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[Twain, Mark, 1835-1910.](#)

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Data from other sources

Mark Twain [Collapse](#)

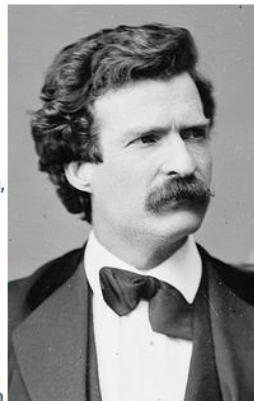
Brief Biography

Description from Getty Linked Open Data: American author and humorist, known for such works as *Adventures of Tom Sawyer* (1876) and its sequel, *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* (1885). (Sources: BHA, Authority file (1973-))

<http://vocab.getty.edu/ulan/500020427>

Abstract from DBpedia: Samuel Langhorne Clemens (November 30, 1835 – April 21, 1910), better known by his pen name Mark Twain, was an American writer, entrepreneur, publisher and lecturer. Among his novels are *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* (1876) and its sequel, *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* (1885), the latter often called "The Great American Novel". Twain was raised in Hannibal, Missouri, which later provided the setting for *Tom Sawyer* and *Huckleberry Finn*. After an apprenticeship with a printer, Twain worked as a typesetter and contributed articles to the newspaper of his older brother, Orion Clemens. He later became a riverboat pilot on the Mississippi River before heading west to join Orion

in Nevada. He referred humorously to his lack of success at mining, turning to journalism for the *Virginia City Territorial Enterprise*. In 1865, his humorous story "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County" was published, based on a story he heard at Angels Hotel in Angels Camp, California, where he had spent some time as a miner. The short story brought international attention, and was even translated into classic Greek. His wit and satire, in prose and



Search > Catalog > Mark Twain: social critic



Mark Twain: social critic

Foner, Philip Sheldon, 1910-1994

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Twain, Mark, 1835-

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× Information from the Web ?

Foner, Philip Sheldon, 1910-1994

Born	December 14, 1910
Died	December 13, 1994

Abstract (Source: [DBPedia](#))

Philip Sheldon Foner (December 14, 1910 – December 13, 1994) was an American labor historian and teacher. Foner was a prolific author and editor of more than 100 books. He is considered a pioneer in his extensive works on the role of radicals, blacks, and women in American labor and political history, which were generally neglected in mainstream academia at the time. A Marxist thinker, he influenced more than a generation of scholars, inspiring some of the work published by younger academics from the 1970s on. In 1941, Foner became a public figure as one among 26 persons fired from teaching and staff positions at City College of New York for political views, following an investigation of communist influence in education by a state legislative committee, known as the Rapp-Coudert Committee. Foner is best remembered for his 10-volume History of the



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Twain at sea

the maritime writings of Samuel Langhorne Clemens

edited by Eric Paul Roorda.

- Uniform title: [Works. Selections](#)
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- Format: Book
- Language: English.
- Published: Hanover : University Press of New England, [2018]
- Subject: [Twain, Mark, 1835-1910 > Knowledge > Sea.](#)
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[Clemens, Samuel Langhorne, 1835-1910,](#)
[Snodgrass, Quintus Curtius, 1835-1910](#)
[Conte, Louis de, 1835-1910,](#)
[Alden, Jean François, 1835-1910](#)
Place of Death:

Redding (Conn.)

Field:

 Wit and humor
 Literature
 Humor

Occupation:

 Authors
 Lecturers
 Humorists

Birth Place:

Florida (Mo.)

Country:

United States

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Twain at sea

the maritime writings of Samuel Langhorne Clemens

edited by Eric Paul Roorda.

 Uniform title: [Works. Selections](#)

 Author, etc.: [Twain, Mark, 1835-1910, author](#) Info

 Format:  Book

Language: English.

Published: Hanover : University Press of New England, 2018.

