



FOR THE PEOPLE

A NEWSLETTER OF THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN ASSOCIATION

VOLUME 13 NUMBER 4

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SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

Stephen L. Carter 2013 BANQUET SPEAKER



Stephen L. Carter

Photograph by Elena Siebert

Stephen L. Carter is the William Nelson Cromwell Professor of Law at Yale, where he has taught since 1982. Among his courses are law and religion,

the ethics of war, contracts, evidence, and professional responsibility. His most recent book is *The Violence of Peace: America's Wars in the Age of Obama* (2011). Among his other books on law and politics are *God's Name in Vain: The Wrongs and Rights of Religion in Politics*; *Civility: Manners, Morals, and the Etiquette of Democracy*; *The Dissent of the Governed: A Meditation on Law, Religion, and Loyalty*; *The Confirmation Mess: Cleaning up the Federal Appointments Process*; and *The Culture of Disbelief: How American Law and Politics Trivialize Religious Devotion*.

Professor Carter writes a column for *Bloomberg View* and is a regular contributor to *Newsweek* and *The Daily*

Beast. He blogs about professional football for the *Washington Post*. Professor Carter also writes fiction. His novel *The Emperor of Ocean Park* spent eleven weeks on the *New York Times* best-seller list. His next novel, *The Impeachment of Abraham Lincoln*, was published in 2012. His novella "The Hereditary Thurifer" recently appeared in the crime anthology, *The Dark End of the Street*.

Professor Carter was formerly a law clerk for Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall, as well as for Judge Spottswood W. Robinson, III, of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. He is a graduate of Stanford University and Yale Law School.

Stephen P. Bartholf Donates Lincoln Books to ALA

By Richard E. Hart, Editor

Past ALA Board Member Stephen P. Bartholf recently made a gift to the ALA of 75 Lincoln books from his private library. The books had been collected by his family for over at least three generations. Steve's grandfather, George Pasfield, Jr., was a member of the Lincoln Centennial Commission. Steve's father, Herbert Bartholf or Bart, was a close friend of Benjamin P. Thomas.

Steve recalls a period in his childhood when evenings after supper, Ben Thomas would come to their home and meet with his father in his father's library. Bart had cleared out the library and left only one chair that was positioned in the center of the room. The chapters of Ben's book *Lincoln* were

arranged around the perimeter of the room. One man would sit in the chair and read a chapter from Ben's book out loud. The other would sit on the floor and listen. Thus was one of the greatest Lincoln biographies proofed and edited not only for grammar and style but for the sound and cadence of the words read out loud.

Tucked in the front of *Abraham Lincoln*, Lord Charnwood's 1917 biography, were two hand written notes from Lord Charnwood to Steve's grandfather, George Pasfield, Jr. A copy of one of those notes may be seen on page 6.

We thank Steve for his generous gift of Lincoln books. They have been placed in the bookcases of the Abraham Lincoln Association Lyceum in the Old State Capitol.



Lincoln books donated to the ALA by Stephen P. Bartholf are pictured here in a bookcase in the ALA Lyceum in the lower level of the Old State Capitol.

Book Review

Lincoln's Forgotten Friend, Leonard Swett

*Lincoln's Forgotten Friend,
Leonard Swett*

by Robert S. Eckley

Published by Southern Illinois University
Press, 336 pages.

Reviewed by William G. Shepherd
*ALA Board Member and
Membership Chairman*

On October 22, 1887, thousands of people gathered at the southern end of Lincoln Park in Chicago, Illinois. They were there to witness the unveiling of a statue of their martyred President, Abraham Lincoln. Undeterred by a cold, misting rain, the crowd included many Civil War veterans, the citizen-soldiers of the Union Army. Also present were numerous African-Americans, some who served in the Union Army; all of whom were now free from the injustice of slavery. Also there were Robert Todd Lincoln and his fifteen-year-old son, Abraham Lincoln II. Young Abraham was given the task of pulling the cord which would remove the American flag covering the statue of his grandfather. Also present were the business and political elite of the rapidly growing Chicago.

But it wasn't a former Union General or a political leader chosen to deliver the dedicatory speech at the unveiling of the bronze statue designed by Augustus Saint-Gaudens. Rather it was Leonard Swett, a Bloomington lawyer, then a Chicago lawyer who delivered the oration that reminded the thousands of Lincoln admirers that Lincoln, like George Washington, had "laid securely and well the broad foundation of the Republic" by what he did as President. Leonard Swett described in detail Lincoln the lawyer who became Lincoln the President, a leader who consistently fought for freedom for all, fulfilling the promise of the Declaration of Independence.

Leonard Swett was the most influential person in Abraham Lincoln's life who likely is unknown to you, the Lincoln devotee. Fortunately for those dedicated to preserving the Lincoln memory, Robert S. Eckley has authored *Lincoln's Forgotten Friend, Leonard Swett*. Many reading this book review personally knew Bob Eckley as the President of the Abraham Lincoln Association; therefore you knew

that the publication of this book was Bob's final mission as a Lincoln scholar — his goal being the historical rescue of Leonard Swett from his undeserved obscurity in the Lincoln historical memory.

