

THE LINCOLN FORUM BULLETIN

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Spring 2021

LINCOLN FORUM RESUMES IN NOVEMBER WITH 26TH ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM PLUS PRELUDE; FOUR DAYS OF LECTURES, PANELS, MUSIC, PERFORMANCE, FILM, AND CONVERSATION

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Annette Gordon-Reed



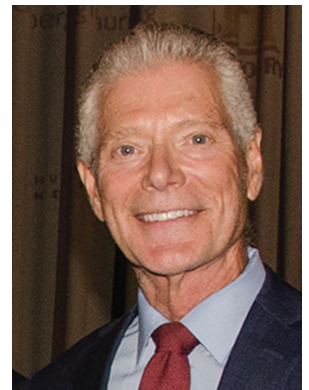
Allen C. Guelzo

After a one-year, pandemic-imposed hiatus and a pair of interim online Zooms, The Lincoln Forum will dramatically emerge from lockdown November 14-18 with an unprecedented day-and-a-half-long Prelude followed by a star-studded symposium at the Wyndham in Gettysburg. The event will be highlighted by the delayed celebration of the Forum's 25th anniversary and a special closing-night appearance by acclaimed actor **Stephen Lang**. The film and theater star will reprise his dramatic *Beyond Glory* performance as the wounded Battle of Gettysburg survivor and Medal of Honor recipient Lt. James Jackson Purman.

The Forum will also present, for the first time, composer-performers **Jay Ungar** and **Molly Mason**, creators of the haunting "Ashokan Farewell" theme for Ken Burns' PBS sensation *The Civil War*. The team will play the unforgettable melody along with selected Civil War-era favorites at a mini-concert on the opening night of Forum XXVI.

The 2021 Forum, "Abraham Lincoln and the New Birth of Freedom," will feature first-time presenters **David Reynolds** and **General Ty Seidule**, along with encore appearances by some of the symposium's most popular and acclaimed historians, including **Gary W. Gallagher**, **Annette Gordon-Reed**, **Allen C. Guelzo**, **Lucas Morel**, **Walter Stahr**, **Edward Steers, Jr.**, **Craig L. Symonds**, and **Joan Waugh**, plus panels and discussions with **Harold Holzer**, **Edna Greene Medford**, **Jonathan W. White**, **Frank J. Williams** and others.

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Stephen Lang



Gary W. Gallagher



David Reynolds



MESSAGE from the CHAIR

paragraph now so closely identified with the 16th president. Instead of ending his speech with a provocation as planned, he massaged Seward's substitute lines into near-poetry, and no doubt pronounced them as if he meant every word. Nonetheless, in the second irony, the revision failed to heal: reaction to the inaugural still broke strictly according to partisan, geographic, and racial lines. Republican newspapers hailed it. Democratic ones ridiculed it. Southern newspapers regarded it as coercive. And the black press (including *Douglass' Monthly*) denounced it as too conciliatory.

Most tragically of all, the better angels did not prevail. Lincoln's eloquent olive branch did little to prevent the rebellion. Just five weeks later, Confederate forces opened fire on Fort Sumter. And as Lincoln would put it in his *second* inaugural four years later, "the war came." Ultimately, Lincoln's resolve became as important as his rhetoric: there could be no appeal from the ballot to the bullet.

As the events of the past twelve months suggest, the struggle to unite around common principles still continues—notwithstanding our own fractured body politic. More now than perhaps any time since 1861, it is important to summon our better angels—and Abraham Lincoln—as President Joe Biden did in his own inaugural address on January 20, 2021.

Deeply wounded by the Civil War, our democracy has slowly evolved to right the wrongs that caused the conflict in the first place. We can only be grateful that Lincoln remains the spokesman for our foundational goal, as he once put it, "to afford all, an unfettered start, and a fair chance, in the race of life."

It is in that spirit that I trust we will at last reconvene in November. Perhaps the only consolation of this past year of disease and disruption is that Americans and their leaders have again come to agree that America's "last best hope" can still be found within the Lincoln canon—if we can only embrace his "patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people." As Lincoln ended that phrase in his memorable, quotable first inaugural address: "Is there any better, or equal, hope in the world?"

Harold Holzer, Chairman

"SHALL IT BE PEACE OR A SWORD?"

Those were the tough, line-in-the-sand words with which Abraham Lincoln intended to end his first inaugural address. As Lincoln students and, by now, everyone who follows current events know, the phrases Lincoln eventually substituted instead summoned the "mystic chords of memory." And they have become nothing short of American gospel, especially so in 2021: "We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies."

For days, as commentators, analysts, and members of the House and Senate grappled to get past the January 6 insurrection at the U.S. Capitol, Lincoln's calming words were cited again and again by Republicans as well as Democrats, on Fox News as well as MSNBC. It seemed for a time that the only sentiments capable of soothing all Americans were those that reminded us of our "better angels," not our worst instincts.

As The Lincoln Forum prepares to host its COVID-delayed reunion celebration at Gettysburg, we can take note—dare we say pride?—that Lincoln's words still hold the power to sway people as well as policy. Ever relevant, Lincoln's writing seems especially inspiring at our most critical hours of trial.

Those of us who have spent years studying Lincoln are not surprised. And perhaps we should be glad that the ironies surrounding Lincoln's March 4, 1861, plea for unity seem to have been lost in the rush to identify with his grand sentiments. First, of course, it was Secretary of State-designate William H. Seward, not Lincoln, who drafted the final inaugural



This is the way the North received it

This is the way the South received it

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S INAUGURAL

(*New York Illustrated News*, March 9, 1861)

As he began his presidency, Lincoln was viewed either as the smiling goddess of peace—or the angry god of war—depending on how one interpreted his First Inaugural Address. This cartoon appeared in the *New York Illustrated News* on March 9, 1861. Photo: Library of Congress.

EDITOR'S NOTE



Jonathan White

As many of you know, I have two daughters—Charlotte (8) and Clara (5). Over the years, our family has acquired about 150 history books for children, and they have become a regular part of our bedtime routine. (Sometimes they insist on reading about dragons, princesses, ninjas, bunnies, or even George Washington instead of Abraham Lincoln, but I try not to hold it against them.) In reading books about U.S. history I hope that my girls will begin to gain an understanding of what Lincoln called “the last best hope of earth,” as well as empathy for people who lived through circumstances that are very different from their own.

Many of us often look for ways to instill a love of history in the younger generations. I believe that reading good children’s books can be one way to accomplish this. I am therefore going to start running brief book reviews of Lincoln books for kids in issues of the *Bulletin* to let you know about some of the best books that are available in case you are looking for gifts for your children, grandchildren, nieces, nephews, or friends. The first review appears on the bottom of this page. This issue also features an article about Stephen Lang’s new book, *The Wheatfield*, which many of you learned about during the Forum’s special Zoom symposium in November. (The photograph here shows Charlotte reading *The Wheatfield* to Clara at bedtime recently.)

In this issue of the *Bulletin* we continue the “They Saw Lincoln” feature, which I’ve included in every issue since I became editor. This article features a controversial account by one of the most important literary figures of the nineteenth century.

We received a positive response to the advertisements that appeared in the Fall 2020 issue of the *Bulletin*, and so we will also continue that experiment in this issue. The revenue generated by those advertisements makes it possible to print the *Bulletin* in full color. Anyone interested in placing an ad in a future issue can contact me at jonathan.white@cnu.edu.

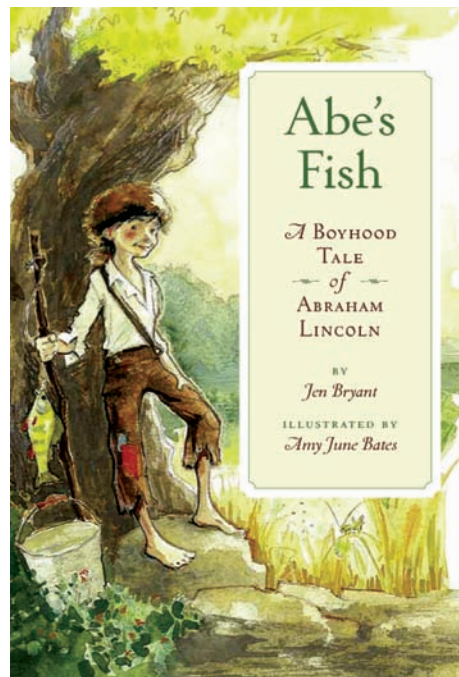


BOOK REVIEW

Abe’s Fish: A Boyhood Tale of Abraham Lincoln. By Jen Bryant, illustrated by Amy June Bates. New York: Sterling, 2009.

When asked what he remembered about the War of 1812, Abraham Lincoln said, “Nothing but this. I had been fishing one day and caught a little fish which I was taking home. I met a soldier in the road, and having always been told at home that we must be good to soldiers, I gave him my fish.”

From this simple anecdote—which appears in volume 1 of the 10-volume *Abraham Lincoln: A History* (1890) by John Hay and John G. Nicolay—acclaimed children’s author Jen Bryant (<https://www.jenbryant.com/>) weaves a beautiful, imaginative story of a young Abraham Lincoln catching a fish for his family’s supper and then giving it to a soldier he sees walking home at the end of the war. Bryant creates charming family dynamics between Abe and his parents and sister, Sarah. Along the way, she touches on important themes that would



loom large in Lincoln’s adult life: his rise from poverty, patriotism, his love of language, his kind heart and generosity, and the meaning of freedom. In one scene in which he can’t reach an apple high up on a tree, young Abe Lincoln also wishes he were tall.

The illustrations by Amy June Bates (<https://www.amyjbates.com/>) are captivating. She depicts an innocent boy in rural Kentucky, the solitude of a day of fishing at Knob Creek, and the daily lives of a poor family with little to eat. On each page, she evokes expressions on Abe’s face that bring to life the emotions of a young boy who had a difficult decision to make.

The only downside of this beautiful book is that it has been out of print for a decade and copies online are expensive. But if you can get one, you will not be disappointed. One can only hope the publisher will reissue *Abe’s Fish* in paperback so that more children can enjoy this delightful tale of a young Abraham Lincoln.

— Jonathan W. White

LINCOLN FORUM RESUMES IN NOVEMBER



Edna Greene Medford



Lucas Morel



Joan Waugh



Edward Steers, Jr.

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For its first-ever Prelude, scheduled from Sunday evening, November 14, through Tuesday morning, November 16, the Forum will offer panels and discussions, along with a private tour of downtown Gettysburg landmarks, including the historic Lincoln rail depot and possibly the Wills House, where the 16th president stayed—and wrote the final version of his Gettysburg Address—on November 18, 1863.

The Prelude will be highlighted by an exclusive November 15 screening of Stephen Spielberg’s hit film *Lincoln* at the Gettysburg Battlefield Museum & Visitor Center, co-hosted by the Gettysburg Foundation. After enjoying access to the fabled Battle of Gettysburg Cyclorama, Prelude attendees will gather at the museum’s theater to enjoy the private screening, followed by a “talkback” discussion featuring historians **Gary Gallagher**, **Catherine Clinton**, **Matthew Pinsker**, and Forum chair **Harold Holzer**, who served as historical advisor to the Oscar-winning 2012 movie. The screening will be preceded by a talk from chair emeritus **Frank Williams** on the history of Lincoln in American film. The event will be followed by a reception at the Wyndham hotel.

The Prelude will continue with a November 16 breakfast panel on Lincoln’s Springfield, chaired by Forum Vice-Chairman **Jonathan White** in conversation with **Kathryn Harris**, **Christian McWhirter**, **Erin Carlson Mast**, and **Sam Wheeler**. McWhirter serves as Lincoln specialist at the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum, while Harris sits on the institution’s board of directors. Mast heads the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library Foundation, and Wheeler is a historian with the Illinois Supreme Court Historic Preservation Commission.

Important Note: Attendance limits and social distancing rules for the 2021 Forum will be governed by guidelines in place from the State of Pennsylvania, Adams County, and the Borough of Gettysburg. In the event of unanticipated new outbreaks of COVID-19, the symposium could possibly be postponed—in which case full refunds will be guaranteed.

The Forum XXVI symposium, which officially begins on Tuesday evening, November 16, will feature historians **Annette Gordon-Reed** on her important new memoir *Juneteenth*; **David S. Reynolds** on his Lincoln Prize-winning book *Abe*; **Lucas Morel** on Abraham Lincoln and the founders; **James Oakes** on the abolitionist interpretation of the Constitution; **Walter Stahr** on his new biography of the man Lincoln appointed to both his Cabinet and the Supreme Court: Salmon P. Chase; and a fresh look at the Battle of Gettysburg as a turning point by Civil War historians **Gary Gallagher** and **Joan Waugh**.

In a special highlight, leading scholars will re-appraise the increasingly scrutinized legacy of Robert E. Lee, with Professor Gallagher (author of *continued on page 5*



Walter Stahr



Craig L. Symonds



Frank J. Williams



Kathryn Harris

WITH 26TH ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM PLUS PRELUDE



Catherine Clinton

continued from page 4 Lee and His Army in Confederate History) in conversation with three-time Lincoln Prize winner **Allen C. Guelzo** (author of the forthcoming *Lee: A Biography*) and **Gen. Ty Seidule** (author of the much-discussed new memoir, *Robert E. Lee and Me: A Southerner's Reckoning with the Myth of the Lost Cause*).

Harold Holzer and **Craig Symonds** will engage for a conversation on *Abraham Lincoln and Franklin D. Roosevelt: Lessons in Leadership*. Panels on Lincoln and African Americans and Lincoln on statesmanship will be moderated, respectively, by **Jonathan White** and **Frank Williams**, and feature such scholars as **Edna Greene Medford**, **Joseph Fornieri**, **Edward Steers, Jr.**, and **Michelle Krowl**.



James Oakes

“We hope to make our delayed silver anniversary Forum well worth the long and difficult wait,” Holzer said. “Our extraordinary roster of presenters is one of the most impressive we’ve ever assembled. And our prelude offers a wonderful opportunity to take stock of Lincoln’s evolving image in the arts and culture. We very much look forward to a reunion that renews old friendships and stimulates new understanding. At the same time, even as we enthusiastically reconstruct the Forum tradition, we pause to offer our sincere condolences to all who have suffered pain and loss during the COVID crisis.”



General Ty Seidule

“In that spirit,” Holzer added, “we pledge that Forum XXVI will be the safest symposium that we and our hotel partners can provide. We will observe all the health protocols in effect this November, and urge that all our attendees secure vaccinations before they travel to Gettysburg and, if required, wear masks at all non-meal events. We will be governed by all applicable Pennsylvania regulations and of course guarantee that in the worst of circumstances we will be prepared to refund all registration fees should the guidelines call for another lockdown.”

Stated Forum Vice-Chairman White: “I have missed seeing the Forum family in person. One of the highlights of this year will be getting to travel to Gettysburg in November.”

As always, the 2021 program will also feature presentations of The Lincoln Forum book prize, the Wendy Allen Award for institutions and organizations, and the Richard N. Current Award for lifetime achievement in the Lincoln and Civil War fields.

A roster of small-group breakout sessions on the final day of the Forum will include a “Lincoln Antiques Roadshow” appraisal event hosted by **Daniel E. Weinberg** with **Stuart Schneider**; a reunion conversation between historians **John E.**



Michelle Krowl

Marszalek and **Craig Symonds** on Lincoln and military leadership; a discussion between **Jonathan White** and **Walter Stahr** on Lincoln’s Cabinet (“Rivals or a Team?”); author **Richard Fritzky** together with **Steven Koppelman** in conversation about Fritzky’s new book *The Light of Lincoln*; **Ruth Squillace** and **Michelle Krowl** on teaching Lincoln to high school students; and the return of the ever-popular “Cooking with the Chief and the Chef” featuring **Frank Williams**.

