

Then in his 15th year he attended Azel Dorsey's school. Dorsey was well-trained, and under him Abraham probably received his best instruction. Years later Dorsey could still remember the boy as "marked for the diligence and eagerness with which he pursued his studies, [he] came to the log-cabin schoolhouse arrayed in buck skin clothes, a raccoon-skin cap, and provided with an old arithmetic." A few scraps of his schoolwork survive, among them several pages of figures and a folk couplet that reads:

"Abraham Lincoln, his hand and pen
he will be good but god knows when."

Altogether, he spent less than a year in school.

"There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education," he declared later of his schooling in Indiana. Still, there gradually emerged a love of reading and a passion for knowledge that lasted a lifetime. He mastered the familiar classics of his day: *The Bible*, *Aesop's Fables*, *The Pilgrim's Progress*, *Robinson Crusoe*, Franklin's *Autobiography*, and a score of others. Once he borrowed Ramsay's *Life of Washington* from Josiah Crawford, a neighbor, let the rain ruin it, and had to repay him by stripping corn for two days. When he was 11, he read Parson Weems' *Washington*. Forty years later, standing before the New Jersey legislature as President-elect of the United States, he recalled Weems' heroic tales:

"Away back in my childhood, the earliest days of my being able to read, I got hold of a small book . . . 'Weems's Life of Washington.' I remember all the accounts there given of the battle fields and struggles for the liberties of the country, and none fixed themselves upon my imagination so deeply as the struggles here in Trenton, New Jersey. The crossing of the river; the contest with the Hessians; the great hardships endured at that time, all fixed themselves on my memory more than any single revolutionary event."

There were other influences as well. The boy had a good memory and a ready wit. Laying aside his work, he would often entertain friends with jests and imitations of politicians and preachers, the big men in his community. And at Gentry's store, down the road a mile and a half, he and Dennis Hanks passed long hours in talk and storytelling.

The part that religion played in his life during these years is less easy to place. In 1821 his father supervised construction of a new meetinghouse for Little Pigeon Baptist Church—an outpost of enthusiastic Protestantism—and Abe probably worked with him. Two years later both parents joined the church, Thomas by letter and Sarah "by experience." That year Abe served as sexton, which required his attendance whenever the church was open. He never joined, as his sister did just before her marriage, but on the frontier, young, unmarried persons rarely undertook church membership.

Abe first glimpsed a wider world when he went to work at 16 on the farm of James Taylor on the banks of the Ohio. For \$6 a month he plowed, split rails, slaughtered hogs, and operated Taylor's ferry across the mouth of Anderson River. The life of a keelboatman had no appeal to him—it was the roughest work a young man could be made to do, he said later—but it exposed him to the vast spectacle of boats and people passing constantly along the Ohio.

While working here Abe earned the first money that belonged to him rather than to his parents. In his spare time he built a scow to take passengers out to steamers on the Ohio. One day he rowed out two men and placed them on board with their trunks. To his surprise each threw him a silver half-dollar. "I could scarcely credit," he said, "that I, poor boy, had earned a dollar in less than a day." His ferrying stint led to a dispute with the Dill brothers, who ran a ferry on the Kentucky side of the river. Charging that Lincoln infringed ferry rights granted them by their State, they haled him before Samuel Pate, a Kentucky justice of the peace. Pate dismissed the case when the boy pointed out that he had not taken anyone across the river but only to the middle.

By his 19th year Abe had reached his full growth. Six feet, four inches tall and weighing over 200 pounds, he stood out in any gathering. He could wrestle with the best, and witnesses reported that he could

