



THE LINCOLN FORUM BULLETIN

ISSUE 32

www.thelincolnforum.org

Fall 2012

Chairman

Hon. Frank J. Williams
300 Switch Road
Hope Valley, RI 02832
alincoln@courts.ri.gov

Vice Chairman

Harold Holzer
31 Fulton Avenue
Rye, NY 10580
haroldholzer@haroldholzer.com

Treasurer

Russell H. Weidman
6009 Queenston St.
Springfield, VA 22152-1723
treasurer@thelincolnforum.org

Administrator

Tiffany Stouck
30 Mickley Lane
Fairfield, PA 17320
Phone: 717-476-0889
admin@thelincolnforum.org

Board of Advisors

Betty Anselmo, Secretary
George Buss, Ex. Comm.
Edna Greene Medford, Ex. Comm.
Craig L. Symonds, Ex. Comm.

Henry F. Ballone
Roger D. Billings, Jr.
Seth Bongartz
Roger D. Bridges
Peter G. Brown
Orville Vernon Burton
Peter S. Carmichael
Burrus Carnahan
Joan L. Chaonias
Kenneth Childs
Thomas J. Craughwell
Dennis Curran
William C. Davis
Paul Ellis-Graham
Eric Foner
Joseph R. Fornieri
Joseph E. Garrera
James Getty
Tina Grim
Thomas A. Horrocks
Dale Jirik
Ron Keller
Michelle Krowl
Antigoni Ladd
Everett Ladd
Robert J. Lenz
James Lighthizer
David E. Long
Thomas Mackie
John Marszalek
Don McCue
James M. McPherson
Michael P. Musick
Stephen B. Oates
Paul L. Pascal
Daniel E. Pearson
William D. Pederson
Linda Platt
Gerald J. Prokopowicz
Stuart Schneider
William S. Spears
Ruth Squillace
Edward Steers, Jr.
Phillip Stone
Tim Townsend
Laurie Vergé
Daniel R. Weinberg
Linda Wheeler
Bob Willard

Honorary Members

Jean H. Baker
Michael R. Beschloss
Gabor S. Boritt
Ken Burns
Hon. Mario M. Cuomo
Richard Nelson Current
Hon. Jim Edgar
Gary W. Gallagher
Doris Kearns Goodwin
Sir John Keegan
Brian Lamb
Lewis Lehrman
Mark E. Neely, Jr.
Richard Norton Smith
Louise Taper
Wayne C. Temple
Thomas R. Turner
Jay Winik

HISTORIAN ERIC FONER AWARDED FORUM'S 2012 RICHARD NELSON CURRENT AWARD OF ACHIEVEMENT

Columbia University historian Eric Foner, one of the nation's most prolific, influential, and widely honored scholars of slavery and reconstruction, has been named the winner of the 2012 Richard Nelson Current Award of Achievement of The Lincoln Forum. The honor will be bestowed at the concluding banquet November 18 capping the Forum's 17th annual symposium at Gettysburg. Foner will deliver the keynote address at the event.

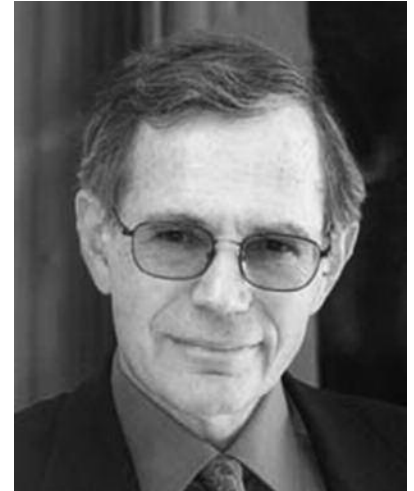
The distinguished teacher and author was cited for his enormous impact on the understanding of the history of the Lincoln era, and particularly for his groundbreaking dedication to exploring the challenging issues of race, slavery, and freedom in the crucible and aftermath of civil war.

Commented Lincoln Forum Chairman Frank J. Williams in announcing the 2012 choice: "There is ample reason why Professor Eric Foner has won so many coveted awards and prizes in the history field. His scholarship is impeccable, his insights are original, his opinions are frankly stated but thoroughly researched, and his writing is as magical as it is meticulous. He is a model modern professor, and everyone who loves great history has been privileged to be part of his extended 'classroom' for many years. There can be no doubt that his books will live in Civil War libraries as long as Americans study the most crucial struggle of our history. It is altogether 'fitting and proper' that the Forum place Eric Foner's name on its roster of unforgettable Current Award winners. The Forum is honored to add its own highest accolade to his shelf of well-deserved honors."

Added Lincoln Forum vice chairman Harold Holzer, who by tradition will present the award to Professor Forum at the November 18 banquet: "Eric Foner opened our eyes to some bitter truths about slavery and the cruelty in the prewar period—not to mention some of the broken promises of the post-war era. History is not always about heroes, but about villains; not always about success, but often about failure. Dr. Foner's insistence on personal honesty and national honor has served as a guidepost to understanding the past as well as brightening the future. More than any historian I have ever known or read, Eric Foner insists on 'more'—knowing more, achieving more, and expecting more of, by, and from the American dream. He has taught us lessons that need to be learned, and continues to challenge and inspire us."

Foner was born in New York City in 1943 to a distinguished family of educators, civil rights advocates, and trade union leaders. For thirty years his father was blacklisted from employment at city institutions of higher learning because of his support for the anti-fascist Republicans in the Spanish Civil War. The elder Foner struggled to earn a living as a freelance lecturer, in the process becoming the "first great teacher" in his son's life, Eric Foner later remembered, inspiring him to appreciate "how present concerns can be illuminated by the study of the past."

Eric Foner went on to earn his B.A. summa cum laude from Columbia University, a second B. A. from Oxford University as a Kellett Fellow at Oriel College, and a Ph.D. from Columbia, where he studied under the legendary Richard Hofstadter. For nine years, he was a professor of history at City College in New York, and later, a visiting professor at Cambridge, Oxford, the Moscow State University, and the University of London. Otherwise, Foner has spent most of his long and distinguished career at Columbia, where is now DeWitt Clinton Professor of History. He earned a Great Teacher Award from the Society of Columbia Graduates in 1991, and in 2006 earned the Presidential Award for Teaching at Columbia. In 1996, the New York Council for the Humanities named him Scholar of the Year.



Eric Foner

continued on page 16

AMERICA'S MOST PERILOUS YEAR

As The Lincoln Forum continues to commemorate the Civil War sesquicentennial chronologically, it is appropriate to recall what 1862 meant for America and Abraham Lincoln. As described in David Von Drehle's excellent *Rise to Greatness: Abraham Lincoln and America's Most Perilous Year* (Henry Holt) the year was arguably the most perilous in our nation's history and the year of Abraham Lincoln's rise to greatness.

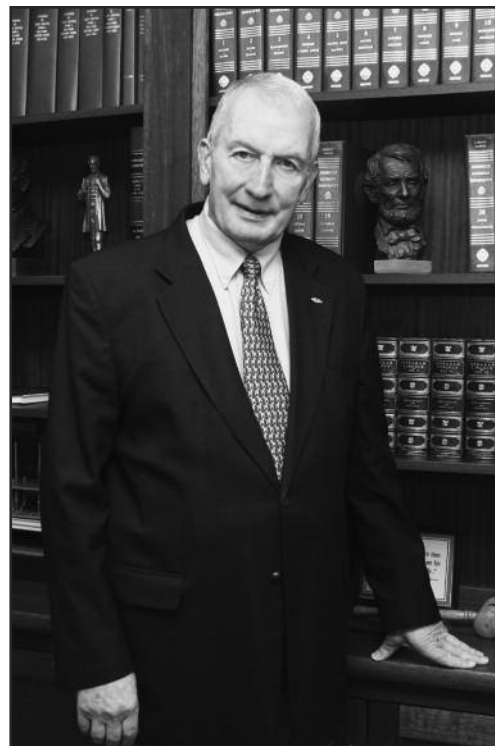
As 1862 dawned, the federal government appeared overwhelmed, the U.S. Treasury was broke, and the Union's top general was gravely ill. Frustrated and exasperated, Lincoln described it best to Montgomery Meigs, the Quartermaster General, "The people are impatient; Chase [Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase] has no money and tells me he can raise no more; the General of the Army [George B. McClellan] has typhoid fever. The bottom is out of the tub. What shall I do?" On the other hand, the Confederacy, with expert military leadership and an economy that appeared to be booming, seemed on the road to victory.

The survival of the American republic depended on the judgment, cunning and resilience of a self-educated frontier lawyer, with little administrative experience, in office for less than a year.

By December 1862, the Civil War had become a cataclysm. Yet, the tide had turned. Union generals who could fight and would win the war had emerged and the Confederate Army suffered major losses that would lead to its demise. The blueprint of modern America as an expanding industrial and financial colossus had begun. And the man who brought the nation through its darkest hour, Abraham Lincoln, had evolved into a singular leader.

The twelve months of 1862 were a fulcrum for United States history when millions of lives would be transformed from slavery to the promise of freedom, impoverishing their owners. The President, although growing exhausted under the burden of war, would survive his numerous critics and dissent. Secession, however, did not lead to tyranny or anarchy. When talk of disunion and dictatorship ran rampant throughout the North, its leader did not take the country in that direction. Instead, Abraham Lincoln launched the United States toward a new birth of freedom—for 1862 was also the year of the Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation.

Our presenters and their topics at this forthcoming Forum bring a deep personal insight and understanding of the year 1862. Unfortunately, 1863 would not bring an end to the war.



MESSAGE from the CHAIRMAN

Nor was it the beginning of the end. That would come when Major General Ulysses S. Grant captured General Pemberton's army at Vicksburg and then drove the Confederates out of Chattanooga. It would be, in Winston Churchill's words, "the end of the beginning."