The Forum bookstore will return to the Wyndham for the November symposium, and the traditional all-author book signing will be scheduled for Wednesday, November 17 (safety rules permitting—to be replaced by small book autographing sessions if necessary). Once again, artists and art dealers will set up in the Wyndham exhibit rooms.

Students and teachers scheduled to attend Forum XXV in 2020 will be invited to attend the 2021 symposium as guests of the organization. 📖



Joseph Fornieri

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SPECIAL ZOOM MINI-SYMPOSIUM IN MAY TO FEATURE TWO PROMINENT LINCOLN SCHOLARS



Ronald C. White

Following up on the success of the Zoom symposium in November 2020, The Lincoln Forum will host a Zoom mini-symposium on Saturday, May 15, 2021, from 2:00 to 4:30 p.m. Eastern time. Lincoln biographer **Ronald C. White** will discuss his soon-to-be published *Lincoln in Private: What His Most Personal Reflections Tell Us About Our Greatest President* (see our interview with White on pages 14 & 15). **Richard Striner**, professor of history at Washington College, will present on his recent book, *Summoned to*



Richard Striner

Glory: The Audacious Life of Abraham Lincoln (Rowman and Littlefield, 2020). A link for this special live event will be sent to all Lincoln Forum members the week of May 10. As with the Zoom symposium in November, viewers will be able to submit questions to the presenters through Zoom's Q&A function. Forum members will also be able to purchase books with limited edition signed Lincoln Forum 25th Anniversary bookplates from the Forum's official bookseller, the Gettysburg Heritage Center. 📖

A RECAP OF THE LINCOLN FORUM "ZOOM" SYMPOSIUM, NOVEMBER 14, 2020

By **Henry F. Ballone**

After a long and painful deliberation, Lincoln Forum Chairman Harold Holzer, Vice-Chairman Jonathan White, and The Lincoln Forum Executive Committee realized that COVID-19 would make it impossible to celebrate the Forum's 25th Anniversary Symposium in Gettysburg. Harold and Jon carefully planned the stellar lineup of speakers for the November 14, 2020, Zoom symposium. Nothing like the past twenty-four live symposia where friends gather together in Gettysburg, but certainly much better than nothing. Harold introduced each of the speakers, and Jon moderated the Q&A at the end of each session. The event could not have gone on without tech support by "Zoom-Master" Paul Schindo, who usually manages the sound and technology for the Forum at the Wyndham.

At 10:00 a.m. Eastern time, Harold welcomed attendees to the Zoom symposium and proceeded to hold a conversation with Ted Widmer about *Lincoln on the Verge: Thirteen Days to Washington*. Thomas Horrocks then presented the 2020 Lincoln Forum Book Prize to Widmer. At 11:30 a.m. Frank J. Williams conversed with Edward Achorn about *Every Drop of Blood: The Momentous Second Inauguration of Abraham Lincoln*. This was followed by a half-hour break.

At 1:00 p.m. the symposium continued with Kathryn Harris—a newly-elected member of The Lincoln Forum Executive Committee and a Harriet Tubman enactor—in conversation with Catherine Clinton and Manisha Sinha about "American Moses: Harriet Tubman." At 2:00 p.m. H. W. Brands spoke about his book, *The Zealot and the Emancipator: John Brown, Abraham Lincoln, and the Struggle for American Freedom*. At 3:00 p.m. Jon White moderated a panel with William C. Davis, Caroline E. Janney, Tamika Nunley, and Craig L. Symonds on "How Should We Teach Lincoln and the Civil War?"

Actor Stephen Lang concluded the presentations at 4:15 p.m. with a heartfelt reading of the Gettysburg Address and a screening of a short film about his new book *The Wheatfield*.

The Zoom symposium adjourned at 5:00 p.m. following Forum business, including the election of officers, and news on scholarships and the annual essay contest.

Throughout the day, nearly three hundred computers were tuned into the symposium. Each of the sessions was also broadcast on C-SPAN in February and March 2021.

Following the day's events, many viewers sent messages of support to Holzer and White. "The 2020 Forum, in spite of big odds, was a success," wrote Bob and Virginia Douglas. "We know from personal experience how much preparation is required, under the best of conditions, to create a meeting like the Forum. We both watched every session for the entire day and it is a tribute to the Forum format that it can be replicated so successfully on the internet. Be safe and we look forward to 2021. Thank you."

Another message came in: "Pete Radd here in Las Vegas writing to thank you both for a completely splendid Lincoln Forum Zoom Conference this past weekend. The content/speakers and programing were stimulating and enlightening more than I could describe."

In the days that followed the symposium several members made special donations to the Forum Zoom fund and the scholarship funds.

"Much as I'd rather see our members in person, in Gettysburg, our Zoom experience proved a wonderful alternative—and a memorable event in its own right," said Chairman Holzer after the event. "We're thrilled that we achieved such a high level of scholarship and technical success (with a few glitches of course), and we're so happy we could connect, even remotely, and keep up not only with the latest Lincoln literature, but with each other. Great as it was, here's my takeaway: let's hope we never have to do it again!"

Lincoln Forum members who have not yet seen these sessions, or who would like to watch them again or share them with friends, can find them at C-SPAN's online video library at <https://www.c-span.org/>. 📖

A POEM BY WILLIAM SLADE, LINCOLN'S WHITE HOUSE VALET

By Jonathan W. White



William Slade (Courtesy: Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library & Museum)

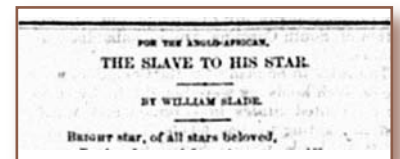
William Slade had a great deal of influence in Washington, D.C., during the Civil War. As the president's usher and valet, he held the third-highest rank among the White House domestic staff. According to one of Slade's daughters, the president regularly discussed his speeches and political decisions with Slade (she said that before the Emancipation Proclamation was released on January 1, 1863, he "already knew every word of it"). Slade also took on important public roles in wartime Washington. He was active in several black social and political organizations, including the Contraband Relief Society, he was an elder at the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church, and he recruited African Americans into the Union army.¹

According to historical records, Slade was "of medium height, [and] olive in complexion, with light eyes and straight chestnut-brown hair." In Steven Spielberg's Academy Award-winning *Lincoln*, Slade (played by Stephen Henderson) makes several appearances. In his most poignant scene, young Tad Lincoln looks at a glass plate negative of a slave who has been beaten severely. Tad asks his father, "Why do some slaves cost more than others?" Tad's older brother Robert replies that

a slave's value is related to his or her age and health, or whether a woman can conceive. Lincoln tells Tad to put the slides back into the box. Tad then turns to Slade and asks innocently, "When you were a slave, Mr. Slade, did they beat you?" Slade replies with a smile, "I was born a free man. Nobody beat me except I beat them right back." Mary Lincoln's seamstress, Elizabeth Keckly, then enters the room and Slade says to Tad, "Mrs. Keckly was a slave. Ask her if she was beaten." "Were you?" Tad asks, as his father shakes his head. "I was beaten with a fire shovel when I was younger than you," she replies.

Throughout the Civil War, Slade periodically published letters in the *Weekly Anglo-African*, an important black newspaper in New York City. On September 19, 1863, the *Anglo-African* ran a poem by Slade on its front cover titled "The Slave To His Star." According to Elizabeth Lorang and R. J. Weir, "Slade's opening line mirrors 'Bright Star' by British Romantic poet John Keats ('Bright star, would I were steadfast as thou art'). Lines later, Slade confirms the parallel with 'steadfast.' The allusions foreground the precious constancy of Slade's North Star; its apparent fixity over the pole made it a valuable guide for fugitive slaves who navigated their way to the free states under the cover of darkness." Lorang and Weir suggest that Keats's "Ode to a Nightingale" might also have influenced "Slade's 'darkling caves.'"²

While it is not known whether Lincoln and Slade shared their mutual love of poetry with each other during any quiet moments in the White House, it seems fitting to know that Slade enjoyed reading and writing poetry much like his boss.

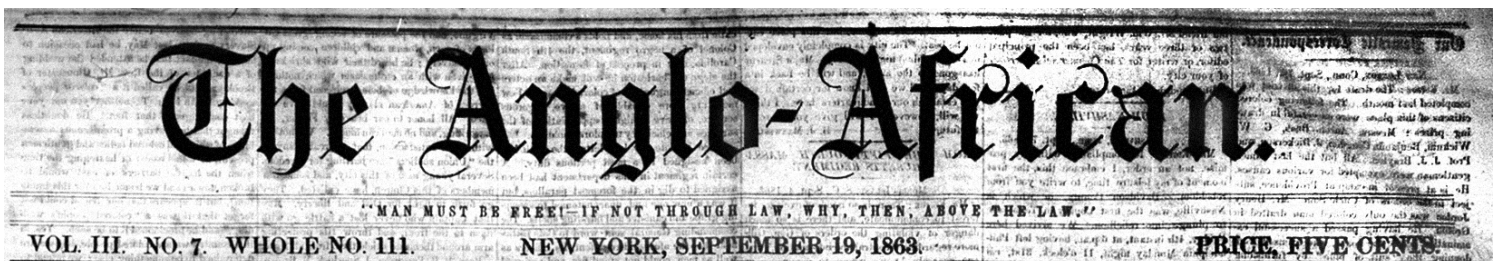


"The Slave To His Star"

Bright star, of all stars beloved,
To thee I turned from dreams erewhile;
Far up in God's free heaven unmoved,
I saw by night thy ceaseless smile,
Lighting a path of hope afar,
Freedom's high watchfire for the free—
Steadfast and solitary star,
I felt that fire was lit for me!

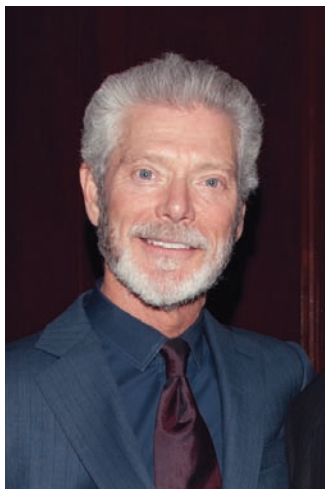
I gaze upon thy Northern light,
That never fails, and falters never,
But hang far over day and night,
From Heaven's wall shine down forever;

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“GETTYSBURG” STAR STEPHEN LANG PUBLISHES CHILDREN’S BOOK ON THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

By Chloe Baker



Stephen Lang, whose extensive acting career has included major roles in the historical drama films *Gettysburg* (1993) and *Gods and Generals* (2003), as well as the award-winning sci-fi blockbuster *Avatar* (2009), has published a children’s book entitled *The Wheatfield*, in partnership with the Gettysburg Foundation. The book, illustrated by The Bros. Smith, tells the story of James Jackson Purman, a Pennsylvania infantryman who was awarded the Medal of Honor for coming to the aid of a fellow soldier during the Battle of Gettysburg in July 1863.

“The Gettysburg Foundation is proud to partner with Stephen Lang to share this incredible story of courage and sacrifice, friendship and remembrance,” said Brian Klinzing, Senior Director of Strategic Partnerships at the Gettysburg Foundation. “Working with Stephen is always a pleasure, and this engaging and accessible book is an important component of the Foundation’s ongoing mission to educate the next generation about the lessons of the Civil War.”

Lang discovered Purman’s story while doing research for an original dramatic performance he gave at the opening of the Gettysburg Museum and Visitor Center in 2008.

“Since 2003,” Lang said, “I had been researching and performing dramatic monologues describing the lives and actions of Medal of Honor recipients from WWI, WWII, Korea, and Vietnam.” When the Gettysburg Foundation invited him to perform a piece of his choice at the museum opening, Lang took the same approach to researching heroes of the Battle of Gettysburg. As he read about some of the earliest recipients of the Medal, which was first awarded in 1863, Purman’s story stood out to him. “Purman received the Medal for attempting to save the life of a fallen comrade,” said Lang, “and in so doing was grievously wounded himself, resulting in the loss of a leg.”

Lang was struck by what happened next: a Confederate soldier saved Purman’s life, giving him food and water and carrying him to safety.

“This act, in the middle of a bloody battle, grabbed my attention as a singular and remarkable thing to do,” Lang said, adding that the blurred line between friend and enemy in the story of Purman’s rescue is symbolic of the Civil War at large.

“The idea that kindness and compassion, a common humanity, is stronger than the issues and causes that divide us is compelling,” said Lang. “I think that people are never too young to hear and absorb that simple truth.”

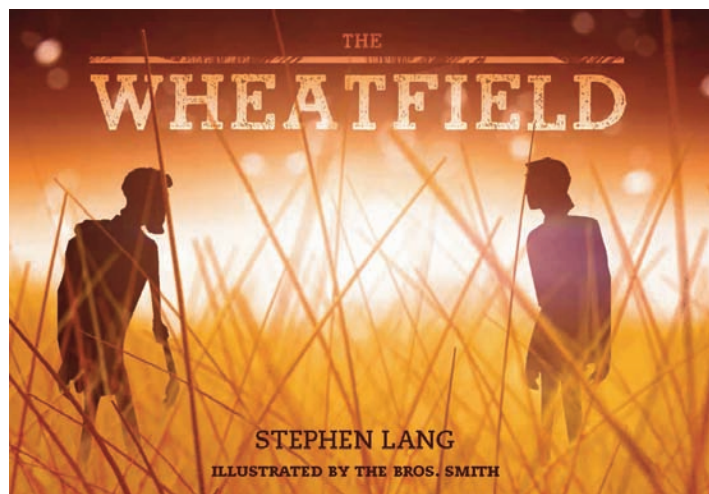
The Wheatfield is Lang’s first foray into children’s literature. Both the illustrated book and an animated short film of the same title



Lang as Gen. George Pickett in *Gettysburg*

were adapted from Lang’s dramatic performance piece, which he performed at Gettysburg a second time in 2013 for the 150th anniversary of the battle. “I tried to make it kid-friendly without losing the power and punch of the story,” he explained. “I stated the violence of war in clear and sober terms that are designed to inform rather than alarm.”

Lang’s experience in *Gettysburg* and *Gods and Generals* gave him insight into the perspective of a soldier in the Civil War. “Although shooting a movie is fundamentally different than shooting a rifle, musket, or cannon,” he confessed, “to be on the actual field of battle, to experience the intense summer heat, the anticipation, the excitement, the anxiety—this all contributes to some understanding of what it was like during those three days in July, 1863.”



Likewise, Lang feels that his long-standing appreciation for history has enriched his acting. “My interest [in history] stems from a belief that historical facts, actions, motivations represent the most valuable resources an actor can draw from.”

“To really immerse in Civil War history,” Lang continued, “one must read, read, and read some more—there are countless sources in books, newspapers, letters, and speeches. And it is vital to walk the ground. In order to truly understand Gettysburg, or any other battle, one must take the time to walk the fields, to sit on a stump or lean on a fence and listen. If one pays attention and stays open to it, the hills, fields, ridges, and rills of Gettysburg speak. The echoes of the Battle and the aftermath are often soft and distant, sometimes loud and nearby, but they are always present. As Faulkner said, ‘the past isn’t dead, it isn’t even past.’”

Lang was recently named an honorary member of The Lincoln Forum advisory board. “It’s an honor to welcome my good friend Stephen Lang to our board,” said Lincoln Forum Chairman Harold Holzer. “Though he is a great actor, his devotion to history is no act at all. He has been a great supporter of The Lincoln Forum, and we look forward to his advice and counsel in the future.”

The Wheatfield is available for purchase at the Gettysburg Foundation website at <https://shop.gettysburgfoundation.org/the-wheatfield.html>, or can be purchased directly at the Gettysburg Museum Bookstore. One hundred percent of the author’s and illustrators’ profits are contributed to the work of The Gettysburg Foundation.

(Chloe Baker is an American Studies major at Christopher Newport University. She plans to pursue a career in media after she graduates.)