 Subject: [Twain, Mark, 1835-1910](#) > [Knowledge](#) >

[Twain, Mark, 1835-1910](#) > [Travel.](#)
[Sea in literature.](#)
[Seafaring life in literature.](#)
[Authors, American](#) > [19th century](#) > [Biography](#)

Description: xiv, 263 pages : illustrations, map ; 24 cm

ISBN: 9781512602722 (hardcover ; alkaline paper)

1512602728 (hardcover ; alkaline paper)

9781512601510 (paperback ; alkaline paper)

1512601519 (paperback ; alkaline paper)

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	Twain, David Coleman, 1929- → See Twain, David, 1929- (1)	Personal Name
	Twain, Eilleen → See Twain, Shania (14)	Personal Name
	Twain Library and Memorial Commission (Hartford, Conn.) → See Mark Twain Library and Memorial Commission (Hartford, Conn.) (1)	Corporate Name
	Twain, Marek, 1835-1910 → See Twain, Mark, 1835-1910 (549)	Personal Name
19	Twain, Mark	Personal Name
549	Twain, Mark, 1835-1910 Info	Personal Name
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Artists

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Biographical Note

The Medu Arts Ensemble was an Anti-Apartheid resistance art movement that operated in Gaborone, Botswana. (Medu is the Pedi word for "roots.") Membership consisted of South African exiles and western sympathizers, and included five artistic units: photography, film and theatre, music, graphic art, and publications and research. The visual arts unit membership consisted of: Thami Mnyeale, Miles Pelo, Heinz, Judy Seidman, Gordon Metz, Albio, Theresa Gonzales, Philip Segola, and Lentswe Mokgatle. From 1979-1985, the Medu graphic arts unit produced over fifty anti-Apartheid posters. These posters were smuggled into South African and posted throughout the black townships.

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Politics ✕

Politics (from Greek: πολιτικός politikos, definition of, for, or relating to citizens) is the process of making decisions applying to all members of each group. More narrowly, it refers to achieving and exercising positions of governance — organized control over a human community, particularly a state. Furthermore, politics is the study or practice of the distribution of power and resources within a given community (a usually [More on Wikipedia](#)

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8	Mark Twain Media. More info	Corporate Name
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Headings type Corporate Name



Nina Simone (1933-2003): *pseudonyme individuel*



Country : [États-Unis](#)

Gender : [feminin](#)

Birth : [Tyron \(N.C.\), 21-02-1933](#)

Death : [CARRY-LE-ROUET \(Bouches-du-Rhône\), 21-04-2003](#)

Note : Auteur-compositrice-interprète. - Pianiste et chanteuse de jazz et de rhythm'n' blues. - Pseudonyme de : Eunice Kathleen Waymon. - A choisi son pseudonyme en hommage à la comédienne Simone Signoret

Field : [Musique](#)

ISNI : [ISNI 0000 0000 8123 2970](#)

Occupations
(619 documents)

Documents about this
author

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Sources and
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▶ Chant (470)

▶ Piano (114)

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→ <https://catalogue.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/cb13899792d>

Sources

→ [Let it be me \[Enregistrement sonore\] / Nina Simone, chant. Just a memory JAM 9156-2](#)

→ [Library Congress authorities \(2004-06-18\)](#)

Official music master of jazz, 1990

[Monde \(2003-04-22\)](#)

Ne me quittez pas : mémoires / Nina Simone, 1992

Dictionnaire du rock / Michka Assayas, 2000

Wikipedia Biography

→ [Wikipedia](#)