1873, Mark Twain observed that the Civil War "had uprooted institutions that were centuries old, changed the politics of a people, and transformed the social life of half the country." 📖

Frank J. Williams
Chairman

FORUM INTRODUCES STUDENT SCHOLARSHIPS FOR FORUM XVII

By Thomas A. Horrocks

The Lincoln Forum has inaugurated a program that recognizes outstanding elementary and high school students from across the United States who have demonstrated academic and extracurricular excellence as well as an interest in the life and career of Abraham Lincoln and in the Civil War. The program's first two scholars, Kelley Mazzola and Jarrod Showalter, will attend this year's Lincoln Forum meeting, to be held at the Gettysburg Wyndham, November 16-18. Ms. Mazzola, a "self-proclaimed history nerd," is a high school student at Starkville High School in Starkville, Mississippi. A great admirer of Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses S. Grant, she looks forward to "learning new things about Lincoln and

about history" at this year's meeting. Mr. Showalter, a junior at Ankeny High School in Ankeny, Iowa, has been a fan of our nation's sixteenth president and passionate about the Civil War era since he was in first grade, when he dressed up as Abraham Lincoln for Halloween and recited the Gettysburg address in class. Captain of his high school's History Bowl/Bee team, Mr. Showalter is planning to study history in college.

The Lincoln Forum Student Scholarship covers registration, travel, and hotel accommodation for each recipient. Each awardee will be expected to submit a brief report on their experience at a Lincoln Forum meeting. 📖

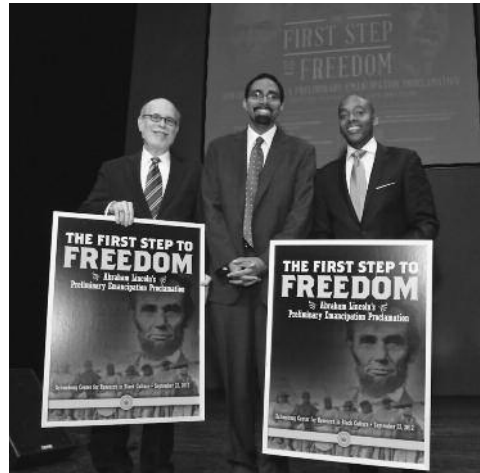
SESQUICENTENNIAL FOCUS: THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

This fall marks the 150th anniversary of the Preliminary Emancipation and January brings the 150th anniversary of the Final Proclamation. The Fall 2012 *Lincoln Forum Bulletin* explores in both words and pictures the document Lincoln himself called “the central act of my Administration, and the great event of the nineteenth century.” 📖

THE PROCLAMATION COMES TO HARLEM

The 150th anniversary of the Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation brought a crowd of more than 400 New Yorkers to America’s most renowned African American community, Harlem, to view the state’s most precious relic of Abraham Lincoln and the Civil War: his handwritten draft of the September 22, 1862 document.

Along with local elected officials, the event was addressed by Khalil Gibran Muhammad, director of the host institution, the Schomburg Library; John King, the New York State Commissioner of Education, and David Ferriero, the Archivist of the United States. Among the guests was former Time



Warner Chairman Richard Parsons, financier Saul Steinberg, former New York Parks Commissioner Gordon Davis, Donna Williams of the Metropolitan Museum’s Multicultural Audience Development Initiative, and a number of historians, students, and neighborhood residents. The document is owned by New York State, whose legislature purchased it in 1865, but it is seldom exhibited publicly. 📖

Harold Holzer, NY State Education Commissioner John King Jr. (center), and Schujmburg Center director Khalil Gibran Muhammad open the premiere exhibit of the Preliminary Proclamation.

Photo: The Schomburg.

THE PROCLAMATION COMES TO HOMER, NEW YORK

By David Quinlan

On September 27th 2012 the exhibit *The First Step to Freedom: Abraham Lincoln’s Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation* came to Syracuse, New York’s Oncenter Convention Center. The New York State Board of Regents in conjunction with the New York State Library and the New York State Museum decided to have a whirlwind tour of cities throughout New York of Lincoln’s sacred document.

This was an extremely well developed exhibition with kiosks all along the waiting line to educate the viewers. The excitement in the air was absolutely electric as many area schools attended not wanting to miss an opportunity such as this coming to their community for a teachable moment. The connection could not have been clearer for just beyond the sacred Lincoln manuscript was Martin Luther King’s speech from September 22, 1961—the 100th anniversary of the manuscript—a typewritten manuscript with King’s added handwritten notations of later changes.

Lincoln Scholar, Harold Holzer has written extensively about Lincoln’s life and legacy as president and notes that this handwritten manuscript is truly a reckoning of our nation’s Declaration of Independence. As I walked into the center of the crowd waiting to see it, the clamor of those smiling people like myself indicated they were willing to wait hours to see the document that set four million people held in bondage free during the strife of our nation’s bloodiest Civil War.

My reasons to see the document were the same as those waiting in line: the opportunity to view an edict which helped to bring about the change so badly needed and to help attain a lasting peace. As I was driving north to Syracuse from the Village of Homer, New York I began to think about another event: the time when

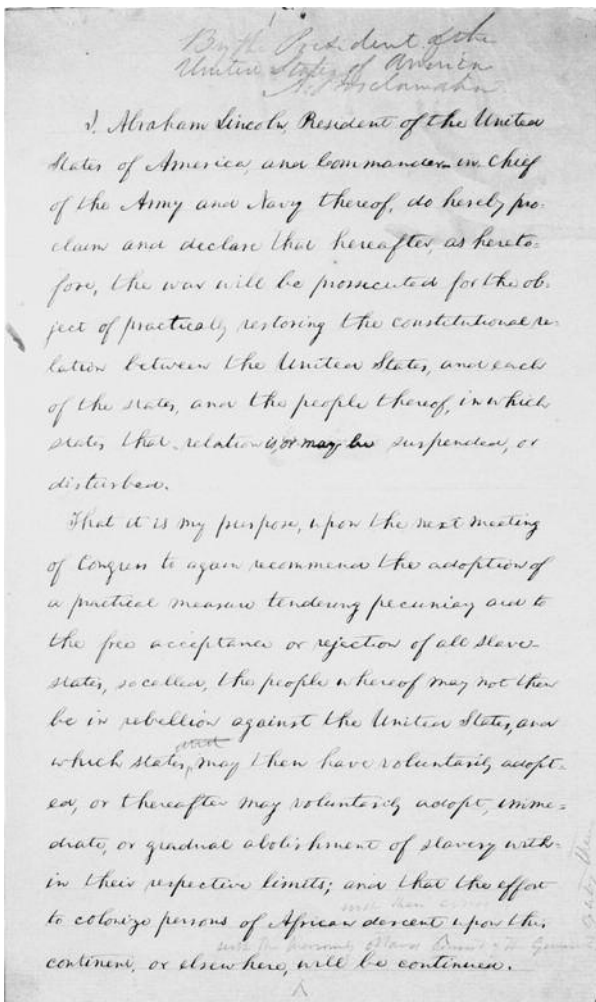
Francis Bicknell Carpenter’s great painting of *The First Reading of The Emancipation Proclamation to his Cabinet* (on which he worked so hard in the Lincoln White House and which now hangs in the Capitol Building in Washington DC) arrived in our village for a viewing in 1866. It arrived 146 years ago for a viewing at the Barber Block—the Oncenter of its day. I also couldn’t stop thinking about William Osborn Stoddard, Lincoln’s assistant secretary, born here in Homer Village, too, almost fainting when one of Lincoln’s private secretaries brought forth this document for him to make drafts for members of Congress.

I made sure before I left to thank the head librarian from Albany New York for sharing the proclamation with us. It certainly is, as Frederick Douglass put it, “a sacred document.” 📖



Crowds line up for a chance to see the Emancipation Proclamation in Syracuse.

NEW YORK STATE MARKS SESQUICENTENNIAL BY



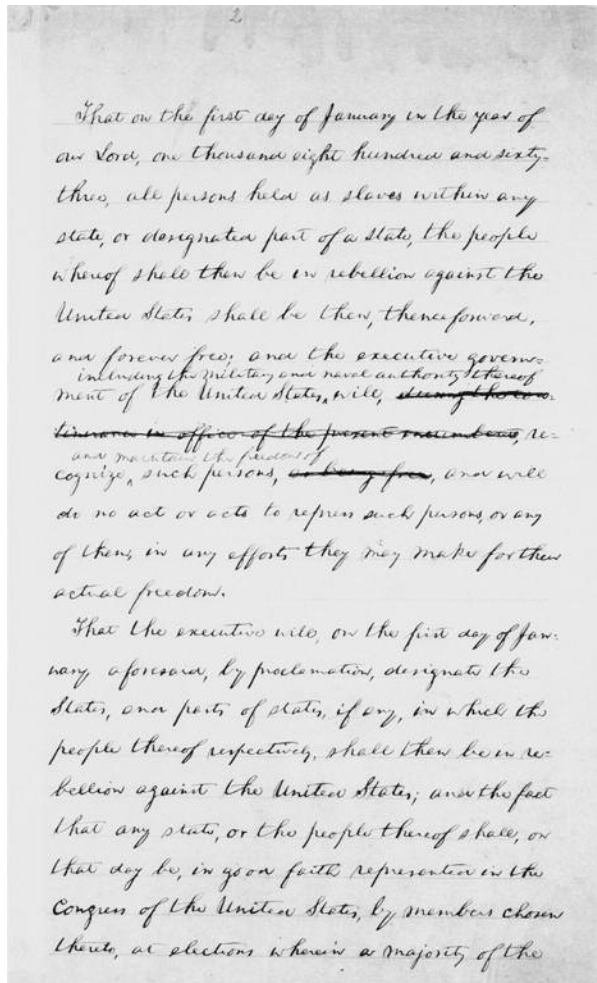
In 1864, organizers of the Albany, New York Army Relief Association asked President Abraham Lincoln to donate a priceless relic to sell for the benefit of war wounded at their forthcoming fair. They requested nothing less than his handwritten draft of the two-year-old Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation. Not surprisingly, Lincoln was initially reluctant to comply.

A year earlier, organizers of a similar event in Chicago had requested Lincoln's handwritten copy of the final proclamation, and the president had hesitated before Illinois politicians pressured him into relinquishing the treasure. In the end, that document earned Lincoln a gold watch for donating the most valuable item to the Great Northwestern Sanitary Fair.

