

Voice-Diction

DRAWER

3A

APPENDIX

—Religious Society—

Abraham Lincoln's Appearance

Voice and Diction

Excerpts from newspapers and other
sources

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

The Men of Silences.

At a time when we are all wondering, and not for the first nor the last time, at the eloquence of the comparatively untutored Lincoln, a man in the Colliseum increases our wonder. The journals are filled nowadays with comparisons of the Gettysburg oration delivered by Lincoln and the one delivered at the same time and place by Edward Everett. It would have been far better for the fame of Everett if he had not spoken at Gettysburg that day. His oration, scholarly and polished in the last degree, and no doubt intended by him to increase and perpetuate his fame as an orator, shrivels beside the short but immortal speech Lincoln made on that historic field. The Everett oration, if standing alone, would now be regarded as a masterpiece. Set beside that of Lincoln, it seems almost commonplace, even to those who are capable of admiring its finished periods. For the oratory of Lincoln was not less finished. The Gettysburg speech is faultless in construction, while in natural eloquence it towers above and completely overshadows the words of the college-bred man who spoke from the same platform..

Differing wholly from Lincoln in many things, and showing no evidence of having that tremendous grasp of human problems which distinguished the martyred president, the evangelist called "Gipsy Smith" shows marked evidence of possessing the natural or true oratory with which Mr. Lincoln was so greatly endowed. Anybody going to the Colliseum with the expectation of hearing crudeness or rawness of speech, will be disappointed. The gipsy's voice is pleasant to hear and shows evidences of elocutionary training. Naturally of a fine tonal quality, its effectiveness has evidently been increased by patient vocal effort and practice. Nature and art together have made it very appealing, wherein the gipsy has an advantage Mr. Lincoln did not enjoy. The Lincoln voice, according to all contemporary accounts, was pitched a little too high for the best effects. An octave or two higher might have made his great career impossible, however much we may talk of special

St. Louis Globe-Democrat
July 7 1869

providences. If Providence purposely stopped short at the point where it was possible for Lincoln to get and hold the public ear, it can be thanked for having gone no higher. It can be thanked also for having given the Colliseum evangelist a voice which carries his message much better than the same message was ever carried on the voice of Sam Jones, which was too high, or the voice of Dwight Moody, which was too deep.

Neither Sam Jones nor Dwight Moody was a college man, or a product of the schools. But neither of them was such a natural orator as is Gipsy Smith. Neither of them was as brilliant as he is in the illumination of his ideas and of the Bible texts from which he speaks. The gipsy has a spark of that same fire which shone at Gettysburg the day Mr. Lincoln spoke there. He sees clearly, and he is more capable than any other evangelist we ever heard of making what he sees visible to other eyes. He can make others feel, as he feels, the glory and the duty of service without appealing to their fears with the dread of a cloven hoof and an eternal conflagration in a city without water works or fire department. What is there in the nomadic life, or in a life close to nature, which makes for this thing we call eloquence, and which, when only a very little polished, can give the world an orator who speaks with a flaming tongue? Lincoln was a child of the woods and prairies, and this man in the Colliseum, who reminds us of him in the matter of speech, is a child of the moving tent and was once an Ishmaelite of the tribe of Romany. We might go back to Judea, and find in one who had not where to lay his head, the man who spoke as never man spoke before or since. The American Indians have given us specimens of oratory which parliaments have not equaled. Silences must make eloquence, and thus prove it true that

There is a pleasure in the pathless woods
There is a rapture on the lonely shore.

"No Eloquent Speaker," Wrote Daytonian Of Lincoln In 1859

Abraham Lincoln made speeches that have gone down in history—but he never completely captivated at least one Daytonian.

That fact comes from Page 18 of Volume Four of a journal kept by Daniel Lucien Medlar between Sept. 1, 1859, and April 30, 1862.

The journal turned up several years ago in a collection of waste paper in Franklin. Seymour B. Tibbals, editor of a Franklin newspaper, rescued it when its historical significance was recognized.

Tibbals' widow turned the journal over to William Sanders of Clayton and it now serves as an important document in the Dayton Historical society.

Medlar was a clerk employed by the Langdon Brothers Hardware store, which occupied a building opposite the old courthouse on North Main street.

"Enjoying Wine, Jokes"

In addition to being a good hand at weighing out nails and selling hardware, Medlar was a keen observer and an astute reporter. He wrote on Saturday, Sept. 17, 1859:

"The Hon. Abraham Lincoln of Illinois, who was defeated for United States senator last fall by S. A. Douglass, arrived today at noon, and in company with the Hon. R. C. Schenck of this place (Dayton), Hon. Mr. Curley of Cincinnati, and our would-be Senator Cuppy, occupied a table, all by themselves, enjoying their wine and their jokes very extensively.

"Mr. Lincoln is a tall, slender, lean, dark complexioned man with a narrow head, a high and receding forehead, and with a pleasant expression on his countenance. He is rising of 50 years old.

"He spoke in front of the courthouse at from 2 to quarter past 3 o'clock, to an audience varying from 300 to 500 people.

"I heard him but about five minutes. He has a thin, weak voice, and is by no means an eloquent or forcible speaker.

"Sound, Logical Speech"

"It is said by his friends here that he made a very clear, sound and logical speech, characterized throughout by fairness and honesty. He was followed for a few minutes by Hon. Mr. Curley. At 4 o'clock they left for Cincinnati, at which place Mr. Lincoln will speak tonight."

Medlar also had some sharp words concerning his local representative. He wrote:

"This evening Hon. Bob Schenck held forth to a large crowd in front of the courthouse, in a rambling speech of about two hours, reading copiously from his speeches while he was a member of congress in 1845. He is now a Republican and a candidate for the United States senate, but he will never be sent there."

Paul F. Schenck, present-day congressional representative from the Third district, said here yesterday the Bob Schenck referred to in Medlar's journal may have been a distant relative.

WALTER WINCHELL:

Abe's Voice Deep? Nope—High, Thin

NEW YORK — How many quiz experts could give the maiden name of Abraham Lincoln's maternal grandmother? It was Bathsheba Herring. No quiz expert in the world, however, could give the name of Lincoln's maternal grandfather. Who he was is not known to this day.

The main reason for the enduring interest in Lincoln and the Civil War, is that this great American story seems like no other with life, color, drama, comedy, emotion—everything we include in the phrase "human interest."

It is so full of remarkable characters and curious events, major and minor, that the theme can never be wholly exhausted. Here is a grab bag of curiosities for Civil War buffs:

ALL ACTORS who impersonate Lincoln on stage and screen deliver their lines in a rich, deep baritone. Lincoln had a high, thin voice.

When the Civil War broke out, 22% of all Army officers went over to the Confederacy. But only 26 enlisted men left the Stars and Stripes.

After the pro-slavery Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court in 1857, a Secession Movement developed in the North.

One of the most beautiful letters ever written in the Eng-

lish language is Lincoln's letter of condolence to Mrs. Lydia Bixby on the loss of her five sons in battle. It turned out that Lincoln had been misled by the War Department. Mrs. Bixby lost only two sons. Two of the other sons deserted, and the fifth survived also.

THOUGH LINCOLN'S scrupulous honesty has become legendary, he was once accused by a newspaper of padding his expense account as a congressman.

When he was nominated for the presidency, he was so little known in some areas that the newspapers kept misspelling his name. They called him "Abram." Others printed phonetic pronunciations of his last name, so people would know how to say it.

Though he was one of the great masters of English prose, he admitted that he never read a novel in his life.

No other President before "Ike" was so often referred to by a nickname — "Old Abe," "Honest Abe" and just plain "Abe." But nobody ever called Lincoln "Abe" to his face. His native dignity prevented any such familiarity, even from his closest friends. His wife called him "Mr. Lincoln."

He thought the Gettysburg Address was a flop. He said it "fell on the audience like a wet blanket."

RINGSIDE IN HOOSIERLAND

Lincoln Revealed Hoosier Traits

By WAYNE GUTHRIE

For years there has been an ever-increasing recognition by historians of the lasting influence Indiana had on the life of Abraham Lincoln.

There is growing agreement that since he lived in our state — Spencer County, to be exact—during his 14 formative years — 7 to 21 — much of his character was molded in Hoosierland.

In a recent discussion Judge John L. Niblack of the Marion Circuit Court made some interesting contributions to that same theme. In addition to tracing the career of the Civil War President he touched on the tie that bound Lincoln to Indiana, asserting that "Lincoln was a true Hoosier in speech, beliefs, mannerisms and superstitions."

"In his youth he spoke the southern Indiana dialect I

heard from the old folks when I was a boy," Judge Niblack said in a talk, "The Real Abraham Lincoln."

"Instead of 'Martha' or 'Mishawaka' Lincoln would say 'Marthy' and 'Mishawaky'. He would say 'ain't' and 'hain't', 'red up the bed' instead of 'make the bed,' 'over there', 'I reckon', 'they don't do that no more', and 'airy' and 'nairy' for 'any' and 'none'.

"Even after Lincoln had educated himself by reading the Bible, Blackstone and 'Pilgrim's Progress' he would on occasion while President lapse into Hoosier dialect."

Judge Niblack who was born and reared in southern Indiana, not far from the Lincolns' Indiana home site, said the extent of his personal contact with Lincoln consists "in having shaken the hands of two or three people who shook the hand of Lincoln." He added:

"I also know by local tradition that he and his family on their journey to Illinois (from Indiana) in 1830 came west on the Buffalo Trail which passes through my native town of

Wheatland, Knox County, crossing the White River three miles above at Apraw Ford and stopping in Vincennes to see his first printing press at the Vincennes Sun, still being published.

"I also talked to an old lady at Bruceville in our county where Lincoln spoke for Henry Clay. She said Abraham stayed at her grandfather's tavern (inn) and from an open bowl on the table put salt in his coffee instead of sugar and made a wry face when he took a drink of it. Therefore, I can testify, second-hand, that Lincoln liked coffee with sugar in it but not salt."

Judge Niblack said his double great-grandfather, John Niblack, rode horseback from Salisbury, N.C., to Fort Boonesborough, Ky., where he joined his friend Daniel Boone in 1782.

In that same year President Lincoln's grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, a Virginia planter, sold out and also moved with his family, including his infant son, Thomas, to Boonesborough where he too joined Boone.

Judge Niblack said neither the President Lincoln biographies nor the Niblack family history say whether those two men met while at Boonesborough.

Both bought land from Boone but the titles proved worthless and they lost their investment. That impoverished the senior Abraham Lincoln, who later was shot while plowing by an Indian. His son, Thomas, then 8, witnessed the slaying. The Indian had his tomahawk raised to slay the boy when the oldest son, Mordecai, shot the Indian.

"Thus the fate of a nation rested for a few seconds in the tomahawk of a Cherokee and the rifle of a teen-age boy," said Judge Niblack. "It always has seemed to me that this scene typifies the pioneer spirit that conquered the wilderness and made America great."