Nina Simone, née Eunice Kathleen Waymon le 21 février 1933 et décédée le 21 avril 2003, est une pianiste américaine, chanteuse, compositrice et militante pour les droits civiques aux États-Unis. Elle est principalement associée à la musique jazz. Née dans une famille protestante pratiquante, la jeune Eunice est très attirée par la musique mais les réalités de la pauvreté et les préjugés raciaux ont raison de ses ambitions. Désirant à l'origine devenir une pianiste classique, elle a finalement joué dans des styles musicaux variés notamment le jazz, le blues, le classique, la soul, le folk, le R&B, le gospel et la pop. Son parcours musical change de direction lorsqu'elle se voit refuser une bourse d'étude à l'Institut Curtis. Alors qu'elle joue et chante dans un petit club de Philadelphie, elle est contactée par le label Bethlehem Records pour un enregistrement et le morceau I Loves you Porgy devient un grand succès en Amérique en 1958. Nina Simone enregistre au cours de sa carrière plus de 40 albums, de ses débuts avec l'album Little Blue Girl en 1958 jusqu'en 1974 environ. Elle se produira à plusieurs reprises au Montreux Jazz Festival. Elle est en outre l'une des principales représentantes du jazz vocal. Son style original est issu de la fusion de chansons gospel et pop avec la musique classique. Après vingt ans de scène, elle s'engage dans le mouvement de défense des droits civiques et sa vie change de direction une fois de plus. Sa musique est très influente dans la lutte pour l'égalité des droits que mènent les Noirs à cette période aux États-Unis. Puissante, elle est une source d'inspiration pour cette génération et continue de l'être pour celles qui suivent.

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Rush



Canadian rock band
Web site: <http://www.rush.com/>
[Discography \(Musicbrainz\)](#)
[Tour dates \(Songkick\)](#)
Twitter: [rushtheband](#)
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Edit on Wikidata: [Q203871](#)

Rush was a Canadian rock band made up of Geddy Lee (bass, vocals, keyboards), Alex Lifeson (guitars), and Neil Peart (drum configurations until arriving at its longest and most popular line-up when Peart replaced original drummer John Rutsey in July 1974).



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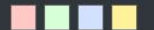
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CASE MATERIAL FACULTY & RESEARCH WORK April 28, 2011

www.hbs.edu/faculty/Pages/item.aspx?num=40437

1. Accounting for the iPhone at Apple, Inc. (TN)

Teaching Note for 111003.

Brochet, Francois, and Krishna G. Palepu. "Accounting for the iPhone at Apple, Inc." Harvard Business School Teaching Note 111-094, April 2011.

Keywords: Telecommunications Industry; Accounting; Revenue; Corporate Disclosure

CASE MATERIAL FACULTY & RESEARCH WORK October 28, 2015

www.hbs.edu/faculty/Pages/item.aspx?num=49227

Apple Inc. in 2015



Company Information

Apple Inc.

Public company

Cupertino, California, U.S.

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Cattle, buffalo, and bison belong to the Bovidae family of oxenlike animals. Cattle include both the humpless *Bos taurus* (comprising the so-called European breeds) and the humped *Bos indicus* (known as Zebu cattle); both are of the same species in...

Salem Press Encyclopedia of Science, 2018. 3p.

1. The Beginner's Cow : Memories of a Volga German From Kansas [2016] Select

Schmidtberger, Loren F.

Subjects

College teachers--New Jersey--Jersey City--Biography, German Americans--Kansas--Biography, Russian Germans--Kansas--Biography, Community life--Kansas--Ellis County--History--20th century, more...

Abstract

At the age of seven, Loren Schmidtberger was assigned to a beginner's cow—the gentlest cow in the herd and the easiest for a child just beginning to milk. As he learned to milk with the help of the cow, more...

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Cattle, buffalo, and bison.

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Source: *Salem Press Encyclopedia of Science*, 2018. 3p.
Publication Date: 2018-11-30

Abstract

Abstract: Cattle, buffalo, and bison belong to the Bovidae family of oxenlike animals. Cattle include both the humpless *Bos taurus* (comprising the so-called European breeds) and the humped *Bos indicus* (known as Zebu cattle); both are of the same species in that they are fully interfertile. Buffalo, or Asiatic or water buffalo, include the river buffalo and swamp buffalo. Bison come in three varieties (interfertile and hence of the same species), namely the European wood bison, the American plains bison, and the American wood bison; while the latter two are commonly referred to as buffalo, they are actually more closely related to cattle than to the Asiatic buffalo. Cattle, Asiatic buffalo, and bison constitute three of the five genera in this family, the other two being the African buffalo (*Syncerus caffer*) and the yak (*Poephagus grunniens*), although the latter is sometimes classified in the same genus as cattle (*Bos*).