When Albany officials decided to stage a charity fair of their own, Lincoln had possession of the only (mostly) handwritten proclamation—the copy, which included pasted-in excerpts from the federal Confiscation Act, which he ordered a government scribe to transform into an official, “engrossed” copy on September 22, 1862.

Certain that they would secure the prize, the ambitious temporary structures for the Albany fair rose in the cold winter of 1864 like a “palace of Aladdin.” All the “palace” lacked was a crown jewel. But the fair’s chairman, one William Barnes, was well placed to aspire to such a treasure. He was married to the daughter of Thurlow Weed, the Albany editor, Republican powerhouse, and chief political advisor to Secretary of State William H. Seward. Barnes (perhaps with Weed’s help) used his influence to prod Seward into convincing Lincoln to surrender the document.

Perhaps Lincoln was somewhat consoled by the prospect of dispatching the document to a city whose anti-war Democrats had only six months earlier bitterly denounced the president for allegedly abusing his executive powers in the arrest and military trial of Ohio ex-Congressman



Clement L. Valandigham. Lincoln had answered the Albany peace Democrats’ charges with a powerful and widely reproduced letter, and now he was to provide a postscript to the episode by donating the most important freedom document in his possession to a city where he remained somewhat unpopular. Announcement that the proclamation would be raffled in Albany added enormous interest to the fair.

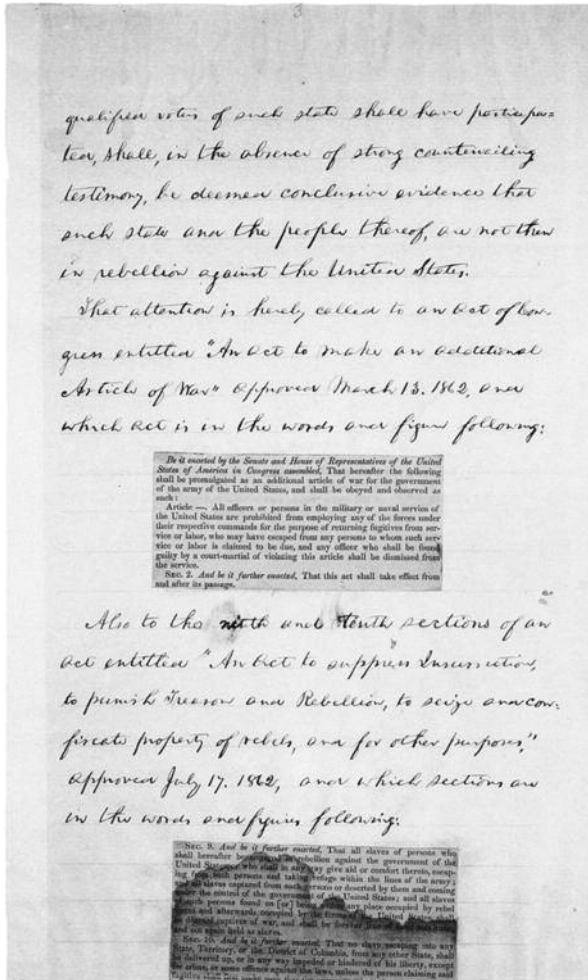
One local celebrity who was particularly interested was the wealthy abolitionist Gerrit Smith, who happened to serve as a member of the fair’s organizing committee. Smith was particularly intrigued after William Barnes pointed out that in his opinion “the 22nd Sept. [proclamation] is really more valuable than the 1st of Jany.... The Judgment was really pronounced in Sept. Jany. was only enforcing Execution. The Sept. Proclamation first embodied the President’s plan...was really the effective Proclamation of Freedom.”

Smith evidently came to agree. He proceeded to purchase 1,000 chances for the raffle, and to no one’s surprise, when the winning name was drawn it was Smith’s. According to Barnes, no one seemed to mind that the abolitionist giant had somewhat rigged the drawing in his own favor. “Everyone was satisfied,” William Barnes insisted, “and seemed better pleased than to claim it themselves.”

What happened next—to both the preliminary and final handwritten proclamations—robbed the nation of one priceless relic, but ensured the unique status of the other. The final version, as it happened, burned in the 1871 Chicago fire.

Seven years earlier, Gerrit Smith passed title to the preliminary document, suggesting that it be donated to other sanitary fairs to raise still more

TOURING LINCOLN'S EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION



funds for the war wounded. But instead William Barnes kept the document in his own office, and only in 1865, after Lincoln was assassinated, did his organization sell the relic to the New York Legislature—for the same \$1,000 which Smith had paid for it in 1864. For years the document was stored in the State Capitol, but fire struck this structure too in 1911. According to legend, a brave state trooper rescued the proclamation from the blaze. Ever since, the relic has remained safely in the care of the New York State Library—seen only rarely, and never for an extended period of time.

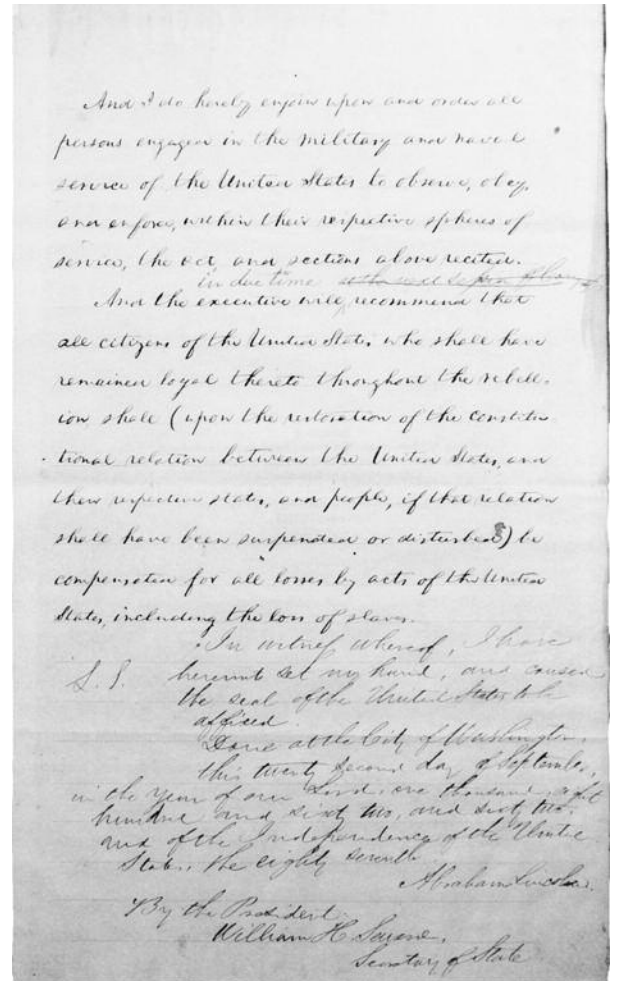
But from September-November 2012, at the urging of New York State Governor Andrew M. Cuomo and Board of Regents Chairman Merryl Tisch, the document went on view in eight New York cities to mark its 150th anniversary. The exhibition *The First Step to Freedom: Abraham Lincoln's Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation*, included Lincoln's handwritten original, shown side by side for the first time with the official "holograph" copy adorned with the seal of the United States (on loan from the National Archives), along with a copy of Lincoln's handwritten September 22 note ordering that the draft be copied by a scribe and issued to the public. The final item in the panel show was a hand-edited typescript of the speech Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. delivered in New York on September 22, 1962, the 100th anniversary of the proclamation, arguing that while the proclamation proved that government could be a powerful force for social justice, the promise of freedom and equality had remained largely unfulfilled.

The exhibition text was written by New York State Education Commissioner John B. King Jr., together with Dr. Khalil Muhammad, Director of the Schomburg Center, and Lincoln scholar Harold Holzer, vice chairman of the Lincoln Forum. "The 150th anniversary exhibition presents a very special occasion to bear witness to a transformative moment in American history," noted Dr. Muhammad. "The Schomburg Center is proud to be the first stop on the First Step to Freedom tour. As the premiere institu-

tion for all things relating to black history and culture, the Schomburg Center is honored to house these foundational documents for all of New York City to see."

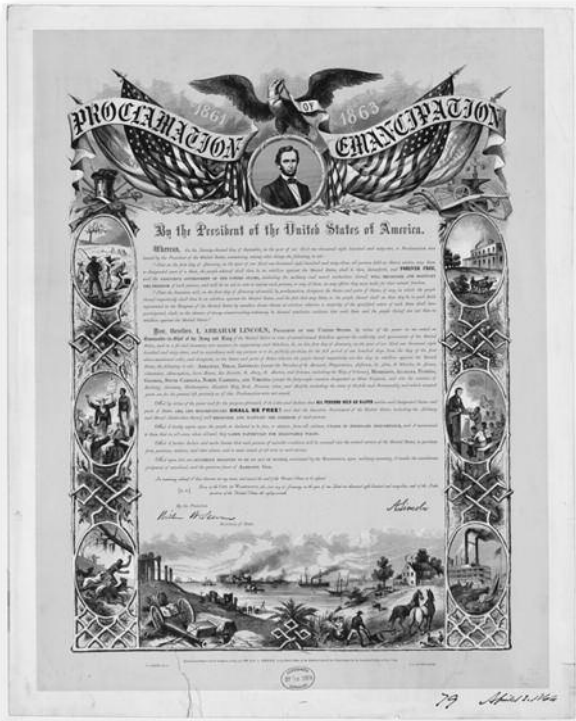
Noted Harold Holzer: "This unique freedom document did nothing less than change the Civil War—and change American history. In a very real way, this one-of-a-kind relic testifies not only to Lincoln's resolve to expand freedom, but New York's resolve to preserve it. A website showing the freedom documents along with supporting materials can be accessed at: www.nysm.nysed.gov/ep/. The exhibition is accompanied by a Curriculum Guide for grades 3-12 available on the same website.

