

Abe and Annie

A new musical by DM Delinfern, Jr.



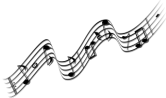
-Prologue

Atto Primo

In which AL relives his relationship with Ann Rutledge amidst his early concerns about the issues dividing the relatively new nation.

Act I/Scene 1

/Table at a dance/Abe sits facing the audience/Music grows softer. Anne is dancing with her partner



Waltz #1

Abe:- I really wonder who that woman is. She apparently keeps staring at me with those beautiful eyes and smiling in the most beguiling way. Perhaps it is something her partner has whispered - for it most certainly cannot be that she is interested in an awkward, homely fello' like me. *Music grows louder, as Annie dances closer to Abe she sneezes right in front of him. Gesundheit!. He smiles at her.*

Annie:- Why, thank you, Sir. Oh, are you not our new legislator Mr. Abraham Lincoln?

Abe:- Why yes, thank you for knowing that. Most people take me for just another lanky ol'simpleton! And, might I query with whom it is that I now have the rather enormous pleasure of engaging?

Annie:- *Bows to and thanks her partner. Smiles at Abe.* Of course, Mr. Lincoln. My name is Ann. Ann Rutledge. From St. Louis. But, please, just call me "Annie."

Abe:- Lovely to meet you Annie. And please just refer to me "Abe." As you will readily discern I carry on no airs. *Notices the diamond ring on her left 4th finger.* I see that you are already engaged. Who is the lucky fellow?

Annie:- *Appearing just a little flustered.* Yes, well he is a banker from back East. I...I haven't heard from in over 5 months, or at least it would seem so. I am beginning to question his intentions thinking that he may be a little two-faced.

Abe:- That reminds me of a little story. You know, one day while I was practicing the law, A stern-faced prospective client comes in and wishes to file a suit against a quite

impov'rishd debtor - and this all for the mighty sum of two dollars & fifty cents. And though I try might'ly to dissuade him, the man is hell-bent on getting his revenge. So after consid'rable dialogue, and rather reluctantly I might add, I agree to take on the case. Upon receipt of my \$10 fee I promptly give five dollars to the defendand debtor, who, in turn, quickly acquiesces and pays my client the two-dollars-fifty he owes. The client then looks at me and accuses me of being two-faced. "f I were two-faced," I say in grim retort, "Then why in the heck would I be sportin' this'n?"

Annie:- *Laughing.* Well I for one certainly find your physiognomy to be most attractive, Mr. Lincoln!

Abe:- Abe, please. And might I have the pleasure of this next dance?

Annie:- *Nodding.* Why ! I would be delighted. Most certainly!



Waltz #2

Off they go a-waltzing. Lights.

Scene 2



"The Wind's on the Wold" (Sung by Annie on Upper Tier)

Cogdall:- *lights on/stage right* Abe is it true that you fell in love with and courted Ann Rutledge?

Abe:- It is true - true I did.

Indeed, I have loved the name of Rutlege to this day.
I have kept my mind on their movements ever since and love them dearly ...

Cogdall:- Abe—Is it true that you ran a little wild about the matter?

Abe:- I did really - I quite ran off the track. I mean...

T'was my first....

I loved the woman dearly and sacredly. I did!

She was a handsome girl -would have made a good loving wife -

She was so natural and quite intellectual (though not highly educated)

I did honestly and truly love the girl

And think often - often - of her now....

Lights off stage right

Scene 3

Lights on balcony - dimly revealing a funeral



Dirge/Hallelujah

Lights dim over the balcony. Meanwhile, and throughout the period during which Abe is speaking, the intensity over the balcony of a projected image of the Flat Branch of the Sangamon, as it may have appeared some time ago, increases.

Abe:- For not giving you a general summary of news , You must pardon me; it is not in my power to do so. I am now the most miserable man living. If what I feel were equally distributed To the whole human family, there would not be One cheerful face on the earth. Whether I shall ever be better I can not tell; I awfully forebode I shall not. To remain as I am is impossible; I must die or be better, (Or so it appears to me....)The matter you speak of on my account, You may attend to as you say, Unless you shall hear of my condition forbidding it. I say this, because I fear I shall be unable to Attend to any bussiness here, and,thus, A change of scene might help me.