"The (Thomas) Lincoln family moved to Indiana in 1816 and my great grandfather, John Niblack, moved into Dubois County, the second county from Tom Lincoln, in 1817."



Niblack

IV- The voice of a sage—Willie Iwaling of a hick RADIO

By Vernon Scott

HOLLYWOOD (UPI) — What did Abraham Lincoln's voice sound like?

Was it deep and sonorous befitting his hallowed stature?

Did it ring with the ardor of righteousness?

"Lincoln was a hick and he sounded like a back-country rube," says flail Holbrook, who has made a meticulous study

of Lincoln biographies.

"Five words are used over and over again to describe Lincoln's voice — flat, nasal, high, shrill and unpleasant."

"Newspaper reporters of the day, as well as quotes from friends and enemies who knew him well, agree that he had an unimpressive tenor voice."

Holbrook has received letters criticizing his vocal interpretation of the great em-

anator in the 6 one-hour Sandburg's Lincoln series, the fourth of which will be aired Sept. 3.

"People who write I make Lincoln sound like a hick. That's what I intended," if Ibrook said.

"He had a very special accent. It was very Southern, almost Texan but with a pronounced rolled 'R.' His speech was marked by a big diphthong."

"He said 'set' instead of 'sit' and 'git' instead of 'get.' Carl Sandburg's books are a rich source of Lincoln's voice patterns and speech habits. Even better is Billy Herndon's book, which described his voice in detail. Herndon was his law partner and saw greatness in Lincoln early in their relationship."

Holbrook, a Lincoln scholar himself, left little to chance in presenting a full portrait of the 16th President.

When he first played the part in a 1962 Broadway revival of Robert Sherwood's "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," Holbrook retraced Lincoln's migration route in the Midwest during Abe's formative years.

"I went backward from Springfield, Ill., to New Salem, Vincennes, then to southern Indiana and Elizabethtown,

Ky.," Holbrook said. "I studied the voices all along the way."

"I went back again last year before I began this current series. I lingered with my tape recorder in Gentryville, Ind., where Lincoln spent the longest period of time during his formative years — from age 8 to 20 — before moving on to Springfield."

"Those years are important to everyone's voice. That's when accents, delivery and speech habits are developed."

"The people in Gentryville have a distinct dialect and I wanted to refresh that accent in my mind to play Lincoln again. They sound precisely as Lincoln's voice is described in the biographies."

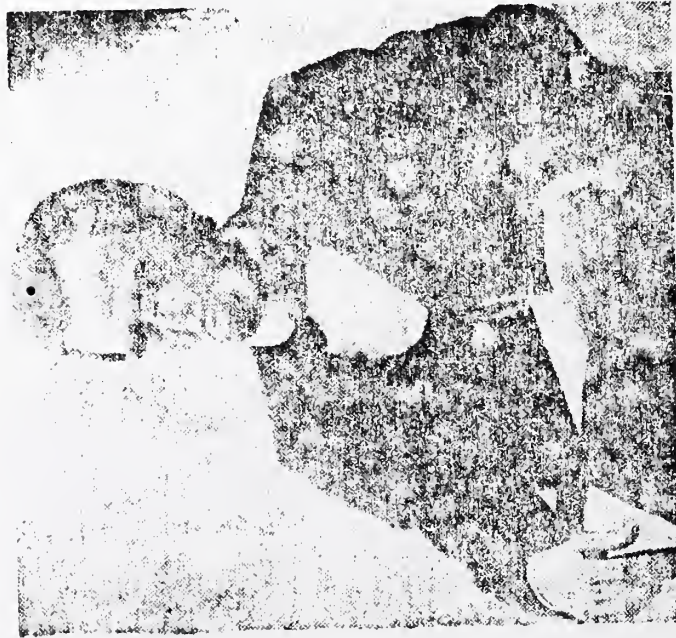
Holbrook interrupted himself to demonstrate. His voice rose, flattened out and twanged like a down-home banjo.

"The timbre of a man's voice is a manifestation of his emotional condition on two levels," Holbrook went on. "The first reflects his over-all life, the second is a conversational voice that often gets pinched and strident."

"I have to keep this in mind when I play Lincoln because he is the most intimidating role an actor can play excepting Christ. And it's not just a matter of voice."

"No picture was ever taken of Lincoln showing his teeth. There is a trace of a smile in one photograph, but he certainly wasn't laughing."

"Time and again biographers say he had an animated



Hal Holbrook as Abraham Lincoln

ter all, a human being. "The difference with Lincoln, as with some other great men of history, is he didn't give the appearance of being extraordinary at first. It was only after people spent a little time with him that his greatness revealed itself."

face, a great sense of humor and that he laughed a great deal. Now how the hell is an actor going to capture all that? "I bear in mind that just because he is a towering historical figure doesn't make him different from anyone else you meet in the street. He was, after all, a human being."

played under Indiana - TV-Hollywood



Illinois College

Oldest College In Illinois

Jacksonville Journal Courier

Founded July 30, 1831

Oldest Continuously Published Newspaper in the State of Illinois

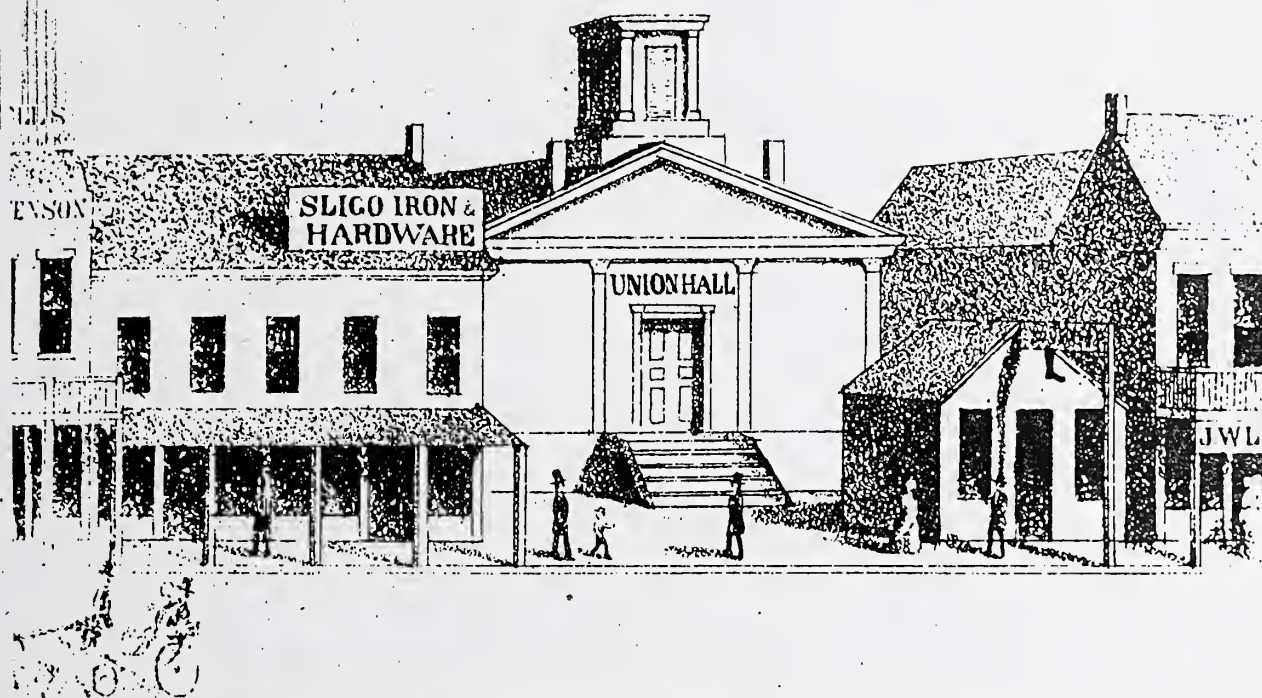
Lincoln as a Lecturer on "Discoveries, Inventions, and Improvements"

by
Wayne C. Temple, Ph.D., F.R.S.A.
Deputy Director
Illinois State Archives

VILLAGE OF SOUTH JACKSONVILLE



City of Jacksonville



UNION HALL on the east side of the Public Square in Jacksonville as it appeared when Abraham Lincoln spoke here in 1859.
Copied by Bill Wade from the border of an 1860 lithograph in the Jacksonville Public Library.

Entire article in magazine files under "Address by Lincoln."

for the benefit of the Ladies' Library Association. His subject will be "Inventions."¹¹⁴

A large four-storey frame building, the Pike House stood at the northeast corner of Centre and North streets.¹¹⁵ A writer in Decatur termed it "one of the best hotels in Bloomington."¹¹⁶ In addition to that recommendation, Leonard Swett, a bosom companion of Lincoln's, handled its affairs at this exact time.¹¹⁴

If Lincoln waxed sentimental when he signed the hotel register that afternoon, he would have been reminded of another evening when he had fired off a famous political speech upon that very spot. For it was in front of the Pike House on the night of May 28, 1856, that he pronounced an axiom still frequently quoted by historians and others. Few, if any, though, know its true origin. But it can be told now. A good friend and associate, Col. Richard Price Morgan (1828-1910), stood beside Lincoln and heard him utter that famous sentence: "You can fool some of the people all of the time, and all of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time."