Subjects

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[Bison](#)
[American bison](#)
[Domestication of animals](#)

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Database: Research Starters
Journal: Salem Press Encyclopedia of Science
Page Count: 3

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American aviation pioneer and author

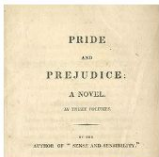


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Amelia Mary Earhart (/ˈɛərɦɑːrt/; July 24, 1897 – disappeared July 2, 1937) was an American aviation pioneer and author. Earhart was the first female aviator to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean... [from wikipedia](#)

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Frida Kahlo de Rivera (Spanish pronunciation: [ˈfɾida ˈkaˈlo]; July 6, 1907 – July 13, 1954), born Magdalena Carmen Frieda Kahlo y Calderón, was a Mexican painter known for her self-portraits. Kahlo's... [from wikipedia](#)

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Baseball player



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consolidated city-county United States



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The Beatles

About

The Beatles were the greatest rock band of all time. Formed in Liverpool, England in 1960, the group was composed of members John Lennon, Paul McCartney, George Harrison and Ringo Starr. Rooted in skiffle, beat, and 1950s rock and roll, the Beatles later experimented with several musical styles, ranging from pop ballads and Indian music to psychedelia and hard rock, often incorporating classical elements and unconventional recording techniques in innovative ways. In the early 1960s, their enormous popularity first emerged as "Beatlemania", but as the group's music grew in sophistication, led by primary songwriters Lennon and McCartney, they came to be perceived as an embodiment of the ideals shared by the counterculture of the 1960s. The Beatles built their reputation playing clubs in Liverpool and Hamburg over a three-year period from 1960, with Stuart Sutcliffe initially serving as bass player. The core of Lennon, McCartney and Harrison went through a succession of drummers, including Pete Best, before asking Starr to join them. Manager Brian Epstein moulded them into a professional act, and producer George Martin guided and developed their recordings, greatly expanding their popularity in the United Kingdom after their first hit, "Love Me Do", in late 1962. They acquired the nickname "the Fab Four" as Beatlemania grew in Britain the next year, and by early 1964 became international stars, leading the "British Invasion" of the United States pop market. From 1965 onwards, the Beatles produced increasingly innovative recordings, including the albums Rubber Soul (1965), Revolver (1966), Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band (1967), The Beatles (commonly known as the White Album, 1968) and Abbey Road (1969). After their breakup in 1970, they each enjoyed successful musical careers of varying lengths. McCartney and Starr, the surviving members, remain musically active. Lennon was shot and killed in December 1980, and Harrison died of lung cancer in November 2001. According to the RIAA, the Beatles are the best-selling music artists in the United States, with 178 million certified units. They have had more number-one albums on the British charts and sold more singles in the UK than any other act. In 2008, the group topped Billboard magazine's list of the all-time most successful "Hot 100" artists; as of 2016, they hold the record for most number-one hits on the Hot 100 chart with twenty. They have received ten Grammy Awards, an Academy Award for Best Original Song Score and fifteen Ivor Novello Awards. Collectively, they are included in Time magazine's compilation of the twentieth century's 100 most influential people; they are the best-selling band in history, with estimated sales of over 600 million records worldwide. The group was inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in 1988, and all four were inducted individually from 1994 to 2015.