A TREASURER TRANSITION: THANK YOU TO HANK BALLONE AND WELCOME TO PAUL WARD

In November 2020, an important transition took place on The Lincoln Forum Executive Committee. After six years of service, Henry F. Ballone transitioned the role of Forum Treasurer to Paul S. Ward.



Henry F. Ballone, photojournalist

Hank Ballone has been an important presence in the Civil War and Lincoln worlds for many years now. He's a former president of The Lincoln Group of New York and a member of the New Jersey Civil War 150th Anniversary Committee. He has designed several publications related to the Garden State's role in the Civil War and has been a volunteer photographer for The Lincoln Forum, the Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission, the Lincoln Fellowship of Pennsylvania, and many other Lincoln and Civil War organizations and events.

Hank had such a good time at his first Lincoln Forum symposium in 2002 that he quickly decided to become a Life Member. Ever since, Hank has been creating his four-page photo album of the previous year for the symposium welcome packets.

In 2007, then Vice-Chairman Harold Holzer and Chairman Frank J. Williams invited Hank to join The Lincoln Forum Advisory Board. The following year he became the graphic designer of *The Lincoln Forum Bulletin*. He has maintained the basic concept created by Annette Westerby, daughter of Charles ("Chuck") DeForest Platt, a founding member of The Lincoln Forum and our beloved first treasurer.



Linda & Chuck Platt at an ALBC mtg.

When Chuck Platt passed away in 2006, Russ Weidman became the second Lincoln Forum treasurer, a position he held until



Henry "Hank" Ballone & Russ Weidman

2014 when he decided to retire. Russ passed "the books" and his advice to Hank, the third treasurer of The Lincoln Forum. After six years of service, Hank asked to retire and has now passed "the books" to our fourth treasurer, Paul S. Ward.

Hank brought his knowledge as a businessman to the treasurer's role. For

Hank wishes to express his gratitude to his "many Lincoln Forum friends, too numerous to mention," that have helped with their time and advice. He plans to remain active with his photography and will continue his work as designer of *The Lincoln Forum Bulletin*. "I've had a great time serving as Lincoln Forum Treasurer," said Ballone. "I have no regrets, and I would encourage other members to become Forum volunteers."

"Hank has been both a treasured colleague and a good friend for many years," said Lincoln Forum Chairman Harold Holzer. "Starting as our 'Mathew Brady'—the man who took all the photos that preserved our memories—and finishing up as a treasurer who demonstrated loyalty, tirelessness, and integrity, Hank now 'retires' but remains our official designer and printer. Has any Forum officer ever shown so much versatility? I doubt it. We are so grateful for all he has done."

Paul S. Ward, the new treasurer of The Lincoln Forum, is a life member who has attended symposia since 2004. Paul is a certified public accountant and certified elder law attorney who lives and practices in Williamsburg, Virginia. Before moving to Virginia, he lived and worked in Indiana for many years. Paul and his wife Deborah have four daughters. Deborah also enjoys attending the annual Lincoln Forum symposium in Gettysburg.



Paul S. Ward, CPA

Paul is a member of the Williamsburg Civil War Roundtable and regularly attends the Civil War Institute at Gettysburg College. He became interested in Lincoln and the Civil War by reading the works of Bruce Catton. Paul's other interests include foreign languages and Renaissance art.

"Harold and I are so pleased that Paul volunteered to step into this very important role," said Lincoln Forum Vice-Chair Jonathan W. White. "As a certified public accountant, Paul knows this line of work, and it is a relief to know that our books are in such capable hands. I have already enjoyed getting to know Paul as we've begun working together through the transition process."

Paul and Jonathan live about thirty minutes apart in the Tidewater region of Virginia. Over the past few months, they have already met several times to discuss Forum business. Once, Paul brought paperwork for Jonathan to sign while Jonathan and his daughters were ice-skating at the Colonial Williamsburg rink! "It's really nice to be able to collaborate with someone who lives so nearby," added White. 🏠

THE LINCOLN FORUM Bulletin welcomes contributions from members and historians—articles and photos alike. Send to editor Jonathan W. White at jonathan.white@cnu.edu. The editor particularly thanks the contributors to the current issue.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S SPRINGFIELD TOMB:

Text and photography by David B. Wiegiers

My first visit to Lincoln's Tomb was in the early 1960s, not long after my family moved to Decatur, Illinois, from Oklahoma. I was 10 or 11 years old and was already interested in history—especially Civil War history—when my parents loaded the five kids into the new Ford Country Squire Station Wagon and made the trip to Springfield for the day.

Over the years, I visited Springfield with the Cub Scouts, with my own children, and a few years ago I introduced my grandchildren to Mr. Lincoln. My 3-year-old granddaughter, Molly, even touched Mr. Lincoln's nose for good luck.

Visit after visit, I walked past the silent sentinels lining the walls, tucked away in small alcoves and starkly lit, barely noticing them. I rushed past these small images of Lincoln on my way to the burial chamber where Lincoln's red Arc Fossil marble marker stands over where his coffin lies. Typically, a few moments were spent in silence while marveling at the beautiful marble, the flags, and Lincoln's words on the walls.

As I became more and more interested in sculptures of Lincoln, I started to pay more attention to the statuary outside and inside the tomb. Several times I tried to photograph them, but holding my camera without a tripod just did not produce the sharp pictures I was hoping for. In November 2017, I was given special permission to enter the tomb before it opened to the public to photograph each of these small sculptural works that depict different aspects of Lincoln's life. I am sharing some of these photographs with you in this piece.

Lincoln's Tomb was designed by Larkin G. Mead and dedicated in 1874. Mead's design, one of 37 proposals, was chosen because the Lincoln Monument Association liked its simple base and

the large obelisk. For the outside of the tomb, Larkin sculpted four heroic figural groups representing the four Civil War military branches: Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, and Navy. They are located on the four corners of the upper terrace and are exceedingly difficult to fully see because access to the terrace has been limited for many years.

Centered above the front door of the tomb, high above the terrace at the base of the obelisk, is Mead's heroic-sized statue of *Lincoln the Emancipator*. The large bronze bust of Lincoln in front of the granite tomb was sculpted by the artist Gutzon Borglum and was added during the reconstruction of the tomb in 1930–31. It has become a tradition that one should rub Lincoln's nose for good luck.

The statues of Lincoln inside the base of the tomb are placed leading to, and away from, the tomb room. These statues, all by well-known American sculptors, were also added during the 1930–31 reconstruction. Some are small copies of much larger bronze statues. A couple of the works were never enlarged and cast as public statues.

The sculptor Gutzon Borglum once said, "Every statue must tell a story. It should portray a moment in our nation's history or a man's life that's worth remembering." Each of the sculptures at Lincoln's tomb tells us a little of the story of Lincoln's life. Each tells part of a story of a great man that is worth remembering.

(David B. Wiegiers has been a member of The Lincoln Forum since 2006 and is a member of the Forum's Board of Advisors. Since 2005 he has visited, photographed and researched over 300 Lincoln statues and memorials featuring Lincoln's image in the U.S. and overseas. He has contributed photographs to several books and articles, including Lincoln Hall at the University of Illinois [University of Illinois Press, 2010].) 🏛️



Lincoln's Tomb in Oak Ridge Cemetery in Springfield, Illinois.



Lincoln's Tomb with a 40-inch-tall bronze bust of Lincoln sculpted by Gutzon Borglum. Borglum's original marble bust can be found in the crypt of the U.S. Capitol.

TELLING THE STORY OF A MARTYR'S LIFE



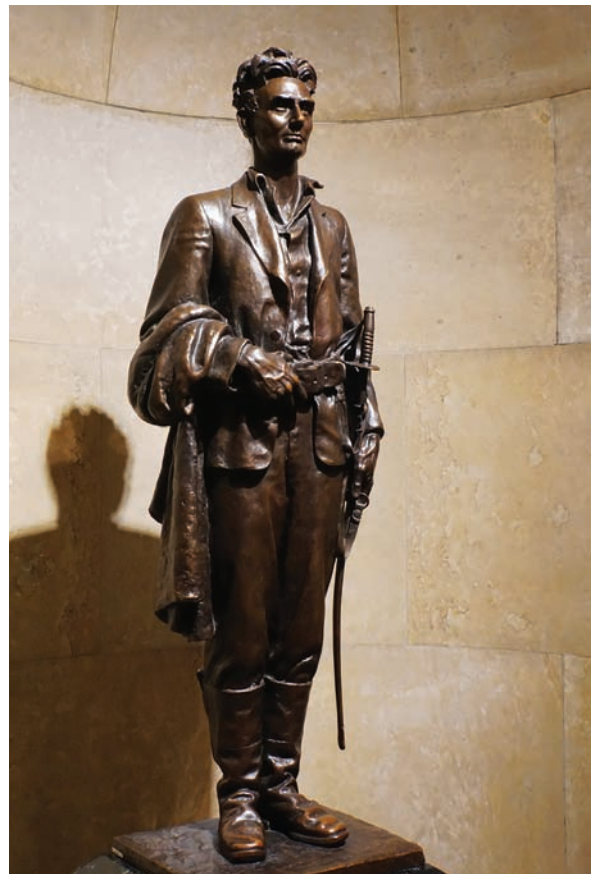
Larkin G. Mead's Cavalry Group with his Lincoln the Emancipator in the background.



Molly rubs Lincoln's nose for good luck!



Seated Lincoln by Daniel Chester French in the Rotunda of Lincoln's Tomb.



Lincoln the Soldier by Leonard Crunelle. Crunelle's full sized work is located in Dixon, Illinois.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S



Lincoln the Ranger by Fred Torrey. This work was never cast in life size.



Lincoln the Circuit Rider by Fred Torrey. Again, Torrey's work has never been enlarged and cast as a large bronze work.

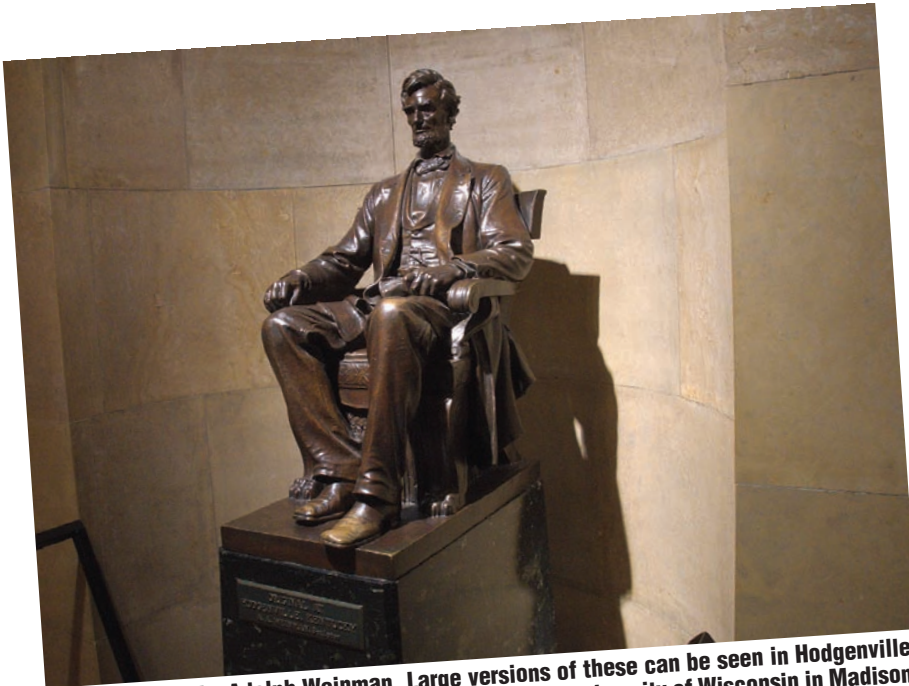


The Standing Lincoln or **Lincoln the Man** by sculptor Augustus St. Gaudens. The large version of this work can be seen in Chicago's Lincoln Park directly behind the Chicago History Museum. Copies of the statue can be seen in Mexico City; London; Cornish, NH; and Los Angeles. There are many small copies of the Standing Lincoln in the U.S. and around the world.

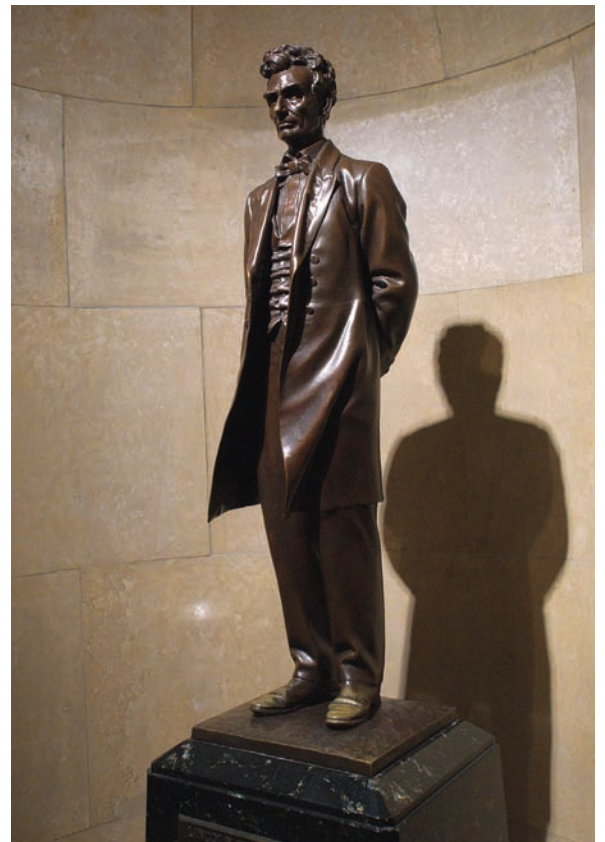


Lincoln's Tomb is made of Red Arc Fossil marble from Arkansas. The flags behind Lincoln's burial marker are from Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois, representing the home states of Lincoln's ancestors and the states where Lincoln lived.

SPRINGFIELD TOMB



Seated Lincoln by Adolph Weinman. Large versions of these can be seen in Hodgenville, Kentucky, (original) and a copy on the campus of the University of Wisconsin in Madison.



Lincoln the Debater by Leonard Crunelle. Taylor Park, in Freeport, Illinois, is home to a large version of Crunelle's work. Freeport was the location of the second of the seven debates between Stephen A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln. Statues commemorating the debates have been erected in all of the seven towns where the 1858 Illinois Senatorial debates were held.



Lincoln the Lawyer or *The Young Circuit Lawyer* by Lorado Taft. A large copy of this work is located in Carle Park in Urbana, Illinois.



Standing Lincoln or *The Gettysburg Lincoln* by Daniel Chester French. The heroic-sized version of this Lincoln is located at the west entrance to the Nebraska State Capital in Lincoln. Lincoln stands, head bowed, in front of a granite plinth and stele upon which the words of the Gettysburg Address are carved. French's Lincoln was dedicated ten years before his Lincoln in the Lincoln Memorial.

A LINCOLN FORUM INTERVIEW WITH

Ronald C. White is the New York Times bestselling author of *A. Lincoln: A Biography* and *American Ulysses: A Life of Ulysses S. Grant*. He is also the author of *Lincoln's Greatest Speech: The Second Inaugural* and *The Eloquent President: A Portrait of Lincoln Through His Words*. White's forthcoming books are *Lincoln in Private: What His Most Personal Reflections Tell Us About Our Greatest President*, which will be published in May 2021, and *Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain: A Biography*, which will appear in 2022. This May he will participate in a special Zoom event with *The Lincoln Forum*.



Ronald C. White

JW: You've written a number of wonderful books about Lincoln and other major figures from the Civil War Era. When and how did you first become interested in this period of American history?