The unprecedented *First Step to Freedom* tour continued this fall at the Oncenter in Syracuse (September 27); the Burchfield Penney Art Center in Buffalo (October 5-6); the Tilles Center for the Performing Arts at LIU/CW Post University on Long Island (October 15-16); the Plattsburgh State Art Museum (October 19); the Rochester Museum and Science Center (October 27-28); the Roberson Museum and Science Center in Binghamton (November 1), and the New York State Museum in Albany (November 9-10), where it will become the centerpiece of a new exhibit *An Irrepressible Conflict: The Empire State in the Civil War*, to run at the museum for an entire year to commemorate New York's role as the leading supplier of men and materiel to the war for the Union. 📌



Left and this page: The four-page manuscript of The Emancipation Proclamation.

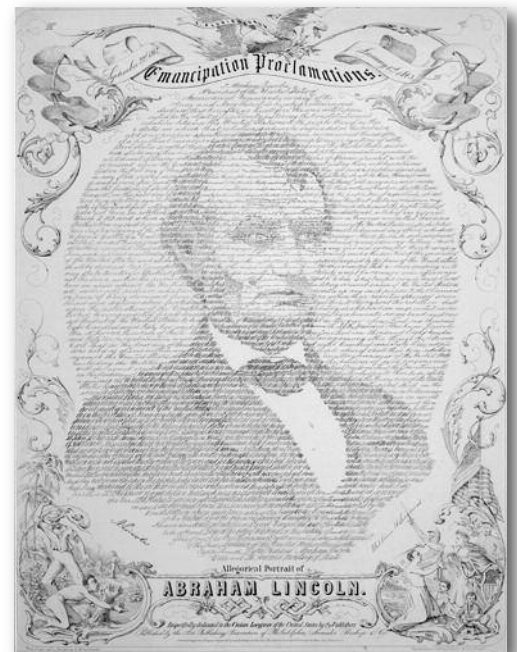
A SESQUICENTENNIAL PORTFOLIO PICTURING FREEDOM:



An early printing emphasized the text of the document, but portrayed Lincoln (above) in the crowning shadow of a symbolic American eagle.



Artist David G. Blythe suggested that a homespun president had used the Bible as his guide in writing the document.



Lincoln considered tributes like this—revealing his portrait by highlighting selected words of the proclamation—to be “ingenious nonsense.”



Frederick Douglass himself gave the dedicatory address at the unveiling of this monument in Washington, funded entirely by contributions from free African Americans. But today the pose is considered politically incorrect, even embarrassing. Tastes change.



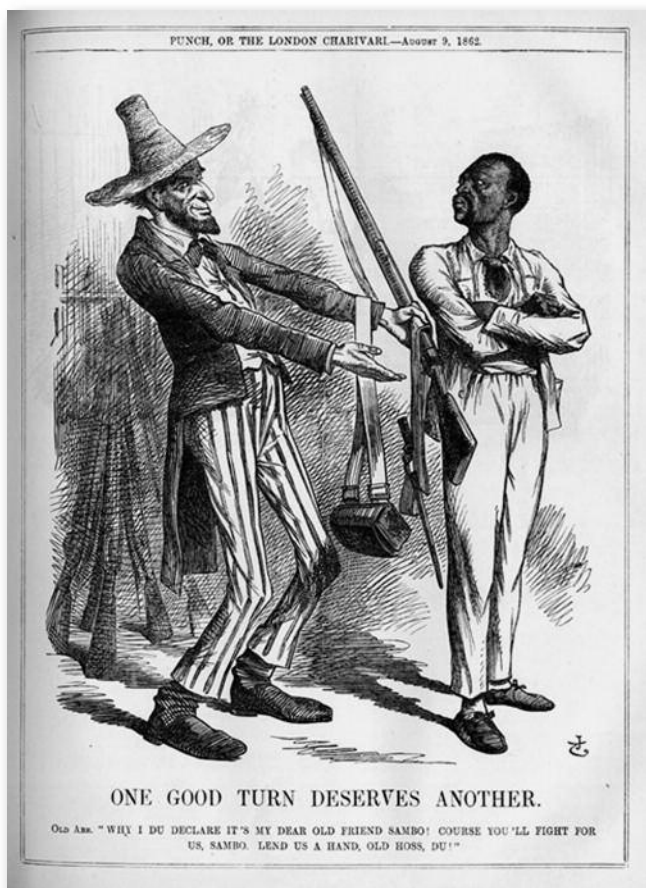
Pro-Confederate etcher Adalbert Volck showed Lincoln's foot resting on the bible as he wrote the proclamation—drawing inspiration from the Devil's inkwell.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION AS THE ARTISTS SAW IT

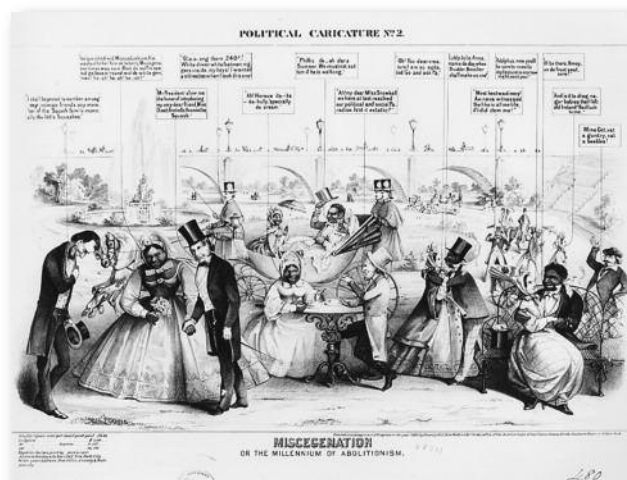
The Emancipation Proclamation inspired artists in all genres—painting, sculpture, engraving, and lithography—to explore and interpret the document that unquestionably changed the Civil War, and changed the nation. Tentatively at first, with calligraphic prints that focused on the legalistic and generally uninspiring words of the document, artists began commemorating the end of American slavery in 1863. But except for 1864 campaign cartoons commenting on freedom and race relations, few celebratory images appeared while Lincoln lived. It took the assassination to liberate image-makers to portray the martyred president as a Great Emancipator. Yet while he lived, there is no doubt that Lincoln himself yearned for and encouraged pictorial celebrations of Emancipation (and its author). He granted three months on one occasion, six on another, to painters determined to depict its signing or first reading. Through Lincoln's encouragement and patience, along with the artists' determination and courage in an age when most white patrons had little interest in owning pictures of black subjects, the Emancipation Proclamation was finally seen as well as heard. The words themselves may have inspired few; but the pictures defined the image of a liberator. 📌



Lincoln invited Philadelphia painter Edward D. Marchant to paint this portrait at the White House in 1863. The half-literal, half-symbolic effort showed a formally dressed liberator signing the document and breaking the chains of slavery. This is an engraved adaptation published in 1864.

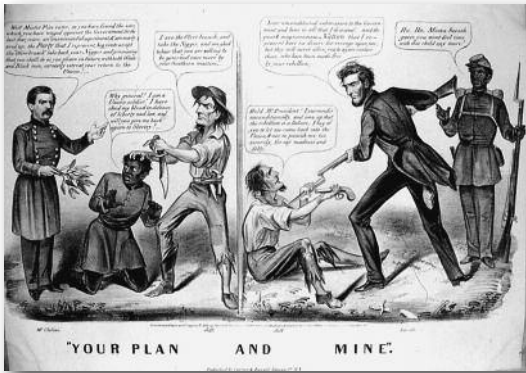


London Punch took Lincoln at his word: emancipation was an act of military necessity. Arming the slave would win the war.

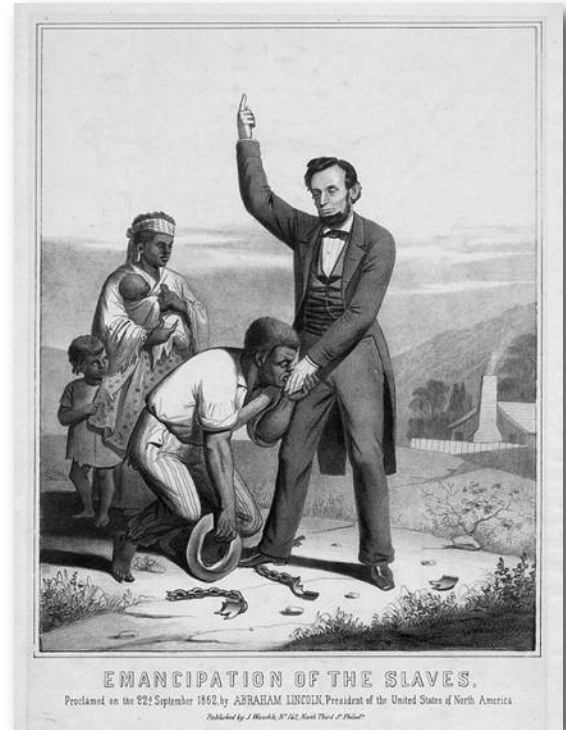


This 1864 campaign print warned that Lincoln's policies would lead to an era of race-mixing—a strong element in the Democratic campaign against a second term for the "Emancipator".

A SESQUICENTENNIAL PORTFOLIO: PICTURING FREEDOM *continued*



Currier & Ives warned in 1864 that Lincoln's re-election would subdue Jefferson Davis with the help of black men in uniform; a McClellan victory, on the other hand, would threaten African American soldiers with re-enslavement.



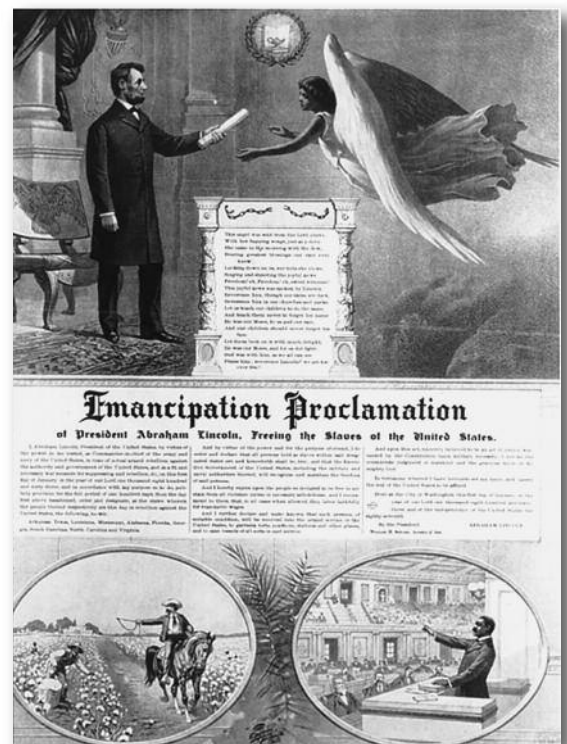
J. Waeschle introduced the notion of Lincoln personally extending freedom to a kneeling—or rising—slave.



