with The Lincoln Forum for the third annual Battle of Hampton Roads Weekend March 3 - 6, 2005. Nationally-known Civil War scholars James I. Robertson, Jr., William Davis, Harold Holzer, Stephen Sears, Craig Symonds, Frank Williams, Joseph Gutierrez, Jr., John Quarstein, Anna Holloway, and John Broadwater will take participants on a journey through various topics surrounding this year's theme—the 1862 Peninsula Campaign. An exciting addition to the weekend is a two-day trip retracing the historic Peninsula Campaign by land and water led by historian John Quarstein on Thursday, March 3, and Friday, March 4. Take a candlelit night tour of Fort Monroe you'll never forget on Saturday, March 5. Throughout the weekend, original artifacts from the Civil War ironclads USS Monitor and CSS Virginia will be on display. Meet and talk with Presidents Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis, as well as Union and Confederate re-enactors throughout the Museum's galleries. To register for the Battle of Hampton Roads Weekend, or to request more information, call (757) 591-5123 or email marketing@mariner.org.

The Story Behind the Sculpture: What Was Volk Thinking?

By Steve Coon



This neo-classical bronze draped figure was among the many adaptations of his iconic life mask issued by sculptor Leonard Wells Volk from the 1860s through the 1880s. When Lincoln saw the original bust on which it is based, he reportedly exclaimed: "There is the animal himself!" (Photo: The Lincoln Museum, Fort Wayne)

By early 1860 Abraham Lincoln had begun to rise to national prominence as a political leader and voice of the people. He was even being quietly mentioned as a Republican presidential contender. Key events helping to shape this awareness were the 1858 Lincoln/Douglas debates and his recent New England tour including the Cooper Union speech.

Leonard Volk was a young Chicago sculptor who had just finished a bust of his wife's cousin, Stephen Douglas. Douglas was willing to give Volk a referral to approach Mr. Lincoln. With such a reference the young sculptor contacted Lincoln about portraying a sculpted likeness. In late March Lincoln was in Chicago serving as counsel over a land dispute trial. Volk was successful in convincing Lincoln to visit his studio during a break in the trial. On March 31, 1860 Lincoln agreed that a plaster life mask could be made of him to reduce the required sitting times necessary to complete the work. Lincoln followed up a week later on April 5th with another live sitting in Volk's studio that included exposure and measurements of Lincoln's neck, shoulders and chest.

Sometime later in April Volk produced and patented the first bust of the beardless Lincoln. It was a realistic wall mask cut off just behind the ears and at the top of the neck similar to the life mask. On May 17th, a day before Lincoln's nomination as the Republican candidate, Volk filed a patent for his Hermes bust variant of Lincoln. This was a life-sized bust with head, neck and naked upper torso. Although it was a popular study, the size of the Hermes bust made it more cumbersome to display and more costly to produce. Volk lost no time in creating a severed-neck variant of this bust. Based on its smaller mass it could better accommodate the growing demand to view the candidate's likeness. It quickly became the most popular and accessible variant of the Volk busts.

A six-month time frame existed between Volk's original wall bust patented in May 1860 and Lincoln's first bearded picture produced around Thanksgiving of that year by Chicago photographer, Samuel Alschuler. It makes one wonder whether any obsolescence factor affected the commercial success of this sculptural venture. The heartland crowd of Illinois certainly accepted a beardless Lincoln since they had always known him in this way.

However, Lincoln's limited national exposure and minimal portrayals hastened the transition to the more current bearded look. Within weeks of hearing of Lincoln's new appearance, printmakers and other artists were scrambling to modify their initial beardless renditions. In December and January of 1860, before Lincoln took office, Thomas D. Jones made the trek from Cincinnati to Springfield to host several Lincoln sittings. Though Lincoln had never worn a beard before and had barely finished growing it Jones chose to portray Lincoln as bearded. Jones was taking a chance in thinking that the beard would even suit Lincoln, or whether he would continue to wear it in that manner. (e.g. The Alschuler photo showed that Lincoln originally started the beard as a goatee with no sideburns.)

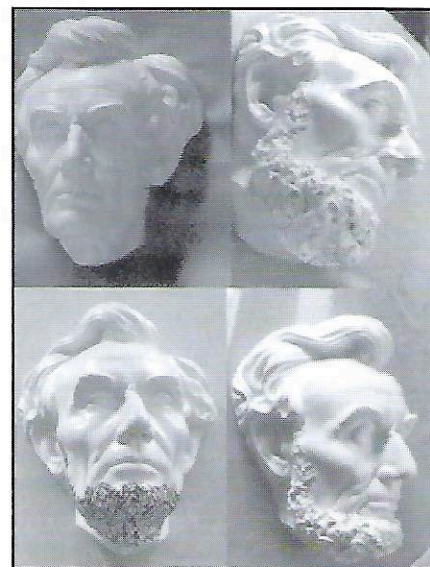
In quick order every artist became a convert to the bearded look. No other beardless portrayals of Lincoln were sculpted during his lifetime. Another 30 years would pass before Volk decided in 1890 to produce the final variant of his original beardless Lincoln bust. This version took the Hermes (naked torso) variant and clothed it in a Roman toga for a classical look. In fact it would be the next century in 1905 before another prominent sculptor, Max Bachmann, would consider the beardless view again.