RW: While teaching in the history department at UCLA, the Huntington Library opened its 1993 exhibit "The Last Best Hope of Earth: Abraham Lincoln and the Promise of America." Able to offer a seminar of my choosing each year, I chose to do one on Lincoln. I decided to enhance their learning by taking the students to the exhibit. My graduate work at Princeton University had been in the progressive era, and my previous writing had been on the Social Gospel and Racial Justice. One seminar became two and then three seminars—I found myself drawn into the study of Lincoln but feeling very much like a Johnny-come-lately to the field.

JW: Lincoln was obviously a very private man. William H. Herndon called him "the most shut-mouthed man who ever lived." How did you go about exploring this aspect of Lincoln's life in *Lincoln in Private*?

RW: My long and winding road leading to writing about Lincoln's private fragments began when writing my first Lincoln book, *Lincoln's Greatest Speech: The Second Inaugural*. Wanting to learn if there were any antecedents to his remarkable address took me to Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island.

I will not forget my first encounter with a Lincoln fragment. Sitting in the John Hay Library, librarian Mary-Jo Kline let me hold in my hands a single, blue-lined sheet of paper. Not titled by Lincoln, after Lincoln's death Lincoln's secretary wrote at the top, "Meditation on the Divine Will." At the time, my interest was in this one fragment. I did not know Lincoln wrote so many other notes to himself.

The extent of Lincoln's private reflections has been overlooked. Perhaps this is due to their scattershot configuration; they are spread across massive, multivolume collections of Lincoln's writings. In 1890, John G. Nicolay and Hay, in publishing *Abraham Lincoln: A History*, labeled Lincoln's notes to himself "fragments." Why "fragments"? Many of these notes are

fragmentary—incomplete—beginning or ending in mid-sentence. This gives one the sensation of being in the room with Lincoln himself. Nicolay and Hay recognized the deeply personal nature of the fragments, observing of one, "It was not written to be seen by men."

I wish to thank Dr. Daniel Worthington, Director of The Papers of Abraham Lincoln in Springfield, Illinois, and Kelley Clausing, Assistant Editor, who offered their cooperation for this book. They use the term "notes" in addition to "fragments" for their online project. They provided their list of 111 of Lincoln's surviving fragments and notes. For the first time, the transcripts of all 111 fragments and notes are published in an Appendix in *Lincoln in Private*.

Engaging these notes is like entering a world most history buffs do not know exists. I imagine Lincoln, in the midst of working through a particularly knotty question, perhaps how to respond to the charge that the new Republican Party is a sectional party, writing a note to himself only to be interrupted. Ever the attentive listener, Lincoln puts his pencil or pen down, and does not return to that particular note. But he saves it—in a desk drawer, a letterbox, a coat pocket, or even in his top hat.

He saves it because he wants these notes at the ready as he tackles thorny issues in the weeks and years to come.

While generations of historians and biographers have written about Lincoln's formal speeches and letters, this book is the first to gather and examine these highly personal scraps of writing, and, in doing so ask: is there anything new they can tell us about the notoriously private president?

JW: What were you able to discover in Lincoln's private thinking that most biographers have missed before?

RW: This is the story of the private Lincoln behind the public Lincoln. At first, I thought the fragments might be early drafts of public speeches or his debates with Stephen Douglas. But almost none of his words in the fragments make it into later speeches and debates. Rather, I believe his notes are the intellectual grist of a remarkable mind at work—privately.

I invite readers to look over Lincoln's shoulder as he thinks about how best to encourage young lawyers when the profession of law is under attack; as he wrestles with contentious topics, especially the issue of slavery, at one point unleashing his fury on a prominent pro-slavery author with triple exclamation points; as he engages in a notable rumination about the presence of God in the Civil War. Knowing Lincoln prized reason and seldom spoke about his feelings, you may join me in surprise to see Lincoln express his deep feeling of failure at a critical juncture in his political career.

Beyond their revelatory content, these notes are a testament to Lincoln's nimble mind. One surviving note is lyrical, a style not usually associated with Lincoln. A famed orator, Lincoln was known for delivering powerful speeches with a central theme, but in these notes, we consistently see him considering an issue from many angles, often turning to more

ACCLAIMED BIOGRAPHER RONALD C. WHITE

philosophical language than he tended to use in public speaking. Many are deductive in reasoning, using logic to ask, challenge, probe, and analyze. He frequently begins by outlining an opponent's argument before articulating his own point of view. Even in these brief notes, Lincoln often concludes with a resolution of the problem under investigation or suggests some future course of action.

JW: It seems that public perceptions of Lincoln are not what they once were. Earlier this year San Francisco Public Schools voted to rename Abraham Lincoln High School (along with other schools named after George Washington, Dianne Feinstein, Paul Revere, and others), and now Chicago is considering the removal of Lincoln statues. What is your view of these current events?

RW: This movement is a reason we need to do a better job of teaching American history. The effort in San Francisco did not consult historians. Understanding history is appreciating context. Virginians in the 18th century owned slaves. Most abolitionists in the 19th century did not believe in social equality. These two statements describe rather than blame.

I have always wanted to know three things about Lincoln's attitude about slavery. 1. Where did he stand vis-à-vis attitudes in Illinois. 2. Where did he stand vis-à-vis attitudes in the nation. 3. Did he move or change his mind on this issue.

Finally, I am taken aback by the moral superiority exhibited by many of today's critics of Lincoln, Washington, Jefferson and other leaders of earlier centuries.

JW: What can people do, be they professional historians or Civil War enthusiasts, to help the public better understand Lincoln's life and legacy?

RW: I have always been interested in diaries as a window into the private lives of persons. Part of the strength of Jon Meacham's *Destiny and Power: The American Odyssey of George Herbert Walker Bush* was his access to the diaries of George and Barbara Bush. The diaries revealed personal aspects different from the public personas. Diaries are different than reminiscences which are often written decades later.

Lincoln did not write a diary, but I think of his fragments as an intellectual diary.

He writes things he would never write or say in public. Lincoln's law partner, William Herndon, called Lincoln "the most shut-mouthed person who ever lived." To see these notes together in one place allows us to better understand both Lincoln's thinking and feeling.

JW: In addition to *Lincoln in Private*, you are about to publish a major biography of Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain. What drew you to the

Hero of Little Round Top, and can you give us a glimpse as to what we'll discover in that book?

RW: In deciding to write a biography of Chamberlain, I was struck by the intensity of the praise of Chamberlain by early biographers and recent pushback from some who felt Chamberlain had become too big for his Civil War britches. If because of Chamberlain Little Round Top became the most visited place at Gettysburg, in the 1990s some National Park Service staff wore under their official uniforms a tee shirt bearing the question "Joshua Who?"

Chamberlain's star has risen in recent years thanks to Michael Shaara's Pulitzer Prize-winning historical novel, *The Killer Angels* (1974); Ken Burns documentary, *The Civil War* (1990); and the portrayal of Chamberlain by actor Jeff Daniels in the movie *Gettysburg* (1993). This trifecta produced a huge loyal following among Civil War aficionados.

I wanted to write a comprehensive biography. Earlier biographies have focused on the compelling story of the Civil War Chamberlain. Student, professor, soldier, governor, college president, memoirist, I am probing the complexity and contradictions in Chamberlain's compelling story. I situate his biography within the larger landscape of a rapidly changing nineteenth-century America. Remembered today as a man of action and courage, as a professor of rhetoric and modern languages—he learned nine languages—he became a master of the written and spoken word. He became a key actor in the second Civil War where, beginning in the 1870s veterans fought once again, this time about the meaning of battles and events in the war.

One year after Gettysburg, at Petersburg, he suffered a grievous wound and was told by two physicians he would die.

Accepting this verdict, he wrote his wife Fanny a remarkable letter about his Christian faith and his love for her. Living constantly in pain from his wound, he would live fifty more years before dying in 1914 as "the Grand Old Man of Maine."

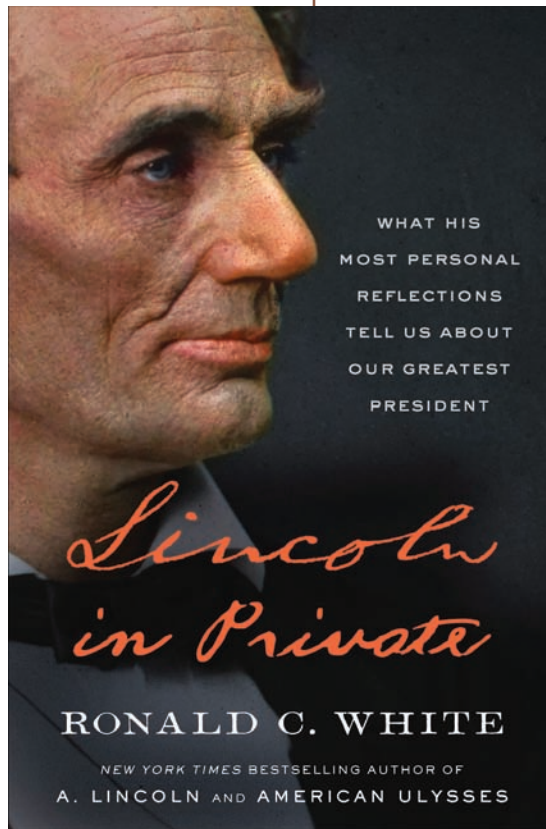
JW: Ah, yes, I have a fond memory of you and I going to see the spot where Chamberlain was wounded at Petersburg a few years ago. You've been very busy writing about Lincoln and Chamberlain. What is next on the docket?

RW: I am in the exploration stage.

JW: Last question. What sorts of books do you read when you are not reading about the Civil War?

RW: I read biography. Traveling to France twice recently, I have been reading the biographies of amazing men and women in the resistance across Europe. Many of these books pointed forward to the best book I have read in the last year—Tony Judt's *Postwar: A History of Europe Since 1945*.

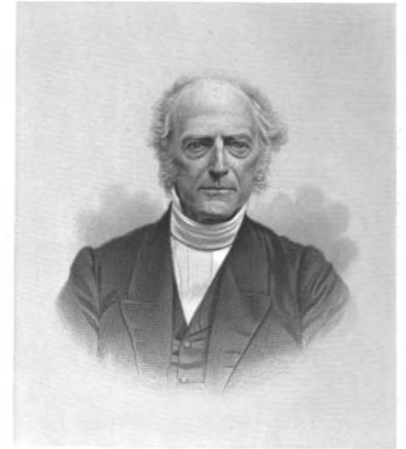
JW: Thank you so much for your time. We look forward to seeing you on Zoom in May! 📌



SOUTH CAROLINA FREEDMEN THANK GOD—AND

January 1, 1863, was a momentous day. African Americans throughout the North and the Confederacy celebrated Lincoln's signing of the Emancipation Proclamation. In Beaufort, South Carolina, the former slaves attending Tabernacle Baptist Church adopted resolutions thanking Lincoln for what he'd done. Their pastor, Solomon Peck, a white missionary and teacher from Boston, sent the resolutions to Lincoln, explaining that they had been "adopted by them unanimously at a special meeting held in their 'Tabernacle' this first day of January, 1863." He continued, "The sentiments & the words of the Resolutions were dictated by a

Committee of themselves, chosen for the purpose; & having been taken in writing *while & as* they were spoken, are their own. The Committee have also, by direction of the Church, subscribed severally their names, or marks. It seems proper to add, that the members of this Church, *now* resident on Port Royal & islands adjacent, are, with one exception, *people of color proclaimed free this day*, & numbering more than eleven hundred." He concluded, "Accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration, & of my own most hearty participation in the spirit & scope of the Resolutions."



The following is in Peck's hand:

*Yours truly
Solomon Peck.*

Extract from the Minutes of the Baptist Church of Christ in Beaufort, S. C.—

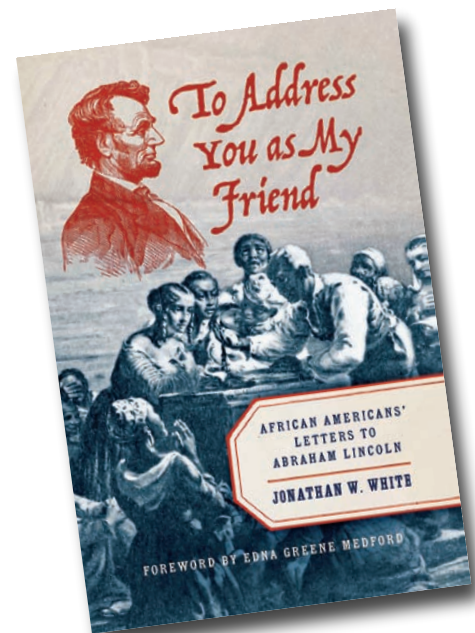
"Beaufort, Jan^y 1. 1863.

"1. *Resolved*, That we all unite, with our hearts & minds & souls, to give thanks to God for this great thing that He has done for us; that He has put it into his (Mr. Lincoln's) mind—that all should come to this very stand, according to the will of God, in freeing all the colored people. We believe that Jesus Christ will now see of the travail of his soul, in what he has done for us.

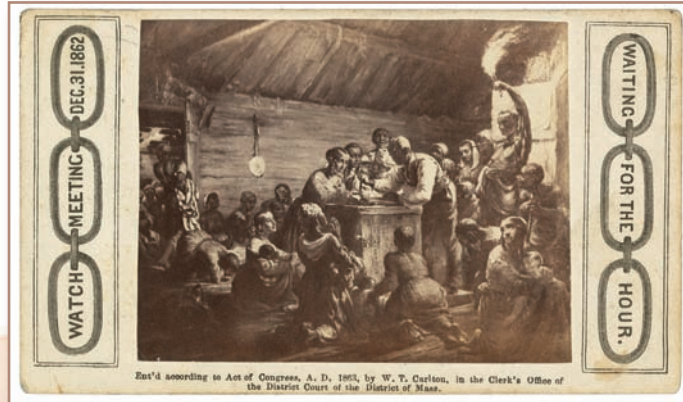
"2. *Resolved*, That we all unite together to give Mr. President Lincoln our hearty thanks for the Proclamation. We are more than thankful to him & to God, & pray for him & for ourselves. May the blessing of God rest upon you. May grace, mercy & peace sustain you. May you go on conquering & to conquer this rebellion. We have gathered together two or three times a week for the last five months, to pray that the Lord might help you & all your soldiers, hoping that the Almighty would bless you in all your goings, & crown you with a crown of glory & a palm of victory. We never expect to meet your face on earth; but may we meet in a better world than this;—this is our humble prayer.

"*Voted*, That the Committee sign the Resolutions for us,—& that we request our Pastor Dr. Peck to send them to Mr. Lincoln."

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|-----------|---|
| Jacob Robinson (by his mark) | | | | X |
| Daniel Mifflin | " | " | " | X |
| Joseph Jenkins | " | " | " | X |
| June Harrison | " | " | " | X |
| January | " | " | " | X |
| Harry Simmons | " | " | " | X |
| Caesar Singleton | " | " | " | X |
| Thomas Ford | " | " | " | X |
| Kit Green | | | Kit Green | |
| Charles Pringle | " | " | " | X |
| Peter White | " | " | " | X |
| Elias Gardner | " | " | " | X |
| Moses Simmons | " | " | " | |



LINCOLN—FOR THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION



Extract from the Minutes of the
Baptist Church of Christ in Beaufort, S. C.
Beaufort, Jan. 21, 1868.

1. Resolved, That we assemble, with our hearts & minds & souls, to give thanks to God for this great thing that He has done for us; that He has put it into His (Mr. Lincoln's) mind - that all should come to their very stand - according to the will of God, in freeing all the colored people. We believe that Jesus Christ will now see of the travail of his soul, in what he has done for us.

2. Resolved, That we all unite together to give you, President Lincoln our hearty thanks for the Proclamation. We are more than thankful to him & to God, & pray for him & for ourselves. May the blessing of God rest upon you. May grace, mercy & peace surround you. May you go on conquering & to conquer this rebellion. We have gathered together two or three times a week for the last five months, to pray that the Lord might help you & all your soldiers.