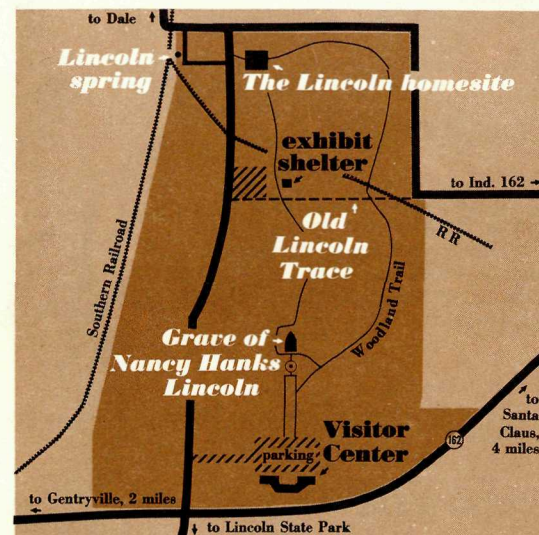
hoist more weight and drive an ax deeper than any man around. He was ready when the chance came to take his first long journey. James Gentry, the richest man in the community, hired Abe to accompany his son Allen to New Orleans in a flatboat loaded with produce. Down the Ohio they floated and into the Mississippi, passing the time in talk, watching the river traffic, and working the poles to avoid sandbars. The only incident occurred along the Louisiana coast. While tied up along shore one night, an armed band of Negroes bent on plunder stole on board and attacked the sleeping boatmen. In a wild fight the two youths drove them off, cut cable, and drifted on downriver. At New Orleans they sold their cargo and the flatboat and rode a steamer back home. For his 3 month's work Abe earned \$24.

Back in Indiana, Abe must have contrasted the rich, bustling spectacle of New Orleans with the routine of farm life. He returned to his familiar chores of plowing, cutting timber, and helping with carpentry. He clerked for a while at Gentry's store, and he read more than ever. When court was held in nearby towns, Abe would attend and—some said—take notes. It was during this period that he borrowed from his good friend David Turnham the *Revised Laws of Indiana*, the only lawbook he is known to have read before leaving the State.

Sometime in late 1829 the Lincolns decided to quit Indiana for the fertile prairies of Illinois. A year earlier John Hanks, a cousin of Nancy, had moved to Macon County in central Illinois. Now he was sending back glowing reports of the opportunities on the rich, easily cultivated prairie. Thomas needed little persuasion. In 14 years he had wrung only a modest living from his acres. The family also feared a new outbreak of the "milk sickness."

Preparations began in September. Returning to Elizabethtown, Ky., Thomas and Sarah sold her last property there, a house and lot inherited from her first husband. In December the Little Pigeon church granted them a "letter of Dismission," recalled it upon receiving a complaint from another member, then restored it after a meeting which "settled the difficulty," probably a doctrinal one. Thomas is found next in mid-February serving on a committee to straighten out another dispute between members, suggesting that by then he was once more back in good standing. It was his last act as a citizen of the Little Pigeon community. Just a week later, on February 20, 1830, he sold his west 80 acres to Charles Grigsby for \$125. There is also a tradition that Thomas traded his 20-acre tract for a horse—a fair price in those days—and sold to David Turnham all his stock and grain, "about 100 hogs and 4 or 5 hundred bushels of corn."

Piling all their goods into three wagons, the Lincoln family—now grown to 13 persons—pulled slowly away from the homestead, picked up the road to Vincennes about 4 miles north, and plodded steadily toward Illinois. It was March 1, 1830. Atop one of the wagons sat Abraham Lincoln, just turned 21. On March 6 the caravan crossed the Wabash, flooded by spring rains. Within the month they came at last to John Hank's place on the north bank of the Sangamon River, 8 miles west of Decatur. Abraham Lincoln, product of the Kentucky hills and Indiana forests, had reached the prairie country that would claim his next 30 years.



ABOUT YOUR VISIT—Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial is on Ind. 162, 2 miles east of Gentryville and 4 miles south of Dale, Ind. The memorial preserves the site of the Thomas Lincoln farm and the burial place of Nancy Hanks Lincoln. Trails lead through the woods to the Lincoln homesite and the cemetery.

ADMINISTRATION—Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial is administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. The National Park System, of which this memorial is a unit, is dedicated to conserving the great natural, historical, and recreational places of the United States for the benefit and enjoyment of all the people. A superintendent, whose address is Lincoln City, Ind. 47552, is in immediate charge. **THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**—the Nation's principal natural resource agency—has a special obligation to assure that our expendable resources are conserved, that our renewable resources are managed to produce optimum benefits, and that all resources contribute to the progress and prosperity of the United States, now and in the future.

U. S. Department of the Interior

National Park Service



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LINCOLN BOYHOOD



National Memorial • Indiana

ON THIS INDIANA FARM ABRAHAM LINCOLN GREW FROM YOUTH INTO MANHOOD



In the fall of 1816 a compact, dark-haired frontiersman toiled along a narrow trace leading through the dense forest of southern Indiana. Sixteen miles in from the Ohio, he came upon a scattering of dwellings lying just south of Little Pigeon Creek, in a region of towering hardwoods, plentiful game, and good water. Choosing a quarter-section (160 acres) of Government-surveyed land for a homesite, he marked the corners with brush piles and notched the largest trees. Then he set out on the long trek back to his farm in Kentucky to settle his affairs and bring his family to their new wilderness home.