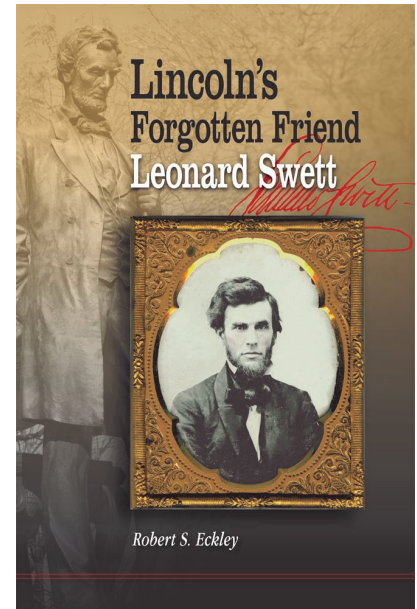
Bob Eckley passed away on April 15, 2012, a few months before the publication of this book. Bob Eckley can be very proud of this book. It's an excellent description of the extraordinary life of Leonard Swett, who along with Lincoln and David Davis formed the "great triumvirate" of the Eighth Judicial Circuit of Illinois.

How could it be that no historian or previous Lincoln author has written a biography of Swett? Eckley suggests it was because Swett did not hold any public office or any significant appointment from President Lincoln. The fact remains that Swett was the most trusted friend and unofficial advisor of Lincoln throughout his Presidency.

One would never have suspected that Leonard Swett would reach such a lofty place when he first came to Bloomington, Illinois in September, 1848. Swett had recently mustered out of the Army at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri after the end of the Mexican-American War. Swett was attempting to make his way back home to Maine while suffering from amoebic dysentery. Having disembarked from a steamer traveling up the Illinois River in Peoria, he walked to Bloomington fully convinced that he was about to die from dysentery. His 6'2" frame had withered to 123 pounds.

Fortunately for Swett, local schoolmaster and minister George Washington Minier saw him from his seat near the only hotel in town. Minier took pity on the tall, gaunt, and emaciated Swett, telling Swett that it wasn't yet his time to die because "God still had work for him to do."

This fortuitous meeting with schoolmaster Minier allowed Swett to resume his intended career path as a lawyer, which he had begun in Maine after attending Waterville (now Colby) College. Swett "read law" and soon met David Davis, destined to serve on the United States Supreme



Court. According to Swett, the physically imposing and robust David Davis had an "immense tread (like) the tread of Hercules." Swett established his first law practice in Clinton, Illinois in 1849 and moved to Bloomington a few years later. In October of 1849, Swett met Abraham Lincoln in Mt. Pulaski while Swett and Davis attended the beginning of the court session. Swett never forgot this first encounter with Lincoln and wrote about it at least three times in published articles.

This nascent friendship of Lincoln and Swett flourished as they traveled the Eighth Judicial Circuit. Lincoln, who was sixteen years older than Swett, mentored Swett as a senior lawyer would mentor a junior lawyer. Swett was a quick learner. He soon became known as one of the best lawyers in Illinois (along with Lincoln).

Lincoln and Swett occasionally were on the same side of a lawsuit, but more often than not they were on the opposite side, two talented lawyers facing off in the circuit courts of central Illinois. They were on opposite sides in the famous "chicken bone" case in McLean County. This medical malpractice case attracted a battery of talented lawyers led by Swett for the plaintiff and Lincoln for the defendant. In this case, Lincoln demonstrated the pliability of bones by using a chicken leg bone.

(Continued on page 3)

(Continued from page 2)

In another case, Lincoln was appointed States Attorney to prosecute a murder case wherein Swett represented the defendant. Swett presented the “insanity defense” for his client and prevailed. At that time such a defense was largely unknown and untested in Illinois, but Swett’s well constructed factual defense of his client convinced the jury to find his client not guilty by reason of insanity.

While Leonard Swett might be Lincoln’s “forgotten friend” to today’s Lincoln devotees, he was most certainly not forgotten by Lincoln, especially when Lincoln resumed his quest for political office. Bob Eckley describes in exquisite detail how Swett was a trusted confidant to Lincoln (along with David Davis) as Lincoln challenged Stephen A. Douglas in the 1858 U.S. Senate contest and beyond to Lincoln’s nomination and election in 1860 as President.

As one reads this book, it becomes clear that Lincoln trusted Swett implicitly, perhaps more than anyone else in his circle of advisors.

After Lincoln was elected in 1860, he sent Swett to Washington D.C. to be his “eyes and ears” during the political intrigue of the secession winter. Cabinet appointments were over-shadowed by the rebellion growing in the South. In the midst of all this, Swett was the one person Lincoln trusted as his envoy to the warring political factions in the nation’s capital.

As detailed by Eckley, Swett spent an inordinate time away from his wife and child while fulfilling one assignment after another for President Lincoln. At the same time, Leonard Swett enjoyed the political game. He ran for Congress and Governor of Illinois but succeeded only in being elected a State Representative in 1858 from Bloomington, so that he could vote for Lincoln for U. S. Senate before the popular vote determined such matters.

