



Lincoln Lore

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THE INAUGURATION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

March 4, 1861

Editor's Note: This contemporary account of Lincoln's first inauguration appears on page 259 of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* for March 16, 1861. As the account of that historic event was so skillfully reported for the readers of that newspaper, the article is reprinted in *Lincoln Lore* in its entirety.

R. G. M.

"In presenting to our readers today a truthful and graphic picture of the solemnest and most interesting spectacle in the world, the inauguration of a man of the people to rule over the greatest republic of modern or ancient times, we briefly describe the ceremony we this day illustrate. In addition to the inherent importance of the event itself, the present unhappy condition of our national affairs gave it an additional interest and solemnity. For the first time in the history of our country the republic presented a broken front, and the inauguration took place in the face of an emphatic protest of six States against the accession to office of the President. All these considerations throw a momentous shade over the scene, which no one who witnessed it can ever forget.

"The morning of the 4th of March, 1861, broke clear and beautiful, and though at one time a few drops of rain fell, yet the day turned out to be a very pleasant one, so far as the weather could make it. All business, public and private, was suspended, and the display of the national flag from innumerable buildings gave great liveliness to the scene. Hither and thither galloped and marched the volunteer soldiery, while the fife and drum and military bands made up an exciting picture which equally appealed to sight and ear.

"As early as daybreak the crowds began to assemble

in Pennsylvania avenue, and by eight o'clock the streets adjacent to Willard's Hotel and the Capitol were nearly impassable from the crowds of people.

"At nine o'clock the procession began to form in front of the City Hall, at the corner of Louisiana avenue and Four-and-a-half street, under the charge of Chief Marshal French, who admirably fulfilled his arduous duties of this eventful day.

"The Marshals were: J. J. Coombs, George H. Plant, John S. Paxson, James W. Deeble, W. Krzyzanowski, John L. Hayes, Lewis Clephane, Albert G. Hall, S. A. McKim, Foster Henshaw, Col. John S. Keyes, Hon. N. A. Thompson, William Simpson.

"Besides these were thirteen Aids, twenty-nine Assistant Marshals, representing States and Territories, and eighty-three assistants who acted miscellaneously. The common uniform of these were black hats, black frock coats, black pantaloons and light buckskin gloves. The particular designations of the Marshals Aids were blue scarfs, white rosettes and blue saddle cloths, trimmed with gilt. Those of the Marshals were blue scarfs, white rosettes, white saddle cloths, trimmed with blue, and a baton two feet long, of blue color, with ends gilt about two inches deep.

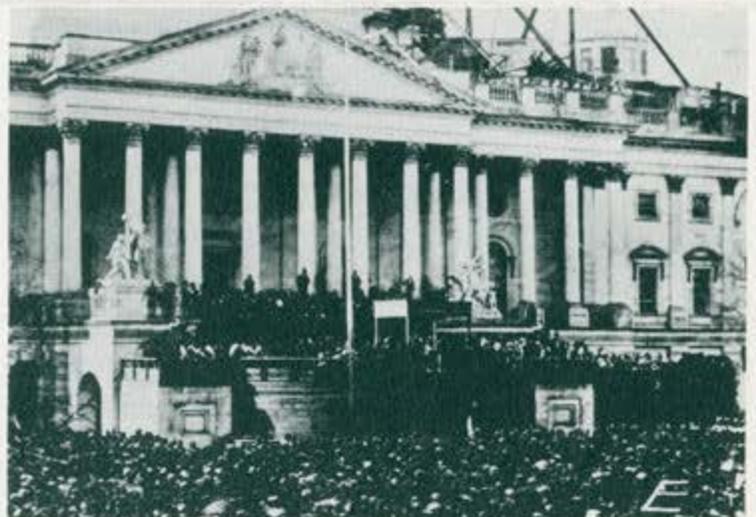
"The Assistant Marshals wore white scarfs, with pink rosettes, and had white saddle covers trimmed with pink. They carried batons of pink color, two feet long, with white ends two inches deep.

"There was also a mounted corps of assistants to Colonel Selden, United States Marshal of the District, who were in attendance on Mr. Buchanan.

"At eleven o'clock the *cortege* began its march through Louisiana avenue to Pennsylvania, past Willard's Hotel,



Stereoscopic photograph of unfinished capitol building showing crowd gathering to hear Lincoln's First Inaugural Address.