Being a contemporary of Lincoln's why didn't Volk expand his bust variants to include one of the most widely recognized personal traits of his era? He did sculpt a couple of full-bodied bearded statues, but, to my knowledge, no bearded variant of his initial Volk bust was ever made. Was it too difficult to sculpt a beard onto the beardless bust? Did he think a bearded variant would be commercially less successful? Did he feel he was violating the artistic integrity of his original work?

Fast forward to the year 2003. I already owned a copy of the Lincoln wall mask. It was in bad shape having been broken in several places while in transit during an auction set up. Instead of throwing it away I decided to experiment with it. I took it upon myself to see what would happen if a beard was added to Volk's beardless Lincoln bust. I first studied photos of the bearded Lincoln from all angles through various phases of whisker cultivation. I opted for the maximum full beard effect.

First I used a permanent black marker to outline the beard's placement on the face. Then I located an old bucket of joint compound and a Popsicle stick and went to work dabbing it on and stroking it out. Even with my limited talent I think the result is not unbecoming. How long did it take me, a novice in "sculpting", to complete this metamorphosis? A couple of hours tops with drying time in between.

Given the result I would still have to say- What was Volk thinking?!



Abraham Lincoln and the Kansas-Nebraska Act: A Sesquicentennial Symposium

By James Tackach

On June 25-26, 2004, about 50 educators, librarians, Lincoln scholars, and members of the Lincoln Forum and other Lincoln and Civil War organizations gathered at Roger Williams University for "Abraham Lincoln and the Kansas-Nebraska Act: A Sesquicentennial Symposium." On Friday evening, June 25, Judge Frank Williams of the Lincoln Forum offered the symposium keynote address, "Abraham Lincoln Responds to the Kansas-Nebraska Act." On Saturday, attendees heard a series of panel presentations on various aspects of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, including the following: "The spirit of seventy-six and the spirit of Nebraska are utter antagonisms": Abraham Lincoln, the Territorial Issue, and the Revolutionary Heritage," Michael Morrison, Purdue University. "Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, and the Mormons," John Y. Simon, The Ulysses S. Grant Association at Southern Illinois University. "Bleeding Kansas, Bleeding Sumner," Thomas Turner, Bridgewater State College. "Confronting Slavery/Avoiding Race: Abraham Lincoln's Address at Peoria, Illinois," James Tackach, Roger Williams University. "The Old Truths: Frederick Douglass's Critique of Neutral Opinion," Granville Ganter, St. John's University. "European Reactions to American Events of 1854," David Quigley, Boston College. "The Kansas-Nebraska Act and the Teaching of History," Kenneth Osborne, Roger Williams University.

After lunch on Saturday, the fiction writer Adam Braver read a story from his 2003 book, *Mr. Lincoln's Wars*.



Books, Bobble-Heads and Dinner Plates among items on sale at Symposium

By Don Pieper

If you're in the bookselling business at the Lincoln Forum symposium, you'd better have plenty of material about You Know Who and the Civil You Know What, especially the Battle of You Know Where.

Tammy Myers, manager of the Gettysburg enterprise operating the book room for the first time during the 2004 symposium, promises an "extensive selection."

What isn't available right at the Battlefield Holiday Inn, she says, probably is on the shelves back at the store, the Gettysburg Gift Center at the American Civil War Museum at 297 Steinwehr Avenue.

And, if necessary, Tammy says, she or her associate, Diane Cole, will be happy to place special orders.

"We pride ourselves on our service and providing a personal touch," she says.

Although there will be plenty of books available — including volumes by speakers and panelists on the symposium program — Tammy says there will be "all kinds of other Lincoln products for sale."

The selections will include video tapes and DVDs, china in a pattern used at the Lincoln White House, a talking bobble-head Lincoln (with the voice supplied by Jim Getty), and even a \$2,800 bronze of Lincoln's head by sculptor Francis Barnum. The Barnum work is from a limited number of castings.

The book offerings will include bargain items — with discounts ranging from 30 to 70 percent off the suggested retail price. A selection of children's books on the Lincoln era also will be available, Tammy says.

"We hope we'll have everything anyone might want," she says.

Although this is the firm's first year running the book room for the Forum, the gift center and museum — known by locals as the "wax museum" — have operated in Gettysburg since 1962. Tammy started working at the store as a high school student in 1984.

She has absorbed a lot of Lincoln lore through her work, Tammy says, but as a mom of two young children she doesn't have an opportunity to read as many of the books as she would like.