Lincoln consulted Swett in late August 1862 on whether an Emancipation Proclamation on slavery was politically feasible. Swett agreed with Lincoln’s desire to move forward on issuing such a Presidential proclamation. After the battle of Antietam, Lincoln did so.

Swett and his family were amongst the few



At the February 12, 2007 ALA Lincoln Day Banquet, Robert S. Eckley (left) was presented the Logan Hay Medal by Cullom Davis.

guests to accompany Lincoln to Gettysburg in November 1863 where Swett attended one of the most famous speeches delivered in American history (although few realized it then). Swett bore a physical resemblance to Lincoln. At least one citizen of Gettysburg thought Swett was Lincoln while walking to the ceremony that morning. In fact Swett’s long angular body was so similar to Lincoln’s that he was the model for the Lincoln portrait in the Presidents’ Wing at the National Portrait Gallery.

Swett continued his service to President Lincoln as his political representative as the 1864 general election approached, including the Republican convention.

Swett was away from Washington, D. C. on business when Lincoln was assassinated. Swett left Bloomington then and established himself as a lawyer in Chicago. In the Lincoln circle of friends, Swett chose not to profit from his long friendship with the deceased President. Swett did provide an essay on Lincoln to Billy Herndon, Lincoln’s law partner who was collecting biographical interviews of Lincoln’s “informants.”

In an interesting turn of events described by the author, Swett became the mentor and legal advisor to Robert Todd Lincoln as he dealt with the aftermath of his father’s death and mother’s mental breakdown. It seems as though Swett was always there to help Lincoln, even becoming a father figure to Robert.

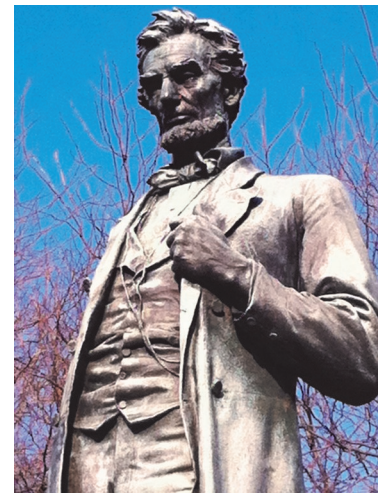
This book is written in clear, direct language. It is a pleasure to read this book. It conveys a true sense of what it must have been like to be a close friend of Lincoln, whether on the circuit or in the White House.

Also important to Lincoln devotees is the

sourcing of the facts in the book. This book is thoroughly footnoted. The bibliography is complete and the appendix contains selections from Swett’s biographical writings about Lincoln, most have which have never been readily available to the public.

This book is a necessary addition to the book shelf of the reader interested in Lincoln and the Civil War or in Illinois history, particularly the lawyers who propelled Lincoln to the Presidency.

Congratulations, Bob Eckley on a mission successfully completed.



Augustus Saint-Gaudens’ *Lincoln the Man*
Lincoln Park, Chicago.

Photograph by Kate Shepherd.

Endowment Fund Premium

In honor of Robert S. Eckley, anyone making a contribution of \$100 or more to the ALA Endowment Fund during 2012 or 2013 will receive a free copy of Bob’s book *Lincoln’s Forgotten Friend, Leonard Swett*.

Send your check made payable to the Abraham Lincoln Association Endowment Fund to:

The Abraham Lincoln Association
1 Old State Capitol Plaza
Springfield, Illinois 62701

Book Review

Lincoln's Ladder to the Presidency: The Eighth Judicial Circuit*Lincoln's Ladder to the Presidency:
The Eighth Judicial Circuit*

by Guy C. Fraker

Published by Southern Illinois University
Press, 328 pages.Reviewed by Judge Ronald D. Spears
*ALA Board Member****Lincoln's Team of Allies***

If Abraham Lincoln had not settled in central Illinois, become a lawyer, and chosen to regularly ride the entire Eighth Judicial Circuit, would he have become the 16th President of the United States? Were those choices of place and profession pivotal in allowing his aptitude and ambition to reach their zenith? An attorney from central Illinois, Guy Fraker, has now made a persuasive case that Lincoln's legal career in the Eighth Judicial Circuit not only was critical in developing the skills Lincoln needed to meet the challenges of his Presidency, but created the team of allies essential to get him elected to the office. The people, places, and events Lincoln encountered during that time formed his "ladder to the Presidency."