Photograph of crowd gathered to hear Lincoln's First Inaugural Address

where Mr. Lincoln was staying, up Fifteenth street, where it countermarched and returned to Pennsylvania avenue, where it halted opposite Willard's Hotel. The military now formed on two sides of the hotel, and the whole *mise en scene* was most animating and effective.

"At half-past twelve Mr. Buchanan arrived in the state carriage with liveried servants. Alighting at the ladies' door of the hotel, he proceeded to Mr. Lincoln's room. After a brief conversation they entered the carriage, the military presenting arms at their appearance, and the band playing 'Hail Columbia.' Senators Baker and Pearce were in the same carriage. The procession then moved in the following order:

"Aids. Marshal-in-Chief. Aids. A National Flag with appropriate emblems. The President of the United States, with the President Elect and Suite, with Marshals on their left, and the Marshal of the United States for the District of Columbia (Colonel William Selden), and his Deputies on their right. The Committee of Arrangements of the Senate. Ex-Presidents of the United States. The Republican Association. The Judiciary. The Clergy. Foreign Ministers. The Corps Diplomatique. Members elect, Members and ex-Members of Congress, and ex-Members of the Cabinet. The Peace Congress. Heads of Bureaus. Governors and ex-Governors of States and Territories, and Members of the Legislatures of the same. Officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Militia, in full Uniform. Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution, of the War of 1812, and subsequent periods. The Corporate Authorities of Washington and Georgetown. Other Political and Military Associations from the District and other parts of the United States. All organized Civil Societies. Professors, Schoolmasters and Students within the District of Columbia, Citizens of the District and of States and Territories.

"The military escort was under the escort of Colonel Harris, Colonel Thomas and Captain Taylor. Mr. Buchanan looked very grave, and scarcely opened his lips, while President Lincoln was pale and composed. The carriage in which the two Presidents rode was entirely surrounded by military, in order to prevent the possibility of any attempt at violence. We will now leave Presidents Lincoln and Buchanan on their ride, and proceed in advance to the Capitol.

"At five minutes to twelve, Vice-President Breckinridge and Senator Foot, of the Committee of the Arrangements, entered the Senate Chamber, escorting the Vice-President, Hamlin, to his seat on the left of the Presidential Chair. Mr. Hamlin had walked with a friend to the Senate Chamber just as a private citizen—offering a marked contrast to the military pomp of Mr. Lincoln's progress. As the clock with its twelve shocks of sound proclaimed noon the hammer fell, and the Second Session of the Thirty-Sixth Congress was no more.

"Vice-President Breckinridge then took leave of the Senate over which he had so worthily presided, and administered the oath to his successor, Hannibal Hamlin, and conducted that gentleman to the Chair. At this minute the Corps Diplomatique entered the Chamber, and their gay costumes gave an additional brilliancy to the scene. The *tout ensemble* now was very striking—in one promiscuous conversation were men of all parties—Wigfall, Chase, Crittenden, Wade and Wilson were in one group, all chatting as though they had never differed in opinion.

"At thirteen minutes to one o'clock the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States of America were announced by the doorkeeper of the Senate. On their entrance, all on the floor rose, and the venerable Judges, headed by Chief Justice Taney, moved slowly to the seats assigned them, immediately to the right of the Vice-President, each exchanging salutes with that officer in passing the chair.

"At ten minutes past one an unusual stir outside announced the arrival of the President, and in five minutes more the Marshal-in-Chief, Major French, entered the Senate Chamber, ushering in the Presidents, Buchanan and Lincoln.

"Senators Foot and Baker followed them. Mr. Lincoln then, with Mr. Buchanan, Foot and Baker, went straightway to the President's Room on the Senate Floor, where the dust, with which they were all covered, was brushed

off. He then re-entered the Senate Chamber, and the line of procession was formed to the Portico in the following order:

"Marshal of the District of Columbia, Judges of the Supreme Court, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, Committee of Arrangements, President of the United States and President elect, Vice President, Secretary of the Senate, Senators, diplomatic corps, heads of departments, Governors, and others in the chamber. When the word was given for the members of the House to fall into line of the procession, a violent rush was made for the door, accompanied by loud outcries, violent pushing and great disturbance. In other respects the crowd behaved themselves with exemplary propriety.

"After the procession had reached the platform, Senator Baker introduced Mr. Lincoln as President of the United States to the vast assemblage before him. He was received with cheers. After a minute's pause, the President, Lincoln, put his hand in his pocket, and taking from it a pair of spectacles, read his Inaugural Address, which the reader has doubtless read every word of, but which he will find epitomized in another column.

