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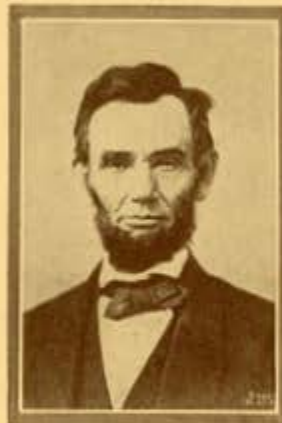


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Dr. Louis A. Warren - - - Editor

THE LINCOLN WHO SPOKE AT GETTYSBURG

On Thursday, November 19, 1863, Abraham Lincoln delivered his famous address at Gettysburg. Lincoln was looking forward with interest to the dedication of the cemetery several days in advance as indicated in a letter addressed to Judge Logan on November 9th.



THE GETTYSBURG LINCOLN

From a photograph made by Alexander and James Gardner. Taken at Washington, D. C., November 15, 1863. Mescro No. 59.

to Judge Logan on November 9th.

An excerpt from the letter now in possession of Honorable Logan Hay of Springfield, Illinois, serves as a proper introduction to this event which is so closely associated with the portrait which is featured in this issue of Lincoln Lore.

"Executive Mansion,

"Washington, Nov. 9, 1863.

"Dear Judge:

"Col. Lamon had made his calculation, as he tells me, to go to Illinois and bring Mrs. L. home this month, when he was called on to act as Marshal on the occasion of dedicating the cemetery at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on the 19th. He came to me, and I told him that I thought that in view of his relation to the government and to me, he could not well decline. Now, why would it not be pleasant for you to come on with Mrs. L. at that time? It will be an interesting ceremony, and I shall be very glad to see you. . . ."

According to Noah Brooks the portrait of Lincoln which appears in this bulletin was taken on the Sunday before the delivery of the Gettysburg address. Although there are several other dates suggested which would set the taking of the photograph at other times, Sunday, November 15, is given the preference.

The story as related by Brooks in his book "Washington in Lincoln's

Time," seems to have some internal evidence that cannot be ignored. It follows:

"One November day—it chanced to be the Sunday before the dedication of the national cemetery at Gettysburg—I had an opportunity to go with the President to Gardner, the photographer, on Seventh Street to fulfill a long standing engagement. Mr. Lincoln explained that he could not go on any other day without interfering with the public business and the photographer's business, to say nothing of his liability to be hindered by curiosity-seekers, 'and other seekers' on the way thither. Just as we were going down the stairs of the White House, the President suddenly remembered that he needed a paper, and, after hurrying back to his office, soon rejoined me with a long envelope in his hand. When we were fairly started, he said that in the envelope was an advance copy of Edward Everett's address to be delivered at the Gettysburg dedication on the following Tuesday (Thursday). Drawing it out, I saw that it was a one-page supplement to a Boston paper, and that Mr. Everett's address covered nearly both sides of the sheet. The president expressed his admiration for the thoughtfulness of the Boston orator, who had sent this copy of his address in order that Mr. Lincoln might not traverse the same lines that the chosen speaker of the great occasion might have laid out before him. When I exclaimed at its length, the President laughed and quoted the line,

"'Solid men of Boston, make no long orations,' which he said he met somewhere in an address of Daniel Webster. He said that there was no danger that he would get on the lines of Mr. Everett's oration for what he had ready to say was very short or as he emphatically expressed it, 'short, short, short.' In reply to a question as to the speech having already been written he said that it was written, 'but not finished.' He had brought the paper with him, he explained, hoping that a few minutes of leisure while waiting for the movements of the photographer and his processes would give him a chance to look over the speech."

Brooks goes on further to say that the President did not have long to wait for the photographer and laid the envelope on a small table at his side. The envelope is clearly visible in one of the other sittings made by the photographer at this time.

The Lincoln Historical Research Foundation is in possession of one of the prints made from the original negative copyrighted by M. P. Rice, the owner of the negative. Printed on the border of this photograph is the statement that the negative was made in 1864 in commemoration of the appointment of Grant as Lieut. General of the

Armies of the Republic. It appears that Rice must have been misinformed about the origin of the picture.

Plans for the trip to Gettysburg and return were submitted to the President by Secretary Stanton on November 17, which proposed that they leave Washington on the morning of the nineteenth and arrive in Gettysburg at noon just two hours before the exercises. The following endorsement by the President appears on this memorandum:

"I do not like this arrangement. I do not wish to go so that by the slightest accident we fail entirely, and, at the best, the whole to be a mere breathless running of the gauntlet. But, any way."

The plans were so revised that the presidential party reached Gettysburg the day before the celebration and Mr. Lincoln became the guest of Mr. Wills for the evening.

While it is the purpose of this bulletin to feature the Gettysburg Picture instead of the Gettysburg Address, it does seem appropriate to present what is probably the first version of the Gettysburg Address to be incorporated in a publication of the proceedings.

"President Lincoln's Speech

"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. (Applause.) Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived or so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting-place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men living and dead who struggled here have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. (Applause.) The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. (Applause.) It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. (Applause.) It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain, (applause) that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom; and that governments of the people, by the people and for the people, shall not perish from the earth. (Long continued applause.)