Alexander H. Ritchie's engraved adaptation of Francis B. Carpenter's painting of the *First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation Before the Cabinet* was probably the best-selling print of the 19th century.



This sophisticated print gave some credit for actual liberation to the black troops who fought their way into the South to bring the promise of emancipation to enslaved people.



Designed for an African-American clientele, this print suggested Lincoln had received inspiration from an angel of color.

THE EMANCIPATION MOMENT: A COMMENTARY

By Harold Holzer

A hundred and fifty years after Abraham Lincoln first signed it on January 1, 1863, the Emancipation Proclamation remains the most misunderstood initiative of the entire Civil War—arguably the most revolutionary directive in all American history that its detractors still consider timid, devious, reluctant, or ineffective.

In its own day, it should be noted, Lincoln's order was considered by most contemporaries to be dramatic and radical—and by others, threatening and dangerous. Few Americans doubted that at the least it would change the war and alter the nation forever.

No one believed—as some so-called “students” argue today—that the proclamation would have no effect. Among abolitionists and of course African Americans, the order unleashed jubilation. But Southerners pilloried Lincoln as a tyrannical thief. The Confederacy-tilting British charged that the American President meant to incite race wars. And Northern Democrats insisted that while they had agreed to fight the rebellion to restore the Union, they would not fight to free slaves. Voters of the day severely punished Lincoln and the Republican Party at the polls. The stock market declined and military desertions increased.

Yet in the wake of this storm, Lincoln never backed down from his pledge to issue the final order on New Year's Day 1863. And his resolve inspired the enslaved people who cited the Proclamation to free themselves, African-Americans who joined the armed forces, and the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution outlawing slavery everywhere. That Lincoln had led this march to the Promised Land was no less obvious in 1865 than the self-evident fact that Sherman had led a march to the sea. The usually modest Lincoln had no doubt that his proclamation was “the central act of my administration and the great event of the 19th century.”

Then what has gone wrong with the reputation of the proclamation since? Attach some of the blame for its subsequent decline to the numbing prose its author employed to write it. Assign guilt, too, to artists who initially immortalized Lincoln alongside degrading caricatures of kneeling slaves that succeeding generations of African Americans understandably preferred to forget.

Worse, by the next generation, as civil rights were being systematically denied to people of color, public memory conveniently shifted to focus on Lincoln as generic re-unifier, not champion of black freedom. As historian David Blight has pointed out, race was left out of reunion; the focus fell on reconnecting North and South, not Black and White. By the time the Lincoln Memorial opened in 1922, visitors could find the words of the Gettysburg Address and the Second Inaugural etched on the walls—but no mention of, much less quotes from, Lincoln's “central act.”

On the Memorial's opening day, mounted police unceremoniously herded African American spectators to the rear of the audience. Robert Russa Moton of the Tuskegee Institute spoke at the opening, but censors ordered him to cut some of his thoughts on Lincoln's legacy lest they focus too much attention on America's failures since.

Cut to the emergence of a powerful mid-century historical revisionism that emphasized enslaved people as agents of their own

emancipation, rather than acknowledge the liberating impulse of a white benefactor. Martin Luther King, Jr. rose on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial in 1963 to acknowledge emancipation as a watershed, but reminded Americans that the dream it inspired remained largely unfulfilled. Writer Lerone Bennett Jr. went further—labeling Lincoln a “honkie” and later charging that he had enslaved more black people than he freed. One of the subtlest but most influential reorientations occurred within Ken Burns's documentary, *The Civil War*. Though remembered principally for making Shelby Foote a cult hero, it also featured pungent comments by historian Barbara Fields, introducing “self emancipation” to the largest audience ever to see or hear about the Civil War.

And now, here we are at the sesquicentennial mark, with the historical debate percolating afresh—even as souvenir editions of the document set auction records, cities and states mount commemorative displays, and President Obama continues proudly to display the White House copy to enthralled visitors. A new book by historian Louis Masur at least acknowledges that the proclamation was a result of both moral conviction and historical skill. But another new study, by James Oakes, gives principal credit to the Republican Party and its historic opposition to slavery.

All these skilful analyses boast elements of truth—Republicans, enslaved people, and abolitionist crusaders alike contributed to America's belated embrace of total freedom. But the bottom line still features the familiar signature of Abraham Lincoln. It was Lincoln who created the legal remedy to destroy slavery, Lincoln who urged recruitment of African American soldiers to fight for freedom, and Lincoln who enlisted Frederick Douglass to craft a plan to promptly alert slaves that they were legally free—in case he lost his bid for re-election and his successor overturned emancipation as quickly as modern Republicans have vowed to scuttle Obamacare. It was Lincoln who resisted the temptation to sacrifice freedom to hasten peace, and Lincoln whose subsequent rhetoric at Gettysburg and elsewhere gave moral heft to a necessarily legalistic document. Finally, it was Lincoln who pushed the Thirteenth Amendment as a plank in the 1864 Republican platform, and Lincoln who twisted arms to get Congress to pass the resolution sending it to the states in early 1865.

What Pennsylvania Governor Andrew Curtin predicted when emancipation was first enacted still rings true: “The great proclamation of Liberty will lift the Ruler who uttered it, our Nation, and our age, above all vulgar destiny.”

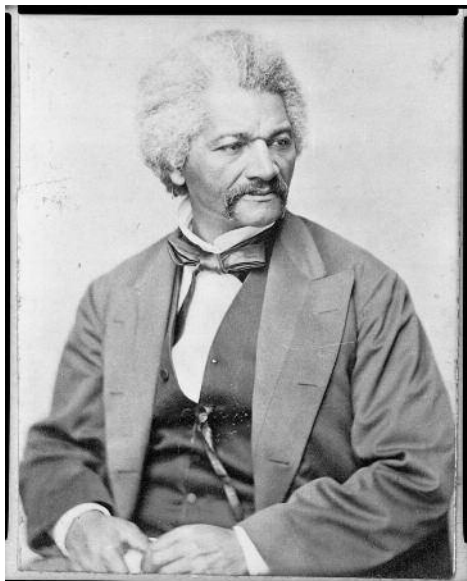
Then why the argument? Perhaps the most formidable barrier to remembering the Proclamation as a permanent nation-changer is that, as far as it went, it did not bring us far enough.

As we mark its sesquicentennial it might do us good to re-read the words Robert Russa Moton wrote for the dedication of the Lincoln Memorial in 1922—words he was barred from speaking that day. They ring as true as ever:

So long as any group is denied the fullest privilege of a citizen to share both the making and the execution of the law which shapes its destiny—so long as any group does not enjoy every right and every privilege that belongs to every American citizen without regard to race, creed or color, the task for which the immortal Lincoln gave the last full measure of devotion—that task is still unfinished.”

WRITERS ON EMANCIPATION:

“If my name ever goes into history, it will be for this act, and my whole soul is in it.”—Abraham Lincoln, January 1, 1863.



Frederick Douglass

“It was not a proclamation of ‘liberty throughout the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof,’ such as we had hoped it would be, but was one marked by discriminations and reservations.”—Frederick Douglass.

“a vast and glorious step in the right direction.”—Frederick Douglass.

“did not and could not affect the status of a single negro.”—William Pitt Fessenden.

“an act unparalleled for moral grandeur in the history of mankind... a new epoch in the history of Liberty... the great act of his [Lincoln’s] life by which he will be remembered and honored through all generations!”—Francis B. Carpenter.

“a new epoch, which will decisively shape the future destinies of this and of every nation on the face of the globe.”—James Gordon Bennett, *New York Herald*.

“It will prove to be as wise in statesmanship as it is patriotic.”—Vice President Hannibal Hamlin.

“In policy it is wrong, and will work an injury rather than any good to the Union cause.”—*Hartford Times*.

“He is fully adrift on the current of radical fanaticism.”—*New York World*.

“Lincoln has crowned the pyramid of his infamies with an atrocity so abhorred of men, and at which even demons should suffer.”—*Richmond Enquirer*.

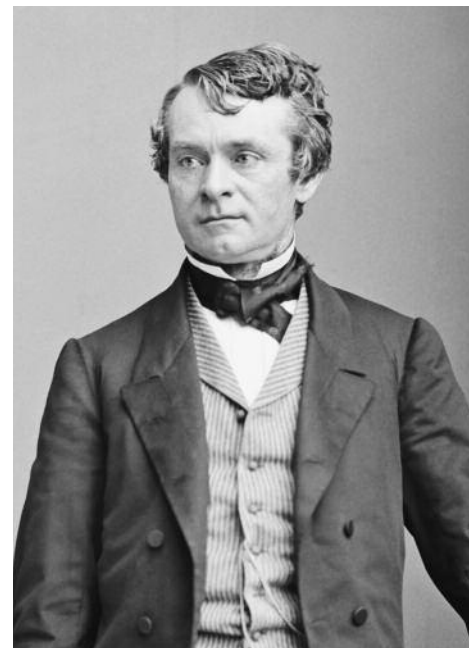
“Hitherto Slavery has been under the protection of the Government; henceforth it is under its ban... This change in attitude is itself a revolution.”—*New York Times*.

“Madmen may look this double barbarity in the face without horror, but the chief Executive power, who proclaims each day that his sole object is the re-establishment of the Constitution and the salvation of the country, cannot surely dream of the reconstruction of the Union upon such a pedestal of ruin and dead bodies.”—*Courrier des Etats-Unis*.

“a poor document but a mighty act.”—Governor John A. Andrew.

“The great proclamation of Liberty will lift the Ruler who uttered it, our Nation, and our age, above all vulgar destiny.”—Governor Andrew G. Curtin.