"President Buchanan and Chief Justice Taney listened with the utmost attention to every word of the Address, and at the conclusion the Chief Justice administered the usual oath, on taking which Mr. Lincoln was heartily cheered. Chief Justice Taney was much agitated—as well he might be, for this was the eighth President to whom he had administered those solemn

(continued on page 4)

OFFICIAL STAMPS—LINCOLN 6¢



State 060



Justice 0107

When the franking privilege was abolished to take effect on July 1, 1873, the Postmaster General, as required by law, provided a series of stamps for each of the executive departments of the government. These stamps were of special design and were to be used for the prepayment of postage on official matter. The denomination of the departmental Lincoln stamp is six-cents and the portrait (left profile) was made from a bust by Leonard Volk.

No.	Department	Color
04	Agriculture	yellow
013	Executive	carmine
018	Interior	vermillion
*099	Interior	vermillion
028	Justice	purple
028a	Justice	bluish purple
*0107	Justice	bluish purple
038	Navy	ultramarine
038a	Navy	dark blue
060	State	bright green
075	Treasury	brown
*0110	Treasury	brown
086	War	rose
*0117	War	rose red

*Printed by the American Bank Note Company in 1879 on soft porous paper. All other printings are by the Continental Bank Note Company on thin hard paper.

A description of the stamps follow: "In design, the official stamps for the . . . department do not differ materially from those issued for sale to the public. The profile busts are retained; but each stamp has at the top the name of the particular department for which it was provided instead of the words 'U. S. Postage.'"

Other subjects appearing on the official stamps were: Franklin (1), Jackson (2), Washington (3), Stanton (7), Jefferson (10), Clay (12), Webster (15), Scott (24), Hamilton (30), Perry (90) and Seward (\$2, \$5, \$10 and \$20).

The departmental stamps for the Post Office Department carried large black numerals instead of faces.

On May 1, 1879 the official stamps were supplanted by the penalty envelope and on July 5, 1884 they were declared obsolete.

WOUNDED SCOUT

"Excellent as a piece of art"—Lincoln



WOUNDED SCOUT

From stereoscopic photo by
Charles Bierstadt,
Niagara Falls, N. Y.

"I can not pretend to be a judge in such matters; but the Statuette group 'Wounded Scout'—'Friend in the Swamp' which you did me the honor to present, is very pretty and suggestive, and, I should think excellent as a piece of art—Thank you for it.

"Yours truly

A. Lincoln"

Executive Mansion.
Washington, June 13 1864.

Mr. John Rogers
New-York.

I can not pretend to be a judge in such matters; but the Statuette group 'Wounded Scout'—'Friend in the Swamp' which you did me the honor to present, is very pretty and suggestive, and, I should think excellent as a piece of art—Thank you for it.

Yours truly
A. Lincoln

This original ALS is the property of the New York Historical Society. See *Lincoln Lore* No. 490, August 29, 1938 and No. 1425, November, 1956.

THE THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT

"A king's cure for all the evils"

During Abraham Lincoln's lifetime he did not witness the enactment of a Constitutional Amendment. While he did sign the Joint-Resolution on February 1, 1865 (two-thirds of both houses concurring) which was submitted to the legislatures of the several states proposing the Thirteenth Amendment, his signature was unnecessary and he died before December 18, 1865 when three-fourths of the States had ratified the amendment.

The Thirteenth Amendment was passed by the 38th Congress during the Second Session. The Senate initiated the resolution in April 1864, and without any difficulty approved it with a vote of 38 to 6. The House of Representatives, while rejecting the resolution, on June 15 with a vote of 95 to 66 (not a two-thirds vote), met the issue on January 31, 1865 with a vote of 119 yeas and 56 nays (8 members not voting).

As President, it had been Lincoln's custom to approve resolutions and Acts of Congress, but such procedure was unnecessary in amending the Constitution. In fact, on February 7, the Senate fearing lest a wrong precedent be set, passed a resolution asserting that presidential approval was unnecessary. Before this action was taken, however, Lincoln had inscribed the document "Approved February 1, 1865."

Senator Lyman Trumbull, in an address printed in the *Congressional Globe*, February 7, 1865, pp. 629-30, cited a Supreme Court case dating back to 1798 which declared that the president had no authority to approve or disapprove of a proposition submitted for adoption as an amendment to the Constitution. Trumbull did not want inadvertent approval in this instance to be considered a precedent because a future president could defeat an amendment by pocket veto.

