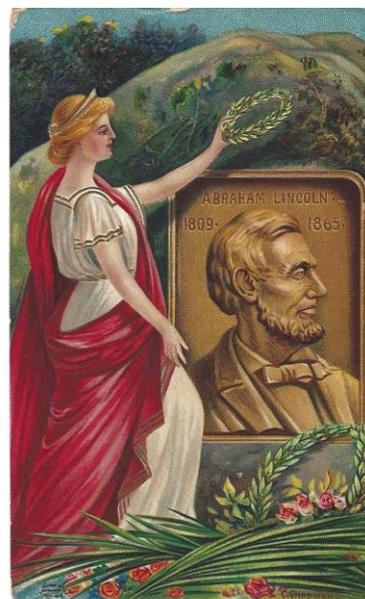
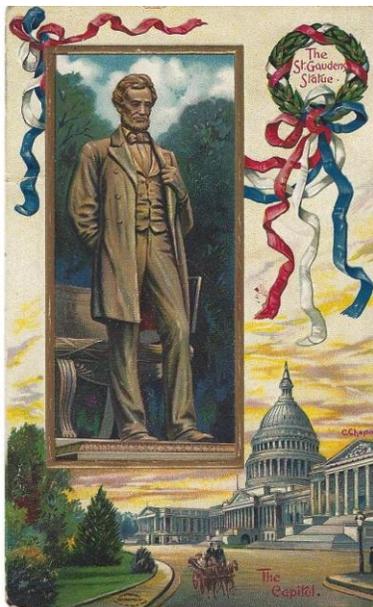
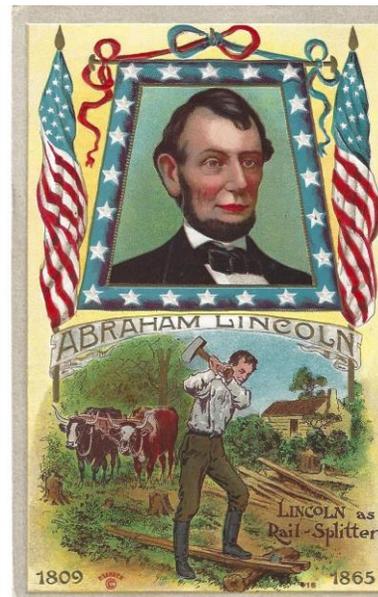
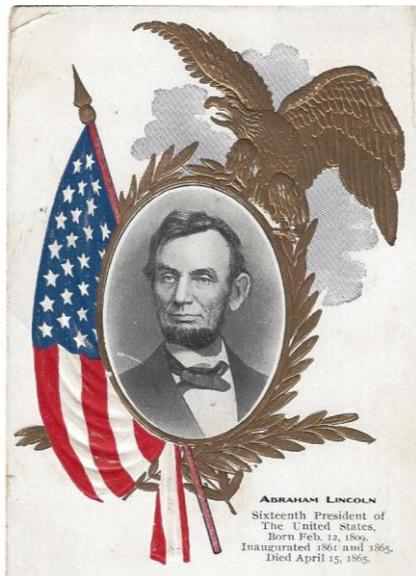


The Bugle



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Camp Curtin Historical Society
and Civil War Round Table, Inc.

Spring 2020
Volume 30, Number 1



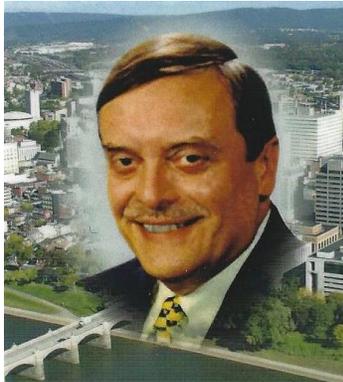
Lincoln in Postcards

"The field upon which we now stand will be known as classic ground, for here has been the great central point of the organization of our military forces. When my administration of public affairs will have been forgotten and the good and evil will be only known to the investigation of the antiquarian, Camp Curtin, with its memories and associations, will be immortal."