“Our hearts will ever feel the most unbounded gratitude toward you... This great event will be a matter of history. In future, when our sons shall ask what means these tokens, they will be told of your mighty act, and rise up and call you blessed.”—“Loyal colored citizens of Baltimore” to Abraham Lincoln.



Andrew Curtin

“There have been men base enough to propose to me to return to slavery the black warriors of Port Hudson and Olustee, and thus win the respect of the masters they fought. Should I do so, I should deserve to be damned in time and eternity.”—Abraham Lincoln.

“He [Lincoln] always presents the most important act in the most insignificant form possible. Others, when dealing with square feet of land, proclaim it ‘a struggle for ideas.’ Lincoln, even when he is dealing with ideas, proclaims their ‘square feet.’ Hesitant, resistant, unwilling, he sings the bravura aria of his role as though he begged pardon for the circumstances that force him ‘to be a lion.’”—Karl Marx.



William Lloyd Garrison

“The President may be a fool, but look what he has done. He may have no policy. But he has given us one.”—George William Curtis.

“a matter of vast rejoicing, as far as it goes.”—William Lloyd Garrison.

THEN AND NOW

“The proclamation is written in the meanest and most dry routine style; not a word to evoke a generous thrill, not a word reflecting the warm, and lofty comprehension and feelings of the immense majority of the people on this question of emancipation., nothing for humanity, nothing to humanity...it is clear the writer was not in it either with his heart or with his soul; it is clear that it was done under moral duress, under the throttling pressure of events.”—Adam Gurowski.

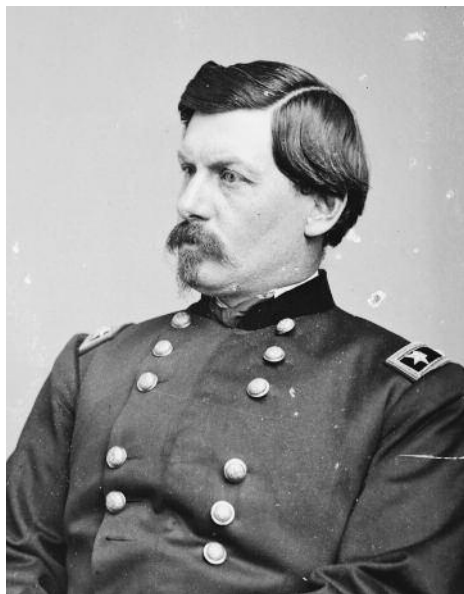
“Never a nobler subject was more belittled by the form in which it was uttered.”—General James Wadsworth.

“Whatever partial reverses may attend its progress, Slavery from this hour ceases to be a political power in the country...such a righteous revolution as it inaugurates never goes backward.”—*Boston Daily Transcript*.

“I Washington, a crowd of serenaders gathered at the White House to applaud Lincoln’s action., the president came to the window and silently bowed to the crowd. The signed proclamation rendered words unnecessary. While its immediate effects were limited, since it applied only to enslaved blacks behind rebel lines, the Emancipation Proclamation changed forever the relationship of the national government to slavery.”—Doris Kearns Goodwin.

“In time, it would become clear even to the nay-sayers that the Proclamation closed and locked the door on any possibility that slavery could be tiptoed around, or that the war could be fought as though slavery had nothing to do with it.”—Allen C. Guelzo.

“I cannot make up my mind to fight for such an accursed doctrine as that of servile insurrection—it is too infamous.”—General George B. McClellan.



George B. McClellan

“A few fanatics, of course, will shout, but we cannot think that, except in utter desperation and vindictiveness, any real party in the North will applaud this nefarious resolution to light up a servile war in the distant homesteads of the South...more like a Chinaman beating his two swords together to frighten the enemy than like an earnest man pressing on his cause in steadfastness and truth.”—*Times of London*.

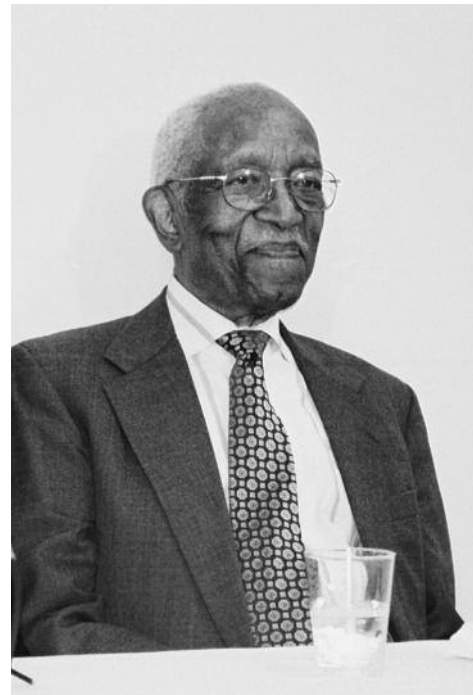
“He [Lincoln] bound the nation and unbound the slave.”—Theodore Tilton, editor of *The Independent*.

“Slavery was killed years ago. Its death knell was tolled when Abraham Lincoln was elected President.”—Gideon Welles (1864).

“...all the moral grandeur of a bill of lading.”—Richard Hofstadter.

“Limitations in the famous proclamation itself, with its definite lack of a kingdom-come quality, produce a sense of amazement... One could almost say he did not like his most famous act... [But] legal provisions as they would appear in a court case were not the main concern of jubilating hearts.”—James G. Randall.

“As in so many of Lincoln’s acts the total significance and validity of the measure were not immediately apparent, even among those who were sympathetic with its aims. Gradually, the greatness of the document dawned upon the nation and the world. Gradually, it took its place with the great documents of human freedom.”—John Hope Franklin.



John Hope Franklin

“There is no hallelujah in it. There is no new-birth-of-freedom swagger, no perish-from-the-earth pizzazz... Abraham Lincoln was *not* the Great Emancipator.”—Lerone Bennett Jr.

“The proclamation altered the nature of the Civil War, the relationship of the federal government to slavery, and the course of American history. It liquidated without compensation the largest concentration of property in the United States. It made a negotiated settlement impossible unless the Union were willing to retract the promise of freedom. It crystallized a new identification between the ideal of liberty and a nation-state whose powers increased enormously as the war progressed, indeed, emancipation presupposed the existence of a nation capable of enforcing such a measure, something that had not existed before 1860... Lincoln had said that he did not wish to conduct the war as a ‘violent and remorseless revolutionary struggle.’ The proclamation announced that this was precisely what it must become.”—Eric Foner. 📖

LINCOLN BICENTENNIAL FOUNDATION AWARDS GRANTS TO PROJECTS IN PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, NEW YORK, AND ILLINOIS

The Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Foundation (ALBF) has announced a new round of grants to help fund public programs, an exhibit, publishing promotions, and a digitizing project in such locations as New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Carbondale, Illinois, and Springfield, Illinois. The Foundation awarded a total of \$62,000 to the five projects.

“Our mandate continues to be to identify and support activities nationwide that focus attention on the Lincoln legacy during this Civil War sesquicentennial period,” noted Harold Holzer, who serves as chairman of the board of the Foundation. “In this latest round of awards we are especially pleased to be encouraging exciting new public and educational programs, Lincoln-related publishing and exhibition activities, and scholarly research and digitizing of vital original sources. We congratulate the recipients and urge organizations interested in applying for future grants to secure information from our website (www.lincolnbicentennial.org) and submit applications in time for consideration at the board’s next meeting in late January.”

The Board met for its most recent meeting in Washington, D.C. on September 14. That evening, the Foundation hosted a reception and tour of President Lincoln’s Cottage at the Soldiers’ Home (Lincoln’s summer residence from 1862-1864) followed by a lecture on the Emancipation Proclamation by historian Mark E. Neely, Jr. The following morning, three Board members—Holzer, Frank J. Williams, and Orville Vernon Burton—participated with other scholars in a conference on “Lincoln and the Constitution” organized by the Lincoln Group of the District of Columbia with support from the Lincoln Bicentennial Foundation.

The recipients of the latest round of grants are:

The Jewish Historical Society of Greater Washington (\$2,000), to support a 2013 conference on Jewish life in Civil War-era Washington.

Southern Illinois University Press in Carbondale, Illinois (\$7,500) to support a marketing campaign for its “Concise Lincoln” series.

The Papers of Abraham Lincoln, Springfield, Illinois (\$32,745) to help fund a major project to digitize the complete run of the *Sangamo Journal* (later the *Illinois Daily State Journal*), the key pro-Lincoln newspaper in the state’s capital for some thirty years and one of the most valuable sources of original information about the future president’s legal and political career.

Friends of the United Nations in New York City (\$10,000) to support a major international celebration of the 150th anniversary of the Final Emancipation Proclamation at the UN on Martin Luther King Day, 2013.

The Abraham Lincoln Foundation of the Union League of Philadelphia (\$10,000) to fund an exhibit in its Sir John Templeton Heritage Center entitled *Philadelphia 1863: Conceiving Liberty*.

Members of the ALBF board are: Harold Holzer of Rye, New York, chairman; Orville Vernon Burton of Clemson, South Carolina, vice chairman; Thomas Campbell of Chicago, treasurer; Charles Scholz of Quincy, Illinois, secretary; and Darrel Bigham of Evansville, Indiana; David Lawrence of Miami, Florida; Edna Greene Medford of Washington, D.C.; Antonio Mora of Coral Gables, Florida; Jean Powers Soman of Pinecrest, Florida, and Hon. Frank J. Williams of Hope Valley, Rhode Island.

The Foundation’s funding comes from gifts raised in the final months of its predecessor organization the U.S. Lincoln Bicentennial Commission, create by Congress and the President in 2000 to plan and organize events marking Lincoln’s 200th birthday in 2009. The successor foundation seeks to encourage and support activities aimed at perpetuating the Commission’s original goal of completing Lincoln’s “unfinished work.”