For Thomas Lincoln—once a wandering laborer but now a carpenter and backwoods farmer—Indiana offered a fresh start. Here a man might own good soil, free of title disputes and the taint of slavery. Three times previously he had lost land in Kentucky because of title flaws, and others had claimed the fruits of his labor. Moreover, settlers were crowding in and slavery and the slave controversy were on the increase in his neighborhood. So he turned his eyes across the Ohio, to vast, new lands which held the promise of a better life.

Thomas Lincoln had worked hard at homesteading since he had married young Nancy Hanks in a small Kentucky crossroads named Beech Fork in 1806. They made their first home in Elizabethtown, a restless frontier village where Thomas worked as a carpenter and owned property. Sarah, their first child, was born here in 1807. Then a year and a half later the Lincolns moved south to settle on a newly purchased farm along the South Fork of Nolin Creek, near Hodgen's mill.

Father, mother, and daughter reached the farm in mid-winter, shortly before the second child was due. Working quickly on a hill above a clear spring, Thomas built a crude, one-room log cabin with a dirt floor, a stick-and-clay chimney, and a single window. Here on a Sunday morning, February 12, 1809, in primitive and unpromising circumstances, a son was born to Nancy and Thomas Lincoln. They named him Abraham after his grandfather.

The Lincolns lived at this farm for only some 2 years. It was barren, unyielding ground, and when a dispute arose over title to the land, Thomas again moved his family, this time to a new farm of 230 acres along the bottom lands of Knob Creek.

Here was far more inviting country. The Lincoln place lay just within the hill region, and farm clearings with their little cabins dotted the fertile valleys. Corn grew high, and the forest gave abundantly.

Within a year or two, Nancy gave birth to another son, Thomas, who lived only long enough to receive his father's name. This was the last child born to the couple, and little Abraham retained only the dimmest recollection of the infant. But other impressions of his life here remained vivid. He remembered an old stone fort and a great poplar that stood along the family route to the gristmill. He remembered his boyhood companions and carrying water to the cabin and a vast rain that washed away pumpkin seeds that he had so carefully planted the day before. Once he caught a fish and gave

it to a passing soldier; another time he fell into the creek and was barely pulled out in time. And he never forgot the names of his first teachers—Zachariah Riney, a Catholic, and Caleb Hazel, an avowed opponent of slavery—whose A.B.C. schools he attended for a few months.

For 5 years Thomas Lincoln farmed his land on Knob Creek, paying his bills, performing his public duties, and supporting his family as well as other men of his station in life. The increase of slavery bothered him. Yet it was not slavery that drove him from Kentucky, but land titles. In 1816 the heirs of an earlier landowner brought an ejectment suit against him and nine of his neighbors, claiming prior rights to the land. That fall, while the suit was still pending in court, he made up his mind to move to Indiana where he could hold his land without fear. When Thomas returned from his scouting trip, he gathered all their possessions and the family started for the river crossing. It was December and Abraham was 7. Abraham later remembered the trip to the farm site as one of the hardest experiences of his life. After crossing the Ohio at Thompson's ferry and following an old wagon road for 12 miles, they had to hack out the last distance through dense underbrush. It was now early winter. With the help of neighbors Thomas cleared a spot on high ground and put up a log cabin, finishing it within several weeks. Then came an incident that left a deep mark on the young boy. A few days before Abraham's eighth birthday, a flock of wild turkeys approached the cabin. Standing inside, he fired his father's rifle through a crack and dropped one. "He has never since," he wrote many years later, "pulled a trigger on any larger game."

The family lived mostly on game and bartered corn and pork that first winter, until Thomas could clear enough ground for his first crop. Abraham was large for his age, and his father put an ax into his hands at once. Year by year they hacked away at the forest, eventually bringing under cultivation some 40 acres of corn, wheat, and oats. They also kept sheep, hogs, and a few cattle. Almost a year passed before Thomas entered the title to his farm. In October 1817 with one crop in, he rode 60 miles to the land office in Vincennes and deposited \$16 on two tracts of 80 acres each. Two months later he paid \$64 more, bringing the amount to one-fourth of the total price of \$320. (Not until 1827 would he completely pay for his land. He did it then by relinquishing the east 80 acres as payment for the west 80, a common practice of the day. He also owned 20 acres that adjoined the west 80.)