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English rock band

Also known as: The Beatles | The Lads from Liverpool | John, Paul, George, and Ringo | Fab Four | Beatles

Statements

Has part
[George Harrison](#)

[John Lennon](#)

[Ringo Starr](#)

[Paul McCartney](#)

Founded

[Apple Corps](#)
company formed by The Beatles

Has part

Subject of

Performer of

[The Beatles](#)
album by The Beatles, often known as the White Album

[Helter Skelter](#)
song by The Beatles

[Julia](#)
song by The Beatles

[Yesterday](#)
song by The Beatles

[I'm So Tired](#)
song

[Blasé Onion](#)
song by The Beatles

[Wild Honey Pie](#)
song by The Beatles

[The Continuing Story of Bungalow Bill](#)
song by The Beatles

[Martha My Dear](#)
song by The Beatles

[Happiness Is a Warm Gun](#)
song by The Beatles

Facet

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Yesterday

About

"Yesterday" is a song by English rock band The Beatles written by Paul McCartney (credited to Lennon–McCartney) first released on the album *Help!* in the United Kingdom in August 1965. "Yesterday", with the B-side "Act Naturally", was released as a single in the United States in September 1965. While it topped the American chart in October the song also hit the British top 10 in a cover version by Matt Monro. The song also appeared on the UK EP "Yesterday" in March 1965 and the Beatles' US album *Yesterday and Today*, released in June 1966. McCartney's vocal and acoustic guitar, together with a string quartet, essentially made for the first solo performance of the band. It remains popular today with more than 2,200 cover versions and is one of the most covered songs in the history of recorded music. "Yesterday" was voted the best song of the 20th century in a 1999 BBC Radio 2 poll of music experts and listeners and was also voted the No. 1 pop song of all time by MTV and Rolling Stone magazine the following year. In 1997, the song was inducted into the Grammy Hall of Fame. Broadcast Music Incorporated (BMI) asserts that it was performed over seven million times in the 20th century alone. "Yesterday" is a melancholy ballad about the breakup of a relationship. The singer laments for yesterday when he and his love were together, before she left because of something he said. McCartney is the only member of the Beatles to appear on the recording. The final recording was so different from other works by the Beatles that the band members vetoed the release of the song as a single in the United Kingdom, although other artists were quick to do so. It was issued as a single in the US in September 1965 and later released as a single in the UK in 1976.

[from wikipedia](#)

song by the Beatles

Statements

Instance of
[song](#)

Performer
[The Beatles](#)

Language
[English](#)

Earliest known publication date
6 August 1965

Starr, Rooted in... [from wikipedia](#)

Incorporating WorldCat into the Explorer

 Project Passage Explorer Item Q966261

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abraham lincoln

Abraham Lincoln

About Section

- Components:
- Image Collage
- Summary
- High-level descriptors

About



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- Founder of [United States Department of Agriculture](#) [Republican Party](#)
- Subject of [The Lincoln Conspiracy](#) [Lincoln and Darwin](#) [The Real Lincoln](#)
- Speaker of [The Gettysburg Address](#)
- Spouse of [Mary Todd Lincoln](#)
- Participant of [Inauguration of 1865](#)

Abraham Lincoln (/ˈeɪbrəhæm ˈlɪnkən/; February 12, 1809 – April 15, 1865) was an American politician and lawyer who served as the 16th President of the United States from March 1861 until his assassination in April 1865. Lincoln led the United States through its Civil War—its bloodiest war and its greatest moral, constitutional, and political crisis. In doing so, he preserved the Union, abolished slavery, strengthened the federal government, and modernized the economy. Born in Hodgenville, Kentucky, Lincoln grew up on the western frontier in Kentucky and Indiana. Largely self-educated, he became a lawyer in Illinois, a Whig Party leader, and was elected to the Illinois House of Representatives, in which he served for eight years. Elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1846, Lincoln promoted rapid modernization of the economy through banks, tariffs, and railroads. Because he had originally agreed not to run for a second term in Congress, and because his opposition to the Mexican–American War was unpopular among Illinois voters, Lincoln returned to Springfield and resumed his successful law practice. Reentering politics in 1854, he became a leader in building the new Republican Party, which had a statewide majority in Illinois. In 1855, while taking part in a series of highly publicized debates with his opponent and rival, Democrat Stephen A. Douglas, Lincoln spoke out against the expansion of slavery, but lost the U.S. Senate race to Douglas. In 1860, Lincoln secured the Republican Party presidential nomination as a moderate from a swing state. Though he gained very little support in the slaveholding states of the South, he swept the North and was elected president in 1860. Lincoln's victory prompted seven southern slave states to form the Confederate States of America before he moved into the White House - no compromise or reconciliation was found regarding slavery and secession. Subsequently, on April 12, 1861, a Confederate attack on Fort Sumter inspired the North to enthusiastically rally behind the Union. [\(View More...\)](#)