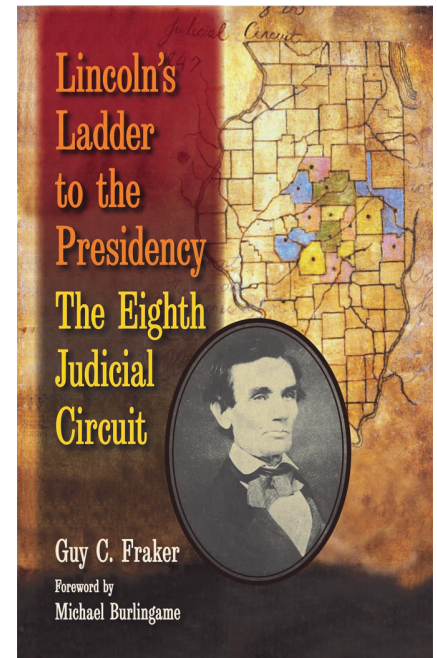
Until recent times the law practice of Lincoln, which spread over 25 years, was given cursory treatment by historians as part of his pre-Presidential history. Lincoln's "lost years" as a lawyer, from his



Guy C. Fraker, author of
Lincoln's Ladder to the Presidency,
shown at a recent ALA banquet.

licensing in September of 1836 until he left Springfield in February of 1861 to become President, were the focus of only a few books before the excellent work of the Lincoln Legal Papers project beginning in 1985 (e.g., Albert Woldman's "Lawyer Lincoln," and John Frank's "Lincoln as a Lawyer."). As that project completed, over the course of fifteen years, the laborious task of visiting the counties and courthouses where Lincoln practiced and identifying, compiling, copying, and indexing the thousands of existing documents, the authentic law practice of Lincoln was finally revealed. With that research also came the ability to track Lincoln's daily activities and make some evaluations of how his legal career intertwined with specific people, places, and events. This has permitted fuller exploration of Lincoln's legal career (e.g., Brian Dirck's "Lincoln the Lawyer"; Mark Steiner's "An Honest Calling, The Law Practice of Abraham Lincoln"; "Abraham Lincoln, Esq.: The Legal Career of America's Greatest President," edited by Roger Billings and Frank Williams; and "The Papers of Abraham Lincoln: Legal Documents and Cases," edited by Daniel Stowell.) Those works delve deeper into the nature of Lincoln's law practice and how the legal profession honed his thinking, speaking, leadership, and writing skills. They also discuss how the progressive development of law, commerce, and industry in Illinois and the United States during the antebellum period influenced Lincoln's political opinions and law practice.

In *Lincoln's Ladder to the Presidency*, Guy Fraker has further advanced the analysis of Lincoln's legal career with an in-depth focus on the Eighth Judicial Circuit and its impact on Lincoln's election as President. Much of Lincoln's law practice was outside Springfield and Sangamon County, and in particular throughout the Eighth Judicial Circuit, which included at various times seventeen counties in central Illinois. Fraker describes why being away from home, riding the circuit for almost half of each year, was necessary and important to Lincoln's personal, political, and professional development. It is important to note that the early population growth of Illinois was from south to north



and from 1840-1860 the cumulative population of the counties on the Eighth Circuit was greater than Cook County, including Chicago. Also, economic and technological developments during this period (e.g., railroads) created great legal challenges and opportunities for lawyers. Fraker takes the reader around the 450-mile trek of the Circuit which Lincoln traveled twice a year. As we go from county seat to county seat with Lincoln we finally get a true picture of whom and what he saw and experienced. By putting all the people, places, cases, and events in context historically we can now connect the dots of their importance to Lincoln's rise as a lawyer and his political career. The juxtaposition of Lincoln's political events, formal and informal networking, and legal work with his other statewide and national commitments shows how this country lawyer achieved national attention. Some readers may complain there are too many dots, with too much detail of people or places not necessary to prove the circuit's importance to Lincoln's election. However, anyone seeking a more complete revelation of these seemingly "lost years" in Lincoln's legal career will be impressed by Fraker's effort.

(Continued on page 5)

Lincoln Home National Historic Site

George L. Painter Looking for Lincoln Lectures

Lincoln and Freedom

By Tim Townsend

Historian at Lincoln Home National Historic Site and former member of the ALA Board of Directors

Lincoln Home National Historic Site invites the public to attend the George L. Painter Looking for Lincoln Lectures on Tuesday, February 12, 2013 at 8:30 a.m. at the Lincoln Home National Historic Site Visitor Center, 426 South Seventh Street, Springfield, Illinois. The Visitor Center will open one half hour early, at 8:00 A.M.

Lincoln Home National Historic Site is pleased to present this annual lecture series in partnership with the Looking for Lincoln Heritage Coalition and the Abraham Lincoln National Heritage Area. Together, Lincoln Home NHS and "Looking for Lincoln" will present stories that focus on the central Illinois communities that Lincoln impacted or that impacted Lincoln. The theme for 2013 lectures is "Lincoln and Freedom" in honor of the 150th anniversary of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

This year's program will focus on how Quincy, Charleston, and Lincoln's Eighth Judicial Circuit played a role in the Lincoln and freedom story.