Scene 4



THE SUICIDE'S SOLILOQUY.(sung, but ending with Abe stage right)

Here, where the lonely hooting owl Sends forth his midnight moans, Fierce wolves shall o'er my carcass growl, Or buzzards pick my bones. No fellow-man shall learn my fate, Or where my ashes lie; Unless by beasts drawn round their bait, Or by the ravens' cry. Yes! I've resolved the deed to do, And this the place to do it:This heart I'll rush a dagger through, Though I in hell should rue it! Hell! What is hell to one like me. Who pleasures never know; By friends consigned to misery, By hope deserted too? To ease me of this power to think,That through my bosom raves,I'll headlong leap from hell's high brink, And wallow in its waves. Though devils yell, and burning chains May waken long regret; Their frightful screams, and piercing pains, Will help me to forget. Yes! I'm prepared, through endless night, To take that fiery berth! Think not with tales of hell to fright Me, who am damn'd on earth! Sweet steel! come forth from our your sheath, And glist'ning, speak your powers; Rip up the organs of my breath, And draw my blood in showers! I strike! It quivers in that heart Which drives me to this end; I draw and kiss the bloody dart, My last—my only friend!

Annie:- Stop, Abe, I pray thee! Am I not still your love, my dear, sweet Abe, If not in body then at least in sprite?

Abe:- For, lo! Whose gentle voice is that I hear From the the darkest, deepest depths of my past? Is it true? Is it really you, Anne, or have I gone most completely and totally insane? *Lights on balcony stage left reveals Annie* Ahi! (in either case!)'Tis indeed true. Are

you ... here? Or, ... , am I...there? aside Alas, if I needed any further proof Of my madness, it pops the go....*resuming* Are you some sort of ghost most wish fulfilled?

Annie:- Stop Well, does it truly matter? If so, I am the love and life you have inside you....therefore, Please try to hold your d'spair, the world will need The benefit of all of your wisdom and fortitude.

Lights. Curtain. Picture of tombstone with the following inscription:-



*"I am Ann Rutledge who sleep beneath these weeds,
Beloved of Abraham Lincoln,
Wedded to him, not through union,
But through separation.
Bloom forever, O Republic,
From the dust of my bosom!"*

Scene 5/*Indiana*/



(Abraham Lincoln, "My Child-hood Home I See Again,"¹, 1846)

Abe:- My child-hood home I see again, And gladden with the view; And still as mem'ries crowd my brain, There's sadness in it too--

O memory! thou mid-way world. 'Twixt Earth and Paradise; Where things decayed, and loved ones lost In dreamy shadows rise--

And freed from all that's gross or vile, Seem hallowed, pure, and bright, Like scenes in some enchanted isle, All bathed in liquid light--

As distant mountains please the eye, When twilight chases day -- As bugle-tones, that, passing by,

In distance die away -- As leaving some grand water-fall We ling'ring list it's roar, So memory will hallow all

We've known, but know no more-- Now twenty years have passed away, Since here I bid farewell To woods, and fields, and scenes of play

And school-mates loved so well-- Where many were, how few remain Of old familiar things! But seeing these to mind again

The lost and absent brings-- The friends I left that parting day -- How changed as time has sped! Young child hood grown, strong manhood grey, And half of all are dead--

I hear the lone survivors tell How nought from death could save, Till every sound appears a knell. And every spot a grave--

I range the fields with pensive tread, I pace the hollow rooms; And feel (companion of the dead) I'm living in the tombs—

And here's an object more of dread, Than ought the grave contains-- A human-form, with reason fled While wretched life remains--

Poor Matthew! Once of genius bright,-- A fortune-favored child-- Now locked for age, in mental night, A haggard mad-man wild—

Poor Matthew! I have ne'er forgot When first with maddened will, Yourself you maimed, your father fought, And mother strove to kill;

And terror spread, and neighbours ran, Your dang'rous strength to bind; And soon a howling crazy man, Your limbs were fast confined--

How then you writhed and shrieked aloud, Your bones and sinews bared; And fiendish on the gaping crowd, With burning eye-balls glared--

And begged, and swore, and wept, and prayed, With maniac laughter joined-- How fearful are the signs displayed, By pangs that kill the mind!

