LONG REMEMBERED
The Associated Press with Lincoln at the First Inaugural and Gettysburg
The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here.

Abraham Lincoln
Gettysburg Address
November 19, 1863
Abraham Lincoln (detail)
early 1861
Christopher S. German, photographer
This portrait was the last one taken in Springfield, Illinois before Lincoln assumed the presidency.

Lawrence A. Gobright (detail)
ca. 1865–80
Gobright served as the Washington agent of the New York Associated Press from 1855 to 1879. A well-known veteran in the capital by the time of Lincoln’s inauguration, he was in a position to serve the news requirements of Lincoln’s administration during the Civil War.

Joseph Ignatius Gilbert (detail)
ca. 1863
Courtesy of the Gilbert-Molloy-McHenry Archive
Gilbert was a young stenographer and capital reporter in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania when he covered Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address for the New York Associated Press in 1863.

Long Remembered: The Associated Press with Lincoln at the First Inaugural and Gettysburg

An exhibit in honor of the sesquicentennial of the Civil War (1861-65)

The New York Associated Press (NYAP) was on hand to deliver to the world two of President Abraham Lincoln’s most enduring orations. When Lincoln took the oath of office on March 4, 1861, Lawrence A. Gobright had been a Washington journalist for nearly 30 years and the local agent and reporter of the NYAP for six. Joseph Gilbert was just 21 years old when he went to Gettysburg in 1863 to cover Lincoln’s remarks at the dedication of the Soldiers’ National Cemetery. Fortunately, both men left published accounts: Gobright a full memoir and Gilbert a series of short pieces.

As we learn from Gobright’s Recollections of Men and Things at Washington During the Third of a Century (1869), Gobright enjoyed remarkably easy access to the president, even calling on him unannounced at the White House to “learn the latest news.” The relationship was useful to both men. During the war, Lincoln needed to reach a broad audience, and the NYAP made that possible. Most of the nation’s newspapers lacked the resources to send a correspondent to the field and relied on the reporting of the NYAP.

To cover Lincoln’s inauguration, Gobright engaged Henry Watterson, later editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, to procure the press copy in advance of the address. Watterson recalled awakening on the morning of March 4 to find in his keyhole a note which read: “For Inaugural Address see Col. Ward H. Lamon.” Watterson set off for Willard’s Hotel, where Lincoln was staying, and quickly obtained the document. Immediately after the president began speaking at 1:30 p.m., the dispatch was telegraphed and arrived in newspapers by 4 p.m.

In light of his closeness to Lincoln, it is surprising that Gobright does not mention the president’s address at Gettysburg on November 19, 1863. But Joseph Gilbert never forgot Gettysburg, which was his second encounter with Lincoln. He first covered Lincoln at Harrisburg when the president-elect came through in February 1861 en route to his inaugural in Washington. Thus, Gilbert knew what Lincoln sounded like, which may have been an advantage for a stenographer. Most of the crowd had never heard Lincoln before, much less seen him. Stationed directly in front of Lincoln, Gilbert took down the president’s words in shorthand. Part way through, he became mesmerized and stopped writing. After the president finished speaking, Gilbert borrowed his delivery text, copied it, and headed for the telegraph office. Lincoln later consulted the published NYAP account in making his fair (or corrected) copies, which were then in high demand.

Valerie Komor
Director, AP Corporate Archives
Inauguration of Mr. Lincoln
March 4, 1861
Unknown photographer

In this photograph, Lincoln is standing beneath the canopy, midway between the left and center posts, his white shirt front visible. AP’s Washington agent, Lawrence A. Gobright, describes the scene in his memoir: “Mr. Lincoln, after a short pause, laid down his manuscript for a few moments on the table; then thrusting his hand into his pocket, took from it a pair of steel-bowed spectacles, which he placed carefully and deliberately on his nose, and used his goldheaded cane as a paper-weight during the reading of the Inaugural.”

Although Lincoln had been elected on a platform that sought to end the extension of slavery, his First Inaugural address was conciliatory toward the South:

“We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle-field, and patriot grave, to every living heart and hearthstone, all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.”