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hoping that the Almighty would bless you in all your goings, & crown you with a crown of glory & a palm of victory. We never expect to meet your face on earth; but may we meet in a better world than this; - this is our humble prayer.

Resolved, That the Committee sign the Resolutions for us, - & that we request our Pastor Dr. Peck to send them to Mr. Lincoln.

Jacob Robinson (by his mark) +
 Daniel Sheffins " " +
 Joseph Jenkins " " ++
 June Harrison " " +.
 January " " +
 Harry Simmons " " +
 Caesar Singleton " " +
 Thomas Ford " " +
 Hit Green *Hit Green*
 Charles Pimple " " X
 Peter White " " ++
 Elias Gardner " " ++
 Moses Simmons " "

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This remarkable document, which is held in the Lincoln Papers at the Library of Congress, is one of 125 letters that will be published by Jonathan W. White in *To Address You As My Friend: African Americans' Letters to Abraham Lincoln*. The book, which includes a foreword by Lincoln Forum Executive Committee member Edna Greene Medford, will be published by the University of North Carolina Press in October 2021. The letters in

the book cover a broad number of topics that give insight into African American life during the Civil War, including petitions for presidential pardon, colonization, military recruitment, unequal pay for black soldiers, demands for equal treatment, prayers for aid for Christian ministries, and poems and gifts. Only a little more than a dozen of these letters have previously appeared in print in their entirety. **1**

The leadership of **THE LINCOLN FORUM** thanks all of our members who have made donations over the past 25 years. Your generosity has made our programs a success. We are pleased to announce that donations and membership payments can now be made directly at our website: <https://www.thelincolnforum.org/membership-info>

Thank you again for your continued support!

REVIVING THE REGIMENTAL HISTORY:

By **Brian Matthew Jordan**

Civil War scholars have drawn two very different portraits of Billy Yank. Some have depicted him as steel-jawed, sure-footed, and self-restrained—motivated by patriotism and a keen sense of what was at stake in the contest. Others have suggested that the Union soldier grew disillusioned by the escalating demands of costly campaigns. Rather than commend the courage, pluck, and determination of Lincoln's legions, these historians have dutifully catalogued the war's anguish, misery, and woe. Both renderings have revealed important aspects of soldier life in our nation's bloodiest conflict. At the same time, they have equally effaced the lived, human complexities of that experience. Civil War soldiers routinely whipsawed between hope and heartbreak, duty and dereliction, courage and cowardice, doggedness and despair. They took pride in their pain, gained hope only to misplace it, and resisted with equal vigor both Republican radicalism and Democratic defeatism.

the colors of the 8th Louisiana and torched vestiges of slavery in South Carolina). In the spring of 1863, from its bone-chilling winter encampment north of the Rappahannock, its self-assured men exchanged taunts with contemptuous Copperheads back home. Yet the regiment's confidence faltered under the fevers of Folly Island and in the swamps of Florida the following year; wearied of the war and its many slights, the 107th Ohio snubbed Lincoln's bid for a second term. Though Company A was "in for old Abraham to the hilt" (and despite the best ballot suppression and voter intimidation tactics of Republican officers), the regiment delivered 188 of its 300 votes to George B. McClellan. Little Mac, the men supposed, was likelier than Lincoln to end the war. Moored on the margins of the struggle, the 107th was the only Ohio regiment to vote against the president. "It is strange," remarked one Connecticut soldier brigaded with the unit, "that men who have endured so many hardships and periled so much for



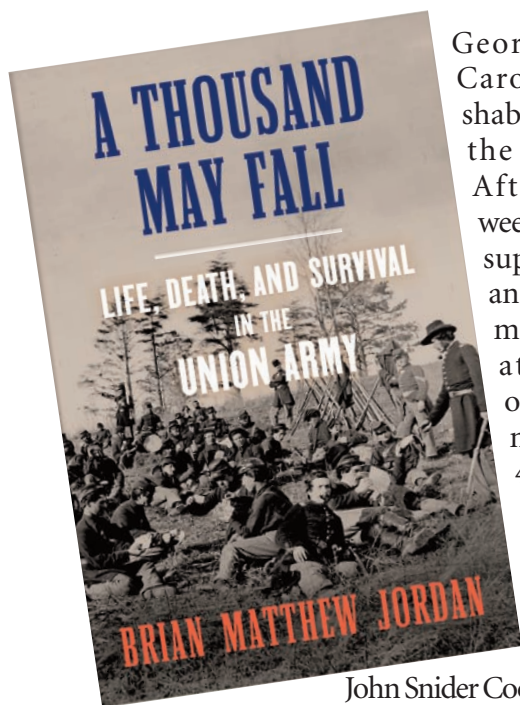
Survivors of the 107th Ohio Volunteer Infantry at the dedication of their regimental monument atop Blocher's Knoll at Gettysburg, September 14, 1887. (Courtesy of the Huntington Library.)

Regimental histories are ideal vessels for demonstrating how Civil War soldiers lived within and navigated these juxtapositions. The men of the 107th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, an ethnically German unit mustered from the state's northeastern counties, supply a compelling example of the genre's potential to reach beneath sweeping generalizations and retrieve something of war's mercurial face. Its men weathered the war in numbingly ordinary ways, even as language and identity set them apart. The unit experienced the ache of defeat (it was halved at Chancellorsville, and then again at Gettysburg), but also the allure of victory (it captured

their country should be so blind & ignorant as to try to support that which is working to destroy all the good they have ever accomplished."¹

Fittingly, the election returns in no way presaged the unit's emotional response to Lincoln's murder the following spring. War's end found the regiment catching a collective and well-deserved breath. The Ohioans had just conducted a rail-twisting raid into the heart of the Palmetto State—a lucrative, seventeen-day expedition punctuated by no fewer than four military engagements. With the rebels conceding the futility of further resistance, the federal troops strutted victoriously into

AN OHIO UNIT AND ABRAHAM LINCOLN



Georgetown, South Carolina, the now-shabby old throne of the rice kingdom. After two tedious weeks of inventorying supplies, ordnance, and equipment, the men snapped to attention at ten o'clock on the morning of May 4. Standing before them, clutching a War Department circular trimmed in a thick, black border, Colonel

John Snider Cooper started to read.

"The distressing duty has devolved upon the Secretary of War," he began, "to announce to the Armies of the United States that at twenty-two minutes after seven o'clock, on the morning of Saturday, the fifteenth day of April, 1865, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, died of a mortal wound inflicted upon him by an assassin."

The "soul that had taken all the people into its care," regimental postmaster Alfred J. Rider eulogized, "had gone to its reward." The shocking news was sufficient to suspend all activities for the balance of the day. Booth's dastardly act had sounded a discordant note amid hymns of victory; enlisted men "were bowed in grief." Some soldiers even thirsted for revenge; as was the case elsewhere throughout the South, federal officers moved to prevent enraged enlisted men from visiting violence on innocent rebel civilians.

The regiment's ardor cooled the following afternoon, when a steamer from Charleston arrived with the news that John Wilkes Booth (a "deep dyed and consummate villain," in the estimation of one soldier) had been killed in Virginia after a twelve-day manhunt. The next day, relieved but hardly reassured, a short but

turbulent voyage down the South Carolina coast delivered the men to the shell-pocked cradle of secession. There, they impatiently awaited discharge papers and a long journey home.²

In the ensuing decades, the 107th Ohio tended dutifully to the errands of memory. The passage of time invited reflections on the meaning of the war and their participation in it. In 1910, Jacob Smith, an ambulance wagon driver, attempted a regimental history, hoping that "something of the toils, danger, labor and hardships" of ordinary soldiers might finally make its way into print. Yet his words, despite an increasingly rich and textured literature on Civil War soldiers, resound more than a century later. Until our histories capture the lived contradictions and non-linear trajectories of Civil War soldiers, our understanding of how and by whom the Union was saved will remain impoverished.³ ■

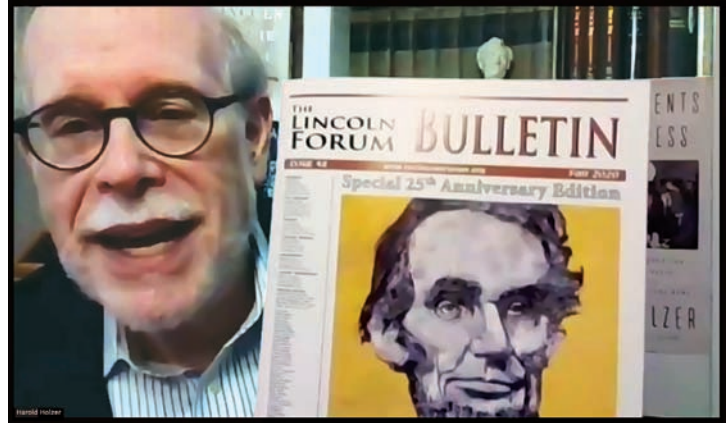
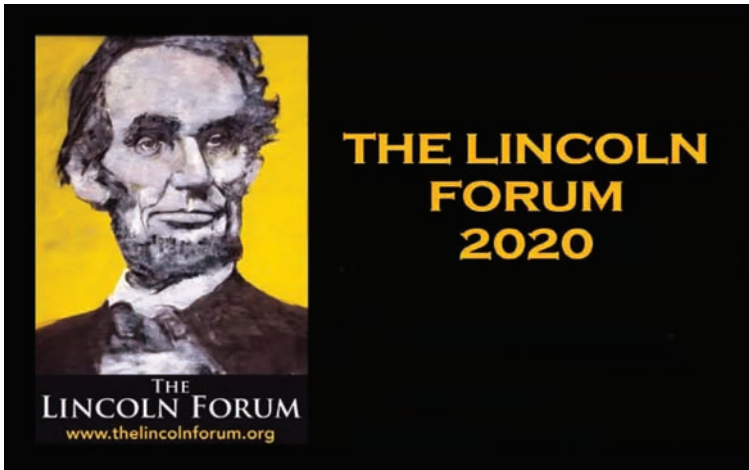
(This article is adapted from *A Thousand May Fall: Life, Death, and Survival in the Union Army* [New York: Liveright/W. W. Norton, 2021]. Brian Matthew Jordan is associate professor of history at Sam Houston State University.)

¹ *Stark County Republican*, October 27, November 27, December 15, 1864; *Stark County Democrat*, December 7, 1864; Justus Silliman to My Dear Mother, November 9, 1864, in Edward Marcus, ed., *A New Canaan Private in the Civil War: Letters of Justus M. Silliman, 17th Connecticut Volunteers* (New Canaan, Connecticut: New Canaan Historical Society, 1984), 83.

² *OR*, vol. 47, pt. 1, p. 1031; Jacob Smith, *Camps and Campaigns of the 107th Ohio Volunteer Infantry*, reprint ed. (Navarre, Ohio: Indian River Graphics, 2000), 195-6, 205-6; John Snider Cooper Diary, May 4-8, 1865, Rubenstein Library, Duke; General Orders No. 66, April 16, 1865, Alfred Whital Stern Collection of Lincolniana, Library of Congress; Orders of May 3, 1865, 107th Ohio Regimental Books, vol. 5, RG 94, National Archives; Alfred J. Rider, "Memorial Address," *Star and Sentinel* (Gettysburg), November 1, 1887.

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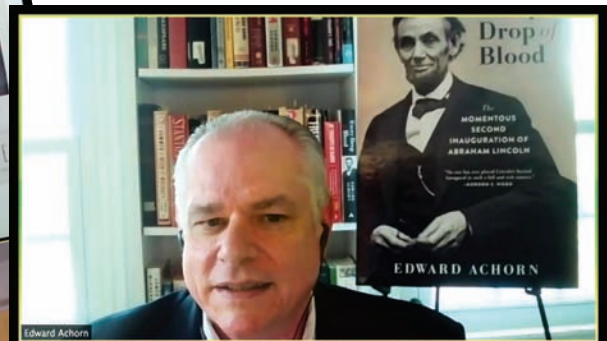
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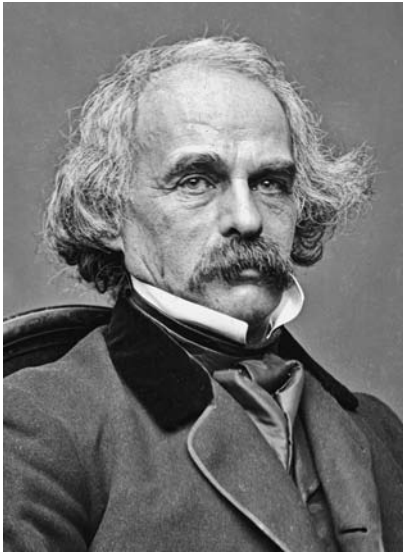


SYMPOSIUM NOVEMBER 14, 2020



THEY SAW LINCOLN: NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE'S

By Michael Dwight Sparks



Nathaniel Hawthorne (LOC)

In a famous article in the *Atlantic Monthly* entitled “Chiefly about War-Matters,” Nathaniel Hawthorne (1804-1864) described an encounter he had with Lincoln in early 1862. Although he was a lifelong Democrat and longtime friend of ex-President Franklin Pierce, the renowned author of *The Scarlet Letter* and *The House of Seven Gables* wrote that he “should have been truly mortified to leave Washington without seeing” Lincoln “since (temporarily, at least, and by force of circumstances) he

was the man of men.” In order to fulfill this desire, Hawthorne joined a deputation of men from a Massachusetts whip factory who were going to the White House to give the president a whip. When Hawthorne and the delegation arrived at the White House for a 9 a.m. appointment, he wrote, “we were punctual to the moment; but not so the President, who sent us word that he was eating his breakfast, and would come as soon as he could. His appetite, we were glad to think, must have been a pretty fair one; for we waited about half an hour in one of the antechambers, and then were ushered into a reception-room, in one corner of which sat the Secretaries of War and of the Treasury, expecting, like ourselves, the termination of the Presidential breakfast.” While waiting, they were joined by a few men in “working-garb, so that we formed a very miscellaneous collection of people, mostly unknown to each other, and without any common sponsor, but all with an equal right to look our head-servant in the face.”¹

The editor of the *Atlantic Monthly* deemed the following five paragraphs so harsh that he declined to publish them in the article (they subsequently appeared in a posthumously published collection of Hawthorne’s writings):

By and by there was a little stir on the staircase and in the passage-way, and in lounged a tall, loose-jointed figure, of an exaggerated Yankee port and demeanor, whom (as being about the homeliest man I ever saw, yet by no means repulsive or disagreeable) it was impossible not to recognize as Uncle Abe.

Unquestionably, Western man though he be, and Kentuckian by birth, President Lincoln is the essential representative of all Yankees, and the veritable specimen, physically, of what the world seems determined to regard as our characteristic qualities. It is the strangest and yet the fittest thing in the jumble of human vicissitudes, that he, out of so many millions, unlooked for, unselected by any intelligible process that could be based upon his genuine qualities, unknown to those who chose him, and unsuspected of what endowments may adapt him for his tremendous responsibility, should have found the way open for him to fling his lank personality into the chair of state,—where, I presume, it was his first impulse to throw his legs on the council-table, and tell the Cabinet Ministers a story. There is no describing

his lengthy awkwardness, nor the uncouthness of his movement, and yet it seemed as if I had been in the habit of seeing him daily, and had shaken hands with him a thousand times in some village street; so true was he to the aspect of the pattern American, though with a certain extravagance which, possibly, I exaggerated still further by the delighted eagerness with which I took it in. If put to guess his calling and livelihood, I should have taken him for a country schoolmaster as soon as anything else. He was dressed in a rusty black frock-coat and pantaloons, unbrushed, and worn so faithfully that the suit had adapted itself to the curves and angularities of his figure, and had grown to be an outer skin of the man. He had shabby slippers on his feet. His hair was black, still unmixed with gray, stiff, somewhat bushy, and had apparently been acquainted with neither brush nor comb that morning, after the disarrangement of the pillow; and as to a night-cap, Uncle Abe probably knows nothing of such effeminacies. His complexion is dark and sallow, betokening, I fear, an insalubrious atmosphere around the White House; he has thick black eyebrows and an impending brow; his nose is large, and the lines about his mouth are very strongly defined.