Back in 1856, Morgan served as Superintendent of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad and lived on the corner of Allin and Mulberry in Bloomington.¹¹⁵ He himself had hired Abraham Lincoln as counsel for the C.A. & St. L. R.R. about 1854 and had sometimes shared a room with the noted Attorney for his company. Col. Morgan would never forget that Lincoln had uttered that quotable comment while speaking from a raised platform at the entrance to the Pike House.¹¹⁶

Once again, Lincoln had been scheduled by his friends to speak in a new and commodious hall. After fire had destroyed the Morgan House plus the whole block of buildings surrounding it on the night of October 16, 1855, a new complex arose there like the legendary phoenix bird. Thereby, came the name for the reconstructed block. Among these new buildings was Phoenix Hall, upstairs at 112 West Washington Street — the southeast corner of the Public Square at Main and Washington.¹¹⁷ Phoenix Hall, owned by Wakefield & Thompson, had been dedicated October 22, 1858, by a "rousing Republican" rally even though it remained "in a very unfinished state."¹¹⁸ None other than Leonard Swett delivered the address which rang out as a rebuttal to a similar utterance by the fiery Douglas. "Although not in good health," Swett bombasted the Democrats for two hours, a typical amount of time of those days of spread-eagle oratory.¹¹⁹ A huge gathering place with fine appointments, the Phoenix would seat 1,200 people. A very adequate stage arose on one end of the room, too.¹¹⁹

Friday night, April 8, 1859, turned out to be "a beautiful evening."¹²⁰ Still, the residents of Bloomington stayed away from the hall. As a result, a disappointed Lincoln called off his lecture. The *Daily Pantagraph* chided its readers with this editorial notice:

The lecture by Hon. A. Lincoln on the subject of Inventions, advertised to be given in Phoenix Hall last night for the benefit of the Ladies' Library Association, did not come off. Either from a want of sufficient general notice, or from the fact of the same once delivered in our city already (just a year ago), the audience which attended in Phoenix Hall was not so large as it should have been, and it was concluded to adjourn the matter. We regret this greatly, for we are very sure that the lecture would have repaid the biggest audience that ever got into Phoenix Hall. Our people must not display this kind of indifference to literary entertainment of a high order, or we shall get ourselves a name which the educational city of the State ought not to have.¹²¹

J.H. Burnham, one of the students at Illinois State Normal University in the city, described the uncommensurate event to his father: "I paid a quarter and went early to get a seat," he expounded. "It was a beautiful evening," he continued, "and the lecture had been well advertised but for some reason not yet explained, only about 40 persons were present, and old Abe would not speak to such a small crowd, and they paid us back our quarters at the door."¹²²

Lincoln's sojourn in Bloomington had not been entirely pleasant. Not only did his lecture fail to attract listeners, but the wife of his "particular friend," Ward H. Lamon, was also very ill. She died April 13.¹²³

Actually, the average Illinois citizen did not dislike Abraham Lincoln or his manner of declamation. They simply did not appreciate formal literary speeches. Just one year later (April 10, 1860), Mr. Lincoln returned to this same Phoenix Hall and filled it to capacity with "attentive listeners." On that particular evening, despite disheartening rain and mud, the inhabitants of Bloomington and surrounding areas flocked into that auditorium and utilized every one of the 1,200 seats. But this time, he dealt strictly with politics, a fascinating subject to that generation. "Mr. Lincoln is probably the fairest and most honest political speaker in the country," declared a newspaper writer. His "remarks were characteristic — clear, appropriate, forcible, and conclusive on every point made." He displayed the "utmost fairness and good humor."¹²⁴ Although perhaps intended to be mere flattery, this journalist penned the truth. Few politicians could equal Lincoln in oratory.

Oh yes, Abraham Lincoln knew that he had few equals as a political speaker. But he had determined to establish a name for himself with the intellectuals and deliver a literary masterpiece to those of that ilk who sought his services. Also, the kindly Lincoln enjoyed catering to tiny local organizations attempting to raise funds for worthy causes, mostly libraries. After all, these people and their families voted, too.

VI.

Even though Lincoln ordinarily did not draw a large crowd to hear his lecture, he nevertheless continued to receive requests. Thomas J. Pickett, editor of the *Rock Island Register*, implored him on April 13, 1859, to speak. A busy Lincoln replied on April 16th that his engagements were such that he could not, "at any very early day, visit Rock Island, to deliver a lecture, or for any other object."¹²⁵

To the best of our knowledge, he did not repeat his discourse until early in 1860. On Friday evening, January 27th, he spoke at Pontiac to some unmentioned group. What brought him to Pontiac remains a mystery, however. Since the Pontiac Sentinel office burned December 8, 1867,¹²⁶ it is not possible now to examine this newspaper to uncover any of the details. Yet one witness has left us a unique account. Augustus William Cowan sat in that audience and immediately indited a letter to his sweetheart, back in New York State, describing the program. He had been born in Watertown, New York, on October 14, 1837, and had come west to Pontiac in 1855 after attending a tiny institution of higher learning. Upon arrival, he secured employment as the assistant to the Livingston County Recorder.¹²⁷ Being interested in literary matters in addition to politics, he went to hear Lincoln.

"Last night," Cowan informed Mary H.P. Christian, "the citizens of Pontiac were favored with a lecture by Hon. Abe Lincoln — the choice of the Republican party of this State for the Presidency in 1860." "He is," Cowan stated, "a 'Big Gun' in the political world but — I think the people generally were disappointed in his lecture as it was on no particular subject and not well connected." "He was, I thought," confided Cowan, "decidedly inferior to many a lecturer I have heard, but had he talked on his favorite theme — that of Politics, I have no doubt he would have done justice to his subject."¹²⁸

Cowan's description of the lecture as being "not well connected" clearly indicates the two distinct parts of the manuscript: inventions alluded to in the Bible and the current status of "Young America."

Although not a popular lecturer, others imported Lincoln to speak on the lecture circuit. F.C. Herbruger, Secretary of the Harrison Literary Institute of Philadelphia, on March 14, 1860, invited him (by a letter directed to him at Chicago!) to lecture for this organization. Lincoln replied on April 7, with these forthright words: "I regret to say I can not make such arrangement." "I am not," he confessed, "a professional lecturer — have never got up but one lecture; and that, I think, rather a poor one." "Besides," he explained, "what time I can spare from my own business this season, I shall be compelled to give to politics."¹²⁹

Herbruger probably wished to add Lincoln's name to his list of available speakers for potential audiences in Illinois. He perhaps operated a booking agency.

VII.

Contrary to what he told Herbruger, Lincoln had promised to perform at least once more. But this engagement had been scheduled for his home town

and would not waste much of his precious time.

This time, at least, the Springfield press published a notice the day prior to the event:

INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES. — Hon. Abraham Lincoln will lecture on "Inventions and Discoveries," in Cook's Hall, before the Springfield Library Association, on Thursday (to-morrow) evening (April 26, 1860). He is entitled to a large audience. Let it be said, after the lecture, that "there was not a vacant seat in the hall."¹³⁰

Furthermore, the *Journal* followed up with another notice on Thursday morning, the day of the performance:

LECTURE THIS EVENING. — Hon. Abraham Lincoln will lecture before the Library Association, in Cook's Hall, this evening.... His lecture will contain a large amount of information with which comparatively few people are acquainted and it will be delivered in the agreeable manner for which the talented lecturer is celebrated. The proceeds of the lecture will be disposed of for the benefit of the Library Association. The lecture ought to be greeted by a large audience. Single tickets can be bought for twenty-five cents each.¹³¹

The Association had chosen a commodious setting for Lincoln. General John Cook had finished constructing this modern building on the east side of the Public Square late in the year 1858. (Today, the Springfield Marine Bank complex stands there.) The first storey contained space for two stores, each with a front of twenty-one feet along Sixth Street and extending back for one hundred feet. These first-floor rooms had sixteen-foot ceilings. A great and beautiful concert hall occupied the entire second storey, measuring 42' x 100' with a 35' ceiling. Above its very impressive floor space, it had been fitted up with a gallery 42' by 35'. Built in Gothic style, the building had cost Cook \$15,000, and he bragged that its meeting room rated as the best in the West. Cook's Hall opened for the first time with a ball for the Great Western Railroad on February 22, 1859.¹³²

To aid the Library's fund-raiser, central Illinois enjoyed bright, clear weather, but an unpleasant chill hung heavily in the damp April air.¹³³ Even though Lincoln had addressed this same organization on the same topic back on February 21, 1859, he had much greater success on April 26, 1860. Perhaps the members worked harder at selling tickets. Anyhow, the editor of the *Illinois State Journal* gloated that "A large and intelligent audience listened to Hon. Abraham Lincoln's lecture, on 'Inventions and Discoveries'...." "The lecture was a first class production," the reporter judged, "and gave much pleasure to the audience." "It was," vouched the *Journal*, "of the most instructive and entertaining character, and we doubt not that it cost its talented author much time and labor."¹³⁴

Of course, Lincoln had recently returned from New York City where he had talked in Cooper Union on February 27, 1860. That worthy address netted him much national publicity. His home folks would have wished to hear him after that performance, because he had made his mark far away from Springfield. In fact, Lincoln was now highly touted as the choice of the Republican Party for President. Needless to say, his political utterances, however, earned him much more favor than did his one literary effort on the stage. Nor did he ever deliver that treatise on Discoveries and Inventions after April 26, 1860.

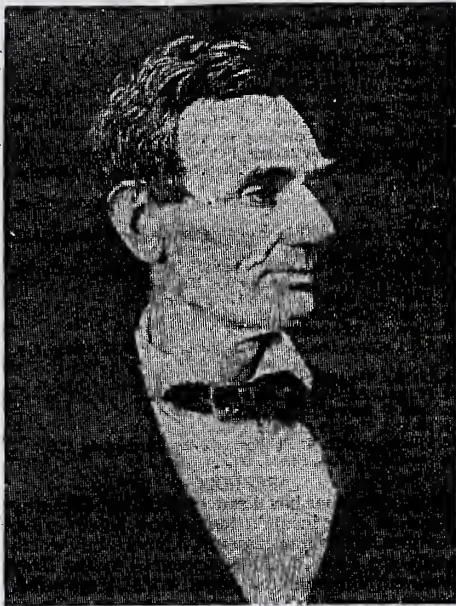
VIII.

Lincoln's two-year venture onto the lecture circuit never created much of a stir. Yet he excelled as a public speaker. So, how did he appear to his audiences? Fortunately, his contemporaries have described his actions rather fully.

As Lincoln walked to his station on the platform, he seemed awkward in his gait. He often advanced to the podium with his large hands clasped in front of his body. Being extremely tall, he tended to slouch and drop his head down toward his chest.¹³⁵

While seated and waiting to speak, "he had rather a queer way of sitting in a chair," recalled Captain Alexander Smith of Jacksonville, Illinois. "First," Smith elucidated, Lincoln threw "one leg over the other knee and then the other, until I thought he would soon have both legs doubled in a knot."¹³⁶

Viewers next cast their eyes upon Lincoln's garments. John W. Bunn testified from personal knowledge "that Mr. Lincoln was not so slovenly in his



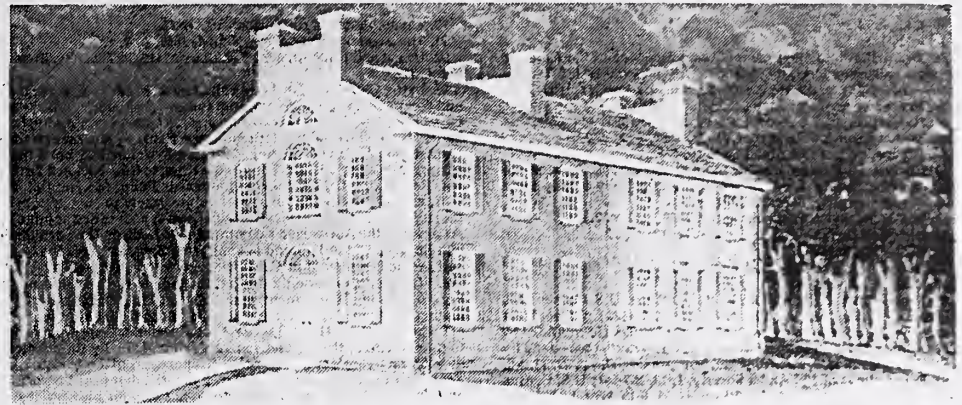
THIS PHOTO of A. Lincoln, taken by Alexander Hesler at Springfield on June 3, 1860, shows him at the time he was lecturing. Note the cord running across his shirt front. It was attached to his glasses.

dress, and so ungainly in his appearance, as many have represented him to be." "He always seemed to me," confided Bunn, "to be as neat in his person and clothing as the common run of lawyers at the Western bar." "Another observer, James S. Ewing, corroborated this estimation. "Mr. Lincoln dressed," he concluded, "as well as the average Western lawyer of his day." However, Ewing admitted, "I do not think he gave much time to the tying of his necktie, and he could not have been said, by his best friends to be much of a dude, but he was always respectably clothed." "Captain Smith likewise noted that Lincoln had a problem with his "stock tie." "He never had it on straight. Smith always felt a strong urge to walk up to Lincoln and arrange it properly for the great man."