Future applicants are urged to write Chairman Holzer at 205 East 78th Street, 14-E, New York, NY 10028. 📧

Forum cruise “weathers” unpredictable Mississippi

The Lincoln Forum and Charlene Corris of Custom Travel Concepts hosted our members on the steamboat *American Queen* August 31 - September 7 from Memphis to Louisville, in spite of Hurricane Issac and low water on the Mississippi. John Marszalek, Frank Williams and Lincoln interpreter George Buss presented programs on the Civil War and Abraham Lincoln. Stay tuned for news of future Lincoln Forum cruises. 📧



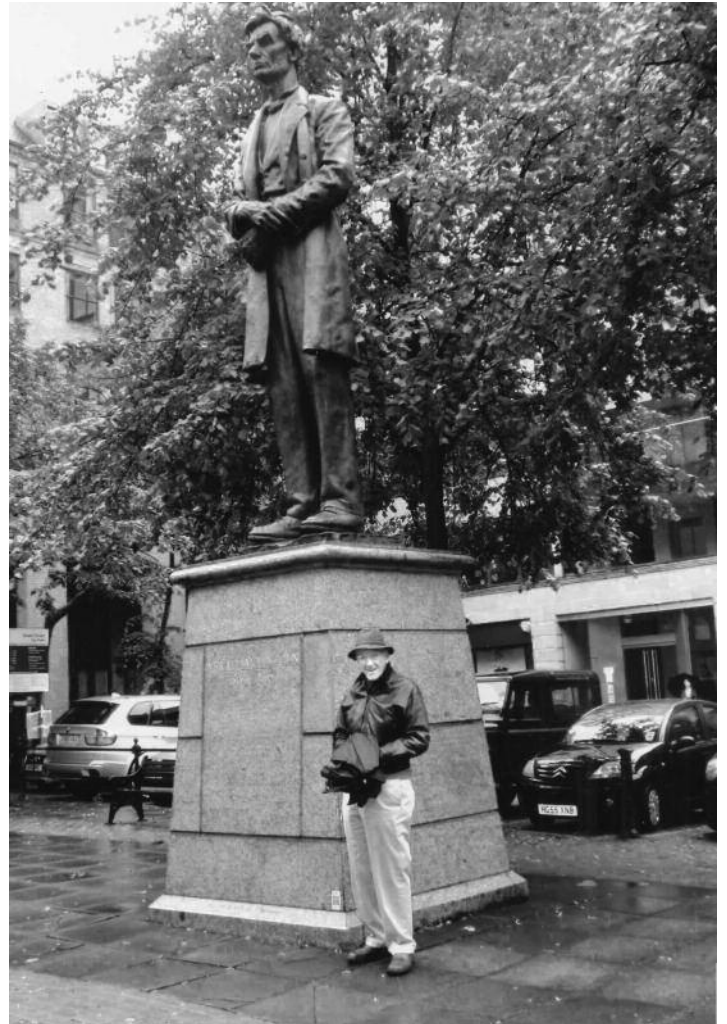
Left: John Marszalek, George Buss & Frank Williams.



Bottom: American Queen, the largest and most magnificent steamboat on America’s rivers.

OUTDOOR LINCOLNS

Civil War Round Table veteran E. A. “Bud” Livingston posed this summer in front of George Gray Barnard’s statue of Lincoln at Lincoln Square in Manchester, England. Chief of the Watson Library of The Metropolitan Museum of Art Ken Soehner unexpectedly encountered Lincoln in Riga, Latvia. And a Forum member’s friend Margaret Douglas Spurlock did a double take when she spied a “Lincoln Memorial”-type seated Lincoln on US23 between Prestonsburg and Pikeville, Kentucky—built in a local lawyer’s parking lot at a reported cost of \$500,000! 🇺🇸



HOLY (LAND) LINCOLN!



In downtown Jerusalem, modern and ancient history live side by side, but rarely does it acknowledge any Abraham other than the one in the Old Testament. An exception, of course, is the American Abraham—Lincoln—honored in both Hebrew and English on this busy city street. Lincoln told his wife on his final day alive that he wanted to see the Holy Land one day. He never did—but the Holy Land sees Lincoln every day here in the capital of Israel. (Photo: Jennifer Russell.)

THE LINCOLN FORUM AND TEACHER SCHOLARSHIPS: A CHALLENGE

By Ruth Squillace

In these politically-charged and fiscally-challenging times in which we live, teachers are under more scrutiny and pressure than ever before. The stakes are higher, as history educators across the country look to implement the Common Core Standards, designed to unite our country's classrooms in both relevancy and rigor, as a means of achieving an objective to "Race to the Top." Shockingly, little-to-no instructional time is allocated at the secondary level for the teaching of Abraham Lincoln or the Civil War, despite their all-important and undeniably pivotal place in American history. Those of us whom not only possess a passion for preservation, but also regard it as a responsibility and privilege to do so, make the time, despite the not-so-subtle messages, imposed by a statistic-driven educational system, that we are "stealing time" from other topics more heavily tested on state history-based exams. And, if individuals who simply value "teaching to the test" have their way, our nation's history is in peril of eroding over time. With any luck, the Common Core will provide history educators with newfound academic freedom to focus on depth, more than breadth and thus, inspire others to examine, the times in which he lived, and the Union he preserved. Teachers are therefore being called up to innovatively revamp and revitalize their pedagogical practices and must rise to meet not only these demands, but also those to modernize and develop 21st century tech-savvy classrooms at a time when the foundation of education is shifting beneath their very feet, without sufficient funding to support such dramatic and sweeping changes.

Each and every school year across this country, teachers personally spend thousands of dollars cultivating classroom environments, which foster student engagement and success, while simultaneously pursuing and maintaining their own education. Today's educators are required to hold a Master's Degree in their respective area(s) of certification. Many have gone on to pursue post-graduate studies, which translates into an investment of tens of thousands of dollars in one's craft, in order to provide a high-quality, contemporary, state-of-the-art education befitting America's children. I am one who has benefited tremendously from endowments provided to me to attend the finest history-focused Forums, Symposiums, Institutes, and Ivy-League programming this country has to offer. I share this with all humility, for there was a time, not too long ago, when I could not have pursued higher education any other way than through the beneficence of others; those who fundamentally support professional development for teachers.

As the proud recipient of the very first Lincoln Forum Teacher Scholarship awarded in 2009, I can attest to its importance. Thanks to a most-generous endowment, I was afforded the ability to accept what turned out to be a life-changing opportunity and one of the greatest honors of my career. However, it was the first-rate professional development I received here that inspired what will be a life-long personal and financial commitment to not only return to, but remain actively engaged with this stellar organization. At its core, the preservation of American history and Lincoln's, in particular, is paramount to The Lincoln Forum and, as such, it most assuredly nurtures the growth and development of its teacher base.

Other Lincoln Forum members, who are educators, have acted in kind, returning year after year to receive the ongoing content-specific support they require and crave in order to maintain a standard of excellence, which enriches the work they bring back to their schools. With economic and professional pressures being what they are for educators in today, the rate of teachers returning to this annual symposium speaks volumes as to the caliber of scholarship made available to its membership.

The Lincoln Forum "family," as it is widely and affectionately regarded, is comprised of lawyers, judges, pastors, artists, students, politicians, veterans and active servicemen and women, authors, executives, musicians, business owners – Americans, inspired to "never forget;" to honor our nation's storied past – Americans, who share an inherent love of learning, a love born in classrooms across our great country. That inspiration must be encouraged, lest it be extinguished.

The 150th anniversary of the Civil War comes on the heels of Lincoln's Bicentennial, and with it, a prolific amount of work about Abraham Lincoln is being published, created, painted, sculpted and filmed now. By affording teachers the opportunity to come here and interact with preeminent artists and authors, who are on the "front lines" of historical research and artistic expression, the American educational system is emboldened and enlightened one classroom at a time, for they, too, have been inspired by our 16th President's humanity, political genius, work ethic, and his deep and abiding commitment to the preservation of our Union. Essentially, the Forum provides the ultimate "back stage pass" for history teachers, for this kind of exposure is unparalleled and inspires groundbreaking work in the classroom in which educators formulate engaging, challenging, dynamic lessons. Thus, educators are reinvigorated to view their work through different lenses and motivated to take chances and venture out on new frontiers of thought and discourse. This is as a direct result of interacting with historians, who have invested years of their lives so that innovative and provocative findings and interpretations of our history can be brought to light.

Let us not forget our nation's students, whose passions ignited in their own classrooms, will "carry the torch" as future stewards of America's history. The Lincoln Forum understands that love of country is engendered in the heart of every community: the classroom. Ambitious, young minds must also be encouraged and provided with robust and rarified educational experiences, so as to capitalize on their captivation. Students must put aside the textbooks and step away from pre-packaged, over-simplified discussions about the past. Moreover, a message must be conveyed to today's youth that rigorous debate, interpretation and insight about the past is not only important, but imperative for the preservation of democratic ideals. Thus, we need to inspire future generations of critical thinkers and problem-solvers who are ethical, engaged, service-driven Americans.

Lincoln is not a museum exhibit. He is not some static figure at the end of the National Mall that we walk past and revere from a distance or in a god-like way. He is everyman. His example is accessible. It is contemporary. It is relevant. It is timeless. And it may always be used as a source of inspiration from which we can locate our own passion. And that is why more history teachers and students need the opportunity to attend and engage with our prestigious and scholarly organization. The Lincoln Forum promotes phenomenal teaching and fosters lessons for all ages.

If you or a collective of individuals are interested and are willing and able to endow a scholarship to the Lincoln Forum, you are quite literally investing in the future. Lessons learned by teachers in attendance here today, impact American youth in classrooms across this country, thereby preserving our nation's treasured history.

"Upon the subject of education, not presuming to dictate any plan or system respecting it, I can only say that I view it as the most important subject which we as a people can be engaged in."