(Continued from page 4)

As a practicing attorney himself, Fraker personally visited all the counties in the Eighth Judicial Circuit multiple times over many years and carefully researched their connections to Lincoln. This includes not only the legal documents but the local stories and anecdotes of Lincoln's cases, clients, and contacts. Fraker divides his book into four parts: first an overview of Lincoln and the Circuit; second, a tour of the Circuit from county to county; third, a description of how Lincoln's political aspirations grew, were frustrated, and awakened again; and finally, how Lincoln's team of allies from the Eighth Circuit were responsible for his nomination and election to the Presidency and how they served during his Presidency. The final part details the Eighth Circuit's most direct contribution to Lincoln's ascension to the Presidency by obtaining for Lincoln the Republican Presidential nomination in Chicago following Lincoln's nomination at the earlier state

convention in Decatur. Evidence supports that Lincoln's team of lawyer allies from the Eighth Circuit, headed by Judge David Davis, was directly responsible.

Although there is a decline in lawyer-politicians in modern times, that was not the case in the antebellum United States. Of the 15 Presidents before Lincoln, all except three had legal training (Washington, Harrison, and Taylor). Lincoln's primary opponent for President in 1860, Stephen Douglas, was also a central Illinois attorney, and the two other Presidential candidates, John Breckinridge and John Bell, were lawyers. Lincoln stands out in the nature and extent of law practice prior to being elected President. From 1836 until 1861, he engaged in full-time law practice except for part-time duty as an Illinois legislator during four terms from 1834-1842 and one term in Congress from 1847-1849. Fraker opines that Lincoln's experience on the circuit helped mitigate his lack of executive experience in govern-

ment. The circuit had "trained him in human nature, mediation, quick absorption of facts, and assessment of alternatives. The circuit practice required rapid response to often-ambiguous choices and demanded decisive and irrevocable action. His many years on the circuit had taught him to listen." This training and experience made Lincoln approach matters with a "lawyerly analysis." While it can be debated whether legal training is a better prerequisite to become President than other professions, Fraker makes a convincing case that if Lincoln had not settled in central Illinois, practiced law, and formed his legal allies on the Eighth Judicial Circuit, he would not have been President.



Book Review Issue: Two Books by ALA Board Members

By Richard E. Hart, Editor

In addition to the traditional announcement of our banquet speaker and the topic and listing of the symposium speakers, this edition of *For The People* is pleased to include two book reviews. We have all

watched the birth of these two books, both by ALA Board Members, Robert S. Eckley and Guy C. Fraker. It is a pleasure to have them reviewed in this edition by two of their fellow Board Members, William Shepherd and Judge Ronald Spears.

Bob Eckley's book is a bittersweet tribute to a giant of a man who led this Association as President and established the endowment fund. Bob died last spring, and now we all say to Bob and to his widow, Nell, "A job well done."

A Letter From Lord Charnwood to George Pasfield, August 4, 1920

By Richard E. Hart, Editor

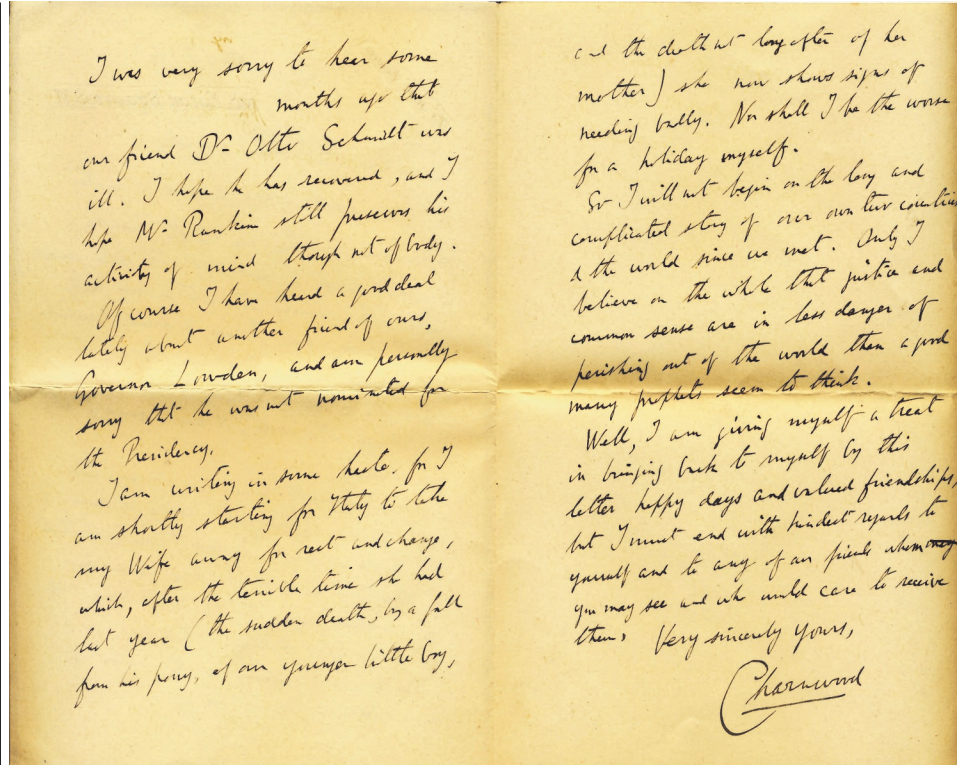
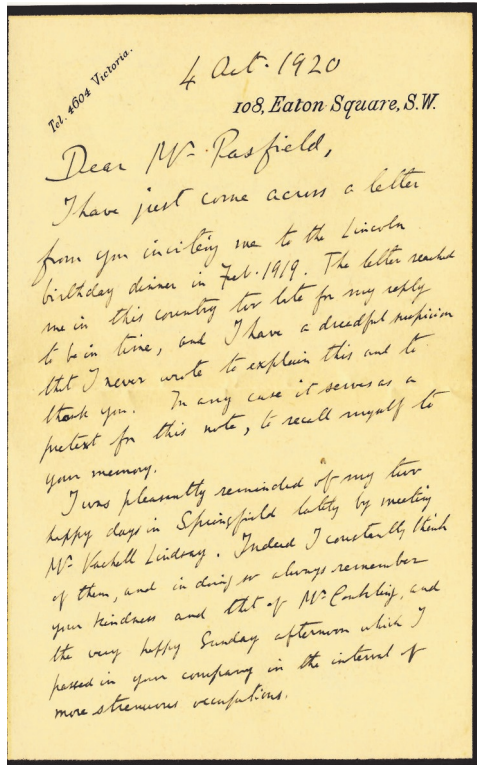
This charming note from Lord Charwood to George Pasfield, Jr. was found in the inside front of Pasfield's copy of *Abraham Lincoln* by Lord Charnwood, first published in 1917. It was one of the books recently donated to the ALA by Pasfield's grandson, Stephen P. Bartholf.