From [dtpedia](#)

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- Category filters at top can be selected or deselected

WorldCat > My Library Holdings



Author of



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M
P
P

Linked Data Prototype - Final Partner Meeting

Apps Bookmarks Data Ingest Credit Images in Pre Record Manager Passage Metadata Exchange

Spouse of [Mary Todd Lincoln](#)

Participant of [Inauguration of 1865](#)

of reconciliation was found regarding slavery and secession. Subsequently, on April 12, 1861, a Confederate attack on Fort Sumter inspired the North to enthusiastically rally behind the Union. [View More...](#)
[From Dialect](#)

My Library Holdings

- Category filters at top can be selected or deselected
- Listings from WorldCat displayed based on category filter selections

WorldCat > My Library Holdings

All Title All Author All Subject

1. Abraham Lincoln : the prairie years and the war years



by [Carl Sandburg](#), [Edward G. Goodman](#)

Print book 2011

Presents the life of the Civil War president, detailing his childhood, his education, career as a lawyer and legislator, his marriage, political campaigns, presidential years, and assassination. [Read More](#)

2. Abraham Lincoln



by [Godfrey Hithbone Benson](#), [Chamwood](#) Baron,

Print book [2014]

The classic Lincoln biography from 1917 by Lord Chamwood.

3. Abraham Lincoln



by [John Drinkwater](#)

eBook 2011

4. Abraham Lincoln.



by [D. W. Griffith](#), [Walter Huston](#)

eVideo 2014

Returning to the historic era of his greatest success, Griffith paid homage to the sixteenth President in this moving drama starring Walter Huston (The Treasure of the Sierra Madre). Focus on... [Read More](#)

5. Abraham Lincoln



by [George S. McGovern](#)

Print book 2009

From the Publisher: America's greatest president, who rose to power in the

Existing Passage Panels

Moved existing passage panels to the right.

Author of

[Gettysburg Address](#)

speech by U.S. President Abraham Lincoln

Founded

[United States Department of Agriculture](#)

U.S. federal executive department responsible for developing and executing federal government policy on farming, agriculture, forestry, and food

[Republican Party](#)

political party in the United States

Statements

Occupation

[farmer](#)

[politician](#)

[lawyer](#)

[military personnel](#)

[postmaster](#)

Place of birth

[Hodgenville](#)

Instance of

[person](#)

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Sein und Zeit (German)

Being and Time

About

Being and Time (German: Sein und Zeit) is a 1927 book by the German philosopher Martin Heidegger, in which Heidegger seeks to analyse the concept of Being. This has fundamental importance for philosophy, he thought, because since the time of the Ancient Greeks, philosophy has avoided this question, turning instead to the analysis of particular beings. Heidegger seeks a more fundamental ontology through understanding being itself. He approaches this through seeking understanding of beings to whom the question of being is important, i.e. 'Dasein', or the human being in the abstract. Although written quickly, and though Heidegger did not complete the project outlined in the introduction, Being and Time remains his most important work. Being and Time has profoundly influenced 20th-century philosophy, particularly existentialism, hermeneutics, deconstruction, and the enactivist approach to cognition. The book is dedicated to Edmund Husserl "in friendship and admiration".