- Governor Andrew Curtin, 1865

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In Memory of Stephen R. Reed



Stephen R. Reed passed away at age 70 on January 25, 2020. He served as Mayor of the City of Harrisburg for twenty-eight years, from 1981 to 2009. Mayor Reed did much to revitalize the city. Steve was a long-time member and supporter of the Camp Curtin Historical Society. He had a great interest in history and was well known for founding the National Civil War Museum.



Harrisburg Civil War Days are scheduled for June 12 to 14. Tours, special displays, lectures and living history programs will be held at various locations. A full schedule will be posted on our website, www.campcurtin.org, and the National Civil War Museum's website, www.nationalcivilwarmuseum.org. Notices will be posted on the websites if this event is cancelled because of the health emergency.

COVER – Our lead article in this issue looks at Lincoln Postcards. As postcards and color printing became popular in the early 1900s, Lincoln was a popular subject, especially during 1909, the centennial of his birth.

The Camp Curtin Historical Society and Civil War Round Table, Inc., is a non-profit corporation chartered by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Contributions are tax deductible under IRC Section 501(c)(3). The Society is properly registered with the Pennsylvania Department of State as a charitable organization. A copy of the registration and financial information may be obtained by telephoning toll free within Pennsylvania 1-800-732-0999. Registration does not imply endorsement.

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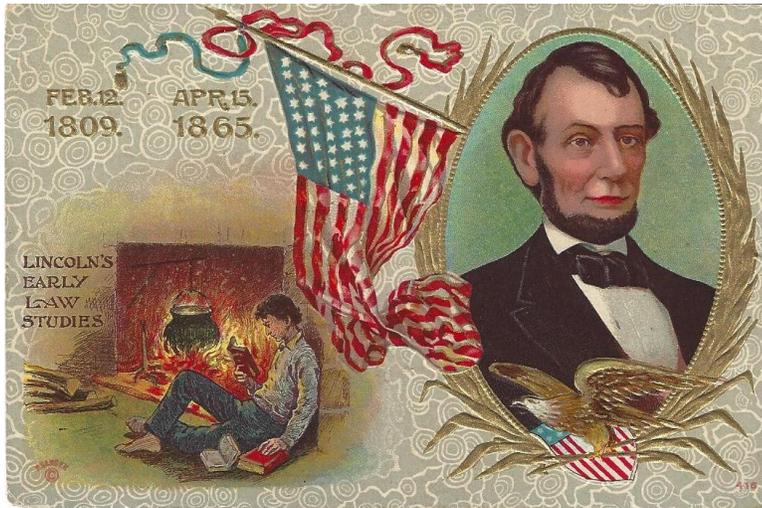
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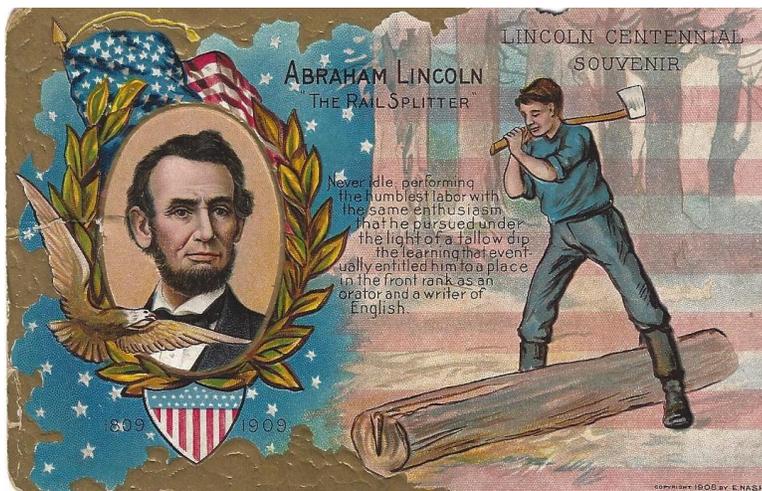
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Lincoln in Postcards