Richard Price Morgan remembered that as Lincoln stepped up to the lectern or paused in his speaking, he would sometimes throw his head back to get his lengthy "coarse black hair" out of his eyes.¹⁶ At times, his long strong fingers served as a makeshift comb.

Once ready to give a paper, Lincoln drew out his glasses and put them on. When his "lecture career" started on April 6, 1858, he had reached the age of forty-nine. As with most people of his years, he required reading glasses. Lincoln readily admitted that he read his lectures. We even have proof that he utilized his reading glasses while lecturing to Phi Alpha. Another instance can be cited, too. While debating at Ottawa on August 21, 1858, Lincoln produced a written record, and a loud boisterous voice immediately cried out from the audience: "Put on your specs." Good naturedly, Debater Lincoln replied to the heckler: "Yes, sir, I am obliged to do so; I am no longer a young man."

W.D. McCormick of Jacksonville recalled that when Lincoln "first got up to speak," his voice was almost falsetto, but after a few moments it became normal, and his intense earnestness and bearing just drew the people to him.¹⁷ People concentrated upon his warm smile. That well-known journalist Henry Villard wrote that Lincoln's voice "was naturally good, but he frequently raised it to an unnatural pitch."¹⁸ By nature, his voice had a high pitch, anyhow. If speaking indoors, he sometimes started off with too little volume. He had become used to campaigning on the stump outdoors and overcompensated when performing in an enclosed room since he did not wish to sound too loud. Of course, he gradually adjusted his volume when he realized this fact.¹⁹ "He would begin in a diffident and awkward manner," Isaac N. Arnold commented, "but, as he became absorbed in his subject, there would come that wonderful transformation, of which so many have spoken." As he warmed to his subject and the audience, he grew relaxed, his attitude became



BEECHER HALL on the Illinois College campus, the oldest college building in the state of Illinois, was constructed in 1829-30 and had not changed much when Lincoln gave a lecture sponsored by IC's Phi Alpha Society in 1859 in Jacksonville. The above drawing shows Beecher as it looked shortly after it was constructed. For many years Beecher has served as headquarters for both Phi Alpha and Sigma Pi Societies, and both societies made Lincoln an honorary member before he ran for president.

dignified, his figure seemed to expand, his features were illuminated, his eyes blazed with excitement, and his action became bold and commanding." Even his voice exuded electricity, "his cadence changed with every feeling, and his whole audience became completely magnetized." If he spoke off the cuff and on his favorite topic of politics, "every sentence called forth a responsive emotion" from those assembled to hear him.²⁰

Soon Lincoln gained and held the "riveted attention of the House...." "Listeners forgot about his awkwardness. They completely ignored his improper pronunciation and 'his general appearance' which was 'anything but prepossessing,' declared William L. Gross, a telegrapher at Mt. Sterling." For example, Lincoln said "Mr. Cheerman" instead of "Mr. Chairman." And he employed "many other words with an old-fashioned pronunciation." "A fellow lawyer, Lawrence Weldon, also referred to his 'old-fashioned words' and his use of them 'if they could be sustained as proper.'" "This clever technique certainly caused the common man to identify with Lincoln immediately. He knew at first-hand how the frontier folks talked; he was one of them. More importantly to the audience, he enunciated clearly and with 'clean cut diction.'" "A speaker must be understood. 'His style of address,' said a New Salem colleague, Charley Maltby, 'was novel, impressive, forcible and popular with the people....' That was Lincoln's touchstone: the people. As he would later say so eloquently, ours is a government 'of the people, by the people, for the people.'"

Dr. J.M. Sturtevant of Illinois College outlined the reasons why Lincoln proved to be such a successful speaker. "His words were a perfectly transparent medium," Sturtevant deduced, "through which his thought always shone out with unclouded distinctness." "No matter on what subject he was speaking," Sturtevant swore, "any person could understand him." There lay Lincoln's secret: "his aim was so to use words to express and not conceal his real thoughts."²¹ He set down his ideas on paper in the same manner.

Even if speaking from a manuscript, Lincoln seems to have interrupted his reading upon occasion to interject a vein of humor into his talk. In the case of his lecture, we know that he added to it orally as he spoke. A student at Bloomington decided that Lincoln's "popularity as a speaker consists in joking and story telling, and I have heard many better orators."²² Maltby also mentioned this trait. "A current of humor, which was a peculiar characteristic of the man," Maltby analyzed, "was often interwoven in his conversation and illustrations of any subject...." "Thus, we know that he sometimes departed from a prepared text in order to enliven his literary essay."

Although in the beginning of an address, Lincoln often "used singularly awkward, almost absurd, up-and-down and sidewise movements of his body to give emphasis to his arguments," he grew more graceful as he warmed up to his audience. Actually, some of his close acquaintances thought of Lincoln as "agile in his movements and far less awkward in his motions than he has been represented to be."²³ After all, he had been a renowned athlete in his youth, quick and powerful.

An observant housewife in Paris, Illinois, Mrs. Sarah Edmiston, summed up very well Lincoln's great attraction as a political speaker. "He was not a brilliant orator," she readily admitted, "but had an impressive way of presenting his conviction of right and wrong, of truth and justice, on his hearers." "He possessed that marvelous gift of expression that enabled him quite unconsciously to choose the very words best fitted to show that his arguments and plans, if carried out, were for the good of the people and the country," she declared without reservation.²⁴ Despite her statement, Lincoln certainly picked his words quite consciously for their precise meaning and apt illustration. He spoke for effect, too.

From what we have observed of the immortal Abraham Lincoln, he was a unique man. He sprang from the common people and was self-taught. Yet he soared upward to heights equal to or above the most learned men and women of the world. He had a way with words — a wordsmith of the highest order.

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2. *Ibid.*, III, 511-512.
3. *Ibid.*, IV, 61-62.
4. *Ibid.*, IV, 62.
5. *Ibid.*, II, 327.
6. Charles Maltby, *The Life and Public Services of Abraham Lincoln* (Stockton, Ca.: Daily Independent Steam Power Print., 1884), 27.
7. Basler, ed., *The Collected Works*, I, 378.
8. *Ibid.*, I, 367-370; 385-386; 386-389.
9. Maltby, *Abraham Lincoln*, 32.
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11. *Ibid.*
12. *Ibid.*, II, 10-11.
13. *Ibid.*, IV, 62.
14. Basler, ed., *The Collected Works ... Supplement* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1974), 18-20.
15. Henry C. Whitney, *Life on the Circuit with Lincoln* (Boston: Estes & Lauriat, 1892), 214.
16. Ward H. Lamon, *The Life of Abraham Lincoln* (Boston: James R. Osgood & Co., 1872), 421.
17. Isaac N. Phillips, ed., *Abraham Lincoln By Some Men Who Knew Him* (Bloomington: Pentagraph Printing Co., 1910), 67.
18. Basler, ed., *The Collected Works*, II, 437-442; III, 356-363.
19. *Ibid.*, IV, 189; U.S. Census 1860, Springfield, Sangamon Co., Ill., p. 149, 11, 38-40; p. 150, 11, 1-4.
20. Dr. Melvin's affidavit published in *Olecoveries and Inventions: A Lecture By Abraham Lincoln Delivered in 1860* (San Francisco: John Howell, 1915).
21. Basler, ed., *The Collected Works*, II, 437.
22. *Ibid.*, IV, 40.
23. Noah Brooks, *Washington in Lincoln's Time* (N.Y.: The Century Co., 1895), 306.
24. *The Oeily Pentagraph* (Bloomington), Apr. 9, 1858, p. 3, cc. 2-3.
25. Basler, ed., *The Collected Works*, III, 374.
26. *The Oeily Pentagraph*, Apr. 5, 1858, p. 3, c. 1.
27. Fire destroyed it in 1872, and the walls were finally torn down in 1959. Dr. E. Duns, *The Good Old Times in McLean County, Illinois* (Bloomington: The Leader Pub. & Printing House, 1874), 290; J. R. Freese, *Bloomington City Directory, For the Years 1855-6* (Bloomington: J. Wesley Wolfe, 1855), 11, 30; Elwell Crissey, *Lincoln's Lost Speech: The Plot of His Career* (N.Y.: Hawthorn Books, 1967), facing p. 254, 355.
28. Owen T. Reeves, "Personal Recollections and Estimates of Lincoln," in Phillips, ed., *Abraham Lincoln*, 31.
29. *The Oeily Pentagraph*, Dec. 10, 1857, p. 2, c. 5, p. 3, c. 1.
30. *Ibid.*, Apr. 7, 1858, p. 3, c. 1.
31. Basler, ed., *The Collected Works*, III, 374.
32. *The Oeily Pentagraph*, Apr. 9, 1858, p. 3, cc. 2-3. For the complete text, see the Appendix to this monograph.
33. Lamon, *The Life of Abraham Lincoln*, 421.
34. "An Act to incorporate the Colleges therein named," original act filed in Box 43, No. 1799, MS., Illinois State Archives.
35. Proceedings of Phi Alpha Society of Illinois College, I, 1-2, MS., Phi Alpha Society, Beecher Hall, Jacksonville, Ill.

