THE REAL LINCOLN

FROM THE

Testimony of His Contemporaries

By CHARLES L. C. MINOR, M. A., LL. D.

(The first Edition was a Pamphlet of 64 Pages.)

The publishers desire to call attention to the second edition of Dr. Minor's remarkable contribution to the history of our country. Originally published as a pamphlet, the commendation it received and the fascination of the subject impelled its author to further and greater research into the official records of the War Department and publications by people of distinctly Northern sympathies, and the present volume is the result.

In explanation of the nature and aim of the book it may be said that, as an analytical examination of character, the book has few equals in biography, and a copy should be in every library, both public and private.

Full cloth, 12mo., 230 pages; price, $1.25, postpaid.

EVERETT WADDEY CO.,
Publishers,
Richmond, Va.
A MISTAKEN estimate of Abraham Lincoln has been spread abroad very widely, particularly in the Northern and Western States, and even in the South an editorial in a leading religious paper lately said as follows: "Our country has more than once been singularly fortunate in the moral character and the admirable personality of its popular heroes. Washington, Lincoln and Lee have been the type of character that it was safe to hold up to the admiration of their own age and the imitation of succeeding generations." In the North the poem of praise that began with his death has grown to such extravagance that he has been called, "first of all that have walked the earth after the Nazarene," and a recent eulogist has asked us to give up aspirations for a heaven where Lincoln's presence is not assured.

To try to reawaken or to foster ill-will between the North and the South would be a useless, mischievous and most censurable task, and it will be seen this book has an exactly opposite purpose; but it is a duty to correct such misrepresentations as make claims for Lincoln entirely inconsistent with the grave defects that are conceded by the closest associates of his private life; by the most respectable and most eulogistic biographers and historians of his own day and of this day, at home and abroad, who have described his character and career, and equally inconsistent with the estimates of him by the greatest and closest associates of his public life, and by a very large part of the great Republican leaders of his own day. The fact that the evidence submitted comes from such witnesses, and such witnesses only, is the chief claim that this book has upon the interest and confidence of its readers, and attention is called to the extraordinary cogency of such evidence, and to the fact that not a word of testimony is offered out of the mass that might be secured from the eminent writers, speakers, statesmen, and soldiers who took the Southern side.

In an Appendix is given, in alphabetical order, the names of all the witnesses whose evidence is submitted. Reference is invited to that Appendix, as each witness is reached by the reader, and especially in every case where the reader finds it hard to believe the evidence, and it will be found that each is included in one of the above indicated classes.

Objection has been made to the first edition of this book that "Nothing is found from the author himself; only what other people have said or written". The author's purpose has been to submit the testimony of the classes above described, and to leave the reader to draw his own conclusions.

It has also been objected that this book gives only the bad side of Lincoln, and not the good. The author makes the acknowledgment that the largest measure of every excellence — intellectual, moral, and spiritual — has been claimed for Lincoln by most of the very witnesses whose testimony is quoted in this book. To reconcile the damaging concessions with the contradictory claims by the same witnesses was not considered his duty by the author of this book.

A third objection has been made, that this book gives the testimony of Lincoln's enemies. If so, who were Lincoln's friends? For every witness cited was on his side in the great conflict of '61-'65.

NOTE BY THE EDITORS (August, 1908).—Many of this generation, even in the South, are being taught that Lincoln was a true patriot, a man "of boundless benevolence and patriotism" (as the Baltimore Sun lately termed him), a second Washington, in fact.

If this is true, what must the rising generation think of those who fought him so stoutly, when he was "restoring the Union," (as he called it) in '61-'65.
This book shows (and upon the testimony of his own friends and partisans, unwilling witnesses) why we Confederates fought him; because he was making a new "Union" by force in place of the one formed by Washington and the patriots of his day on the great principle of the Declaration: Government based upon the consent of the governed.

Observe, too, how clearly it is shown that Lincoln acted against the will of a very large minority, if not a majority, of the people of the non-seceding States, compelling them by martial law and his soldiers to submit to his policy of coercion and a forced Union.

See the accompanying fac-simile of an article in a Boston paper, showing how hopeless the admirers of Lincoln are of answering the book.
THE BOSTON JOURNAL

JOURNAL—TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1905.

THE REAL LINCOLN TO BE SUPPRESSED

Cambridge Library Trustees Order the Book Removed for All Time.

GRAND ARMY MEN PLEASED

Crusade Started by The Journal Bids Fair to Spread All Over the Country.

The crusade against "The Real Lincoln," exclusively told in the Boston Journal, will result in its removal from the public libraries throughout the State, according to prominent Grand Army men of Massachusetts.

The action against the scurrilous attack on the great war President began in Somerville about six weeks ago. At that time the volume was found in the Somerville library by a veteran who at once called the attention of Mayor Chandler to the book. The mayor ordered it removed from the library and destroyed. Next a copy of the book was found in the Cambridge library and the library trustees, informed of the fact, refused to do anything about it. Then at the following meetings of the four G. A. R. posts of the University City the soldiers voted for their commanders to see the mayor and ask him to suppress the book, but seeing that the veterans were in earnest the trustees forestalled the proposed call by unanimously writing last week to order Librarian Clarence W. Ayer to keep the book out of circulation and hold it pending their action at the meeting which was held last night, when it was finally decided that the volume be at once removed from the library for all time.

The Journal in the Lead.

The story of the fight against the book in Cambridge has been told by The Boston Journal throughout New England. The way The Journal has backed the veterans in their crusade, and its results, will prompt other G. A. R. posts to take up the movement and suppress the book should it be found in the libraries of their cities and towns, making official action of the department commanders unnecessary, in the opinion of Commander James H. Wolff of the department of Massachusetts.