The note will make perfect sense to any ALA President, past or present, who has written a letter offering the February 12th banquet speakership. Often such letters are met with dead silence and never receive a reply. The offer slips away and the President quietly seeks another speaker.

In this case George Pasfield wrote to Lord

Charnwood inviting him to speak at the February 12, 1919 Lincoln banquet. Charnwood did not respond until August of 1920, a good year and a half later.

Pasfield moved on, however, and the speaker at the 1919 banquet was Clinton L. Conkling, Springfield, Illinois, speaking on *Lincoln in His Home Town*.



4 August 1920
108 Eaton Square S. W.

Dear Mr. Pasfield,

I have just come across a letter from you inviting me to the Lincoln birthday dinner in Feb. 1919, The letter reached me in this country too late for my reply to be in time, and I have a dreadful suspicion that I never wrote to explain this and to thank you. In any case it serves as a pretext for this note, to recall myself to your memory.

I was pleasantly reminded of my two happy days in Springfield lately by meeting Mr. Vachell Lindsay. Indeed I constantly think of them, and in doing so always remember your kindness and that of Mr. Conkling, and the very happy Sunday afternoon which I passed in your company in the interest of more strenuous occupations.

I was very sorry to hear some months ago

that our friend Dr. Otto Schmidt was ill. I hope he has recovered, and I hope Mr. Rankin still preserves his activity of mind though not of body. Of course I have heard a good deal lately about another friend of ours Governor Lowden, and am personally sorry that he was not nominated for the Presidency.

I am writing in some haste, for I am shortly starting for Italy to take my wife away for rest and change, which, after the terrible time she had last year (the sudden death, by a fall from his pony, of our younger little boy, and the death not long after of her mother) she now shows signs of needing _____. Nor shall I be the worse for a holiday myself.

So I will not begin on the long and complicated story of our own ____ & the world since we met. Only I believe on the whole that justice and common sense are in less

danger of perishing out of the world than a good many prophets seem to think.

Well, I am giving myself a treat in bringing back to myself by this letter happy days and valued friendships, but I must end with kindest regards to yourself and to any of our friends whom you may see and who would care to receive them.

Very sincerely yours,
Charnwood



Lord Charnwood
a.k.a. Godfrey Rathbone Benson

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PRESIDENT ROBERT J. LENZ'S GREETING

Dear Members of the Abraham Lincoln Association,

As we approach 2013, we will be commemorating the momentous events that occurred in our Nation in 1863. The Emancipation Proclamation and the Gettysburg Address were two of the most important events in Lincoln's Presidency.

We are very pleased to announce that Stephen Carter, Yale Law School Professor and author, will be the 2013 Lincoln Banquet speaker. Professor Carter has written many bestselling books, including his most recent *The Impeachment of Abraham Lincoln*, an alternative historical novel that explores one possible ending had President Lincoln survived the shooting at Ford's Theatre.

We are also excited that the 2013 Symposium is the first to be named for Benjamin P. Thomas, thanks to a generous donation in his memory from his daughter, Sarah. Four excellent scholars will speak at the ALA—Benjamin P. Thomas Symposium on the topic *1863: Lincoln in Midstream*.

We invite our members and friends to join us for President Lincoln's 204th Birthday Celebration on February 12, 2013, and look forward to a wonderful year of commemorations.



President

Robert J. Lenz

NEW DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors is pleased to announce two additions to the Board of Directors:

W. Joseph Gibbs
Edna Greene Medford

We welcome these Directors.

