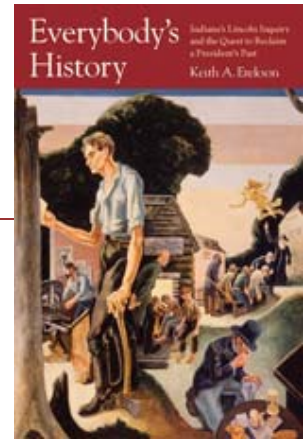


Timeline



LINCOLN ON THE INDIANA FRONTIER

- 1787 The **Northwest Ordinance** establishes federal sovereignty and abolishes slavery in the territory that would become Indiana
- 1809 Abraham Lincoln born in Kentucky on February 12
- 1816 **Indiana admitted to the union** on December 11 and the Lincoln family [Abraham age 7] moves across the Ohio River within the month (pp. 3-4, 94-104)
- 1818 Abraham's [age 9] mother Nancy dies of milk sickness on October 5 (pp. 106-109)
- 1828 Abraham [age 19] travels by flatboat to New Orleans (p. 101)
- 1830 Abraham [age 21] and his family move to Illinois (p. 99)
- 1844 Abraham [age 35] returns to Indiana to campaign for Henry Clay
- 1861 As **president-elect**, Lincoln [age 52] stops in Indiana en route to Washington D.C.

LINCOLN'S MEMORY AND THE LINCOLN INQUIRY

- 1865 Lincoln [age 56] is assassinated (p. 66-68), the **Civil War ends**, and the race to remember Lincoln begins—both Josiah Holland and William Herndon begin interviewing
- 1866 Josiah Holland's *Life of Abraham Lincoln* is published—the first full-length biography (p. 58)
- 1881 Will Fortune interviews Lincoln's neighbors in Spencer County (p. 64)
- 1889 William Herndon and Jesse Weik's *Herndon's Lincoln* is published (pp. 58-61)
- 1890 John Nicolay and John Hay's *Abraham Lincoln: A History* is published (pp. 41, 61-62)
- 1893 Frederick Jackson Turner announces his "Frontier Thesis" (pp. 27-28, 66, 71, 90-93, 125-26)
- 1895 Anna O'Flynn interviews Lincoln's neighbors in Indiana on behalf of Ida Tarbell (p. 65)
- 1900 Ida Tarbell's *Life of Abraham Lincoln* is published (pp. 40-41, 62-63, 142-43)
- 1909 The centennial of Lincoln's birth is commemorated with a coin, stamp, and celebrations
- 1917 U.S. entrance into **World War I** (pp. 10-11, 43, 113, 149)
- 1920 **Prohibition** takes effect on January 16 (p. 22, 83, 112, 143) and the **Southwestern Indiana Historical Society is organized** on February 23 (pp. 3-5, 12-24)
- 1921 A **successful society meeting** in Cannelton, Indiana, brings statewide attention (pp. 34-36)
- 1922 The state of Indiana begins to **publish the society's proceedings** (p. 44-45), the Lincoln memorial is unveiled in Washington D.C.
- 1924 Lincoln Inquiry leaders meet in a "smoker" in Evansville on February 12 (pp. 37-38), in November the Ku Klux Klan sweeps state and local elections in Indiana (pp. 112-13), in December Louis Warren attacks his competitors in the field of Lincoln Studies at the state history meeting (pp. 74-78)

Timeline cont'd

- 1925 Richard Lieber closes Nancy Hanks Park to automobile traffic (pp. 110-12), in November the Lincoln Inquiry responds to Warren with the “Best Witnesses” meeting (pp. 78-82)
- 1926 Bess Ehrmann hosts the first of three biennial pageants commemorating Lincoln’s flatboat trip to New Orleans (pp. 146-49), John D. Rockefeller Jr. begins to purchase properties for restoration in Colonial Williamsburg (pp. 149-53)
- 1927 Governor Ed Jackson announces the Indiana Lincoln Union in January, Anne Studebaker Carlisle visits the “friendly trees” at Nancy Lincoln’s grave in February (p. 113-14), Jackson indicted for his Klan connections in September (p. 119-20)
- 1928 George Wilson completes his report on “The Lincoln Forest, Field, Flora, and Family, 1816-1830” (p. 130), Albert Beveridge’s *Life of Lincoln* is published (pp. 131-32, 137-41)
- 1929 The *Atlantic Monthly* mistakenly publishes forged letters between Lincoln and Ann Rutledge in February (p. 162), the **stock market crashes** in October (pp. 131, 155, 165), Henry Ford dedicates Greenfield Village (pp. 149-53)
- 1930 Ehrmann’s third pageant is filmed in July, D. W. Griffith’s *Abraham Lincoln* premieres in November (p. 148)
- 1933 Thomas Hart Benton’s murals depict Lincoln on the Indiana frontier (p. 157-58)
- 1934 John E. Iglehart dies in April, his final work published one month later (pp. 154-55), James G. Randall criticizes amateurs at an academic history meeting in December (pp. 2, 161-62)
- 1935 The Lincoln Pioneer Village opens on July 4 (pp. 149-53) with help from several **New Deal** agencies (pp. 150, 158, 165)
- 1938 Bess Ehrmann’s *The Missing Chapter in the Life of Abraham Lincoln* published (pp. 156-58)
- 1939 The society disbands (pp. 155-56), **World War II** begins in Europe

LEGACY

- 1944 The state of Indiana completes a modest Nancy Hanks Lincoln Park (p. 165)
- 1945 James Randall excoriates oral sources and the stories about Ann Rutledge
- 1948 Columbia University begins an oral history research program (p. 163)
- 1952 Randall acknowledges that amateurs and academics can both contribute to history (p. 166)
- 1959 Louis Warren’s *Lincoln’s Youth* is published, the **civil rights movement** prompts more subdued remembrance of Lincoln’s birth (150th anniversary) and the Civil War (100th)
- 1963 Indiana donates Nancy Lincoln Park to the National Parks Service which shifts focus to emphasize Lincoln and his neighbors on the Indiana frontier (p. 165)
- 1966 The Oral History Association is organized to professionalize the research methods (p. 164)
- 1980s Lincoln scholars return to oral testimony for insight into Lincoln’s early and inner life
- 2009 Bicentennial of Lincoln’s birth celebrated throughout the nation (pp. 1-2)