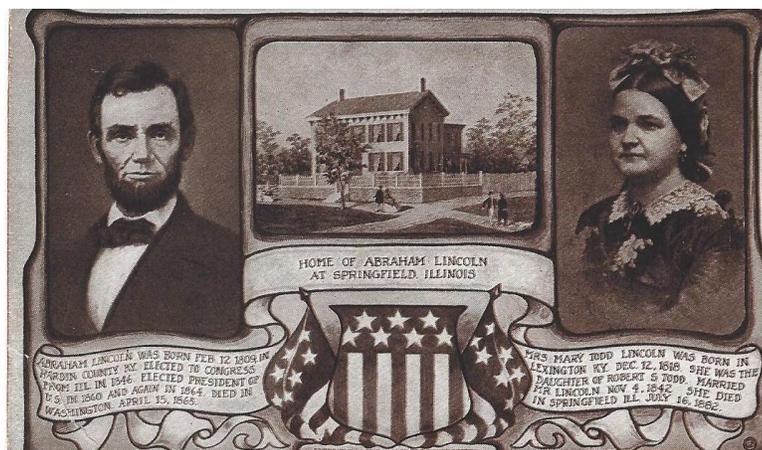
Abraham Lincoln is one of the most popular presidents in American history. During 1909, the centennial of his birth, the country was flooded with postcards covering his life and legacy. More than a century later, the trend continues and Lincoln postcards can be easily found at historic sites.



A series of postcards with Lincoln's portrait were issued in 1909 showing various incidents from his life. This full color example, decorated with an American flag and bald eagle, shows him studying law by a fireplace. His self-education was a popular theme.



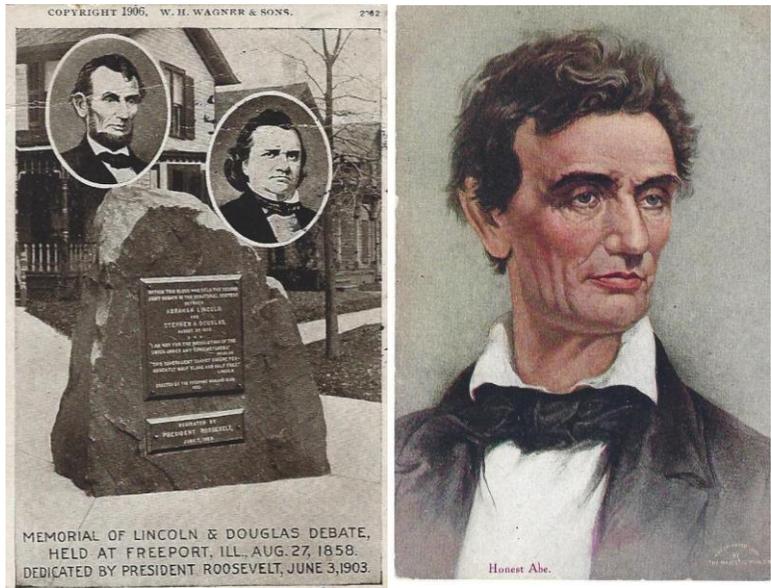
This color card emphasizes his early life as a common working man. The caption reads, "Never idle; performing the humblest labor with the same enthusiasm that he pursued under the light of a tallow dip the learning that eventually entitled him to a place in the front rank as an orator and a writer of English."



Printed in black and white, this card show the Lincoln home in Springfield, Illinois. It has portraits and brief biographies of Lincoln and his wife, Mary Todd Lincoln.

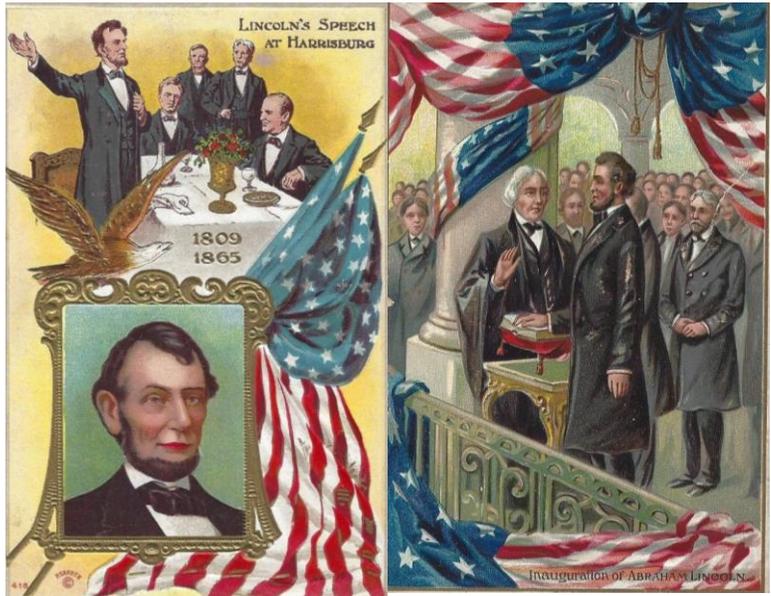
Near Right: Another black and white postcard shows a memorial to one of the Lincoln-Douglas Debates held in 1858. The monument was dedicated by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1903.