That fall some of Nancy's kinfolks joined the Lincolns. Driven out of Kentucky by a similar ejectment suit, Thomas and Elizabeth Sparrow—her uncle and aunt—with their 18-year-old nephew Dennis Hanks, followed the Lincolns into Indiana and moved into a rough shelter on the farm until they could find land and settle. Their coming cheered Nancy and gave young Abe a companion and Thomas another workhand.

Within a year both Sparrows lay dead, victims of the dread "milk sickness" that swept through southwestern Indiana in the late summer of 1818. No doctors lived nearby, and there were no remedies in any case. Thomas fashioned two coffins and laid them

away on a wooded knoll a quarter of a mile south of the cabin. A few days later Nancy caught the disease and died on October 5, 1818, after a week of fever. Once more Thomas hammered together a coffin, and once more he trudged through the woods to the knoll, where without ceremony he buried his wife alongside the Sparrows. Abraham was only 9 and Sarah only 11. "She knew she was going to die," related Dennis Hanks years later, "& called up the children to her dying side and told them to be good & kind to their father—to one another and to the world. . . ."

Nancy Hanks Lincoln lived and died according to the ways of the frontier, known only to her family and a few neighbors. The details of her ancestry, her appearance, the kind of wife and mother she was—these and other facts still remain obscure. Those who knew her spoke long afterwards of her good sense and affectionate and deeply religious nature. There is no reason to doubt these judgments, nor that with her death the family fortunes slipped to their lowest ebb.

Young Sarah now took over the household chores, while Thomas and the boys hunted and tended to the farming. As the months stretched on, the four sank into a rough, haphazard existence. When Thomas could no longer stand the loneliness, he journeyed back to Kentucky for another wife, and found her in Sarah Bush Johnston, a widow with three children.

On December 2, 1819, they were married in Elizabethtown. After loading a four-horse wagon with her goods—pots, pans, blankets, a feather bed, a bureau, and books, which seemed like plenty compared to their lot in Indiana—he drove them back to the farm on Little Pigeon Creek.

Thomas had chosen well. The cheerful and orderly Sarah proved to be a kind stepmother, raising Abraham and Sarah as her own. Under her guidance the two families merged easily, and Thomas went to work with new energy, repairing the crowded cabin and clearing more land for crops.

Abraham was 11 now, a dark-complexioned, rawboned farm boy growing rapidly. From his companions we have a picture of a healthy, good-humored, obliging youth with a love of talking and of listening to talk. He had his share of mischief, but he seems to have absorbed the best side of the frontier while rejecting the worst. He became expert with the ax and worked alongside his father in the fields and the carpentry shop. Often his father sent him to the mill to grind the family grist. (Two years earlier, at Noah Gordon's horse mill a mile south of the Lincoln cabin, he was kicked in the head and knocked senseless, "apparently killed for a time" in his words.) Occasionally he was hired out to work for others. Yet he never cared for manual labor.

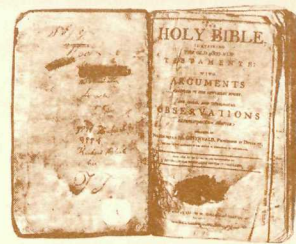
What he did care for was words and ideas and books. In Indiana, as in Kentucky, his schooling came "by littles." During the winter of 1819-20 he attended Andrew Crawford's subscription school held in an unhewn log cabin a mile south of the Lincoln cabin. Stern but capable, Crawford taught not only the elements of reading, writing, and arithmetic but also etiquette, or "manners" as they called it. Two years later James Swaney opened a school on a farm 4 miles distant, but Abraham went for only a few weeks and got little out of it.





The traditional birthplace of Abraham Lincoln.

THE FORMATIVE YEARS



The Lincoln family Bible.

Thomas Lincoln



The Statehouse at Springfield.

EARLY POLITICAL CAREER

Lincoln spent 6 important years in New Salem. Defeated for office, he turned to storekeeping, then was appointed postmaster, became a surveyor, and plunged into law studies. In 1834 he was elected to the legislature as a Whig, where he denounced slavery as "founded on both injustice and bad policy" but opposed the spread of abolition societies.