And when at length, tho, dreer and long, Time soothed your fiercer woes -- How plaintively your mournful song, Upon the still night rose--

I've heard it oft, as if I dreamed, Far-distant, sweet, and lone; The funeral dirge, it
ever seemed Of reason dead and gone—

To drink it's strains I've stole away, All silently and still, Ere yet the rising god of
day Had streaked the Eastern hill--

Air held his breath, the trees all still Seemed sorr'wing angels round:

Their swelling tears in dew-drops fell Upon the list'ning ground--

But this is past, and nought remains That raised you o'er the brute-- Your
mad'ning shrieks and soothing strains Are like forever mute—

Now fare thee well: more thou the cause Than subject now of woe. All mental pangs, by
time's kind laws, Hast lost the power to know--

And now away to seek some scene. Less painful than the last -- With less of horror
mingled in The present and the past--

The very spot where grew the bread, That formed my bones, I see How strange, old
field, on thee to tread And feel I'm part of thee.

Atto Secondo

In which even after becoming President of the United States, Abe becomes haunted by Anne's eternal presence with whom he discusses the issues of union and slavery which are obsessing him

Act II/Scene 1



"Once Upon a Time Ago" *Sung by Abe*

Scene 2

At the National Portico in Washington, DC, 04 March 1861/



"Hail to the Chief"

Abe:- Fellow-Citizens of the United States: In compliance with a custom as old as the Government itself, I appear before you to address you briefly and to take in your presence the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States to be taken by the President before he enters on the execution of this office.

Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States that by the accession of a Republican Administration their property and their peace and personal security are to be endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension. I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so.

Here is the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read:

Resolved, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

I now reiterate these sentiments

No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

I now enter upon the same task for the brief constitutional term of four years under great and peculiar difficulty. A disruption of the Federal Union, heretofore only menaced, is now formidably attempted.

I hold that in contemplation of universal law and of the Constitution the Union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied, if not expressed, in the fundamental law of all national governments. It is safe to assert that no government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. Continue to execute all the express provisions of our National Constitution, and the Union will endure forever, it being impossible to destroy it except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself. Again: If the United States be not a government proper, but an association of States in the nature of contract merely, can it, as a contract, be peaceably unmade by less than all the parties who made it? One party to a contract may violate it--break it, so to speak--but does it not require all to lawfully rescind it?

It follows from these views that no State upon its own mere motion can lawfully get out of the Union; that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void, and that acts of violence within any State or States against the authority of the United States are insurrectionary or revolutionary, according to circumstances.

I therefore consider that in view of the Constitution and the laws the Union is unbroken

In doing this there needs to be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none unless it be forced upon the national authority. The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy, and possess the property and places belonging to the Government and to collect the duties and imposts; but beyond what may be necessary for these objects, **There will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere.** *Where hostility to the United States in any interior locality shall be so great and universal as to prevent competent resident citizens from holding the Federal offices, there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among the people for that object. While the strict legal right may exist in the Government to enforce the exercise of these offices, the attempt to do so would be so irritating and so nearly impracticable withal that I deem it better to forego for the time the uses of such offices.*

All profess to be content in the Union if all constitutional rights can be maintained. Is it true, then, that any right plainly written in the Constitution has been denied?

Is there such perfect identity of interests among the States to compose a new union as to produce harmony only and prevent renewed secession?

Plainly the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy. A majority held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations, and always changing easily with deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments, is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it does of necessity fly to anarchy or to despotism. Unanimity is impossible. The rule of a minority, as a permanent arrangement, is wholly inadmissible; so that, rejecting the majority principle, anarchy or despotism in some form is all that is left.

I do not forget the position assumed by some that constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court, nor do I deny that such decisions must be binding in any case upon the parties to a suit as to the object of that suit, while they are also entitled to

very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases by all other departments of the Government.

And while it is obviously possible that such decision may be erroneous in any given case, still the evil effect following it, being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it may be overruled and never become a precedent for other cases, can better be borne than could the evils of a different practice.

One section of our country believes slavery is right and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is wrong and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute.