Article XII, Section 1, of the Amendment Resolution follows: "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

Section 2 follows: "Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

The original document is a printed form with the appropriate words filled in by a clerk. Its phraseology is essentially that of the Ordinance of 1787, repeated in the Missouri Compromise and the Wilmot Proviso. The document also bears the signatures of Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and H. Hamlin, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate. There are also several engrossed copies extant bearing the signatures of the President, Vice President and Speaker of the House, along with signatures of members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Apparently many people thought that Lincoln's signature was necessary to validate the Thirteenth Amendment resolution, and after he had affixed his signature to the document he was honored with a serenade. To this group of admirers he made a brief address. Lincoln stated that, "The occasion was one of congratulation to the country and to the whole world. But there is a task yet before us—to go forward and consummate by the votes of the States that which Congress so nobly began yesterday." Lincoln expressed the belief that "all would bear him witness that he had never shrunk from doing all that he could to eradicate slavery by issuing an emancipation proclamation."

In his response to the serenaders Lincoln admitted that his Emancipation Proclamation "falls far short of what the Amendment will be when fully consummated." Then too, he said, a question might be raised whether the proclamation was legally valid. He knew that it would be declared that it did not meet the evil. But Lincoln continued, "this amendment is a king's cure for all the evils. It winds the whole thing up."

Lincoln was in a genial mood on February 1, 1865, and "he could not but congratulate all present, himself, the country and the whole world upon this great moral victory."

The President was pleased that his own state of Illinois had taken the lead in ratifying the amendment. Governor Richard J. Oglesby telegraphed Lincoln on February 1 that the Illinois Legislature had approved the amendment and Lincoln informed his serenading

friends "that Illinois had already to-day done the work."

Rhode Island and Michigan ratified the amendment on February 2, followed by Maryland, New York and West Virginia on February 3. By the end of February, Maine, Kansas, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Missouri, Indiana, Nevada, Louisiana and Minnesota had "done the work." Early in April, Wisconsin, Vermont and Tennessee ratified, thus making a total of twenty states ratifying the amendment before Lincoln's assassination.

The legislatures of Kentucky and Delaware refused to ratify the amendment, necessitating a favorable action of at least four former Confederate states if a three-fourth majority was to be achieved. In late April came the ratification of Arkansas, followed by Connecticut's ratifications in May, New Hampshire in July, South Carolina in November, and Alabama, North Carolina, Georgia and Oregon by December 11.

On December 18, 1865, the Thirteenth Amendment was proclaimed in full effect as the legislatures of twenty-seven states, constituting three-fourths of the thirty-six had ratified, only to be followed by ratification by California and Florida in the same year, New Jersey and Iowa in 1866, with Texas attempting ratification on February 18, 1870.

Some of these state legislative efforts were declared invalid and thirty-one states out of the thirty-six are credited with a bona fide ratification. The remaining five states which did not take the necessary legal steps were Delaware and Kentucky who rejected it; Texas, it is claimed did not legally act on it, and Alabama and Mississippi ratified the amendment conditionally.

Slavery as an institution had been in the process of rapid disintegration throughout the early 1860's. While about 200,000 slaves had gained their independence under the Emancipation Proclamation, up to February, 1865, nearly 1,000,000 were still in bondage when the Thirteenth Amendment was introduced.

Certainly no man had a better right to sign his name to the Thirteenth Amendment resolution than Abraham Lincoln, even though his presidential approval was not a legal requirement. His signature on this particular document again dramatically presented his "oft-expressed personal wish that all men everywhere could be free."

INAUGURATION—1861

(continued from page 2)

words. The President was escorted back to the Senate Chamber, thence to his carriage, and the military, taking up the same order as in the morning, proceeded slowly to the White House. Mr. Buchanan accompanied his successor to the main hall, where the two Presidents, past and present, took a cordial and affecting leave of each other. Mr. Buchanan then drove to Attorney-General Ould's house, where he remained till the next day.

"Thus ended the Inauguration of Abraham Lincoln of Illinois, and Sixteenth President of our Great Republic."

LONG RUN BAPTIST CHURCH

The historic Long Run Baptist Church building in Jefferson County, Kentucky, is in danger of being razed. It is located on land that once belonged to Captain Abraham Lincoln, Kentucky pioneer and grandfather of the Sixteenth President.

