

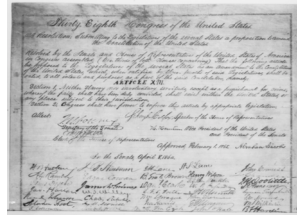
Will the Real Abe Please Stand Up? Primary Sources for Inkshedding Activity

The following primary sources are all in the public domain. This packet provides full-text and thumbnails of the originals and full-text where available. We have provided links to where you can download full-size images on the Web, should you wish to have students look at larger sizes of the originals as printouts, on tablets, or computers.

Primary Source Documents Inventory:

- The 13th Amendment of the United States Constitution: declares slavery illegal in the United States; signed by Lincoln
- Personal Letter, Abraham Lincoln to Mary Todd Lincoln: tells the story of a “nanny goat” who destroyed the flowers, slept in their son’s bed, and went missing
- Photograph, “Antietam, Md. Allan Pinkerton, President Lincoln, and Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand”: Abraham Lincoln, in his black suit and stove pipe hat
- Excerpt from Personal Letter, Abraham Lincoln to Jesse W. Fell: a brief autobiography of Abraham Lincoln’s early life
- Excerpt, First Lincoln Douglas Debate: Lincoln explains the various solutions to the problem of slavery, including his own feelings which “will not admit” allowing freed slaves to be held as equals to whites

The 13th Amendment of the United States Constitution



FULL TEXT:

Congress, Wednesday, February 01, 1865 (Joint Resolution Submitting 13th Amendment to the States; signed by Abraham Lincoln and Congress)

Congress, Joint Resolution¹, February 1, 1865

Thirty-Eighth Congress of the United States.

A Resolution; Submitting to the Legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of the said Constitution, namely;

ARTICLE XIII.

Section 1. Neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime; whereof the party shall have been

duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2, Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Schuyler Colfax Speaker of the House of Representatives
H. Hamlin Vice President of the United States
and President of the Senate

Approved, February 1. 1865.

[Signed by Lincoln:]
Abraham Lincoln

Attest: J. W. Forney
Secretary of the Senate

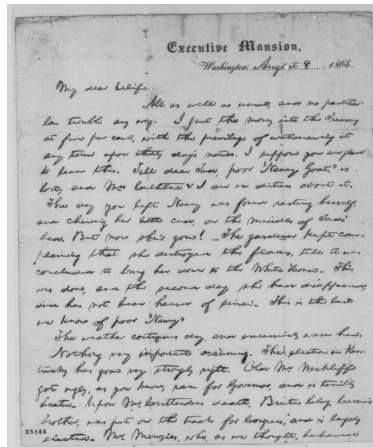
Edwd McPherson
Clerk of the House of Representatives

In the Senate, April 8, 1864.

[Followed by 58 Signatures]
In the House of Representatives, January 31, 1865
[Followed by 120 Signatures]

Source: Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, February 1, 1865. Transcribed and annotated by the Lincoln Studies Center, Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois. Available at *Abraham Lincoln Papers at the Library of Congress*, Manuscript Division (Washington, D.C.: American Memory Project, [2000-02]), <http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=mal&fileName=mal3/436/4361100/malpage.db&recNum=0>, accessed 17 April 2014.

Personal Letter: Abraham Lincoln to Mary Todd Lincoln August 8, 1863



Executive Mansion,
Washington, August 8, 1863.

My dear Wife.

All as well as usual, and no particular trouble any way. I put the money into the Treasury at five per cent, with the privilege of withdrawing it any time upon thirty day's notice. I suppose you are glad to learn this. Tell dear Tad, poor "Nanny Goat." is lost; and Mrs Cuthbert & I are in distress about it.

The day you left Nanny was found resting herself, and chewing her little cud, on the middle of Tad's bed. But now she's gone! The gardener kept complaining that she destroyed the flowers, till it was concluded to bring her down to the White House--This was done, and the second day she had disappeared, and has not been heard of since-- This is the last we know of poor "Nanny"