The whole physiognomy is as coarse a one as you would meet anywhere in the length and breadth of the States; but, withal, it is redeemed, illuminated, softened, and brightened by a kindly though serious look out of his eyes, and an expression of homely sagacity, that seems weighted with rich results of village experience. A great deal of native sense; no bookish cultivation, no refinement; honest at heart, and thoroughly so, and yet, in some sort, sly,—at least, endowed with a sort of tact and wisdom that are akin to craft, and would impel him, I think, to take an antagonist in flank rather than to make a bull-run at him right in front. But, on the whole, I like this sallow, queer, sagacious visage, with the homely human sympathies that warmed it; and, for my small share in the matter, would as lief have Uncle Abe for a ruler as any man whom it would have been practicable to put in his place.

Immediately on his entrance the President accosted our member of Congress, who had us in charge, and, with a comical twist of his face, made some jocular remark about the length of his breakfast. He then greeted us all round, not waiting for an introduction, but shaking and squeezing everybody’s hand with the utmost cordiality, whether the individual’s name was announced to him or not. His manner towards us was wholly without pretence, but yet had a kind of natural dignity, quite sufficient to keep the forwardest of us from clapping him on the shoulder and asking him for a story. A mutual acquaintance being established, our leader took the whip out of its case, and began to read the address of presentation. The whip was an exceedingly long one, its handle wrought in ivory (by some artist in the Massachusetts State Prison, I believe), and ornamented with a medallion of the President, and other equally beautiful devices; and along its whole length there was a succession of golden bands and ferrules. The address was shorter than the whip, but equally well made, consisting chiefly of an explanatory description of these artistic designs, and closing with a hint that the gift was a suggestive and emblematic one, and that the President would recognize the use to which such an instrument should be put.

This suggestion gave Uncle Abe rather a delicate task in his reply, because, slight as the matter seemed, it apparently called for some declaration, or intimation, or faint foreshadowing of policy in reference to the conduct of the war, and the final treatment of the Rebels. But the President’s Yankee aptness and not-to-be-caughtness stood him in good stead, and he jerked or wiggled himself out of the

DIM VIEW OF THE SIXTEENTH PRESIDENT

dilemma with an uncouth dexterity that was entirely in character; although, without his gesticulation of eye and mouth,—and especially the flourish of the whip, with which he imagined himself touching up a pair of fat horses,—I doubt whether his words would be worth recording, even if I could remember them. The gist of the reply was, that he accepted the whip as an emblem of peace, not punishment; and, this great affair over, we retired out of the presence in high good-humor, only regretting that we could not have seen the President sit down and fold up his legs (which is said to be a most extraordinary spectacle), or have heard him tell one of those delectable stories for which he is so celebrated. A good many of them are afloat upon the common talk of Washington, and are certainly the aptest, pithiest, and funniest little things imaginable; though, to be sure, they smack of the frontier freedom, and would not always bear repetition in a drawing-room, or on the immaculate page of the *Atlantic*.²

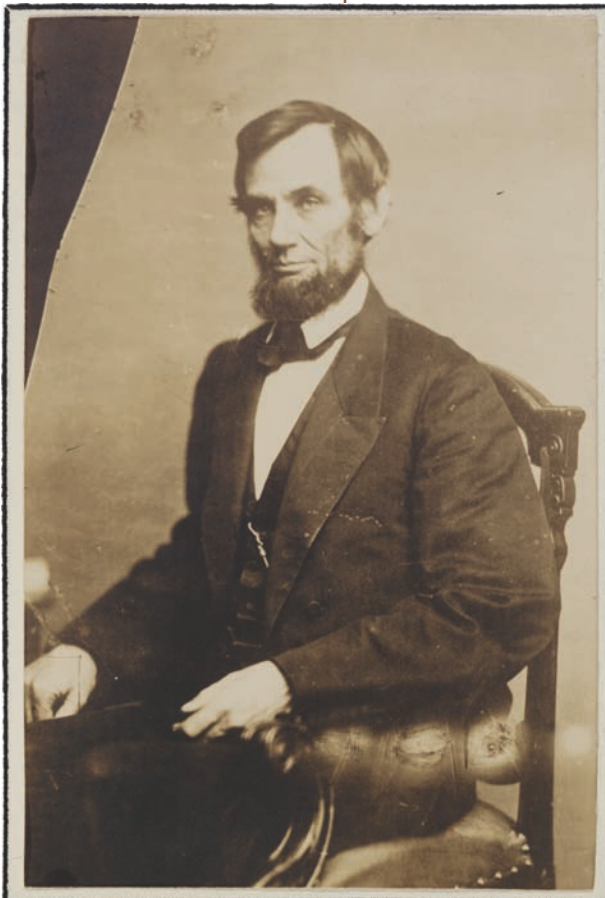
In omitting the foregoing paragraphs, the editors of the *Atlantic Monthly* wrote, “We are compelled to omit two or three pages, in which the author describes the interview, and gives his idea of the personal appearance and deportment of the President. The sketch appears to have been written in a benign spirit, and perhaps conveys a not inaccurate impression of its august subject; but it lacks *reverence*, and it pains us to see a gentleman of ripe age, and who has spent years under the corrective influence of foreign institutions, falling into the characteristic and most ominous fault of Young America.”³ The following paragraph is all that originally appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly* regarding Hawthorne’s interaction with Lincoln:

Good Heavens! what liberties have I been taking with one of the potentates of the earth, and the man on whose conduct more important consequences depend than on that of any other historical personage of the century! But with whom is an American citizen entitled to take a liberty, if not with his own chief magistrate? However, lest the above allusions to President Lincoln’s little peculiarities (already well known to the country and to the world) should be misinterpreted, I deem it proper to say a word or two in regard to him, of unfeigned respect and measurable confidence. He is evidently a man of keen faculties, and, what is still more to the purpose, of powerful character. As to his integrity, the people have that intuition of it which is never deceived. Before he actually entered upon his great office, and for a considerable time afterwards, there is no reason to suppose that he adequately estimated the gigantic task about to be imposed upon him, or, at least had any distinct idea how it was to be managed; and I presume there may have been more than one veteran politician who proposed to himself to take the power out of President

Lincoln’s hands into his own, leaving our honest friend only the public responsibility for the good or ill success of the career. The extremely imperfect development of his statesmanly qualities, at that period, may have justified such designs. But the President is teachable by events, and has now spent a year in a very arduous course of education; he has a flexible mind, capable of much expansion, and convertible towards far loftier studies and activities than those of his early life; and if he came to Washington a backwoods humorist, he has already transformed himself into as good a statesman (to speak moderately) as his prime-minister.⁴

Even this paragraph elicited criticism in the press. The Washington correspondent for the *Springfield Republican* wrote, “Hawthorne’s sketch of Lincoln in the July *Atlantic* is not relished here. In fact, the entire article is considered in an unpleasant tone and spirit. You can see all the way through it that the author is not a very hearty supporter of the war—and that he is not in office. There is a sour streak all the way through it—or I have not read it correctly.” The correspondent concluded, “How ridiculous that so brilliant a man as Hawthorne should go to see the president with a set of shopmen who were presenting a *whip* to him! I don’t mean that the shopmen were not just as good as Hawthorne—they probably are better men. But the great author should have been properly introduced to the president—should have seen him alone, or with men of literary and political distinction. To see a public man when he is *bored* is not a good occasion to take notes of him.”⁵ For his part, Hawthorne was upset that his account was so severely edited, remarking, “what a terrible thing it is to try to let off a little truth in this miserable humbug of a world.”⁶

(Michael Dwight Sparks is a double major in economics and mathematics at Christopher Newport University. In his spare time he works as a research assistant for Jonathan W. White.)



Abraham Lincoln (LOC)

¹ Nathaniel Hawthorne, “Chiefly about War-Matters,” *Atlantic Monthly* 10 (July 1862): 47.

² George Parsons Lathrop, ed., *Tales, Sketches, and Other Papers by Nathaniel Hawthorne* (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Co., 1889), 308-314.

³ “Young America” refers to a faction of the Democratic Party in the late antebellum period.

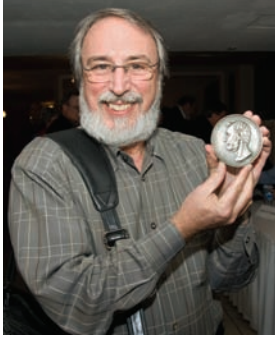
⁴ Hawthorne, “Chiefly about War-Matters,” 47-48.

⁵ *Springfield Republican* (Mass.) June 28, 1862.

⁶ Quoted in Harold Holzer, *Lincoln and the Power of the Press: The War for Public Opinion* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 2014), 388.

LINCOLN ARTIFACTS TO BE SHOWCASED AT FORUM XXVI

We were unable to have *The Lincoln Artifact Roadshow* in 2020, so we will try again in November 2021.



Daniel E. Weinberg

In a special breakout session (that we plan to broadcast on Facebook Live), Daniel Weinberg and Stuart Schneider will “Examine, Evaluate, and Expound Upon” Lincoln-related artifacts that Forum members wish to bring and learn more about. Like *Antiques Roadshow* on PBS, owners will be onstage with Weinberg and Schneider while the two experts explain and appraise the items.

Forum members are invited to submit up to three items that they would be willing to bring and showcase at this event. (Security at the hotel and insurance will be the owners’ responsibility.) If interested, please email images, provenance (its origin and history of getting to you),

and a brief description to both albs1865@gmail.com AND stuart@wordcraft.net. The deadline for submission is September 22, 2021 (in honor of Lincoln’s Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation), although earlier entries will be appreciated.

Daniel Weinberg has been in the business of handling Lincoln artifacts for over 50 years at the Abraham Lincoln Book Shop, Inc. of Chicago. The shop began specializing in Lincolniana, the Civil War, and U.S. presidents in 1938, and the Civil War Round Table movement began in the shop.



Stuart Schneider

Stuart Schneider is a lawyer by trade who has had a long interest in collecting antiques. Stuart has written the book on Lincoln artifacts, *Collecting Lincoln*, which contains 950 color illustrations on all aspects of Lincoln historical artifacts, from Lincoln’s era through modern times. 📖

A POEM BY WILLIAM SLADE, LINCOLN’S WHITE HOUSE VALET

continued from page 7

I seem to hear a voice of God
Speak through the silence down to me,
“Thy feet are strong, thy way is broad,
The star shall be my path for thee.”

Hiding in darkling caves by day,
With toiling footsteps through the night,
To me came down thy guardian ray,
A burning lamp, a shining light!
The Red Sea of my pilgrim road,
Whose parted waves hung threateningly,
I traversed while that beacon glowed,
And freedom’s fettered slave is free.

Star of the slave, crown of the free,
The eternal midnight’s dearest gem,
My race from midnight look to thee,

As Bethlehem’s star art thou to them.
Forever dear their light above,
Their path below through wood and wave,
Their evening star of trust and love,
Thou pilot of the pathless slave!

Washington, D.C. 📖

¹ John E. Washington, *They Knew Lincoln* (New York: E. P. Dutton, 1942), 105-17; Natalie Sweet, “A Representative ‘of Our People’: The Agency of William Slade, Leader in the African American Community and Usher to Abraham Lincoln,” *Journal of the Abraham Lincoln Association* 34 (Summer 2013): 21-41.

² Elizabeth Lorang and R. J. Weir, “‘Will Not These Days Be By Thy Poets Sung’: Poems of the *Anglo-African* and *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, 1863–1864,” available at <https://scholarlyediting.org/2013/editions/aa.18630919.1.html>.

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If you have not renewed your LINCOLN FORUM Membership for 2020-21, please do so soon. Members at all levels receive access to the annual symposium, the twice-yearly *Bulletin*, and other benefits. We need your annual support and urge you to make sure your membership is up-to-date.



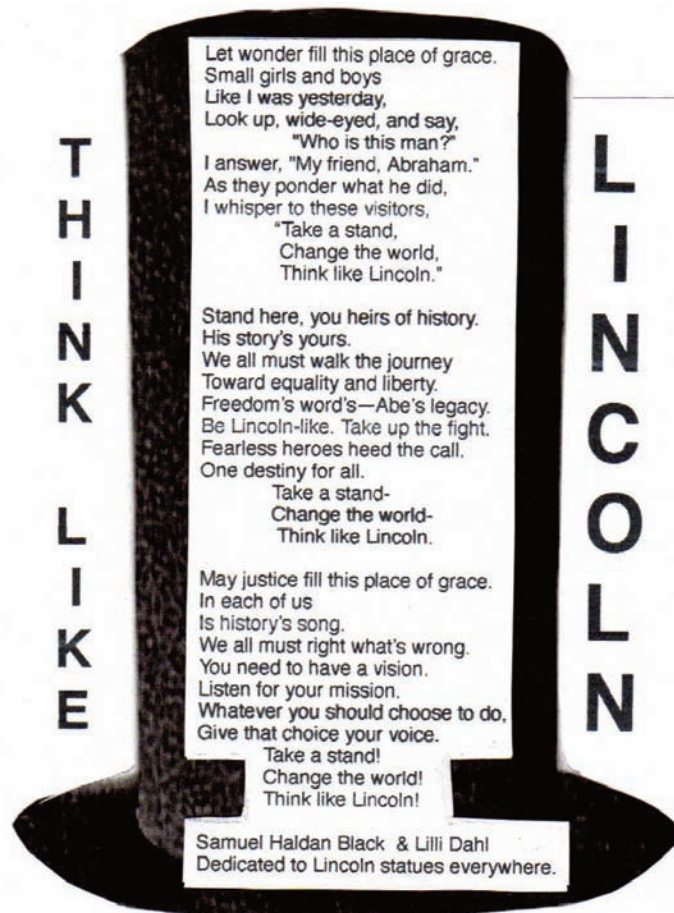
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Let wonder fill this place of grace.
Small girls and boys
Like I was yesterday,
Look up, wide-eyed, and say,
"Who is this man?"
I answer, "My friend, Abraham."
As they ponder what he did,
I whisper to these visitors,
"Take a stand,
Change the world,
Think like Lincoln."

Stand here, you heirs of history.
His story's yours.
We all must walk the journey
Toward equality and liberty.
Freedom's word's—Abe's legacy.
Be Lincoln-like. Take up the fight.
Fearless heroes heed the call.
One destiny for all.

Take a stand-
Change the world-
Think like Lincoln.

May justice fill this place of grace.
In each of us
Is history's song.
We all must right what's wrong.
You need to have a vision.
Listen for your mission.
Whatever you should choose to do,
Give that choice your voice.

Take a stand!
Change the world!
Think like Lincoln!

Samuel Haldan Black & Lilli Dahl
Dedicated to Lincoln statues everywhere.

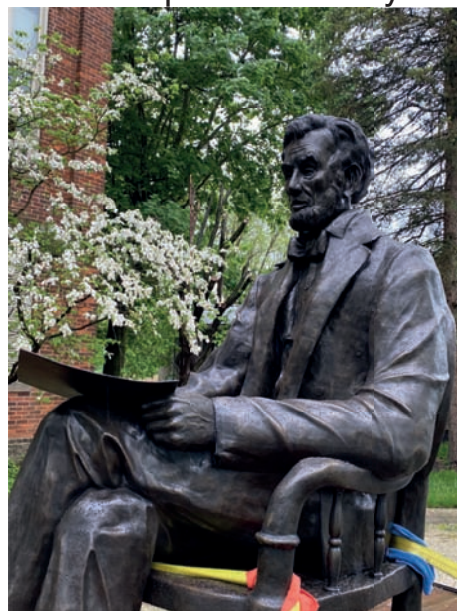
New Lincoln Tribute for Dayton, Ohio

The American Veterans Heritage Center and the Lincoln Society of Dayton are currently raising the funds to establish a new Lincoln Park on the historic campus of the Dayton VA Medical Center. This will include a larger-than-life bronze statue of President Lincoln sitting in his custom chair holding a pen in his hand and the legislation he signed in March 1865 establishing what has become the Department of Veterans Affairs.