36. *Ibid.*, I, 24-26.
37. *Ibid.*, I, 8.
38. Dr. William Jayne, *Personal Reminiscences of the Martyred President Abraham Lincoln* (Chicago: Grand Army Hall & Memorial Assoc., 1908), 24-25. He made this address Feb. 12, 1900.
39. Proceedings of Phi Alpha Society, I, 153-154.
40. Basler, ed., *The Collected Works*, IV, 134-135.
41. *The Jacksonville Sentinel*, Dec. 17, 1858, p. 2, c. 2.
42. Proceedings of Phi Alpha Society, I, 25.
43. Charles M. Eames, *Historic Morgan and Calsale Jacksonville* (Jacksonville: Daily Journal, 1885), 326-328; *Daily Illinois State Journal* (Springfield), Sept. 28, 1858, p. 1, c. 1.
44. *The Jacksonville Sentinel*, Jan. 7, 1859, p. 2, c. 2.
45. *Ibid.*, Jan. 7, 1859, p. 3, c. 1; Jan. 14, 1859, p. 2, c. 2.
46. *Ibid.*, Feb. 4, 1859, p. 2, c. 3.
47. Basler, ed., *The Collected Works*, VI, 160.
48. *Ibid.*, II, 198-199.
49. Proceedings of Phi Alpha Society, I, 13, 161; U.S. Census 1850, Jacksonville, Morgan Co., Ill., p. 197 B, 11, 34-42. Ephreim later obtained a doctor's degree and lived in Springfield. He was dead by 1871. Eames, *Historic Morgan*, 266. Joseph H. Dayton was dead by 1860. U.S. Census 1860, Jacksonville, Morgan Co., Ill., p. 29, 11, 1-6.
50. Proceedings of Phi Alpha Society, I, 13, 159-161; U.S. Census 1860, Jacksonville, Morgan Co., Ill., p. 32, 11, 8-15. Wm. L. English graduated in 1860 and served as 1st Lt. of Co. E, 101st Inf. Regt., Ill. Vols., in the Civil War. He later accepted a commission in the Regular Army and died Aug. 20, 1877, as 1st Lt. of Co. I, 7th Inf. Regt., while fighting Nez. Perce Indians at Big Hole Pass, Mont. Francis B. Heitman, *Historical Regulator... of the United States Army* (Washington: Govt. Print, Office, 1903), 406. Thus, Lt. English never had much of a chance to write out his reminiscences concerning his part in getting Lincoln to Jacksonville. Reprint of the *Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Illinois... 1840 to 1850* (Freeport: Journal Print, 1892), 537.
51. Dr. Nathaniel English served as a surgeon in United States Hospitals at Cassville, Keithville and Springfield, Missouri, during the Civil War. Auditor's Receipt Book 1862-1865, 481, MS., Ill. State Archives.
52. *The Jacksonville Sentinel*, Fri., Feb. 11, 1859, p. 2, c. 2, a weekly, carried the original notice of this event just one week afterwards. Since Lincoln spoke at night, the paper would not report the event on the day it happened. The *Daily Illinois State Journal*, Mon., Feb. 14, 1859, p. 3, c. 3, merely "clipped" the notice and failed to change the wording, thus falsely indicating that the lecture took place on the 11th instead of the 4th. Previous researchers have used only the *Journal* story since this newspaper has been indexed.
53. Theodore Colvin Pease and James G. Randall, eds., *The Diary of Orville Hickman Browning* (Springfield: Ill. State Hist. Lib., 1925), I, 349.
54. *Daily Illinois State Journal*, Feb. 4, 1859, p. 1, c. 6.
55. *The Jacksonville Sentinel*, Dec. 31, 1858, p. 2, c. 2.
56. Henry Stryker quoted in Jacksonville (Ill.) *Daily Journal*, Feb. 12, 1913, p. 8, c. 3.
57. Harry E. Prent, ed., *Illinois As Lincoln Knew It* (Springfield: Abraham Lincoln Assoc., 1938), 34.
58. Henry Stryker often rode on the cars with Lincoln between Springfield and Jacksonville. *Jacksonville Daily Journal*, Feb. 12, 1913, p. 8, c. 3.
59. Jayne, *Paroanal Reminiscences*, 24-25.
60. *Ibid.*, 9; Proceedings of Phi Alpha Society, I, 8; *Illinois State Journal*, Mar. 21, 1916, p. 7, c. 1; E. B. Buck and E. P. Krieger, *City Directory for Year 1859* (Springfield: B. A. Richards & Co., 1859), 51.
61. *Williams' Jacksonville Directory... For 1860-61* (Jacksonville: Catlin & Co., 1860), 63, 45, 81.
62. Eames, *Historic Morgan*, 158.
63. Stephen R. Capps quoted in *Jacksonville Daily Journal*, Feb. 12, 1913, p. 4, c. 4; *History of Morgan County* (Chicago: Donncley, Loyd & Co., 1878), 374.
64. *Williams' Jacksonville Directory... For 1860-61*, 11, 98.
65. Deed Record, I, 11, Courthouse, Jacksonville, Ill.
66. Elihu Wolcott, Jeremiah Graves, Timothy Chamberlain, Benjamin Allyn, and M. M. L. Reed were the trustees. *Ibid.*
67. *Ibid.*, I, 4; G, 279.
68. On the northeast corner of College Ave. and Kosciusko.
69. The trustees of the Church released the mortgage on Hockenhull's deed record on Aug. 23, 1859. Deed Record, NN, 496.
70. U.S. Census 1860, Jacksonville, Morgan Co., Ill., p. 28, 1, 17; *Williams' Jacksonville Directory... For 1860-61*, 72. He had \$16,000 in real estate in 1860. Later, he became a druggist in this firm.
71. It is said that Union Hall burned in December of 1876. *History of Morgan County*, 374.
72. In February temperatures, A. Lincoln preferred a heavy overcoat. See N.Y. Tribune, Feb. 23, 1861, p. 5, c. 2.
73. Capps' letter dated July 17, 1908, unidentified newspaper clipping from some Jacksonville paper, p. 8, in files of Abraham Lincoln Assoc., Ill. State Hist. Lib.
74. U.S. Census 1860, Social Statistics Volume, Morgan Co., Ill., n. p., MS., Illinois State Archives.
75. *The Jacksonville Sentinel*, Feb. 11, 1859, p. 2, c. 2; this was a weekly paper published on Fridays by J. R. Bailey on the southwest corner of the Public Square.
76. Basler, ed., *The Collected Works*, III, 360.
77. Jayne, *Paroanal Reminiscences*, 24-25.
78. Stephen R. Capps' letter of July 17, 1908, op. cit.
79. *Daily Illinois State Journal*, Feb. 14, 1859, p. 3, c. 3.
80. Basler, ed., *The Collected Works*, VII, 399.
81. Sere John English's research and interviews with family members, Oct. 24, 1941, MS., Ill. State Hist. Lib.
82. Obituary of Mrs. Long. *The Chicago Daily Tribune*, Apr. 12, 1899, p. 3, c. 3.
83. His Civil War service record, Adj. Gen. File, Illinois State Archives.
84. *Laws of the State of Illinois* (Springfield: Walters & Weber, 1843), 163-164.
85. *Laws of the State of Illinois* (Springfield: Charles H. Lanphier, 1847), 52.
86. Original Plat of Jacksonville made Apr. 6, 1825; Deed Record Z, 354, Courthouse, Jacksonville, Ill.; *Williams' Jacksonville Directory... For 1860-61*, 79.
87. U.S. Census 1850, Jacksonville, Morgan Co., Ill., p. 172 A, 11, 4-12 lists the Longs' real estate at only \$1,500. Thus, no house there yet.
88. Mrs. Louisa Barber to Mrs. Sera John English, Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 1, 1941, MS., Ill. State Hist. Lib.
89. U.S. Census 1860, Jacksonville, Morgan Co., Ill., p. 67, 11, 18-27.