The original log building was erected about 1797. The second church edifice was constructed out of local stone and the present brick building was erected in 1833. Subsequently the brick structure was enlarged in 1845, and there is a tradition that the grave of Captain Lincoln, along with four or five other graves, were covered by the extension. However, a thorough search under the floor of the church has failed to reveal any graves of Kentucky pioneers.

The Long Run Church and burial ground was located on a one acre tract within the boundary of Captain Lincoln's four hundred acre farm near Hughes Station, which was established in 1780. An early record reveals that "in 1786 a man was killed here by an Indian, while he was coming to the station from his land nearby on Long Run, where he had been putting in a crop.

His family resided in the station and soon after his death the widow and children removed to Washington County." The logical assumption is that this pioneer was the grandfather of the President.

The present Baptist congregation is building a new church on Tower Road, about a mile away. A contractor has estimated that approximately \$5,000 worth of building material can be salvaged from the old building.

To preserve the structure as a national or state shrine, Thomas Carpenter Fisher, a Washington attorney and former Louisville, Kentucky, resident has asked for a six months option to buy the church and its surrounding property. Meanwhile, United States Interior Department officials have been studying the church's history in relation to its association with the Lincoln family.

Senator Earle C. Clements of Kentucky introduced a bill in the Senate to make a shrine of the church, but a spokesman for the Interior Department said, "The current budget will not allow us to purchase the property." Interior Department investigators have said there is no present indication that the Federal Government plans to buy the property.

In asking for a six months option to buy the church property for \$10,000, Fisher indicated to the Rev. Roscoe Thornbury, the pastor of the historic church, that he hoped "after acquiring title to the property, to solicit a foundation fund for the restoration and maintenance of the old church." It is Fisher's wish to make the Long Run Church building a Baptist-Lincoln Memorial.

BOY SCOUT PILGRIMAGES

Lincoln's birthday, February 12, 1957 will mark the twenty-fourth annual pilgrimage of Boy Scouts throughout America to some statue or shrine associated with the Sixteenth President.

Sponsored by the Lincoln National Life Foundation, attendance awards are given each year to the Boy Scout who visits a Lincoln shrine. These have been picture-certificates featuring a Lincoln statue. The awards of the past twenty-three years follow:

1934	Hoosier Youth—Fort Wayne, Ind.....	Paul Manship
1935	Railsplitter—Chicago, Ill.....	Charles J. Mulligan
1936	Soldier—Dixon, Ill.....	Leonard Crunelle
1937	Lawyer—Urbana, Ill.....	Lorado Taft
1938	Debator—Freeport, Ill.....	Leonard Crunelle
1939	President Elect—Springfield, Ill.....	Andrew O'Connor
1940	Sixteenth President—Chicago, Ill.....	Augustus St. Gaudens
1941	First Inaugural—Yonkers, N. Y.....	Isidore Konti
1942	Commander-in-Chief—Spokane, Wash.	Alonzo Lewis
1943	Grief Stricken President—Jersey City, N. J.....	James Earle Fraser
1944	Emancipator—Washington, D. C.....	Thomas Ball
1945	Soldiers' Tribute—Edinburg, Scotland.....	George E. Bissell
1946	Orator—Gettysburg, Pa.....	J. Otto Schweizer
1947	Thanksgiving Proclamation—Hingham, Mass.	Charles Keck
1948	Friendly Lincoln—Newark, N. J.....	Gutzon Borglum
1949	Meditative Lincoln—Lincoln, Neb.....	Daniel Chester French
1950	Reminiscent Lincoln—Hodgenville, Ky.....	Adolph A. Weinman
1951	Reelected President—Chicago, Ill.	Augustus St. Gaudens
1952	Lincoln of the Second Inaugural—Frankfort, Ky.	Adolph A. Weinman
1953	Peacemaker—Indianapolis, Ind.....	Henry Hering
1954	Sorrowful Lincoln—Burlington, Wisc.	George E. Ganiere
1955	Resolute Lincoln—New Salem, Ill.....	Avard Fairbanks
1956	Young Dreamer—Buffalo, N. Y.....	Bryant Baker

The attendance award which will be presented to each Boy Scout this year who visits a Lincoln shrine will feature the newly dedicated heroic bronze statue, "The Chicago Lincoln" by Avard Fairbanks. This statue is located on Lincoln Square (Lawrence-Lincoln-Western Avenues) on the north side of Chicago.