Physically speaking, we cannot separate. We cannot remove our respective sections from each other nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other, but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face, and intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them. Is it possible, then, to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separation than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws can among friends? Suppose you go to war, you can not fight always; and when, after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions, as to terms of intercourse, are again upon you.

This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing Government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it. I understand a proposed amendment to the Constitution--which amendment, however, I have not seen--has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of the States, including that of persons held to service. To avoid misconstruction of what I have said, I depart from my purpose not to speak of particular amendments so far as to say that, holding such a provision to now be implied constitutional law, I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable.

The Chief Magistrate derives all his authority from the people, and they have referred none upon him to fix terms for the separation of the States. The people themselves can do this if also they choose, but the Executive as such has nothing to do with it. His duty is to administer the present Government as it came to his hands and to transmit it unimpaired by him to his successor.

Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world? In our present differences, is either party without faith of being in the right? If the Almighty Ruler of Nations, with His eternal truth and justice, be on your side of the North, or on yours of the South, that truth and that justice will surely prevail by the judgment of this great tribunal of the American people. By the frame of the Government under which we live this same people have wisely given their public servants but little power for mischief, and have with equal wisdom provided for the return of that little to their own hands at very short intervals.

My countrymen, one and all, think calmly and well upon this whole subject. Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time. If there be an object to hurry any of you in hot haste to a step which you would never take deliberately, that object will be frustrated by taking time; but no good object can be frustrated by it. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to "preserve, protect, and defend it.

I am loath to close. 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 battlefield 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.

Applause. Lights on balcony reveal Annie shaking her head in modest disagreement..

Scene 3 *Lights on Annie standing on the balcony and Abe below*

Abe:- And so, Annie, my love, what did you think?

Annie:- Unfortunately, my Sweetheart, we do have a major disagreement here. You have argued, "A husband and wife may be divorced and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other, but the different parts of our country can not do this." I, most respectfully, disagree. Of course they can. You pursue your argument with "They can not but remain face to face, and intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them." The same applies to husband and wife in divorce – especially with children. And if I were legally bound for an eternal life of unhappiness to the reckless, unscrupulous Mr. John McNeil, or McNamar, or whatever he called himself – should I not be entitled to a divorce so that I could couple myself to the lovely stranger I fell in love with?

Abe:- I understand and am certainly quite sympathetic to your argument, but unfortunately I am bound by my reading of our Constitution to hold the Union together at all costs.

Annie:- Show me precisely where this is prescribed by that Constution?

Abe:- As I suggested, it is implied. "Plainly the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy. A majority held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations, and always changing easily with deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments, is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it does of necessity fly to anarchy or to despotism. Unanimity is impossible. The rule of a minority, as a permanent arrangement, is wholly inadmissible; so that, rejecting the majority principle, anarchy or despotism in some form is all that is left."

Annie:- Even were I to accept that rather that rather high fallutin', flimsy argument, how well is it playing in the field in terms of rallying the citizens to our cause? How are we doing militarily?

Abe:- You know, Annie, just yesterday I was asked by a certain gentleman for a pass which would allow him to visit Richmond "I would be very happy to oblige you if my passes were respected," I replied, "but the fact is, sir, I have, within the last two years, given passes to two hundred and fifty thousand men to go to Richmond, and not one has got there yet."

Annie:- Well?

Abe:- I must...I must continue to try to hold this wonderful institution together in one piece – if only for the hope and betterment of mankind. *Lights*

Scene 4



"Hail to the Chief"

Abe:- A Transcription By the President of the United States of America.A Proclamation. ***(Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation) September 22, 1862***

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States, and each of the States, and the people thereof, in which States that relation is, or may be, suspended or disturbed.

That it is my purpose, upon the next meeting of Congress to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure tendering pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all slave States, so called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States and which States may then have voluntarily adopted, or thereafter may voluntarily adopt, immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery within their respective limits; and that the effort to colonize persons of African descent, with their consent, upon this continent, or elsewhere, with the previously obtained consent of the Governments existing there, will be continued.

That on the first day of January in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, **the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States** shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

That the executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States, and part of States, **if any, in which the people thereof respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States**; and the fact that any State, or the

people thereof shall, on that day be, in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto, at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States.