NEW DISTINGUISHED DIRECTORS

The Board also is pleased to announce three additions to the ALA list of Distinguished Directors:

Doris Kearns Goodwin
Lewis Lehrman
Wayne C. Temple

The next issue will contain more about these new Distinguished Directors.

NEW MEMBERS

We welcome 10 new members.

William Shepherd
Membership Chairman

Busey Bank
Bloomington, Illinois

Kevin Beck
Goshen, Indiana

Thomas Campbell
Chicago, Illinois

Stephen Clark
Camarillo, California

Bruce Finne
Springfield, Illinois

David Gaynon
Huntington Beach, California

Richard Johnson
Arlington Heights, Illinois

Boyd Murphree
Springfield, Illinois

Dr. Randall Saxon
Peoria, Illinois

John Servis
Orefield, Pennsylvania

Holiday Gift!

Why not make a holiday gift of a membership in the ALA to a relative or friend?

It is easy to do so by using the ALA website at:
abrahamlincolnassociation.org

Or call the ALA personal shopper Mary Shepherd toll free at (866) 865-8500. Mary can answer any questions you might have and make certain that your gift arrives on time.



Thomas Nast's 1862 Civil War Christmas Illustration



The illustration shown above is by Thomas Nast, who created it for *Harper's Weekly* in 1862. He portrayed a wife separated from her soldier husband on Christmas Eve 1862. The wife is at the window, on her knees in earnest prayer, looking up at the night sky, obviously distressed about the absence of her husband. In the background can be seen a small bed with her two children in it. On the wall, a picture of the woman's husband can be seen hanging.

On the inset image on the right, the woman's husband can be seen sitting with his rifle around a lonely campfire. In his hand is a small album with photographs of his wife and children. He is obviously lonesome, missing his wife and kids on a cold winter night.

Surrounding these two main images are a variety of scenes. In the upper left corner, an image of Santa Claus can be seen. Santa is crawling into a chimney. In the lower left is an image of soldiers marching in the snow. The upper right corner has another image of Santa, in a sleigh, being pulled by reindeer. This is one of the earliest images of this popular tradition of Christmas.

The lower right corner shows a ship being tossed in the sea. The lower center shows an image of the graves of soldiers lost in the war.

Thomas Nast was born in Landau, Germany, on September 26, 1840. He came to New York City in 1846 and studied art. At the age of 15, he was hired as a reporto-

rial artist for *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*. In 1859 he moved to the *New York Illustrated News* which sent him in February 1860 to London to cover a major prizefight. In the summer of 1862, he secured a position with *Harper's Weekly*.

Nast made many illustrations dealing with various aspects of the Civil War. He was a Radical Republican, a liberal, progressive, nationalistic, and member of the Protestant wing of his party. Nast was a fierce support for the Union cause, skillfully using allegory and melodrama in his art to support the cause he believed was just.

<http://www.co.seneca.ny.us/history/Thomas%20Nast%20and%20His%20Civil%20War%20Christmas%20Illustrations.pdf>

RESERVATIONS REQUIRED FOR THESE FEBRUARY 12, 2013 EVENTS

There are three events on February 12, 2013, that you will need reservations to attend:

Luncheon: 1:00-2:00 p.m. Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library **\$25 per person.**

Endowment Reception: 5:00-6:30 p.m. The Lincoln Room, President Abraham Lincoln Hotel **\$75 per person.**

Banquet Reception: 6:00 p.m. Presidential Ballroom Lobby, and

Banquet: 7:00 Presidential Ballroom, President Abraham Lincoln Hotel **\$85 per person.**

Make your reservations now. Use the easy online reservation method or send your check.

Make your checks payable and mail to:

The Abraham Lincoln Association
P.O. Box 729
Bloomington, Illinois 61702

Online Reservations:

www.abrahamlincolnassociation.org
Attention: 2013 Banquet Reservations

Questions? Contact Mary Shepherd,
Executive Manager at:

maryshepherd.ala@gmail.com
Or call toll free: 866-865-8500

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William G. Shepherd
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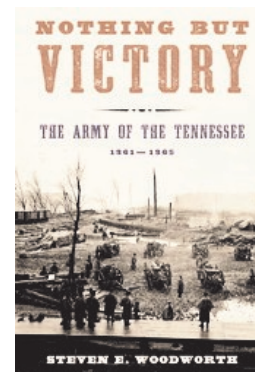
ALA-Benjamin P. Thomas Symposium: The 2013 Participants



Steven E. Woodworth

Steven E. Woodworth received his B.A. in 1982 from Southern Illinois University at Carbondale and his Ph.D. in 1987 from Rice University in Houston, Texas. After teaching at small colleges in Oklahoma and Georgia, he came to Texas Christian University in 1997 and is now a professor of history there.

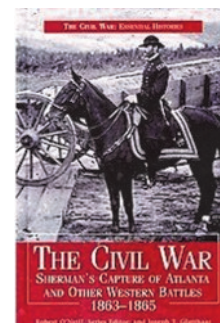
Over the years he has authored, co-authored, or edited thirty-two books, including *Nothing but Victory: The Army of the Tennessee, 1861-1865* (2006), *While God Is Marching On: The Religious World of Civil War Soldiers* (2001), and *Jefferson Davis and His Generals: The Failure of Confederate Command in the West* (1995).