Unless otherwise noted, all photographs are held by the Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, Washington, D.C.
Two newspaper accounts of the First Inaugural:

The Chicago Tribune (left)
The New York Times (right)

March 5, 1861

Although the Tribune does not credit AP, a comparison shows it used the AP dispatch for its inaugural report. If we disallow errors in telegraph transmission, the Chicago editor made only small changes. For example, Chicago prefers: “As the hand on the dial pointed to 12 o’clock” to AP’s “As the dial of the clock pointed to 12 o’clock last night … ” Chicago also dispensed with the Washington weather report offered in paragraph six of the Times account.
Hon. Henry Watterson of Kentucky
c. 1865–80

In later years, Watterson recalled that he was “engaged by Mr. L.A. Gobright, the Agent of the Associated Press ... to assist him and Major Ben Perley Poore ... with their report of the Inaugural Ceremonies of the 4th of March, 1861.” Watterson went off to Willard’s Hotel and found the president-elect “pacing to and fro, apparently reading a manuscript. I went straight in ... I told him my errand. ‘Why,’ said he, ‘you have come to the right shop, Lamon is in the next room. I will take you to him, and he will fix you all right.’ No sooner said than done, and, supplied with the press copy of the Inaugural Address, I gratefully and gleefully took my leave.” (Editorials of Henry Watterson, Arthur Krock, compiler, Louisville, Louisville Courier-Journal, 1923)

The Inaugural and the Telegraph
From The New York Times
March 5, 1861

The favors extended to Gobright by the American Telegraph Company during the early days of Lincoln’s presidency did not continue. On April 19, the military took control of the company’s Washington office, and all telegraphic communication between Washington and Richmond ceased. A few days later, a wire was run from the main telegraph office in Washington to the White House; another connected the War Department with the Navy Yard.

Newspaper Row in Washington, D.C.
Harper’s New Monthly Magazine
January 1874, No. 284
AP Corporate Archives
The major Eastern papers had their offices along Fourteenth Street between F Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. The Associated Press offices are barely visible on the lower floor of the Western Union Building around the corner. Willard’s Hotel, on the northwest corner of Fourteenth Street and Pennsylvania, served as an unofficial press club. Lincoln stayed there before moving to the White House.
At 18 years of age in 1837, Frederic Hudson (1819–1875) joined the New York Herald. His early experience gathering the foreign news from arriving vessels in New York Harbor had impressed the paper’s editor, James Gordon Bennett, who soon made him managing editor. When the New York Associated Press (NYAP) was formed in 1846, he joined its Executive Committee, serving with Bennett and Henry J. Raymond, also of the Herald. During the Civil War, he put more correspondents in the field than any other editor. In 1866, he retired to Concord, Massachusetts and died suddenly in 1875 when a railroad train hit the buggy he was riding in. The Herald lauded him as the “father of American journalism.”

The Press on the Field
Hand-colored wood engraving after Thomas Nast
Harper's Weekly, April 30, 1864
AP Corporate Archives
New York Herald tent and wagon at Bealeton, Virginia

August 1863

Timothy H. O’Sullivan, photographer

The New York Herald was a founding member of the New York Associated Press (NYAP) in 1846. During the war, rather than support the NYAP, the Herald and the six other NYAP Executive Committee members sent their own correspondents to the field. This was a costly enterprise, but the papers seized the opportunity to enhance their individual reputations through eyewitness reporting. Long term, their unwillingness to support the NYAP led to its weakening.

Historians estimate that there were over 400 correspondents working in Washington, Richmond and the battlefields during the Civil War, but it is difficult to know the number who worked for the NYAP. In Daniel Craig’s annual report of January 1, 1862, he gives surprisingly short shrift to his arrangements for war coverage, mentioning Jesse C. Rome at Fortress Monroe (Virginia), Alexander Fulton at Baltimore and correspondents with generals McClellan and Ranks. At present, he notes, “we have but one correspondent with the army of the Potomac, Mr. T. Barnard, who was formerly one of Mr. Gobright’s assistants at Washington. He is paid $25 per week and necessary expenses.”
Members of the U.S. Military Telegraph Corps at Petersburg, Virginia with Superintendent Maj. Thomas Eckert (seated, left)  
1864

On February 26, 1862, the War Department took “military possession” of all telegraph lines in the United States. This meant that military communications not authorized by the War Department or the commanding generals were excluded from the wires. The corps accompanied every unit into battle to repair severed lines or put up new ones; during the war, it laid 15,389 miles of line. In June of 1862, the corps attached to General George McClellan successfully telegraphed enemy troop movements to Fortress Monroe from a balloon high over the battlefield at Gaines’ Hill near Richmond. “Early in the morning,” wrote the telegrapher, “the battle was renewed, and with more fierceness than the day before. Incessant firing of musketry and artillery was kept up until noon, when I had the extreme pleasure to announce by telegraph from the balloon, that we could see the enemy retreating rapidly toward Richmond.”