She relies on other staff members and local Lincoln authorities for recommendations to pass on to customers.

Along with the high-profile Lincoln and Civil War books, Tammy says, the best sellers at the gift center are books written by (and plugged by) local guides.

JOHN Y. SIMON WINS RICHARD N. CURRENT AWARD

Honoree John Y. Simon

A native of Chicago, John Y. Simon was educated at Swarthmore College (B.A., 1955) and Harvard University (M.A., 1956; Ph.D., 1961), having served a unique apprenticeship in the fields of Lincoln and the Civil War as a young man in Chicago's legendary Abraham Lincoln Book Shop under the late Ralph G. Newman.

Professor Simon began working on the massive Grant papers project in 1962, published its first volume to critical acclaim in 1967, and issued his most recent volume in 2000, having devoted his entire career to the ongoing project over the past 42 years. Universally considered the dean of American documentary editors, Simon has earned accolades from many sources, including a special \$20,000 Lincoln Prize in 2004, one of the most popular recipients in the entire 10-year history of the award. He is a former head of the Association of Documentary Editors and the Illinois Association for the Advancement of History.

In addition, he has served as editor for new editions of several landmark Civil War-era memoirs, including: *The Personal Memoirs of Julia Dent Grant* (1975); Matthew Arnold's *General Grant*; and John A. Logan's *History of the 31st Regiment, Illinois Volunteers*. Dr. Simon has also authored or co-authored: *Ulysses S. Grant: Essays and Documents* (1981); *U. S. Grant: The Man and the Image* (1985); *The Continuing Civil War: Essays in Honor of the Civil War Round Table of Chicago* (1992); *Grant and Halleck: Contrasts in Command* (1998); and *New Perspectives on the Civil War: Myths and Realities of the National Conflict*. He was co-editor of the recent *Civil War High Commands*. And he has served as a consultant to other editorial projects, including *The Papers of Jefferson Davis* and *The Legal Papers of Abraham Lincoln*.

Professor Simon has also co-edited with Harold Holzer (and contributed essays as well) two volumes of Lincoln Forum papers, *The Lincoln Forum: Abraham Lincoln, Gettysburg, & The Civil War* (1999, co-edited with William D. Pederson), and the recent *The Lincoln Forum: Rediscovering Abraham Lincoln* (2002), co-edited with Dawn Ruark. The three editors are currently completing volume three of the series.

His many articles for scholarly journals include a number of works on Lincoln, including: "Lincoln and Truman Smith" (*Lincoln Herald*, 1965); "The Personal Sentiments of Mr. Lincoln" (*Lincoln Herald*, 1968); "Abraham Lincoln and Ann Rutledge" (*Journal of the Abraham Lincoln Association*, 1990), and "Lincoln and 'Old Brains'" (*North and South Magazine*, 1998). His lectures for the annual Lincoln Colloquium in Springfield have been republished as well: "Abraham Lincoln, Jefferson Davis, and Fort Sumter" (volume 6); "Lincoln's Decision to Issue the Emancipation Proclamation" (volume 7), and "Lincoln's Despair: The Crisis During the Summer of 1864" (volume 9). In 1987 he delivered the prestigious R. Gerald McMurtry Lecture at the Lincoln Museum in Fort Wayne, "House Divided: Lincoln and His Father."

In his principal role—as Executive Director of The Ulysses S. Grant Association—he chairs popular bi-annual meetings of the group, featuring papers from renowned scholars augmented by tours of Grant sites from Ohio to New York to Washington. The author of many Grant papers and lectures of his own, Dr. Simon has spoken at every important site associated with the 18th President, including the Grant Cottage at Mt. McGregor, Grant's home town of Galena, Illinois, and the steps of Grant's Tomb in Manhattan, the preservation, maintenance, and accessibility of which have engaged him for decades. Dr. Simon has written the Encyclopedia Britannica and World Book Encyclopedia entries on Grant since 1970 and 1971, respectively. And he has appeared often on C-SPAN, and was an on-air commentator for the network's 1994 re-creations of the Lincoln-Douglas debates.

Professor Simon foresees eight more volumes of the *Grant Papers*, for a total of 34, after which he has announced plans to edit and re-issue a long-needed annotated volume of Grant's *Memoirs*, one of the most popular and enduring books of the 19th century.

John Y. Simon is the ninth winner of the Forum's coveted annual achievement award. Previous honorees were: Gabor Boritt (1996), Brian Lamb (1997), John Hope Franklin (1998), Paul Simon (1999), David Herbert Donald (2000), Garry Wills (2001), James M. McPherson (2002), and Sam Waterston (2003). Richard N. Current, the eminent historian for whom the award was named, won a special award himself in 2000.

For more information on the work of John Y. Simon consult the worldwide web:
<http://www.lib.siu.edu/projects/usgrant/jysimon1.html>.

Find The Lincoln Forum on the web at:

WWW.THELINCOLNFORUM.ORG



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

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