"I want to express my appreciation to The Journal for the stand they have taken in this matter, and the way they have pushed it," the lawyer commander said to a Journal reporter in his office yesterday. "When this agitation began I gave my opinion on the subject, and it is exactly as you printed it, then, I can only repeat my words, that it is a contemptible attack on a man who should be above suspicion.

Gratifying Good Work.

'The fair way The Journal has acted is no more than what I should have expected of the paper, the family paper in my home since I was a boy in New Hampshire fifty years ago, and it is the best thing I love any recollection of reading. The Journal and the New Hampshire were one only yesterday and today. The Journal is the paper that I buy and read every morning. Gen. Wilton W. Blackman, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., has just returned from an inspection tour of the posts throughout the country, having been away during the agitation to suppress "The Real Lincoln." He was called up by telephone at his Hingham, home last night and informed of the action just taken in Cambridge.

"As I have just returned to Boston I know nothing of the facts, and I have never seen the book, but if it is what I am told it certainly ought to be suppressed. If the suppressing of the book in Cambridge is followed by the other posts of the State under the command of the G. A. R. posts all over the country, will take the matter up," he said.


61- MINOR,CHAS.L.C. The Real Lincoln; etc. 4to. folder, pp.4, n. p. n.d. Oak-leave No.581 but differing inasmuch as address of publishers is not given. Written by Berkeley Minor. Very rare. 7.50

62- MINOR, BERKELEY. The Staunton Spectator, April 2, 1909. Fol. folded. First and only printing of an article on Lincoln. 7.50


65- MYERS, JOHN F. Poems; etc. Svo. bds. pp.200, privately printed (Fairbury, Ill. 1898) Average copy. Two poems on Lincoln. 2.50


68- --- New York Times. April 18, 1865. Black border. 1.00

69- --- N.Y. Times. April 20, 1865. Black borders. 1.00

70- --- New York Times April 22, 1865. Black borders. 1.00

71- --- New York Times April 24, 1865. Black borders. 1.00

72- --- New York Times. April 26, 1865. Black borders. 1.00

73- --- New York Tribune. April 28, 1865. Killing of Booth. 1.00

74- --- New York Tribune. May 13, 1865. Illinois obsequies. 1.00


76- --- Boston Herald, April 15, 1865. 2 issues, one printed before it was known Lincoln had died. April 16, 17, 20, 27 and May 14, 1865. Lot of 7. 6.50

77- --- Lot of 10 newspapers and excerpts carefully selected to be of interest and value to students of Lincoln. 4.75

78- --- Lot of 5 complete newspapers, April 1865. 3.75

N.B. Most of these contemporary newspapers contain addresses and memorials on death of Lincoln which cannot be found elsewhere.

79- NICHOLS, CLIFFTON M. Life of A.L. etc. 4to. wrps. illus. pp.330, Springfield, Mass. 1896. 2.25

80- NICOLAY, JOHN G. The Outbreak of the Rebellion. 12mo. cl. pp.220, N.Y. 1881. Has an entire chapter on L. and many references. 1.00


83- PARKER, JOEL. War Powers of Congress and of the President; etc. Svo. wrps. pp.60, Cambridge, 1863. Trimmed at top. 1.25
Mar 15 1909

Staunton, Va.

Postage Card

The space below is for the address only.

Jas. B. B. Vasey, Esq.

Lincoln Bank.

Springfield, Ill.
Dear [Name],

Saw you at the [event].

Nothing in particular.

Please let me know if you need any assistance.

Yours,
[Your Name]

[Stamp]

[Date: Nov 15, 1989]

[Handwritten note: Signed [Your Name]
ST. PETERSBURG MAR 15 1 - PM 1909

POSTAL CARD

THE SPACE BELOW IS FOR THE ADDRESS ONLY.

Jas. R. B. Wau Chare, Esq.
(Lincoln Barre,
Springfield, Illinois.)
Staunton, Va. March 10, 1809.

Mr. Jas. R. B. Duval
Springfield, Illinois

My dear Sir,

Your favor of March 9th was sent to me by the Evarts.

As the literary executor of Dr. Minor, who died in 1903, I am one of the editors of his work, "The Real Lincoln."

You will see by the enclosed circular and note that Dr. Minor's work gives a view of Lincoln from the Southern side. You will hardly care to have an estimate of Lincoln from the editor of the book, who regards Lincoln as the author of the "Great Compromise" and moderneering it with George III and Lord North. In the words of The Washington Post, Aug. 14, 1906: "Let us be frank about it. The day the people of the North responded to Abraham Lincoln's call for troops to coerce sovereign States, the republic died, and the Nation was born."

The birth of the Nation is a prompt compensation for the death of two republics, both founded upon the great principle of the Declaration—government based upon the consent of the governed.

Sincerely yours,

Bethel Minor

Stonewall Jackson Camp, No. 469, G. A. R.
Stuart Hall,
(Formerly Virginia Female Institute)
Stanston, Virginia.

[March 16-31, 1907]

Jas. R. B. Van Cleone,
Springfield, Ill.

Dear Sir,

Enclosed is the estimate of Director which you asked for.

If some of the terms seem harsh, please observe that the words are those of some of Mr. Driscoll's most intimate friends, not mine. I have tried to write in full charity, bearing in mind the Collet for Guineyag Sienna Sunday, and I can honestly say, as showing the spirit in which I write, that I feel sure...
That situation was a better

more than I should have

been, had my environment

in childhood + youth +

early manhood been like this.

With kind wishes,

I remain very

respectfully yours,

Bethel Minor.