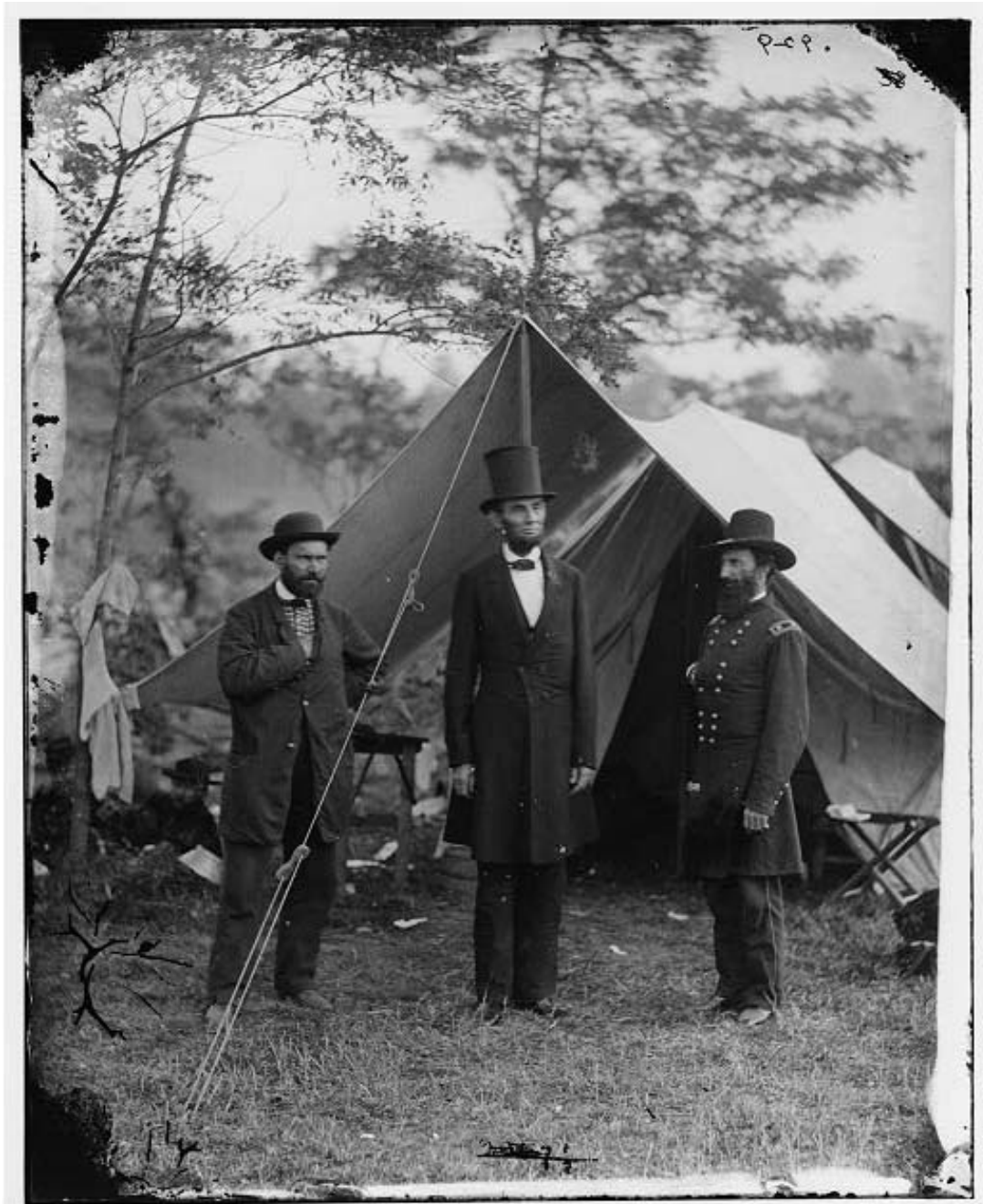
The weather continues dry, and excessively warm here.

Nothing very important occurring. The election in Kentucky has gone very strongly right. Old Mr. Wickliffe got ugly, as you know, ran for Governor, and is terribly beaten-- Upon Mr. Crittendens death, Brutus Clay, Cassius' brother, was put on the track for Congress, and is largely elected-- Mr. Menzies, who, as we thought, behaved very badly last session of Congress, is largely beaten in the District opposite Cincinnati, by Green Clay Smith, Cassius Clay's nephew-- But enough.