That attention is hereby called to an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to make an additional Article of War" approved March 13, 1862, and which act is in the words and figure following:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war for the government of the army of the United States, and shall be obeyed and observed as such:

"Article-All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor, who may have escaped from any persons to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due, and any officer who shall be found guilty by a court martial of violating this article shall be dismissed from the service.

"Sec.2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage."

Also to the ninth and tenth sections of an act entitled "An Act to suppress Insurrection, to punish Treason and Rebellion, to seize and confiscate property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, and which sections are in the words and figures following:

"Sec.9. And be it further enacted, That all slaves of persons **who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the government of the United States**, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army; and all slaves captured from such persons or deserted by them and coming under the control of the government of the United States; and all slaves of such persons found on (or) being within any place occupied by rebel forces and afterwards occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude and not again held as slaves....

[Signed:] A Lincoln....

Lights on balcony again reveal Annie looking up to heaven..

Atto Trio

In which Ann's eternal presence convinces Al that his primary position regarding union is largely fallacious and that the only truly justifiable excuse for such mass devastation which he had unleashed was an effort to free the slaves. The Emancipation Proclamation ensues.

Act III/Scene 1 *Again with Lights on Annie standing on the balcony*

Abe:- You know, Annie, before Antietam I was asked how many men the Confederates were thought to have in the field. "Twelve hundred thousand," I replied. Seeing the astonishment on the surrounding faces, I further explained: "No doubt of it - twelve hundred thousand," he said. "You see, all our generals, every time they get whipped, they tell me that the enemy outnumbered them at least three to one, and I must believe them. We have four hundred thousand men in the field, and three times four equals twelve. Twelve hundred thousand men, no doubt about it." McClellan had virtually the entire Confederate army surrounded at Antietam Creek and still dallied, and somehow, I 'm not sure exactly how, but somehow he allowed them to escape. I sent McClellan the following message, "If you don't want to use the army I should like to borrow it for a while. Yours respectfully, A. Lincoln."

Annie:- Very amusing. So, my love, you've now waited until the Confederate States have stonewalled you - worse than their great General Jackson I might add – and have allowed to propagate more wanton bloodshed at Antietam – which I do not need to remind you has been the worst carnage in a single day in the history of the world! Are you yet ready to accept the notion that the "Union" just might be a much less rallying cry than "freedom of the slaves"? Must more and more dying and despair occur? We need to end this fiasco as soon as possible – and if more force be necessary – then, by God, you need to do everything in your power to stimulate that end.

Abe:- Yes, of course, my love, you are right again. I should've realized that your wisdom outshone your beauty. May the Almighty forgive me my unyielding stubborn streak!

Lights

Scene 2 *Addressing Congress*



"Hail to the Chief"

Abe:- Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, **the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States**, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

"That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be, in good faith, represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, **and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States.**"

Now, therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief, of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days, from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (except the Parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the City of New Orleans) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth[)], and which excepted parts, are for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power, and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States, and parts of States, are, and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

Scene 3 *Madhouse scene in DC after Lee's surrender at Appamatox, Virginia. Fireworks.*

**GREAT! GRAND!
GLORIOUS!**

**The Death Blow of
the Rebellion!**

SURRENDER

-OF-

GENERAL LEE

-AND HIS-

ENTIRE ARMY!

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, }
April 9, 1865—9 o'clock P. M. }

To Major General Dix, New York:—

THIS DEPARTMENT HAS RECEIVED THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE SURRENDER THIS DAY OF GENERAL LEE AND HIS ARMY TO MAJOR GENERAL GRANT. ON THE

Crowd:- *Loud mumblings/ Sing Hallelujah! ... Praise the Lord! ... It's over!!!! Lincoln will pay!*

Scene 4 — *Ford's Theatre/An American Cousin/14 April 1865 (mid-tier)-Booth shoots then jumps onto the stage and runs off*



Scene 5 - *Ford's Theatre/Lights on mid-tier at slumped body of Lincoln as aides rush to his succor, then lights shift to tier above with Abe, smiling, finally at peace, heading backstage and away, arm-in-arm*

with Annie  "Hallelujah"

Lights dim

Final Curtain

 "Prologue (Reprise)"