Stephen Douglas Engle

Stephen D. Engle is professor of history and Director of the Alan B. Larkin Symposium on the American Presidency at Florida Atlantic University. He is a past Fulbright Scholar, is currently a Distinguished Lecturer for the Organization of American Historians, and is a recent lecturer for the Smithsonian Institution's Associates Program.

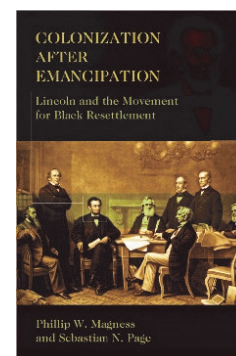
Engle is the author of several books, including *Gathering to Save a Nation: War Governors, Lincoln, and the Politics of Necessity*.



Phillip W. Magness

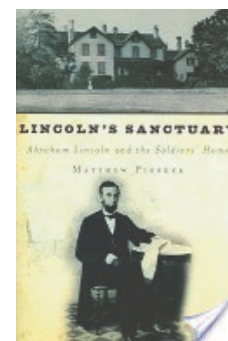
Phillip W. Magness is an Academic Program Director at the Institute for Humane Studies at George Mason University. He graduated from the University of St. Thomas in Houston, Texas and the doctoral program in Public Policy at George Mason University, focusing on policy history. He specializes in the history of the mid and late 19th century United States, with a dual emphasis upon slavery and abolitionism and the history of capitalism.

Magness's writings have appeared in multiple scholarly and popular venues, including the *Journal of the Early Republic*, the *Journal of the Abraham Lincoln Association*, *Britannica.com*, and the *New York Times*.



Mathew Pinsker

Matthew Pinsker holds the Brian Pohanka Chair of Civil War History at Dickinson College in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He also serves as Co-Director of the House Divided Project at Dickinson, an innovative effort to build digital resources on the Civil War era. In 2012-13, Matt is a Visiting Research Professor at the Strategic Studies Institute of the U.S. Army War College. Matt graduated from Harvard College and received a D.Phil. degree in Modern History from the University of Oxford. He is the author of two books: *Abraham Lincoln*, a volume in the *American Presidents Reference Series*, and *Lincoln's Sanctuary: Abraham Lincoln and the Soldiers' Home*. In 2006, Matt was a Visiting Scholar at the National Constitution Center in Philadelphia. Each year, he also leads numerous K-12 teacher training workshops for organizations. He currently serves the Organization of American Historians (OAH) as a "Distinguished Lecturer."



The February 2013 Events

February 11, 2013

Keynote Address

Steven E. Woodworth,
Texas Christian University

“Grant Is My Man”: Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses Grant in 1863.”

6:30 p.m. Brookens Auditorium, University of Illinois Springfield

February 12, 2013

ALA-Benjamin P. Thomas Symposium

11:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m. House of Representatives, Old State Capitol

1863: Lincoln in Midstream

Phillip W. Magness,
Institute of Humane Studies, George Mason University

Stephen Douglas Engle,
Florida Atlantic University

“War Governors, Abraham Lincoln, and the Emancipation Proclamation.”

Additional Sponsors of the ALA – Benjamin P. Thomas Symposium:

*Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum, University of Illinois Springfield,
The Old State Capitol, and the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency*

All lectures free and open to the public, no reservations required.

Dr. Thomas F. Schwartz Luncheon and Lecture

Matthew Pinsker,
Dickinson College

"I really wish to see you": How the Lincoln Household Changed in 1863

1:00-2:00 p.m. Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library

Luncheon reservations required: \$25

Following the luncheon, there will be a roundtable featuring Professors Woodworth, Engle, Magness, and Pinsker. The discussion will be facilitated by **Professor Brooks D. Simpson**, Chair of the ALA Symposium Committee.

ALA Banquet

President Abraham Lincoln Hotel

Stephen L. Carter

Endowment Reception: 5:00-6:30 p.m. The Lincoln Room **\$75 per person.**

Banquet Reception: 6:00 p.m. Presidential Ballroom Lobby, and

Banquet: 7:00 p.m. Presidential Ballroom, **\$85 per person.**

For reservation information, see page 9.

FOR THE PEOPLE

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Watch Night and Freedom's First Day

Celebrating the 150th Anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation

On December 31, 1862, one hundred and fifty years ago, American slaves, freemen, abolitionists, and common folk sat in churches, meeting houses, and fields all over this great nation, watching and waiting for the first day of freedom to roll in. Freedom was to occur the next day on January 1, 1863. Join us as we re-create the great joy 150 years later.

Events are free and open to the public.

Watch Night

Monday, December 31, 2012, 8:00 p.m.
Westminster Presbyterian Church
Springfield, Illinois

Freedom's First Day

Tuesday, January 2, 2013, 1:00 p.m.
The Old State Capitol
Springfield, Illinois

Sponsored by: The Abraham Lincoln Association