The Dayton site was headquarters and one of the first three centers to care for Veterans and their families. Once the park is completed, it will continue with educational programs about the life and legacy of Abraham Lincoln.

Please visit this link to contribute:

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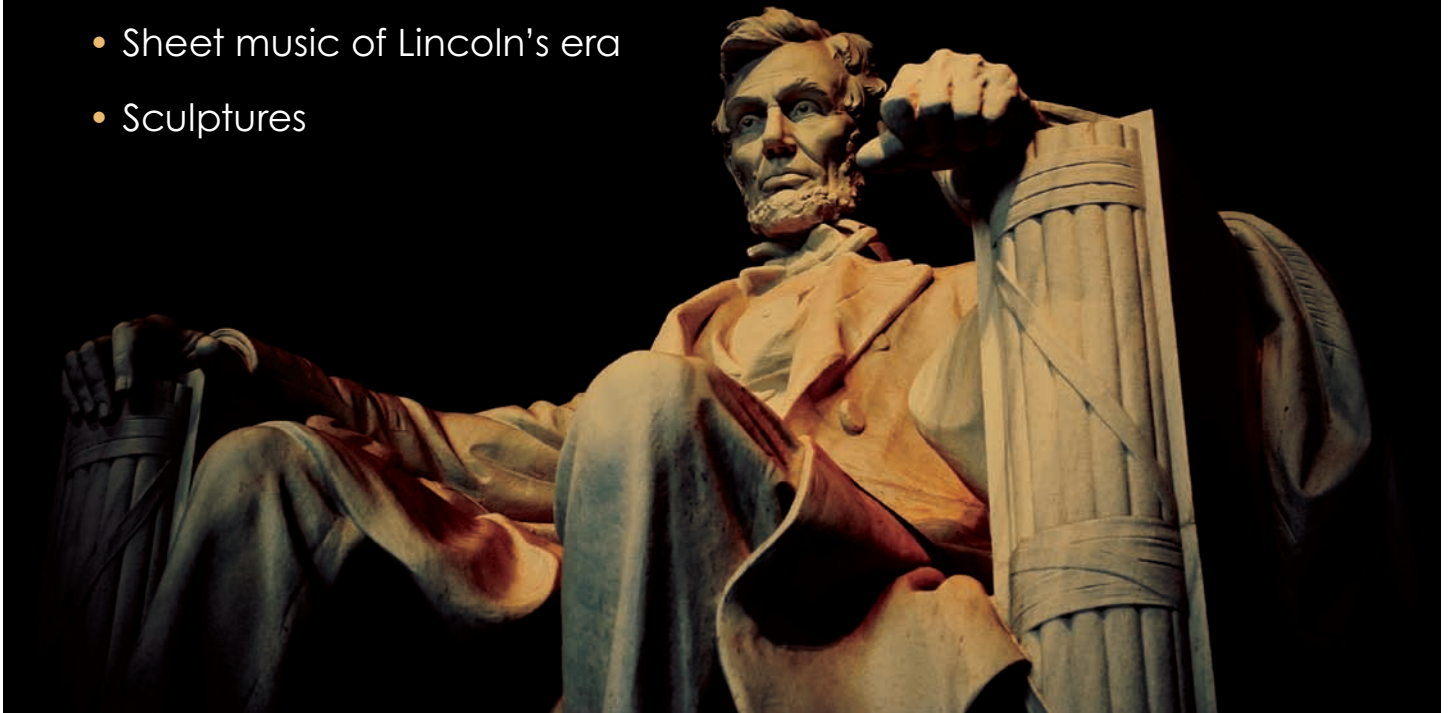
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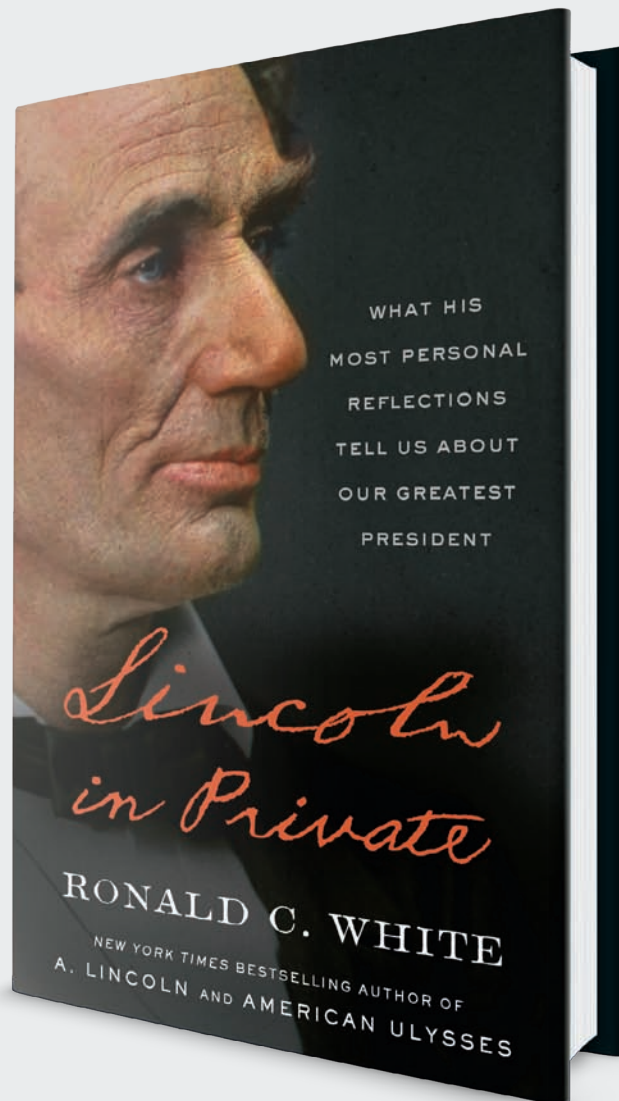
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- Three-dimensional artifacts
- Prints and engravings
- Sheet music of Lincoln's era
- Sculptures

The Friends of the Lincoln Collection of Indiana is devoted to the life and legacy of Abraham Lincoln and provides financial support to the Lincoln Collection. The organization's quarterly publication ***Lincoln Lore*** has featured contributions from leading Lincoln scholars since 1929.

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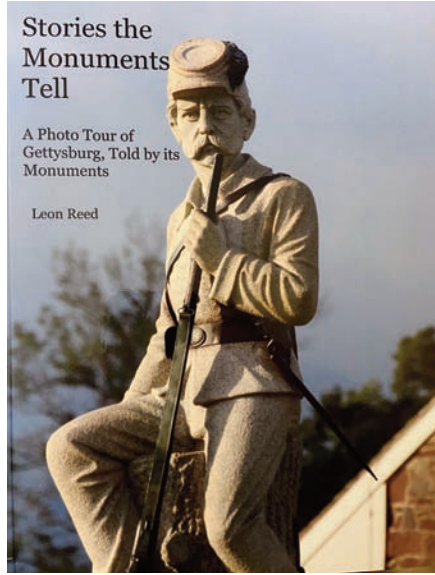
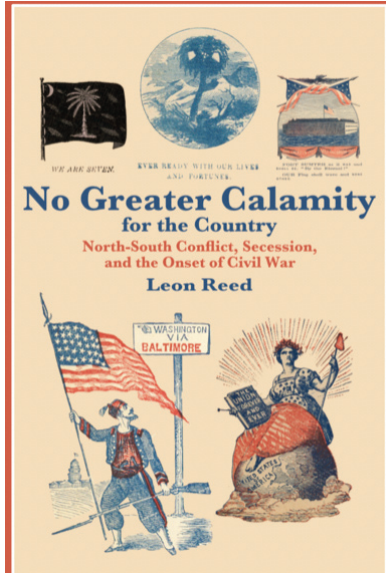


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A. Lincoln

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S LETTER TO
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AUGUST 22, 1862

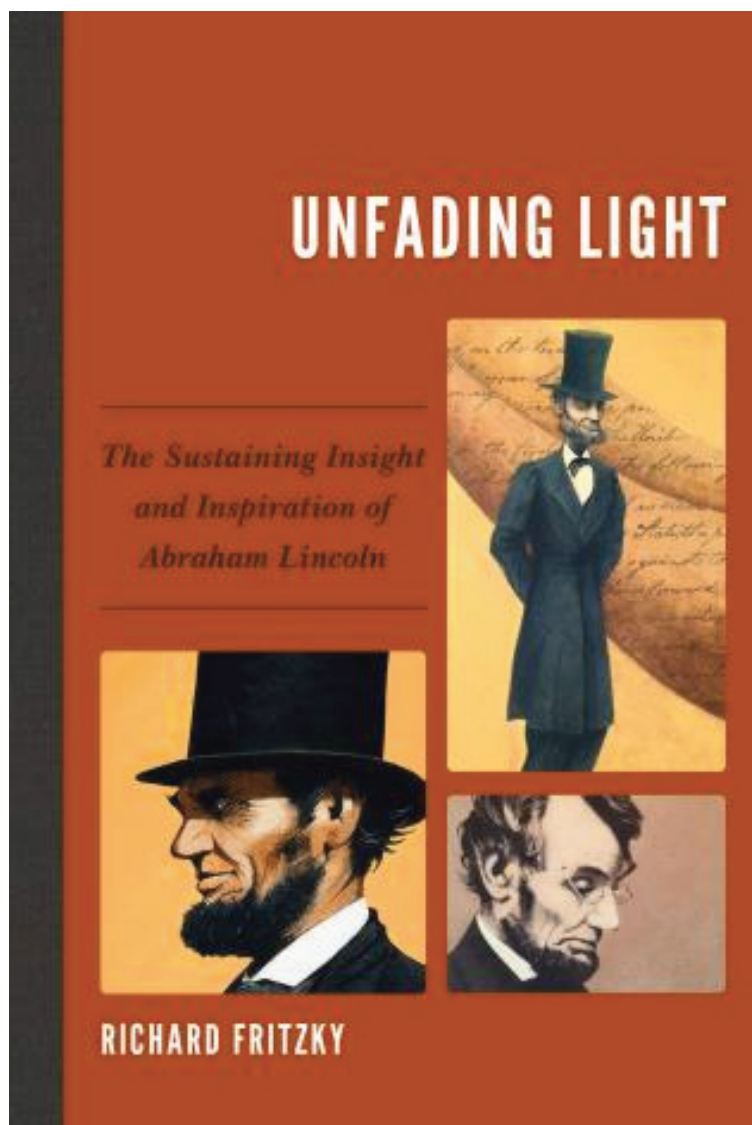


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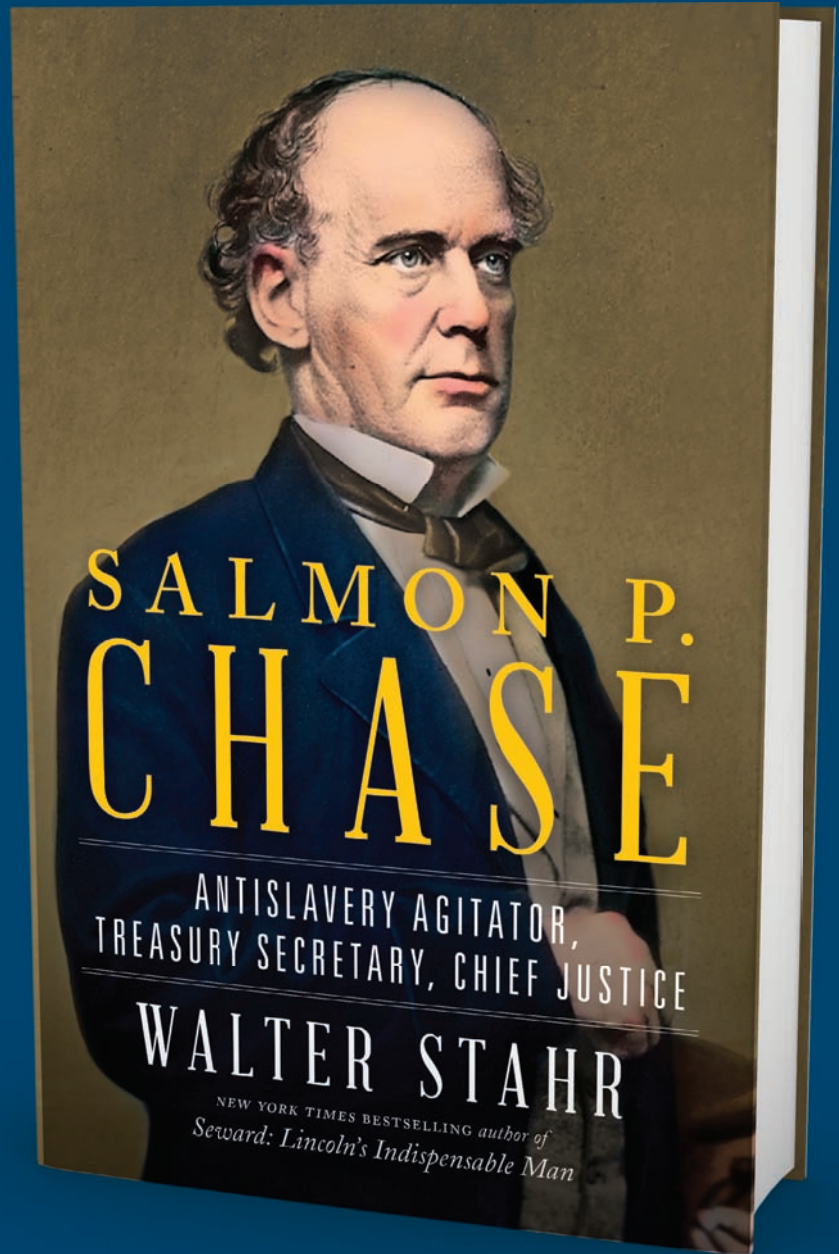
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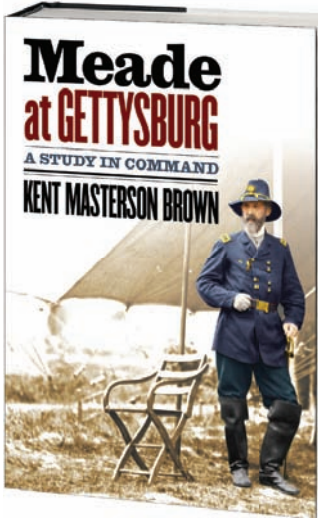


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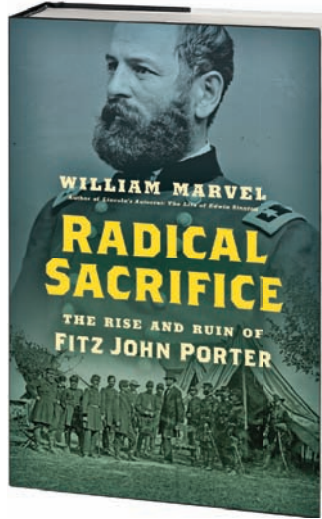