Far Right: A full color portrait of the beardless Lincoln. He did not grow his beard until after winning the 1860 presidential election.



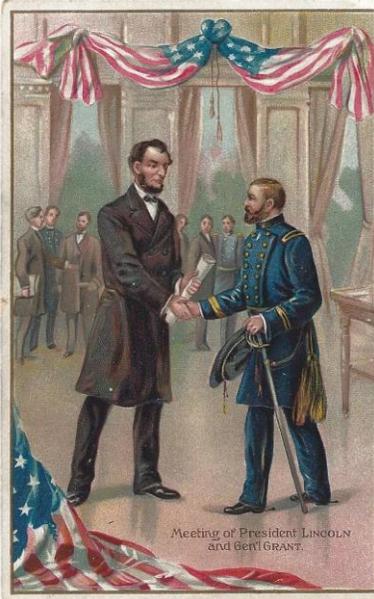
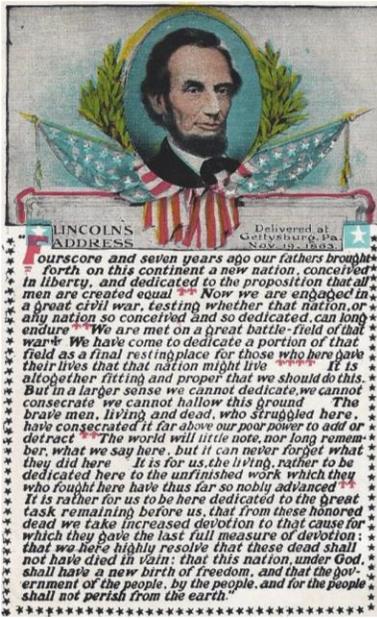
Near Right: Lincoln's visit to Harrisburg on the way to his 1861 inauguration is commemorated by this color postcard. While in Harrisburg, an assassination plot in Baltimore was reported, and Lincoln was transported out of town in the middle of the night so he passed through Baltimore at night rather than the next day.

Far Right: Lincoln arrived safely in Washington and was sworn in as president by Chief Justice Roger Taney.



After the Union victory at the Battle of Antietam on September 17, 1862, Lincoln issued the Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation. When the Southern states failed to return to the Union, the slaves in the rebelling states were freed on January 1, 1863. Lincoln would forever be known as the Great Emancipator.





Far Left: On November 19, 1863, Lincoln delivered a "few appropriate remarks" at the dedication of the Gettysburg National Cemetery. The Gettysburg Address is recognized as one of the greatest speeches in American history and the full text is printed on this postcard.

Near Left: In 1864, Lincoln appointed Ulysses S. Grant to the rank of lieutenant general and gave him command of all Union armies, and Grant would lead them to ultimate victory.



On April 14, 1865, Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth while watching a play at Ford's Theatre. He died the next day at the Petersen House. Oddly, this postcard contains a typographical error; it lists Lincoln's death date as December 15, 1865.

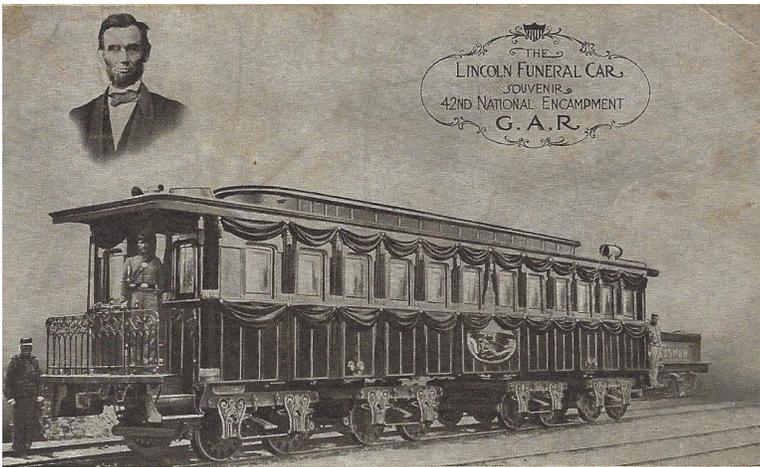


This postcard about the assassination pictures a famous "wanted poster" that was issued for Booth and his fellow conspirators. This card does have the correct death date for Lincoln.