A. L. in 1847.



Mary Todd Lincoln

"It is great folly to attempt to make anything out of me or my early life," wrote the candidate to a supporter. "It can all be condensed into a single sentence; and that sentence you will find in Gray's *Elegy*: 'The short and simple annals of the poor.' That's my life and that's all you or anyone else can make out of it."

Abraham Lincoln, elected 16th President of the United States soon after penning these lines, aptly summed up his humble beginnings. He was born on February 12, 1809, in a log cabin on the Kentucky frontier. His parents—Thomas Lincoln, a carpenter and backwoods farmer, and Nancy Hanks, a shadowy figure of obscure lineage—were hardworking and religious but without schooling. When Abe was 2, his father took his family to another, more fertile farm 10 miles north. This was the Knob Creek place, and the boy long remembered his years here. He swam in the creek with companions, attended A.B.C. schools with his sister Sarah for a few months, and accompanied his father on chores.

In Abe's 7th year, title troubles again drove his father off his farm. Seeking secure land and—his son said later—free soil, Thomas carried his family into the Indiana wilderness and settled near Little Pigeon Creek. Two years later, in 1818, Abe's mother died, a victim of the terrible "milk sickness," and the family sank into a rough existence from which it did not emerge until Thomas remarried.

His new wife was Sarah Bush Johnston, a widow with three children. Cheerful and energetic, she brought a new tone to the Lincoln cabin and raised the boy and his sister as her own.



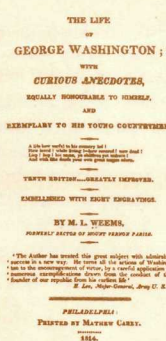
Poisonous snakeroot, whence came the dread "milk sickness."



The gravestone of Nancy H. Lincoln.



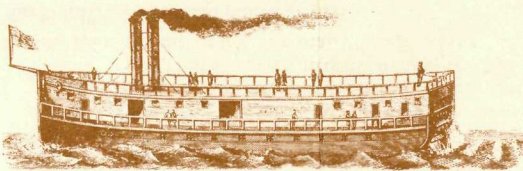
Little Pigeon Baptist Church, which the Lincolns attended in Indiana.



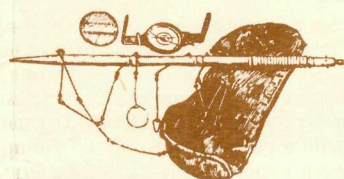
A book which greatly moved young Abraham.



Sarah Bush Lincoln



An Ohio River steamboat, *The General Pike*, in 1818.



Lincoln's surveying equipment.

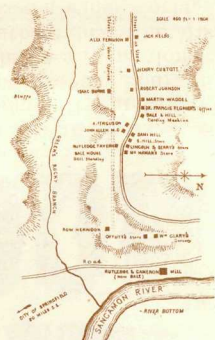
Abraham grew up in Indiana. A lanky, good-humored youth, liked by all, he helped his father with the farming, hacked away at the forest with his ax, attended the occasional schools in the community, and read incessantly. Uninterested in labor, he passed long hours in talk. At 16 he worked for a few months on a farm along the Ohio. Three years later he rode a flatboat down the Mississippi to New Orleans and first glimpsed a wider world.

In 1830 the Lincolns moved once more. Lured by reports of rich black soil, they piled all their goods into wagons and set out for Illinois. Soon they reached a spot on the banks of Sangamon River, a few miles from Decatur. Abraham was now 21, free to come and go as he chose, but he stayed with his family for a year, breaking ground, splitting rails, and planting corn. After another trip down the Mississippi, he drifted into New Salem, a thriving village.