President Abraham Lincoln  
November 8, 1863  
Alexander Gardner, photographer
Crowds began to arrive in Gettysburg two days before the dedication ceremonies were held. The town could not begin to accommodate the people, many of whom camped out all night. Lincoln departed the house of David Wills at 10 a.m. and joined the procession, which included the press, dignitaries from across the Union and a large group of soldiers who had been wounded in the battle.

David Wills, Burgess of the Borough of Gettysburg, proposed the site, saying, “It is the point where the desperate attack was made by the Louisiana brigades on Thursday evening. It was the key to the whole line of defenses, the spot of the triangular line of battle. It is the spot above all others, for the honorable burial of the dead who have fallen on these fields.”
The Brooklyn Daily Eagle
November 20, 1863

The New York Times
November 20, 1863

The Chicago Tribune
November 21, 1863

Reporting the Gettysburg Address

Joseph Gilbert telegraphed the text of Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address to the New York Associated Press immediately after Lincoln finished speaking. Gilbert’s text leaves out the word “poor,” in the phrase “our poor power.” It has “refinished work” for “unfinished work,” which was corrected by the Brooklyn Daily Eagle editor but not by the Times. Gilbert also identifies audience applause, as does the Tribune, which indicates that the Chicago reporter heard the same applause. Tradition has it that the crowd was so stunned by Lincoln’s oratory that they failed to applaud.

The Chicago Tribune had its agent in the New York Associated Press offices, but it chose not to take the AP account and instead used that of its own reporter. He had difficulty getting through on November 19 (he blames this on “occupation of the wires”) and had to send his complete copy on November 20 from Harrisburg. The text is garbled in places, suggesting he may not have heard the president well (“government the people founded, by the people shall not perish.”) However “poor power” and “unfinished work” got through, as did “Government” in the singular.

REMARKS OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

“Four score and seven years ago, our fathers established upon this continent a Government subscribed in liberty and dedicated to the fundamental principle that all mankind are created equal by a good God, and [applause] now we are engaged in a great contest. We are contesting the question whether this nation, or any nation so conceived, so dedicated can longer remain. We are met on a great battle-field of the war. We are not here to dedicate a portion of that field as the final resting-place of those who have given their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this, but in a larger sense we cannot dedicate. We cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. (Applause.)

The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. (Applause.) It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. (Applause.) It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion, that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain: (applause) that the nation shall under God have a new birth of freedom, and that Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth. (Long continued applause.)
President Lincoln at Gettysburg

November 19, 1863

Unknown photographer

This is the only photograph of the president at Gettysburg, although numerous photographers were present. Lincoln has taken his seat on the platform and is visible at center left, his head slightly lowered. Ward H. Lamon, the president’s bodyguard, is standing to Lincoln’s left and wearing a top hat. John G. Nicolay, Lincoln’s secretary, is seated to his right. The day’s main speaker, Edward Everett, is to the right of Lamon’s hat with a white shirtfront and white hair.

Confederate dead at the edge of the Rose Woods, Gettysburg

July 5, 1863

Alexander Gardner, photographer
“When returning to the town on foot I was overtaken, on the rough country road, by the Presidential cavalcade of thirty or more distinguished civic and military officials escorting the President to the railroad station. Lincoln bestrode a spirited animal and controlled it with the skill of an expert horseman. With characteristic self-unconcern he had left his escort behind and was nearly a city block in advance of Secretary Seward, the nearest member of it. His plain black overcoat and much worn high silk hat contrasted oddly with the glittering uniforms of his attendants. As he passed there was an expression of intense gratification upon his usually impassive countenance, as if his participation in making the event of the day worthy of the motive that inspired it had not been merely perfunctory but the performance of a public duty that more than any other appealed to his noble impulses. His grand figure soon disappeared in the distance and an unaccountable foreboding of evil to befall him oppressed me.”
New York Journal of Commerce
MEETING
OCCUPIED HOUSES
THE ROOMS 145 BROADWAY 2 O’CLOCK
MONDAY MARCH 12 1866
NEW YORK CITY
Associated Press