~Abraham Lincoln 

A NEW WENDY ALLEN AWARD FOR ACHIEVEMENT BY LINCOLN ORGANIZATIONS

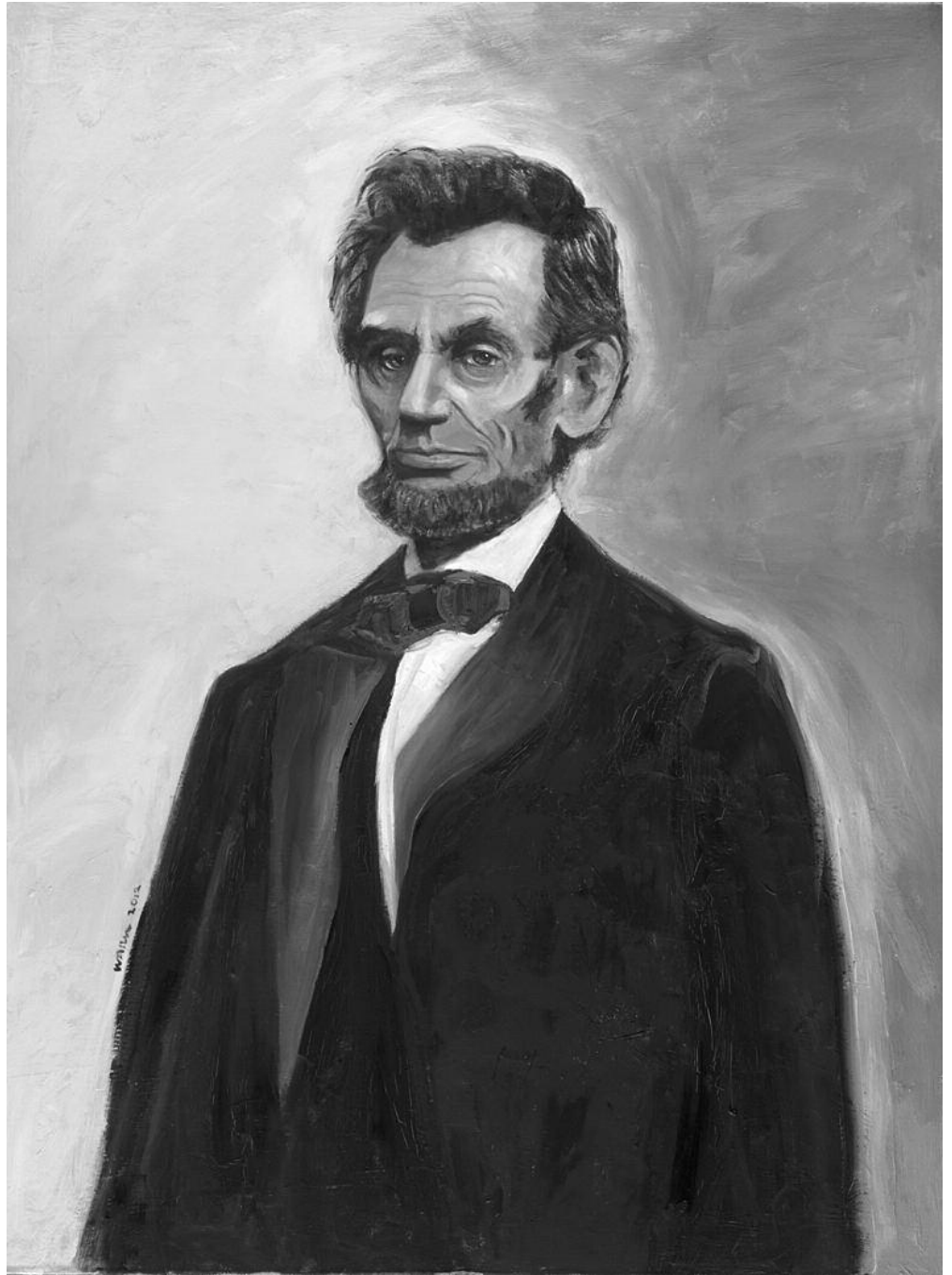
The Forum's award for institutions and organizations that contribute to the study of Abraham Lincoln has a new name—and a new face. After three formative years in which recipients—Ford's Theatre, the Ulysses S. Grant Association, and the Lincoln-Douglas Debate Site in Freeport, Illinois—were honored with a custom-cast Leonard Wells Volk life mask of Lincoln (courtesy of member Dr. Mark Zimmerman), current and future winners will now earn a specially commissioned print of an original Lincoln portrait by our own member, artist Wendy Allen.

Known for her highly individualized adaptations of period photographs and for original juxtapositions of Lincoln images with modern events and scenes, Wendy Allen's works are on view at her Lincoln into Art Gallery and gift shop on Baltimore Street in Gettysburg, which she opened in 2009 with her partner, Forum member Elaine Henderson. For years, she has also exhibited at the annual Lincoln Forum symposium and written for the *Lincoln Forum Bulletin*. She has exhibited at the Yale Repertory Theatre, Gettysburg College, and the Historical Society of Washington, D. C. Wendy was the featured artist for the oversized Lincoln bicentennial "birthday card" signed in 2009 by more than 20,000 admirers—now in the collection of the National Archives.

"My paintings address the relationship between humans and their uniquely human attribute, a sense of history," says Wendy. "Through the use of Abraham Lincoln's iconic face, I explore the concept of history within the framework of perspective, composition, color, and texture. I paint the collision of compassion and courage, sacrifice and determination."

"Lincoln's face," she added, "is both familiar and comforting. It symbolizes humanity, wisdom, and moral courage. My hope is that, by transforming the black-and-white sepia images of the past, my art will keep Lincoln within our grasp. I want people to see him as a modern figure, still powerful and relevant and with much to teach us."

Noted Forum Chairman Frank J. Williams: "We are deeply grateful to the wonderful Wendy Allen for volunteering to conceive and create the new award for groups that perpetuate Lincoln's memory—the goal to which she has so successfully dedicated her artistic career. Wendy combines generosity and talent, and her greatest gift to the Forum is her longtime loyalty and participation. I know that all members look forward to the unveiling of the new image Wendy has created for this award. Thanks to her this important recognition can go forward—with her beautiful interpretation of Lincoln as our new and hopefully long-term signature." 📌



Limited-edition prints from this exquisite new Wendy Allen Lincoln portrait will become the new awards of achievement for Lincoln organizations.

HISTORIAN ERIC FONER AWARDED FORUM'S 2012 RICHARD NELSON CURRENT AWARD OF ACHIEVEMENT *continued from page 1*

Foner holds honorary degrees from Iona College and Queen Mary, University of London. He also served as president of the Organization of American Historians (1993-94) and the American Historical Association (2000)—one of only two historians ever to head both professional organizations.

Eric Foner's widely praised books include: *Free Soil, Free Labor, Free Men: The Ideology of the Republican Party Before the Civil War* (1970); *Politics and Ideology in the Age of the Civil War* (1980); *Nothing but Freedom: Emancipation and its Legacy* (1983); *Reconstruction: America's Unfinished Revolution* (1989, winner of the Bancroft Prize, the Francis Parkman Prize, the Avery O. Craven Prize, and the Lionel Trilling Prize); *A House Divided: America in the Age of Lincoln* (1990); *Slavery and Freedom in Nineteenth-Century America* (1994); *Who Owns History: Rethinking the Past in a Changing World* (2002); *Give me Liberty! An American History* (2004); *Forever Free: The Story of Emancipation and Reconstruction* (2005); and *Our Lincoln: New Perspectives on Lincoln and His World* (editor, 2008). Foner's various books have been translated into Chinese, Korean, Italian, Japanese, Spanish, and Portuguese.

In 2010 Foner's magisterial *The Fiery Trial: Abraham Lincoln and American Slavery* won the Pulitzer Prize, the Bancroft Prize, and the Lincoln Prize. Historian David Brion Davis called it "the definitive account of this crucial subject," and Professor Sean Wilentz praised it as "an auspicious intellectual beginning to the sesquicentennial of the American Iliad."

With Olivia Mahoney, the chief curator at the Chicago History Museum, Foner has also curated two award-winning American history exhibitions: *A House Divided: America in the Age of Lincoln*, which opened at the Chicago History Museum in 1990; and *America's Reconstruction: People and Politics After the Civil War*, which opened at the Virginia Historical Society in 1995. He has authored articles for scholarly and contemporary journals including *The Nation*, *The New York Times*, and the *New York Review of Books*.

Foner was also responsible for revising the Hall of Presidents presentation at Walt Disney World's Magic Kingdom and the "Great Moments with Mr. Lincoln" display at Disneyland. Foner has served as a consultant to the National Park Service at several

historic sites and history museums. And he has appeared on such television programs as C-SPAN's *Book Notes*, *The Colbert Report*, *The Charlie Rose Show*, *The Daily Show with Jon Stewart*, *Bill Moyers' Journal*, and as the on-camera historian for the 2003 documentary *Freedom: A History of Us* on PBS.

Eric Foner is the 17th winner of the Richard Nelson Current Award. Previous recipients are: Gabor Boritt (1996), Brian Lamb (1997), John Hope Franklin (1998), Sen. Paul Simon (1999), David Herbert Donald (2000), Garry Wills (2001), James M. McPherson (2002), Sam Waterston (2003), John Y. Simon (2004), John McClarey (2005), Doris Kearns Goodwin (2006), Jeff Shaara (2007), Ken Burns (2008), Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor (2009), Mark E. Neely Jr. (2010), and Edwin Cole Bearss (2011).

The award is named for the dean of Lincoln scholars, the revered Richard Nelson Current (b. 1913), whose classic books include *The Lincoln Nobody Knows*. The prize itself comes in the form of the statuette *Freedom River* by Current Award laureate John McClarey, the renowned Decatur, Illinois-based sculptor. 🗿

The Lincoln Forum Bulletin welcomes contributions from members and historians—articles and photos alike. Send to editor Harold Holzer at haroldholzer@haroldholzer.com. The editor particularly thanks the contributors to the current issue.

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

ATTENTION BOOK LOVERS

Make your purchases at The Abraham Lincoln Book Shop through our website at www.thelincolnforum.org.

Administrator • Tiffany Stouck • 30 Mickley Lane • Fairfield, PA 17320 • Phone: 717-467-0889 • admin@thelincolnforum.org

The Lincoln Forum • 30 Mickley Lane • Fairfield, PA 17320

Harold Holzer - Editor
haroldholzer@haroldholzer.com



Henry F. Ballone - Designer
civilwarnut@hotmail.com