Affectionately
A. Lincoln

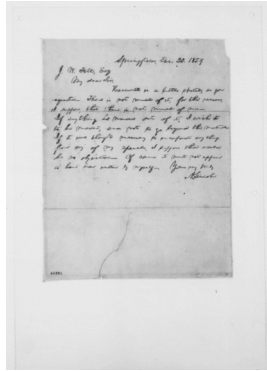
Source: Abraham Lincoln to Mary Todd Lincoln, August 8, 1863. Transcribed and annotated by the Lincoln Studies Center, Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois. Available at *Abraham Lincoln Papers at the Library of Congress*, Manuscript Division (Washington, D.C.: American Memory Project, [2000-02]), [http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/mal:@field\(DOCID+@lit\(d2544400\)\)](http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/mal:@field(DOCID+@lit(d2544400))), accessed 17 April 2014.

October 3, 1862 Photograph
“Antietam, Md. Allan Pinkerton, President Lincoln, and Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand”
Photographer: Alexander Gardner



Source: Gardener, Alexander, photographer. “[Antietam, MD. Allan Pinkerton, President Lincoln, and Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand; another view]” Photograph. October 3, 1862. From Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division.
<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/resource/cwpb.04326/> (accessed 17 April 2014).

**Excerpt from Personal Letter
Abraham Lincoln to Jesse W. Fell, December 20, 1859**



I was born Feb. 12, 1809, in Hardin County, Kentucky. My parents were both born in Virginia, of undistinguished families -- second families, perhaps I should say-- My Mother, who died in my ~~ninth~~ tenth year, was of a family of the name of Hanks, some of whom now reside in Adams, and others in Macon counties, Illinois-- My paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockingham County, Virginia, to Kentucky, about 1781 or 2, when, a year or two later, he was killed by indians, not in battle, but by stealth, when he was laboring to open a farm in the forest--His ancestors, who were quakers, went to Virginia from Berks County, Pennsylvania-- An effort to identify them with the New-England family of the same name ended in nothing more definite, than a similarity of Christian names in both families, such as Enoch, Levi, Mordecai, Solomon, Abraham, and the like--

My father, at the death of his father, was but six years of age; and he grew up, literally without education-- He removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer county, Indiana, in my eighth year-- We reached our new home about the time the State came into the Union-- It was a wild region, with many bears and other wild animals still in the woods-- There I grew up-- There were some schools, so called; but no qualification was ever required of a teacher, beyond the ~~reading, writing, and Arithmetic~~ "readin, writin, and cipherin" to the Rule of Three-- If a straggler supposed to understand latin, happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizzard-- There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education. Of course when I came of age I did not know much-- Still somehow, I could read, write, and cipher to the Rule of Three, but that was all-- I have not been to school since-- The little advance I now have upon this store of education, I ~~have~~ have picked up from time to time under the pressure of necessity--

Source: Abraham Lincoln to Jesse W. Fell, December 20 1859. Transcribed and annotated by the Lincoln Studies Center, Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois. Available at *Abraham Lincoln Papers at the Library of Congress*, Manuscript Division (Washington, D.C.: American Memory Project, [2000-02]), [http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/mal:@field\(DOCID+@lit\(d4339100\)\)](http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/mal:@field(DOCID+@lit(d4339100))), accessed 17 April 2014.

Excerpt: First Lincoln-Douglas Debate
August 21, 1858

Abraham Lincoln

MY FELLOW CITIZENS

When Southern people tell us they are no more responsible for the origin of slavery than we, I acknowledge the fact. When it is said that the institution exists, and that it is very difficult to get rid of it, in any satisfactory way, I can understand and appreciate the saying. I surely will not blame them for not doing what I should not know how to do myself. If all earthly power were given me, I should not know what to do, as to the existing institution. My first impulse would be to free all the slaves, and send them to Liberia,-to their own native land. But a moment's reflection would convince me, that whatever of high hope, (as I think there is) there may be in this, in the long run, its sudden execution is impossible. If they were all landed there in a day, they would all perish in the next ten days; and there are not surplus shipping and surplus money enough in the world to carry them there in many times ten days. What then? Free them all, and keep them among us as underlings? Is it quite certain that this betters their condition? I think I would not hold one in slavery at any rate; yet the point is not clear enough to me to denounce people upon. What next? Free them, and make them politically and socially our equals? My own feelings will not admit of this; and if mine would, we well know that those of the great mass of white people will not. Whether this feeling accords with justice and sound judgment, is not the sole question, if, indeed, it is any part of it. A universal feeling, whether well or ill-founded, cannot be safely disregarded. We cannot, then, make them equals. It does seem to me that systems of gradual emancipation might be adopted; but for their tardiness in this, I will not undertake to judge our brethren of the South.