90. Jayne, *Paroanal Reminiscences*, 24-25.
91. *The Jacksonville Sentinel*, Feb. 4, 1859, p. 4, c. 5.
92. Pease and Randall, eds., *The Diary of Orville Hickman Browning*, I, 349.
93. In the Civil War, Dr. Long volunteered to serve as a surgeon and commenced his duties at Camp Hunter, just below Ottawa, Ill. on Aug. 24, 1861, but he received no pay for his labors. Finally, Col. W. H. L. Wallace of the 11th Infantry Regt. again requested a commission for Long on Nov. 2. This physician had been their surgeon since Sept. 25. Dr. Long had written to Gov. Richard Yates, his close friend, from Camp Lyon at Birds Point, Mo., on Oct. 21, 1861, explaining the matter. Yates immediately penned a note to the Adj. Gen., asking, "Does the fault lie with your office or mine?" As a result, the Adj. issued a commission to Long on Nov. 2 making him Surgeon of the 11th and to rank from Sept. 25, 1861. Dr. Long had previously served at Cairo with the troops. On Feb. 17, 1862, Col. Wallace, commanding the 2nd Brigade of the 1st Division at Fort Donelson, Tenn., mentioned Surgeon Long in his report as having "rendered valuable assistance." Soon Gen. Grant learned of Long and granted him a leave for some rest. Dr. Long progressed to be a brigade, then a division surgeon and finally the medical director on Grant's staff. He took a discharge from the Army of the Tenn. on Apr. 1, 1864. Then, for seven months that year he worked as Illinois State Sanitary Agent, receiving \$700 for his services.
94. Gov. Richard J. Oglesby commissioned Long a Colonel and Military State Agent for Illinois and assigned him to New Orleans on July 26, 1865. Col. Long, who began his operations Aug. 3 at No. 25 Commercial Place, was to aid Illinois soldiers in the Military Division of the Gulf. He drew \$100 per month. He wrote his last report on Jan. 9, 1866, and was replaced by Col. B. F. Bumgardner, an original Agent with seniority.
95. Having been on his staff and in charge of the Overton General Hospital at Memphis, U.S. Grant never forgot Long. In 1869, Pres. Grant appointed him to Consul General to Colombia with headquarters in Panama. Pres. Hayes reappointed him. In all, he served 11 years. After this, Dr. Long lived part of the time in Washington, D.C., Jacksonville, and Kansas City. He died in St. Louis Oct. 23, 1882, while attending a G. A. R. convention. His body was buried in Jacksonville. Elizabeth Long died in Chicago on Apr. 11, 1899. Papers of the 11th Ill. Inf., Adj. Gen. Files; Military State Agent Records; Roster of Officers 1861-1865, Illinois State Archives. John Y. Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant* (Carbondale: S.I.U. Press, 1970), 111, 403; Research of Sara John English, Ill. State Hist. Lib.; *The Jacksonville Daily Journal*, Oct. 24, 1882, p. 3, c. 3; *The Chicago Daily Tribune*, Apr. 12, 1899, p. 3, c. 3; Auditor's Receipt Book 1862-1865, 506, M.S., Ill. State Archives.
96. *Williams' Springfield City Guide... For 1860-61*, 39-40.
97. *Daily Illinois State Journal*, Feb. 21, 1859, p. 3, c. 1. George S. Roper, a Springfield merchant, had been born in Massachusetts about 1832. U.S. Census 1860, Springfield, Sangamon Co., Ill., p. 228, 11, 25-30.
98. *Daily Illinois State Journal*, Feb. 21, 1859, p. 3, c. 1. It was a morning newspaper.
99. *Daily Illinois State Journal*, Dec. 11, 1856, p. 3, c. 1; *Williams' Springfield Directory... 1860-61*, 114; Auditor's Receipt Book 1856-59, Nos. 2367 and 2368, MS., Illinois State Archives.
100. Pease and Randall, eds., *The Diary of Orville Hickman Browning*, I, 356.
101. *Illinois State Democrat* (Springfield), Mar. 5, 1859, p. 2, c. 6.
102. Wm. H. Herndon to Jesse Weik, Springfield, Ill., Feb. 21, 1891, in Emanuel Hertz, ed., *The Hidden Lincoln* (N.Y.: The Viking Press, 1938), 262.
103. Reprinted in *The Monmouth Review*, Mar. 11, 1859, p. 2, c. 3.
104. Basler, ed., *The Collected Works*, III, 374.
105. *Discoveries and Inventions*, n. p.
106. *Illinois State Chronicle* (Decatur), Mar. 3, 1859, p. 3, c. 2.
107. *Ibid.*, Mar. 10, 1859, p. 2, c. 1.
108. *Jacksonville Daily Journal*, Feb. 12, 1913, p. 8, c. 4.
109. Basler, ed., *The Collected Works... Supplement*, 39.
110. Basler, ed., *The Collected Works*, III, 376.
111. Freese, *Bloomington City Directory... 1855-6*, 4.
112. Basler, ed., *The Collected Works*, III, 330.
113. *The Daily Pantagraph*, Apr. 6, 1859, p. 3, c. 1.
114. Freese, *Bloomington City Directory... 1855-6*, 12, 36.
115. *Illinois State Chronicle*, Mar. 17, 1859, p. 2, c. 2.
116. *The Daily Pantagraph*, Apr. 13, 1859, p. 2, c. 4.
117. Freese, *Bloomington City Directory... 1855-6*, 32.
118. Phillips, ed., *Abraham Lincoln*, 102.
119. *The Daily Pantagraph*, Nov. 5, 1858, p. 1, c. 4; Holland's *Bloomington City Directory, For 1868-69* (Chicago: Western Pub. Co., 1868), 134.
120. *The Daily Pantagraph*, Oct. 23, 1858, p. 3, c. 2.
121. *Ibid.*, Oct. 30, 1858, p. 3, c. 1.
122. J. H. Burnham to his father, Bloomington, Ill., May 19, 1860, pub. in *Jour. Ill. State Hist. Soc.*, XXVIII, 96-97 (Apr., 1935).
123. Apr. 9, 1859, p. 3, c. 1. By saying "the educational city of the State," the editor was calling attention to the fact that the first "Normal University" for the preparation of teachers had been established at Bloomington by an act of the Legislature approved Feb. 18, 1857. *Laws of the State of Illinois* (Springfield: Lanphier & Walker, 1857), 298-301.
124. *Jour. Ill. State Hist. Soc.*, XXVIII, 96-97.
125. *The Daily Pantagraph*, Apr. 14, 1859, p. 3, c. 1.
126. *Ibid.*, Apr. 11, 1860, p. 3, c. 1.
127. Basler, ed., *The Collected Works*, III, 377.
128. *The History of Livingston County, Illinois* (Chicago: Wm. LeBaron, Jr. & Co., 1878), 320.
129. He later went into the real estate, banking and title business. On August 21, 1867, he married the girl to whom he had written this letter. An Episcopalian and a Mason, Cowan died at Pontiac on Dec. 20, 1913. *Ibid.*, 319; *The Pontiac Daily Leader*, Dec. 22, 1913, p. 1, c. 6.
130. Augustus W. Cowan to Mary H.P. Christian, Pontiac, Ill., Jan. 28, 1860, in Harry E. Pratt, Concerning Mr. Lincoln (Springfield: Abraham Lincoln Assoc., 1944), 21. Lincoln's appearance at Pontiac has been missed by those tracing his activities.
131. Basler, ed., *The Collected Works*, IV, 40.
132. *Daily Illinois State Journal*, Apr. 25, 1860, p. 3, c. 3.
133. *Ibid.*, Apr. 26, 1860, p. 3, c. 2.
134. *Ibid.*, Mar. 24, 1859, p. 1, c. 5; Feb. 26, 1859, p. 3, c. 1.
135. Pease and Randall, eds., *The Diary of Orville Hickman Browning*, I, 404.
136. *Daily Illinois State Journal*, Apr. 28, 1860, p. 3, c. 3.
137. E. W. Andrews in Allen Thorndike Rice, ed., *Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln* (N.Y.: North American Review, 1888), 515.
138. *Jacksonville Daily Journal*, Feb. 12, 1913, p. 8, c. 4.
139. "Recollections of Abraham Lincoln by Mr. John W. Bunn,"

- in Phillips, ed., *Abraham Lincoln*, 157.
134. *Ibid.*, 64.
139. *Jacksonville Daily Journal*, Feb. 12, 1913, p. 8, c. 5.
140. Phillips, ed., *Abraham Lincoln*, 97.
141. Basler, ed., *The Collected Works*, III, 374, unidentified newspaper clippings concerning Phi Alpha Society, ALA File, Ill. State Hist. Lib.; Edwin Erle Sparks, ed., *The Lincoln-Douglas Debates of 1858* (Springfield: Ill. State Hist. Lib., 1908), 100.
142. *Jacksonville Daily Journal*, Feb. 12, 1913, p. 4, c. 4.
143. Henry Villard, *Lincoln on the Eve of '61* (N.Y.: Alfred A. Knopf, 1941), 4.
144. Noah Brooks, *Abraham Lincoln* (N.Y.: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1899), 187.
145. Isaac N. Arnold, *The Life of Abraham Lincoln* (Chicago: A.C. McClurg & Co., 1901), 90.
146. Alexander H. Stephens in Osborn H. Oldroyd, ed., *The Lincoln Memorial* (N.Y.: G.W. Carleton & Co., 1882), 241.
147. Pratt, ed., Concerning Mr. Lincoln, 20.
148. Brooks, *Abraham Lincoln*, 106.
149. Rice, ed., *Reminiscences*, 201.
150. S.R. Capps in *Jacksonville Daily Journal*, Feb. 12, 1913, p. 4, c. 4.
151. Malby, *The Life of Lincoln*, 43.
152. Oldroyd, ed., *The Lincoln Memorial*, 273.
153. *Jour. Ill. State Hist. Soc.*, XXVIII, 96.
154. Malby, *The Life of Lincoln*, 34.
155. Villard, *Lincoln*, 4; Phillips, ed., *Abraham Lincoln*, 157.
156. *The Olney Times*, Feb. 1, 1912, p. 7, cc. 2-3.

APPENDIX

Since this author has discovered only one lengthy account of A. Lincoln's lecture on Discoveries, Inventions, and Improvements, it is certainly worth reproducing here in full. It appeared in *The Daily Pantagraph* (Bloomington), April 9, 1858, page three, columns two and three.

For the Pantagraph.

MR. LINCOLN'S LECTURE.

MR. EDITOR: The announcement that the Hon. ABRAM LINCOLN would lecture before the Young Men's Association, brought together a large and appreciative audience last Tuesday evening (April 6, 1858) at Centre Hall. Indeed, at an early hour every seat was filled and the aisles were crowded. The distinguished lecturer commenced by saying that "the whole creation was a mine, and men were miners." He thereupon proceeded to trace the progress of mankind as exhibited by their inventions. He dwelt more particularly upon the early and fundamental discoveries and inventions, such as clothing, the use of fire, transportation by land and water, written language, &c., showing by a searching analytic process the successive steps taken by the old fogies of the human race in arriving at these primitive improvements upon the state of nature.

The first half of the lecture displayed great research and a careful study of the Bible, evidencing that the lawyer is not by any means unfamiliar with the Books of the Great Law-Giver. The latter half was brim full of original thought. The whole forcibly reminded us of his legal arguments, wherein he first states the facts in a clear and simple manner, and then reasons from those facts backward and forward to cause and effect.

Young America received a share of his attention. "We have all heard of Young America." Young America certainly deserved considerable commendation. The whole world is his servant. He has made every clime tributary to his necessities and luxuries. Still we must not be forgetful of the Old Fogies. Without them Young America would be comparatively helpless. To them we are indebted for all the primary principles—the alphabet of science—of which, every new invention, like a new word, is but a different combination. He regarded written language the greatest of all inventions, and this must have been in use as early as the time of Moses. Bird-tracks might readily suggest the art of printing, so much lauded, and so easily enabling us to converse with the dead and unborn; but the invention of letters, their combination into syllables and words, the vast system of permutation which gives us so many thousand words from so few letters or elementary sounds, must have been a result often struggled for by the master minds of the early ages, and was certainly the grandest achievement of pure intellect.

The subject of Laughter was treated of and illustrated by the lecturer in his own inimitable way. Music, like flowers, was a gift of pure benevolence from our good Creator. It is the natural language of the heart, and adapts itself to all its emotions, from the triumphal exultation of a Miriam to the plaint of the mourner. To plaintive songs especially he paid a feeling tribute.

We have endeavored to give a faint outline of the topics touched upon and masterly handled by the lecturer. In conclusion we would only say that Mr. LINCOLN is an able and original thinker, and in the department of literature fully sustains the reputation he has so justly earned at the bar.

SCI-

Phonography historian on track

San Francisco Chronicle

One of the world's leading historians of phonography, Allen Koenigsberg, who is also a classics professor at Brooklyn College in New York, has investigated the rumor that President Lincoln made a sound recording.

Koenigsberg said he has looked for the supposed Lincoln recording "in various archives all over the world," so far without luck.



Lincoln

Undaunted, Koenigsberg hopes to locate a supposedly lost recording that, if it still exists, would be just as fantastic.

It is the voice of an elderly American man who, at the time he recorded his speech in 1890, was 100 years old—a man who was a child in the late 18th century, not long after the American Revolution.

The man was Horatio Perry of Wellington, Ohio, and the recording was made in honor of his great age by someone from a startup firm, Ohio Phonograph Co.