[From dbpedia](#)

Philosophy book by Martin Heidegger

Also known as: Sein und Zeit

Statements

Genre

[philosophy](#)

Earliest known publication date

1927

Notable work of

[Martin Heidegger](#)

German philosopher

Translated

[存在와 시간 \(Korean\)](#)

Korean translation of Heidegger's Sein und Zeit (trans: Myōng-o Chōng; Sun-ch'ōl Chōng)

[Being and time \(English\)](#)

English translation of Heidegger's Sein und Zeit (translators: Macquarrie and Robinson)

[Essere e tempo \(Italian\)](#)

Italian translation of Heidegger's Sein und Zeit (translator: translators: Marini & Chiodi)

[Εἶναι και Χρόνος \(Modern greek\)](#)

Modern Greek translation of Heidegger's Sein und Zeit (translator: Tzavaras)

[هستی و زمان \(Farsi\)](#)

Persian translation of Heidegger's Sein und Zeit (translator: Ġamādi)

[Væren og tid \(Danish\)](#)

Danish translation of Heidegger's Sein und Zeit (translator: Skovgaard)

[El ser y el tiempo \(Spanish\)](#)

Spanish translation of Heidegger's Sein und Zeit (translator: Jose Gaos)

[Εἶναι και Χρόνος \(Modern greek\)](#)

Questions

1. What is the Knowledge Panel's purpose? Providing an answer, disambiguating, or inspiring further research? Or something else we haven't yet discovered?
2. Depending on its purpose and audience, seems like it would need to be tailored to the person and type of search in order to be effective, and the tailoring that some of the more hardcore researchers want would be challenging at this point.
3. Should we interview more undergrads or casual users of the search catalog to see if we can fulfill their needs first? Because I think realistically it sounds like we'll have limited features and may only be able to help those with less stringent needs.

More Questions

- What data sources are employed in the knowledge panels? (And what info would we want to show?)
- How is this data linked to library catalog information? (Which MARC fields? What is the context for these links?)
- What are user expectations with respect to knowledge panels from systems such as Google? (Are there examples of other non-library interfaces/systems that use knowledge panels?)
- Where can we incorporate knowledge panels in a way that supports users better? (e.g. in the main search results and not just item level view or authority browse)
- How can knowledge panels be incorporated into Blacklight core code to enable configuration/customization as desired by the larger community?

For reference: Google experience

Google search for Abraham Lincoln provides multiple avenues to find related information:

- Knowledge card about Abraham Lincoln to the right (some info credited to Wikipedia), with related entities and topics made searchable with a link and highlighting related people with images
- Results from Twitter in the main search results section
- Top stories (related to news articles)
- People also ask: related questions with answers
- Related categories with entities highlighted (e.g. U.S. Presidents with links to presidents with thumbnails)
- Searches related to Abraham Lincoln



About 152,000,000 results (0.80 seconds)

Abraham Lincoln - Wikipedia

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abraham_Lincoln

Abraham Lincoln (February 12, 1809 – April 15, 1865) was an American lawyer and politician. He served as the 16th president of the United States from 1861 ...

Vice President: [Hannibal Hamlin](#); (1861–1865); ... Cause of death: [Assassination](#)

Died: April 15, 1865 (aged 56); [Washington, D....](#) Years of service: 1832

[Sexuality of Abraham Lincoln](#) · [Assassination of Abraham](#) · [Abraham Lincoln](#)

abraham lincoln on Twitter

<https://twitter.com/search/abraham+lincoln>

AP Images (@AP_Images)

210 years ago today, Abraham Lincoln was born in Hodgenville, Ky. | Photo Alex Hessler
<pic.twitter.com/4rzDflU...>

6 hours ago · [Twitter](#)[→ View on Twitter](#)

Michael Beschloss (@BeschlossDC)