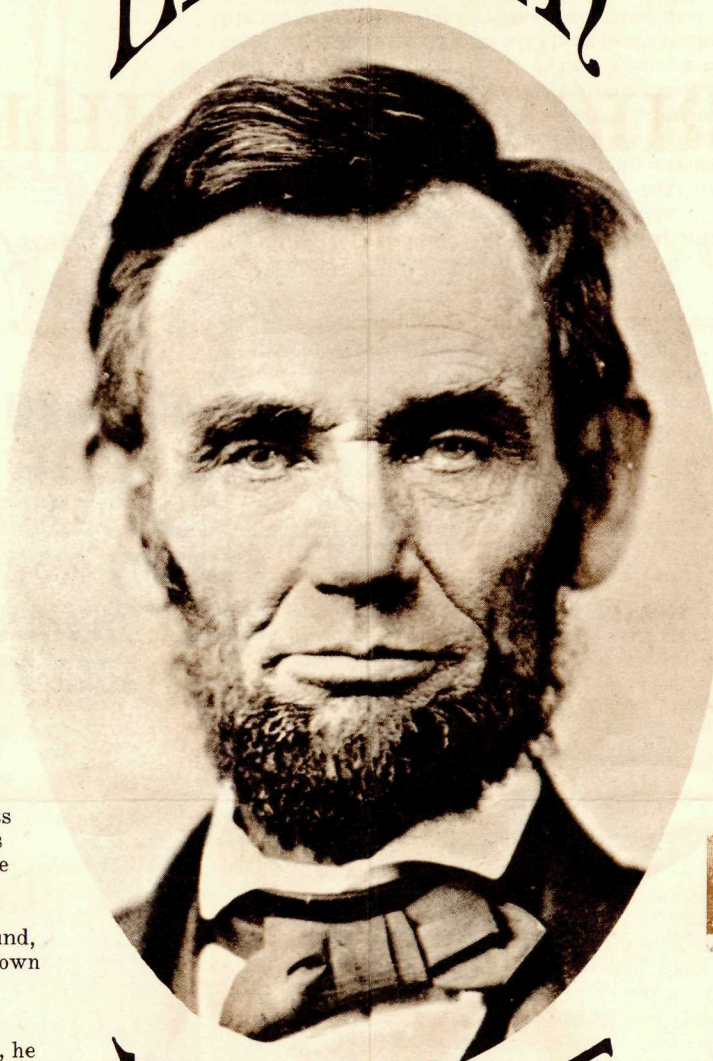
For a while he clerked in Offutt's store. When it failed, he grasped at a new opportunity. Encouraged by his friends he ran for the State legislature, advocating a variety of public improvements. Though he lost the election, he carried his own neighborhood by 277 votes to 7, a source of great pride for many years after.



A page from A.'s sum New Salem as Lincoln knew book, assembled in Indiana. it. A plat made in 1866.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN



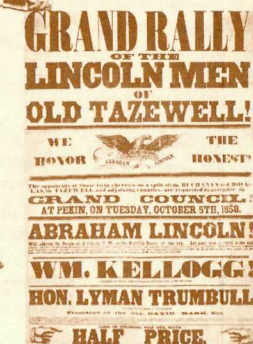
1809-1865

Springfield, the new State capital. Licensed an attorney the year before, he formed a partnership with the able John T. Stuart and soon dipped into local politics. After marrying Mary Todd, a Kentucky belle, in 1842, he settled down in earnest to the law.

From 1847-49 Lincoln served in Congress. He worked hard in office, but his opposition to the Mexican War proved notably unpopular back home, and he was passed over for renomination. Sadly he returned to Springfield, and resumed his law practice. Honest, shrewd, and effective before juries, he soon rose to the first rank of the Illinois bar. Over the next 5 years Lincoln devoted much time to studying the American past and the looming issue of slavery.



Lincoln's most celebrated law case: the defense of young "Duff" Armstrong in 1838.



A handbill for a political meeting held during the Lincoln-Douglas debates.

Roused by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he emerged from political retirement to grapple with Stephen A. Douglas, who advocated in Congress doctrines that would allow the introduction of slavery into the western territories. Their first skirmish came in 1854. Arguing that slavery should be restrained to its present domain, Lincoln marshaled history and logic to counter Douglas' theory of "popular sovereignty." It was the first great speech of his career. Two years later, another address, this time to a State Convention of the new Republican party, again brought him wide attention. He was now enough of a national figure to be seriously considered for the Republican vice-presidential nomination. In 1858 Lincoln challenged Douglas for his Senate seat. For 3 months they ranged Illinois debating the issue of freedom in the territories. Lincoln exposed the inconsistencies in Douglas' arguments, while disavowing abolitionism himself. Douglas won the election, but the contest lifted the tall prairie lawyer once more into national prominence.



Stephen A. Douglas

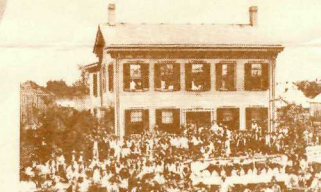


The home in Springfield.