Ac by K place years the U. dot-cc "W know, Bu If j will b the v breath

36. *Ibid.*, 1, 24-26.
 37. *Ibid.*, 1, 8.
 38. Dr. William Jayne, *Personal Reminiscences of the Martyr President Abraham Lincoln* (Chicago: Grand Army Hall & Memorial Assoc., 1908), 24-25. He made this address Feb. 12, 1900.
 39. Proceedings of Phi Alpha Society, 1, 153-154.
 40. Basler, ed., *The Collected Works*, IV, 134-135.
 41. *The Jacksonville Sentinel*, Dec. 17, 1858, p. 2, c. 2.
 42. Proceedings of Phi Alpha Society, 1, 25.
 43. Charles M. Eames, *Historic Morgan and Classic Jacksonville* (Jacksonville: Daily Journal, 1885), 326-328; *Daily Illinois State Journal* (Springfield), Sept. 28, 1858, p. 1, c. 1.
 44. *The Jacksonville Sentinel*, Jan. 7, 1859, p. 2, c. 2.
 45. *Ibid.*, Jan. 7, 1859, p. 3, c. 1; Jan. 14, 1859, p. 2, c. 2.
 46. *Ibid.*, Feb. 4, 1859, p. 2, c. 3.
 47. Basler, ed., *The Collected Works*, VI, 160.
 48. *Ibid.*, II, 198-199.
 49. Proceedings of Phi Alpha Society, 1, 13, 161; U.S. Census 1850, Jacksonville, Morgan Co., III., p. 197 B, 11, 34-42. Ephraim Ieter obtained a doctor's degree and lived in Springfield. He was dead by 1871. Eames, *Historic Morgan*, 266. Joseph H. Dayton was dead by 1860. U.S. Census 1860, Jacksonville, Morgan Co., III., p. 29, 11, 1-6.
 50. Proceedings of Phi Alpha Society, 1, 13, 159-161; U.S. Census 1860, Jacksonville, Morgan Co., III., p. 32, 11, 8-15. Wm. L. English graduated in 1860 and served as 1st Lt. of Co. E, 101st Inf. Regt., III. Vols., in the Civil War. He later accepted a commission in the Regular Army and died Aug. 20, 1877, as 1st Lt. of Co. I, 7th Inf. Regt. while fighting Nez Perce Indians at Big Hole Pass, Mont. Francis B. Heitman, *Historical Register . . . of the United States Army* (Washington: Govt. Print. Office, 1903), 406. Thus, Lt. English never had much of a chance to write out his reminiscences concerning his part in getting Lincoln to Jacksonville. Reprint of the *Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Illinois . . . 1840 to 1850* (Freeport: Journal Print, 1892), 537.
 Dr. Nathaniel English served as a surgeon in United States Hospitals at Cessville, Keithsville and Springfield, Missouri, during the Civil War. Auditor's Receipt Book 1862-1865, 481, MS., Ill. State Archives.
 51. *The Jacksonville Sentinel*, Fri., Feb. 11, 1859, p. 2, c. 2, a weekly, carried the original notice of this event just one week afterwards. Since Lincoln spoke at night, the paper would not report the event on the day it happened. The *Daily Illinois State Journal*, Mon., Feb. 14, 1859, p. 3, c. 3, merely "clipped" the notice and failed to change the wording, thus falsely indicating that the lecture took place on the 11th instead of the 4th. Previous researchers have used only the *Journal* story since this newspaper has been indexed.
 52. Theodore Colvin Pease and James G. Randall, eds., *The Diary of Orville Hickman Browning* (Springfield: Ill. State Hist. Lib., 1925), 1, 349.
 53. *Daily Illinois State Journal*, Feb. 4, 1859, p. 1, c. 6.
 54. *The Jacksonville Sentinel*, Dec. 31, 1858, p. 2, c. 2.
 55. Henry Stryker quoted in Jacksonville (Ill.) *Daily Journal*, Feb. 12, 1913, p. 8, c. 3.
 56. Harry E. Pratt, ed., *Illinois As Lincoln Knew It* (Springfield: Abraham Lincoln Assoc., 1938), 34.
 57. Henry Stryker often rode on the cars with Lincoln between Springfield and Jacksonville. Jacksonville *Daily Journal*, Feb. 12, 1913, p. 8, c. 3.
 58. Jayne, *Personal Reminiscences*, 24-25.
 59. *Ibid.*, 9; Proceedings of Phi Alpha Society, 1, 8; *Illinois State Journal*, Mar. 21, 1916, p. 7, c. 1; E. B. Buck and E. P. Krieger, *City Directory for Year 1859* (Springfield: B. A. Richards & Co., 1859), 51.
 60. *William's Jacksonville Directory . . . For 1860-61* (Jacksonville: Catlin & Co., 1860), 63, 45, 81.
 61. Eames, *Historic Morgan*, 158.
 62. Stephen R. Capps quoted in Jacksonville *Daily Journal*, Feb. 12, 1913, p. 4, c. 4; *History of Morgan County* (Chicago: Donnelley, Loyd & Co., 1878), 374.
 63. *William's Jacksonville Directory . . . For 1860-61*, 11, 98.
 64. Deed Record, 1, 11, Court House, Jacksonville, Ill.
 65. Elihu Wolcott, Jeremiah Graves, Timothy Chamberlain, Benjamin Allyn, and M. M. L. Reed were the trustees. *Ibid.*
 66. *Ibid.*, 1, 4, G. 279.
 67. On the northeast corner of College Ave. and Kosciusko.
 68. The trustees of the Church released the mortgage on Hockenhull's deed record on Aug. 23, 1859. Deed Record, NN, 496.
 69. *Ibid.*
 70. U.S. Census 1860, Jacksonville, Morgan Co., III., p. 28, 1, 17; *William's Jacksonville Directory . . . For 1860-61*, 72. He had \$16,000 in real estate in 1860. Later, he became a druggist in this firm.
 71. It is said that Union Hall burned in December of 1876. *History of Morgan County*, 374.
 72. In February temperatures, A. Lincoln preferred a heavy overcoat. See N.Y. *Tribune*, Feb. 23, 1861, p. 5, c. 2.
 73. Capps' letter dated July 17, 1908, unidentified newspaper clipping from some Jacksonville paper, p. 8, in files of Abraham Lincoln Assoc., Ill. State Hist. Lib.
 74. U.S. Census 1860, Social Statistics Volume, Morgan Co., III., n. p., MS., Illinois State Archives.
 75. *The Jacksonville Sentinel*, Feb. 11, 1859, p. 2, c. 2; this was a weekly paper published on Fridays by J. R. Bailey on the southwest corner of the Public Square.
 76. Basler, ed., *The Collected Works*, III, 360.
 77. Jayne, *Personal Reminiscences*, 24-25.
 78. Stephen R. Capps' letter of July 17, 1908, op. cit.
 79. *Daily Illinois State Journal*, Feb. 14, 1859, p. 3, c. 3.
 80. Basler, ed., *The Collected Works*, VII, 39.
 81. Sara John English's research and interviews with family members, Oct. 24, 1941, MS., Ill. State Hist. Lib.
 82. Obituary of Mrs. Long. *The Chicago Daily Tribune*, Apr. 12, 1899, p. 3, c. 3.
 83. His Civil War service record, Adj. Gen. File, Illinois State Archives.
 84. *Laws of the State of Illinois* (Springfield: Walters & Weber, 1843), 163-164.
 85. *Laws of the State of Illinois* (Springfield: Charles H. Lanphier, 1847), 52.
 86. Original Plat of Jacksonville made Apr. 6, 1825; Deed Record Z, 354, Court House, Jacksonville, Ill.; *William's Jacksonville Directory . . . For 1860-61*, 79.
 87. U.S. Census 1850, Jacksonville, Morgan Co., III., p. 172 A, 11, 4-12 lists the Longs' real estate at only \$1,500. Thus, no house there yet.
 88. Mrs. Louisa Barber to Mrs. Sara John English, Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 1, 1941, MS., Ill. State Hist. Lib.
 89. U.S. Census 1860, Jacksonville, Morgan Co., III., p. 67, 11, 18-27.