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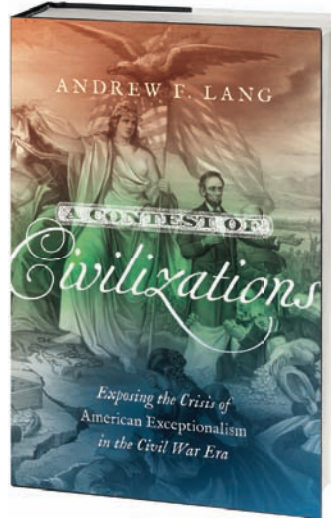
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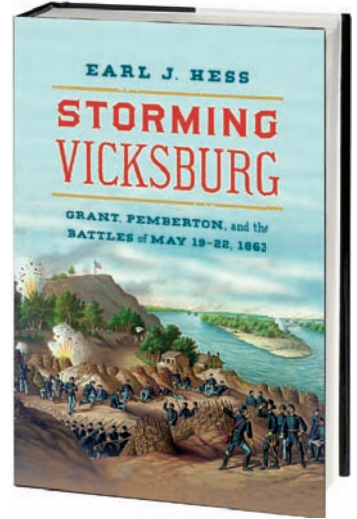
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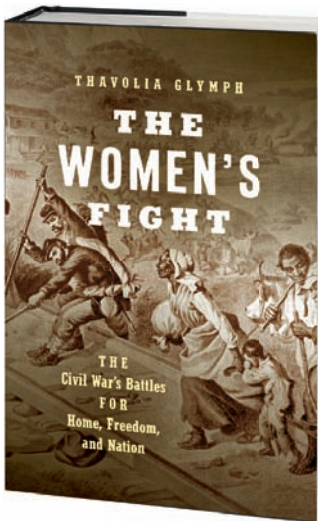
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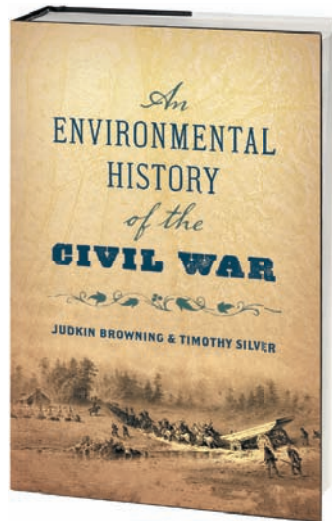
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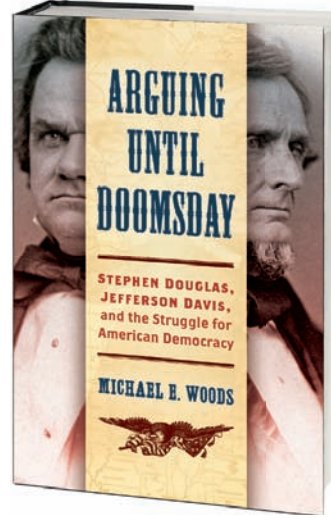
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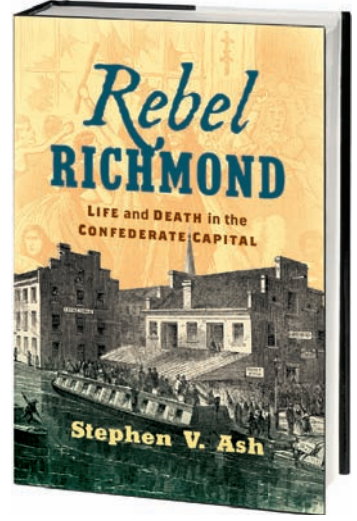
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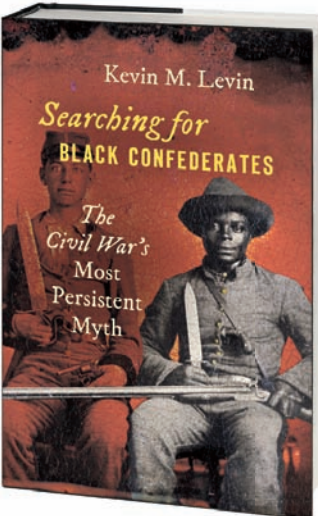
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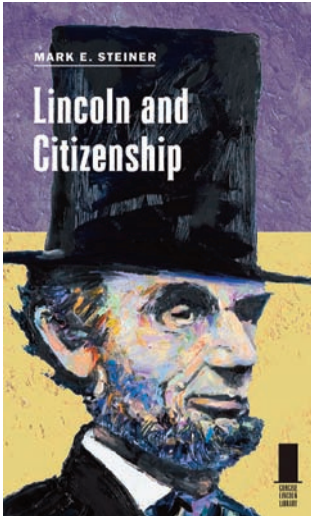
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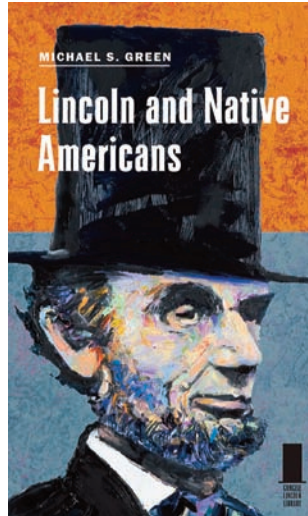
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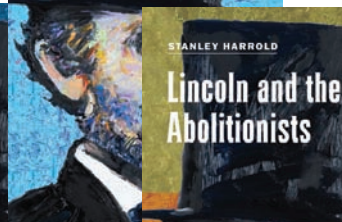
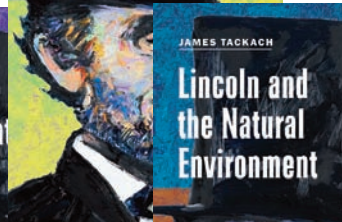
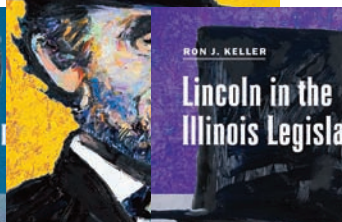
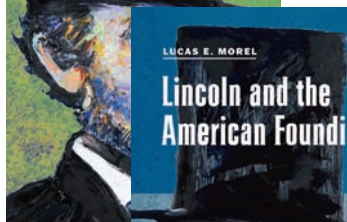
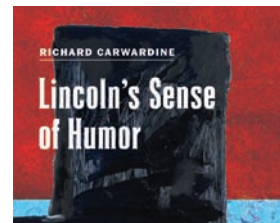
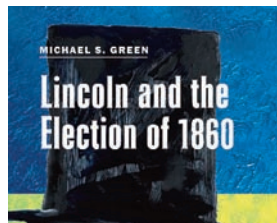
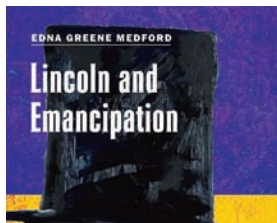
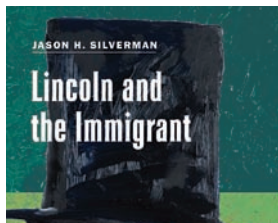
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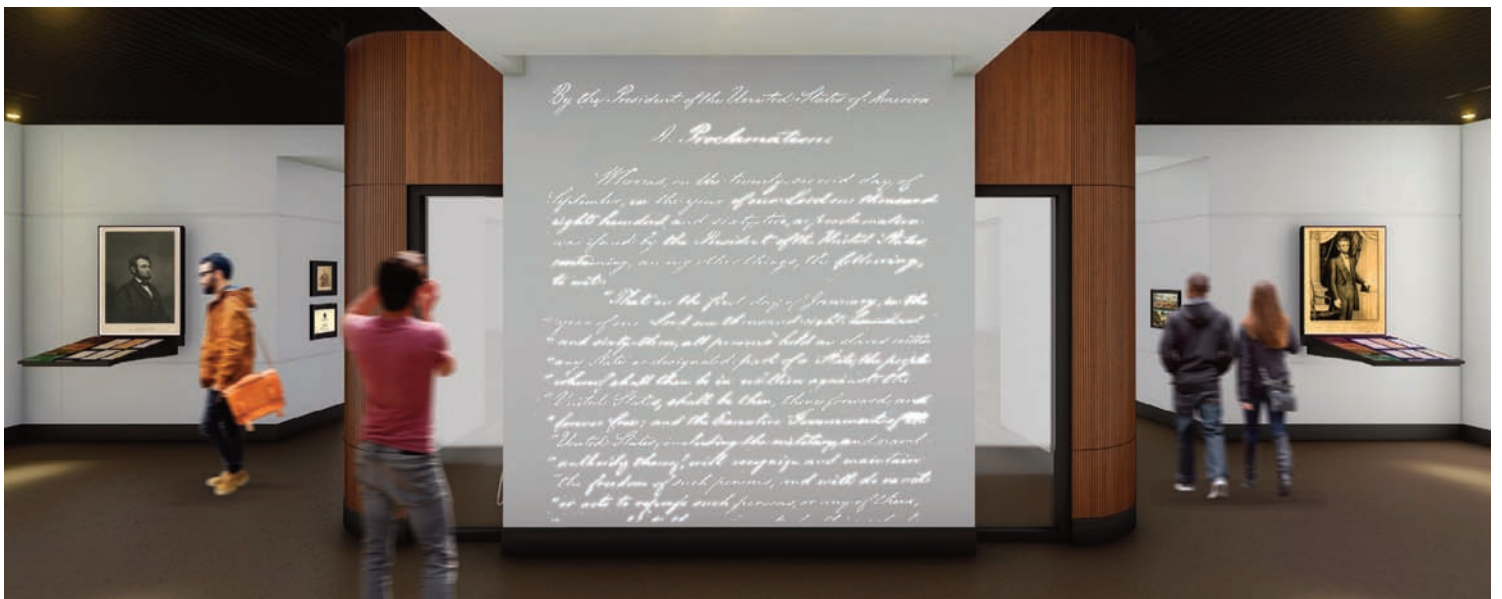
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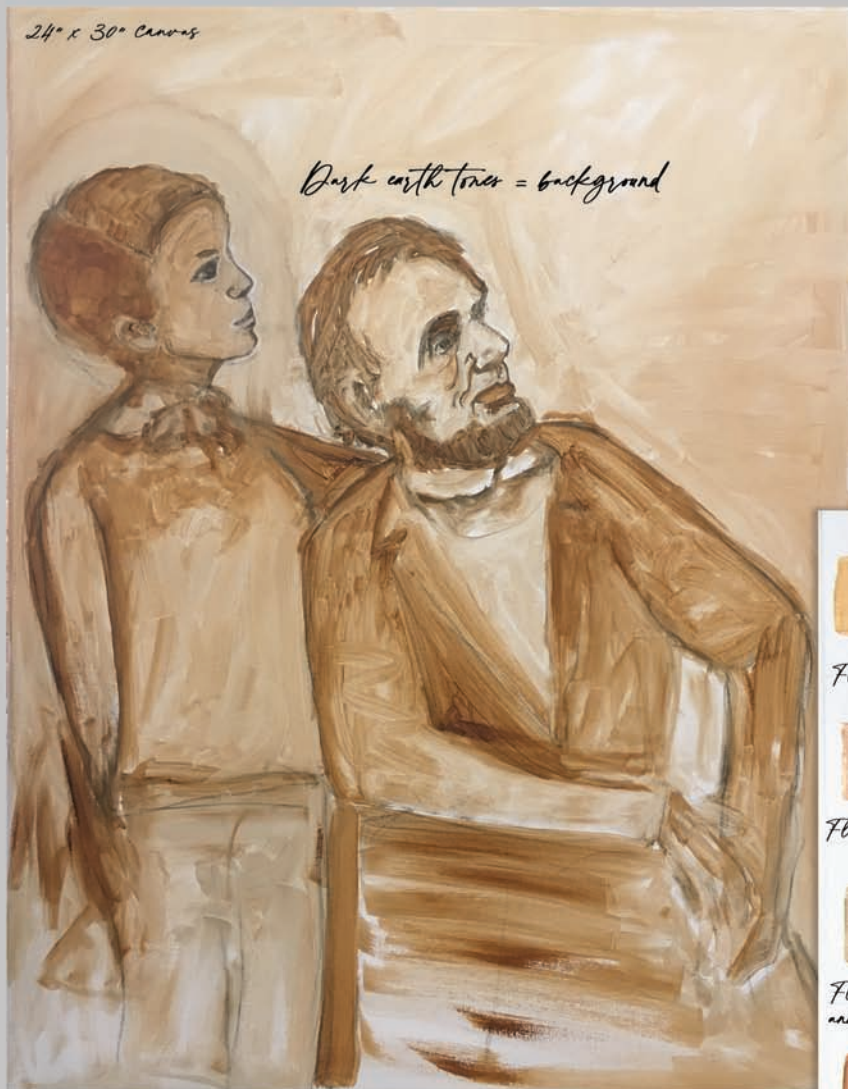
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Traditional oil painting in progress

- Create concept sketch (pencil)
- Thin Burnt Umber sketch
- Create verdaccio underpainting on faces.
- Complete painting

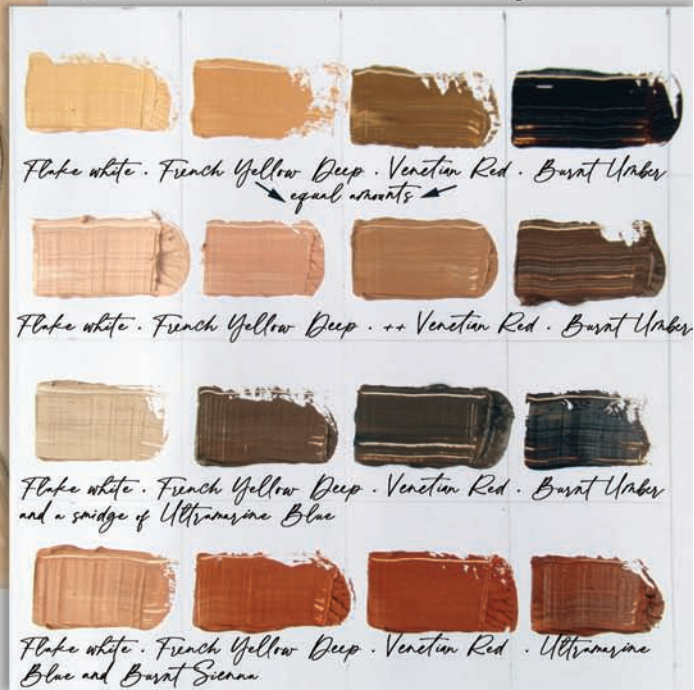


*Working out skin tones
 Light tones (natural lighting-dark background tones)*



24" x 30" Canvas

Dark earth tones = background



Father and Son, 2021. Oil on Canvas (sketch underpainting with Burnt Umber). 2021.

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*2021-Expatriate escapes to Paris where he still remains underrepresented.
Acrylic on canvas, 48" x 36"
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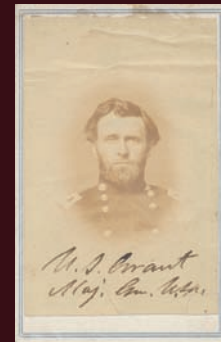
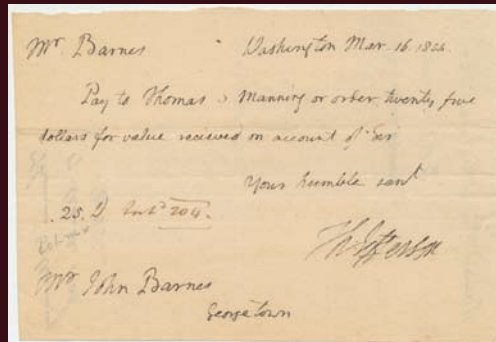
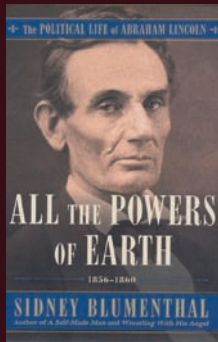
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