Early in 1860 Lincoln journeyed east to lecture in New York City. He called for the exclusion of slavery from the territories, deplored efforts to destroy the Union, and urged friendship toward the South. The speech was a triumph, and the number of his supporters grew. When his rivals proved weak in the national convention, Lincoln was nominated for the Presidency on the third ballot.



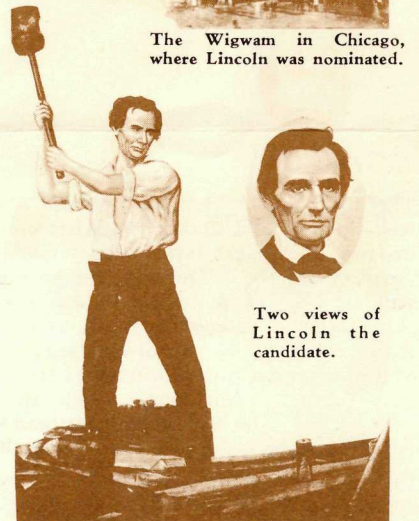
The Wigwag in Chicago, where Lincoln was nominated.



A political rally at the Lincoln home in August 1860.



A poster for the 1860 campaign.



Two views of Lincoln the candidate.

From his doorstep in Springfield Lincoln ran a quiet campaign, receiving delegations and political leaders while avoiding speeches and stumping. In November 1860 the Nation voted. Lincoln won a large electoral majority (180 votes to 123 for his three opponents), but he polled less than half of the popular vote. The South voted almost solidly against him.

"The fiery trials through which we pass will light us down, to honor or dishonor, to the last generation." SECOND ANNUAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

THE WAR YEARS

The first inaugural, beneath the unfinished Capitol dome.



Lincoln's Cabinet. At right is Secretary of War Edwin Stanton.



The bombardment of Fort Sumter, April 12-14, 1861.



Lincoln confers with McClellan, just after the battle of Antietam.



An 1864 political cartoon, pointing toward the task of reunion.



Gettysburg, 1863: "[The world] can never forget what they did here."



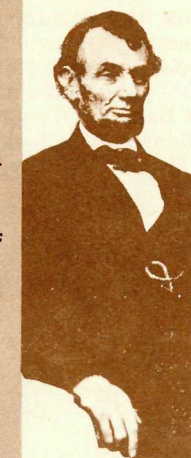
The Emancipation, as the plain people saw it.

southward, bent on destroying Lee's army. Lee fought desperately in the Wilderness and at Spotsylvania. Casualties mounted, and quick victory seemed as far away as ever.

bright spot. But at Fredericksburg in late 1862 and at Chancellorsville in the spring of 1863 the North again suffered large-scale and critical defeats.

This was Lincoln's darkest hour. After Antietam, he had issued the Emancipation Proclamation, declaring free all slaves in rebel territory, but words could not substitute for victories. Now Lee was marching northward again. In July the armies clashed at Gettysburg, and Lee retreated with bloody losses. As the North rejoiced, more good news came from the West. Stubby, quiet-spoken Ulysses S. Grant captured the strategic

"The whole physiognomy is as coarse as one as you would meet anywhere in the length and breadth of the States; but withal, it is redeemed, illumined, softened, and brightened by a kindly though serious look out of his eyes, and an expression of homely sagacity, that seems weighted with rich results of village experience. A great deal of native sense; no bookish cultivation, no refinement; honest at heart, and thoroughly so, and yet, in some sort, sly—at least, endowed with a sort of tact and wisdom that are akin to craft, and would impel him, I think, to take an antagonist in flank, rather than to make a bull-run at him right in front."
—Nathaniel Hawthorne



1864

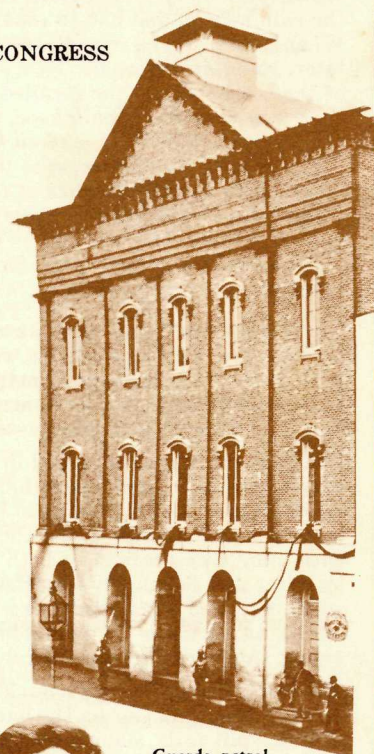
The summer of 1864 was one of Lincoln's most difficult. Peace negotiations were begun, but fell through. There was discord in the Cabinet, and in August Lincoln broke with the Radicals in Congress. He soon came to believe that he had no chance of winning reelection.