90. Jayne, *Personal Reminiscences*, 24-25.
 91. *The Jacksonville Sentinel*, Feb. 4, 1859, p. 4, c. 5.
 92. Pease and Randall, eds., *The Diary of Orville Hickman Browning*, 1, 349.
 93. In the Civil War, Dr. Long volunteered to serve as a surgeon and commenced his duties at Camp Hunter, just below Ottawa, Ill. on Aug. 24, 1861, but he received no pay for his labors. Finally, Col. W. H. L. Wallace of the 11th Infantry Regt. again requested a commission for Long on Nov. 2. This physician had been their surgeon since Sept. 25. Dr. Long had written to Gov. Richard Yates, his close friend, from Camp Lyon at Birds Point, Mo., on Oct. 21, 1861, explaining the matter. Yates immediately penned a note to the Adj. Gen., asking, "Does the fault lie with your office or mine?" As a result, the Adj. issued a commission to Long on Nov. 2 making him Surgeon of the 11th and to rank from Sept. 25, 1861. Dr. Long had previously served at Cairo with the troops. On Feb. 17, 1862, Col. Wallace, commanding the 2nd Brigade of the 1st Division at Fort Donelson, Tenn., mentioned Surgeon Long in his report as having "rendered valuable assistance." Soon Gen. Grant learned of Long and granted him a leave for some rest. Dr. Long progressed to be a brigade, then a division surgeon and finally the medical director on Grant's staff. He took a discharge from the Army of the Tenn. on Apr. 1, 1864. Then, for seven months that year he worked as Illinois State Sanitary Agent, receiving \$700 for his services.
 Gov. Richard J. Oglesby commissioned Long a Colonel and Military State Agent for Illinois and assigned him to New Orleans on July 26, 1865. Col. Long, who began his operations Aug. 3 at No. 25 Commercial Place, was to aid Illinois soldiers in the Military Division of the Gulf. He drew \$100 per month. He wrote his last report on Jan. 9, 1866, and was replaced by Col. B. F. Bumgardner, an original Agent with seniority.
 Having been on his staff and in charge of the Overton General Hospital at Memphis, U.S. Grant never forgot Long. In 1869, Pres. Grant appointed him to Consul General to Colombia with headquarters in Panama. Pres. Hayes reappointed him. In all, he served 11 years. After this, Dr. Long lived part of the time in Washington, D.C., Jacksonville, and Kansas City. He died in St. Louis Oct. 23, 1882, while attending a G. A. R. convention. His body was buried in Jacksonville. Elizabeth Long died in Chicago on Apr. 11, 1899. Papers of the 11th Ill. Inf., Adj. Gen. Files; Military State Agent Records; Roster of Officers 1861-1865, Illinois State Archives. John Y. Simon, ed., *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant* Carbondale: S.I.U. Press, 1970), III, 403; Research of Sara John English, Ill. State Hist. Lib.; *The Jacksonville Daily Journal*, Oct. 24, 1882, p. 3, c. 3; *The Chicago Daily Tribune*, Apr. 12, 1899, p. 3, c. 3; Auditor's Receipt Book 1862-1865, 506, MS., Ill. State Archives.
 94. *Williams' Springfield City Guide . . . For 1860-61*, 39-40.
 95. *Daily Illinois State Journal*, Feb. 21, 1859, p. 3, c. 1. George S. Roper, a Springfield merchant, had been born in Massachusetts about 1832. U.S. Census 1860, Springfield, Sangamon Co., Ill., p. 228, 11, 25-30.
 96. *Daily Illinois State Journal*, Feb. 21, 1859, p. 3, c. 1. It was a morning newspaper.
 97. *Daily Illinois State Journal*, Dec. 11, 1856, p. 3, c. 1; *William's Springfield Directory . . . 1860-61*, 114; Auditor's Receipt Book 1856-59, Nos. 2367 and 2368, MS., Illinois State Archives.
 98. Pease and Randall, eds., *The Diary of Orville Hickman Browning*, 1, 356.
 99. *Illinois State Democrat* (Springfield), Mar. 5, 1859, p. 2, c. 6.
 100. Wm. H. Herndon to Jesse Weik, Springfield, Ill., Feb. 21, 1891, in Emanuel Hertz, ed., *The Hidden Lincoln* (N.Y.: The Viking Press, 1938), 262.
 101. Reprinted in *The Monmouth Review*, Mar. 11, 1859, p. 2, c. 3.
 102. Basler, ed., *The Collected Works*, III, 374.
 103. *Discoveries and Inventions*, n. p.
 104. *Illinois State Chronicle* (Decatur), Mar. 3, 1859, p. 3, c. 2.
 105. *Ibid.*, Mar. 10, 1859, p. 2, c. 1.
 106. Jacksonville *Daily Journal*, Feb. 12, 1913, p. 8, c. 4.
 107. Basler, ed., *The Collected Works*, III, Supplement, 39.
 108. Basler, ed., *The Collected Works*, III, 376.
 109. Freese, *Bloomington City Directory . . . 1855-6*, 4.
 110. Basler, ed., *The Collected Works*, II, 330.
 111. *The Daily Pentagraph*, Apr. 6, 1859, p. 3, c. 1.
 112. Freese, *Bloomington City Directory . . . 1855-6*, 12, 36.
 113. *Illinois State Chronicle*, Mar. 17, 1859, p. 2, c. 2.
 114. *The Daily Pentagraph*, Apr. 13, 1859, p. 2, c. 4.
 115. Freese, *Bloomington City Directory . . . 1855-6*, 32.
 116. Phillips, ed., *Abraham Lincoln*, 102.
 117. *The Daily Pentagraph*, Nov. 5, 1858, p. 1, c. 4; *Holland's Bloomington City Directory, For 1868-69* (Chicago: Western Pub. Co., 1868), 134.
 118. *The Daily Pentagraph*, Oct. 23, 1858, p. 3, c. 2.
 119. *Ibid.*, Oct. 30, 1858, p. 3, c. 1.
 120. J. H. Burnham to his father, Bloomington, Ill., May 19, 1860, pub. in *Jour. Ill. State Hist. Soc.*, XXVIII, 96-97 (Apr., 1935).
 121. Apr. 9, 1859, p. 3, c. 1. By saying "the educational city of the State," the editor was calling attention to the fact that the first "Normal University" for the preparation of teachers had been established at Bloomington by an act of the Legislature approved Feb. 18, 1857. *Laws of the State of Illinois* (Springfield: Lanphier & Walker, 1857), 298-301.
 122. *Jour. Ill. State Hist. Soc.*, XXVIII, 96-97.
 123. *The Daily Pentagraph*, Apr. 14, 1859, p. 3, c. 1.
 124. *Ibid.*, Apr. 11, 1860, p. 3, c. 1.
 125. Basler, ed., *The Collected Works*, III, 377.
 126. *The History of Livingston County, Illinois* (Chicago: Wm. Le-Boron, Jr. & Co., 1878), 320.
 127. He later went into the real estate, banking and title business. On August 21, 1867, he married the girl to whom he had written this letter. An Episcopalian and a Mason, Cowan died at Pontiac on Dec. 20, 1913. *Ibid.*, 319; *The Pontiac Daily Leader*, Dec. 22, 1913, p. 1, c. 6.
 128. Augustus W. Cuman to Mary H.P. Christian, Pontiac, Ill., Jan. 28, 1860, in Harry E. Pratt, Concerning Mr. Lincoln (Springfield: Abraham Lincoln Assoc., 1944), 21. Lincoln's appearance at Pontiac has been missed by those tracing his activities.
 129. Basler, ed., *The Collected Works*, IV, 40.
 130. *Daily Illinois State Journal*, Apr. 25, 1860, p. 3, c. 3.
 131. *Ibid.*, Apr. 26, 1860, p. 3, c. 2.
 132. *Ibid.*, Mar. 24, 1859, p. 1, c. 5; Feb. 26, 1859, p. 3, c. 1.
 133. Pease and Randall, eds., *The Diary of Orville Hickman Browning*, 1, 404.
 134. *Daily Illinois State Journal*, Apr. 28, 1860, p. 3, c. 3.
 135. E.W. Andrews in Allen Thordike Rice, ed., *Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln* (N.Y.: North American Review, 1888), 515.
 136. Jacksonville *Daily Journal*, Feb. 12, 1913, p. 8, c. 4.
 137. "Recollections of Abraham Lincoln by Mr. John W. Bunn,"

in Phillips, ed., *Abraham Lincoln*, 157.
 138. *Ibid.*, 64.
 139. Jacksonville *Daily Journal*, Feb. 12, 1913, p. 8, c. 5.
 140. Phillips, ed., *Abraham Lincoln*, 97.
 141. Basler, ed., *The Collected Works*, III, 374, unidentified newspaper clippings concerning Phi Alpha Society, ALA File, Ill. State Hist. Lib.; Edwin Erle Sparks, ed., *The Lincoln-Douglas Debates of 1858* (Springfield: Ill. State Hist. Lib., 1908), 100.
 142. Jacksonville *Daily Journal*, Feb. 12, 1913, p. 4, c. 4.
 143. Henry Villard, *Lincoln on the Eve of '61* (N.Y.: Alfred A. Knopf, 1941), 4.
 144. Noah Brooks, *Abraham Lincoln* (N.Y.: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1899), 187.
 145. Isaac N. Arnold, *The Life of Abraham Lincoln* (Chicago: A.C. McClurg & Co., 1901), 90.
 146. Alexander H. Stephens in Osborn H. Oldroyd, ed., *The Lincoln Memorial* (N.Y.: G.W. Carleton & Co., 1882), 241.
 147. Pratt, ed., Concerning Mr. Lincoln, 20.
 148. Brooks, *Abraham Lincoln*, 186.
 149. Rice, ed., *Reminiscences*, 201.
 150. S.R. Capps in Jacksonville *Daily Journal*, Feb. 12, 1913, p. 4, c. 4.
 151. Malby, *The Life of Lincoln*, 43.
 152. Oldroyd, ed., *The Lincoln Memorial*, 273.
 153. *Jour. Ill. State Hist. Soc.*, XXVIII, 96.
 154. Malby, *The Life of Lincoln*, 34.
 155. Villard, *Lincoln*, 4; Phillips, ed., *Abraham Lincoln*, 157.
 156. *The Olney Times*, Feb. 1, 1912, p. 7, cc. 2, 3.

APPENDIX

Since this author has discovered only one lengthy account of A. Lincoln's lecture on Discoveries, Inventions, and Improvements, it is certainly worth reproducing here in full. It appeared in *The Daily Pentagraph* (Bloomington), April 9, 1858, page three, columns two and three.

For the Pentagraph. MR. LINCOLN'S LECTURE.

MR. EDITOR: The announcement that the Hon. ABRAM LINCOLN would lecture before the Young Men's Association, brought together a large and appreciative audience last Tuesday evening (April 6, 1858) at Centre Hall. Indeed, at an early hour every seat was filled and the aisles were crowded. The distinguished lecturer commenced by saying that "the whole creation was a mine, and men were miners." He thereupon proceeded to trace the progress of mankind as exhibited by their inventions. He dwelt more particularly upon the early and fundamental discoveries and inventions, such as clothing, the use of fire, transportation by land and water, written language, &c., showing by a searching analytic process the successive steps taken by the old fogies of the human race in arriving at these primitive improvements upon the state of nature.

The first half of the lecture displayed great research and a careful study of the Bible, evidencing that the lawyer is not by any means unfamiliar with the Books of the Great Law-Giver. The latter half was brim full of original thought. The whole forcibly reminded us of his legal arguments, wherein he first states the facts in a clear and simple manner, and then reasons from those facts backward and forward to cause and effect.

Young America received a share of his attention. "We have all heard of Young America." Young America certainly deserved considerable commendation. The whole world is his servant. He has made every clime tributary to his necessities and luxuries. Still we must not be forgetful of the Old Fogies. Without them Young America would be comparatively helpless. To them we are indebted for all the primary principles — the alphabet of science — of which, every new invention, like a new word, is but a different combination. He regarded written language the greatest of all inventions, and this must have been in use as early as the time of Moses. Bird-tracks might readily suggest the art of printing, so much lauded, and so easily enabling us to converse with the dead and unborn; but the invention of letters, their combination into syllables and words, the vast system of permutation which gives us so many thousand words from so few letters or elementary sounds, must have been a result often struggled for by the master minds of the early ages, and was certainly the grandest achievement of pure intellect.

The subject of Laughter was treated of and illustrated by the lecturer in his own inimitable way. Music, like flowers, was a gift of pure benevolence from our good Creator. It is the natural language of the heart, and adapts itself to all its emotions, from the triumphal exultation of a Miriam to the plaint of the mourner. To plaintive songs especially he paid a feeling tribute.

We have endeavored to give a faint outline of the topics touched upon and masterly handled by the lecturer. In conclusion we would only say that Mr. LINCOLN is an able and original thinker, and in the department of literature fully sustains the reputation he has so justly earned at the bar.

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Phonography historian on track of recording attributed to Lincoln



Lincoln

San Francisco Chronicle

One of the world's leading historians of phonography, Allen Koenigsberg, who is also a classics professor at Brooklyn College in New York, has investigated the rumor that President Lincoln made a sound recording.

Koenigsberg said he has looked for the supposed Lincoln recording "in various archives all over the world," so far without luck.

Undaunted, Koenigsberg hopes to locate a supposedly lost recording that, if it still exists, would be just as fantastic.

It is the voice of an elderly American man who, at the time he recorded his speech in 1890, was 100 years old—a man who was a child in the late 18th century, not long after the American Revolution.

The man was Horatio Perry of Wellington, Ohio, and the recording was made in honor of his great age by someone from a startup firm, Ohio Phonograph Co.

According to a document uncovered by Koenigsberg, the recording was placed inside a safe at the firm. A few years later, as a severe depression swept the U.S. economy, Ohio Phonograph—a dot-com of its day—went bankrupt.

"What happened to the safe? We don't know," Koenigsberg lamented.

But he added, "It may turn up."

If it does, then 21st-century humans will be able to hear a remarkable thing: the voice of a man who lived and breathed when George Washington was

the first president of the United States, when French guillotines beheaded aristocrats and when Mozart played across Europe to crowned heads and commoners.

Sound recorded in 1857

For years, a rumor has titillated enthusiasts of phonograph history—the speculation that Abraham Lincoln made a sound recording.

Indeed, it is known that in 1857, a French scientist named Leon Scott in-

vented a proto-phonograph that recorded, but could not play back, sounds.

According to the Lincoln rumor, the 16th president spoke into a similar device in 1863.

However, Lincoln fans shouldn't get too excited.

For now, there's absolutely no proof that Lincoln actually took time off during the Civil War to speak into anyone's recording device, experts say.

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