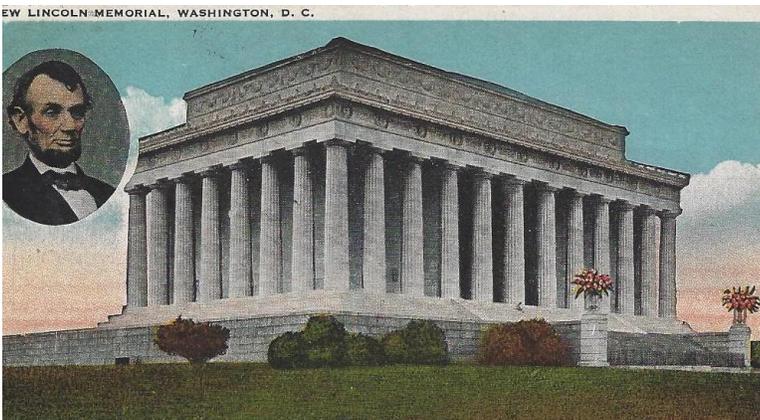


DEATH BED SCENE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN — LINCOLN MUSEUM, WASHINGTON, D. C. 5A-H1703

This Lincoln deathbed scene by Alexander Ritchie shows Lincoln surrounded by cabinet members, military officers, politicians, doctors, and others, with his son, Robert Lincoln, at the head of the bed. It is highly unlikely that all of these people could have fit into the small room of the Petersen House where Lincoln was taken after he was shot.



Lincoln's body was returned to Springfield, Illinois, in this railroad car. The train took the same route that Lincoln followed to his first inauguration so it passed through Baltimore, Philadelphia, Trenton, New York City, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis. While in Harrisburg, thousands of people viewed his body in the Capitol Building.



In 1910, Congress passed legislation to create a memorial to Abraham Lincoln. Construction began in 1914, and the Lincoln Memorial was dedicated on Decoration Day (now called Memorial Day) May 30, 1922.

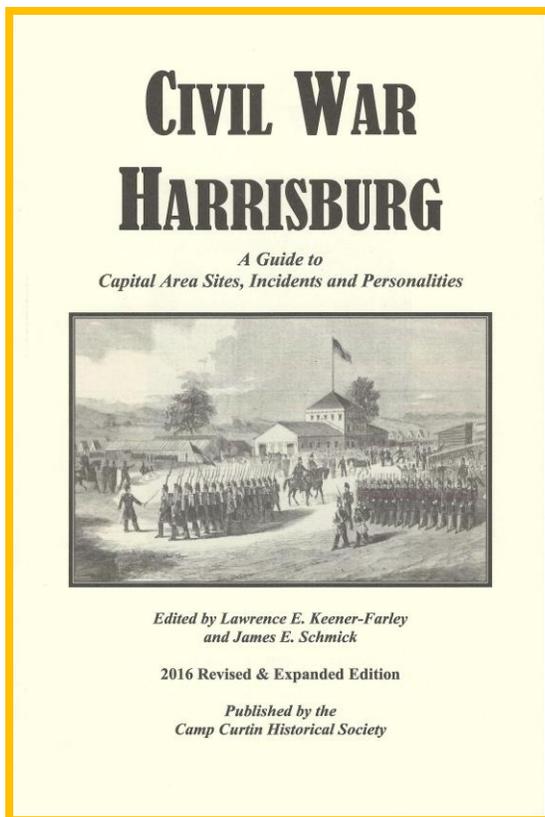
Special thanks to James Schmick for providing the postcards for this article. Jim has been collecting Lincoln postcards for years and has over one hundred in his collection.

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