Yet the tide was slowly turning. Two days after the Democrats nominated McClellan for the Presidency, Atlanta fell to W. T. Sherman and Northern morale soared. Lincoln won the November election easily, carrying 22 of the 25 participating States.

The war was fast drawing to a close as Lincoln began his second term. Lee was bottled up at Petersburg; Sherman's swath of destruction had badly crippled the South; slavery was dead. Lincoln's concern now was the reconciliation of the two sections. In his inaugural address he described the war as a visitation from God and—mellowed and deepened by the ordeal—he pleaded for peace without malice. On April 9 Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox. Two nights later a torchlight procession called at the White House. Instead of a victory speech, Lincoln gave them his moderate views on reconstruction. It was the last public address of a compassionate man. On April 14 he and Mrs. Lincoln went to the theater. During the third act an assassin slipped into the Lincoln's box, shot the President in the head, leaped onto the stage before a startled audience, and fled into the darkness. Soldiers carried the slumped figure across the street to a boardinghouse and laid him across a bed. Surgeons worked over Lincoln all night, but he never regained consciousness. The next morning death came to the man whom power had ennobled.



The assassin's weapon.



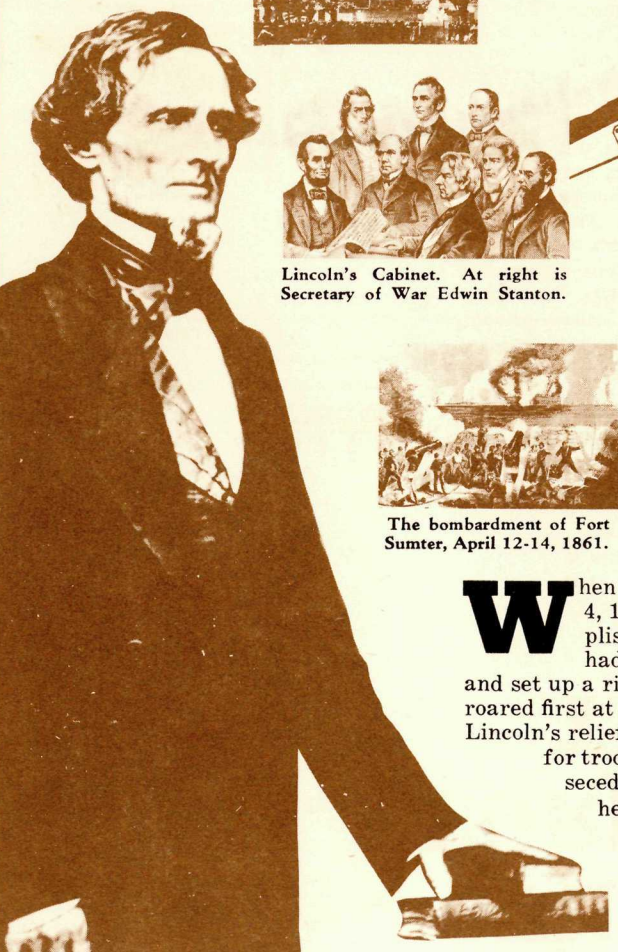
Guards patrol outside a creped Ford's Theatre, where Lincoln was shot.



April 10, 1865



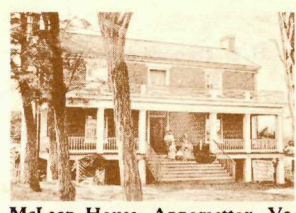
A people's tribute.



Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America.

When Lincoln took office on March 4, 1861, secession was an accomplished fact. The lower South had withdrawn from the Union and set up a rival government. The guns roared first at Fort Sumter, turning back Lincoln's relief expedition. Both sides called for troops, more Southern States seceded, and the Nation plunged headlong into civil war.

The fighting went badly at first for the North. Plagued by poor generalship, the Federal army in the East was roundly trounced in 1861 and through most of 1862. George B. McClellan's repulse of Robert E. Lee at Antietam Creek was the solitary



McLean House, Appomattox, Va.



Ulysses S. Grant