Abraham Lincoln was born 210 years ago today (here photographed at age 49):
<pic.twitter.com/pQaQzpm...>

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U.S. Capitol Historical... (@USCapHis)

The cornerstone of the Lincoln Memorial was laid #OTD in 1915, the 106th anniversary of his birth. Abraham Lincoln is one of the most celebrated and commemorated presidents in Washington, DC. Photo: Library of Congress
<pic.twitter.com/m8qaN4b...>

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Abraham Lincoln

16th U.S. President



Abraham Lincoln was an American statesman and lawyer who served as the 16th President of the United States from March 1861 until his assassination in April 1865. Lincoln led the United States through the American Civil War—its bloodiest war and perhaps its greatest moral, constitutional, and political crisis. [Wikipedia](#)

Born: February 12, 1809, Hodgenville, KY

Height: 6' 4"

Assassinated: April 15, 1865, Petersen House, Washington, D.C.

Party: National Union Party

Presidential term: March 4, 1861 – April 15, 1865

Children: Robert Todd Lincoln, William Wallace Lincoln, Tad Lincoln, Edward Baker Lincoln

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John F. Kennedy



Robert Todd Lincoln
Son

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Abraham Lincoln | The White House

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/about-the-white-house/presidents/abraham-lincoln/>

Abraham Lincoln became the United States' 16th President in 1861, issuing the Emancipation

Top stories



30 acres once owned by Abraham Lincoln in Illinois sold for \$300,000

Fox News · 1 hour ago



Want an heirloom from Abraham Lincoln's in-laws? Helm Place is being cleaned out.

Lexington Herald Leader · 6 hours ago



Land once owned by Abraham Lincoln sells for \$300,000

Herald & Review · 1 hour ago

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Abraham Lincoln - HISTORY

<https://www.history.com/topics/us-presidents/abraham-lincoln> ▾

Abraham Lincoln, a self-taught lawyer, legislator and vocal opponent of slavery, was elected 16th president of the United States in November 1860, shortly.

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- What does Twain mean? ▾
- What order should I read Mark Twain? ▾
- What was Mark Twain's religion? ▾

Feedback

Mark Twain - Works, Facts & Death - Biography

<https://www.biography.com/people/mark-twain-9512564> ▾

A man who wore many hats, adventurer and author Mark Twain had a multifaceted career that included writing literary classics such as 'The Adventures of Tom ...

Death Date: April 21, 1910 Birth Date: November 30, 1835



Rating ▾ Hours ▾

Mark Twain State Park

No reviews · Park
Horseheads, NY · (607) 739-0034

WEBSITE DIRECTIONS

Mark Twain Gravesite

4.2 ★★★★★ (20) · Historical Place
Elmira, NY
Closes soon · 4:30PM

DIRECTIONS

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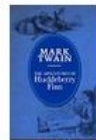
The report of my death was an exaggeration.

The secret of getting ahead is getting started.

Kindness is the language which the deaf can hear and the blind can see.

Books

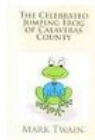
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Knowledge Panel

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× **Publication Details** [Cite/Export](#)

CREATOR	by Gertrude Stein
FORMAT	Books
PUBLICATION	London : B.T. Batsford, Ltd., [1938]
PHYSICAL DETAILS	vii, 1 unnumbered page, 55 pages, 1 unnumbered page : color frontispiece, illustrations, plates (part color) portraits (part color) ; 23 cm
OCLC	ocm00477052

Data from other sources

Gertrude Stein [Expand](#)

Pablo Picasso [Expand](#)

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Data from other sources

Gertrude Stein [Collapse](#)

Brief Biography

Description from Getty Linked Open Data: American avant-garde writer, patron, and collector of art. Together with her brother Leo, the Steins created an important collection of works by Henri Manguin, Pierre Bonnard, George Braque, Pablo Picasso, Paul Cézanne, Pierre-Auguste Renoir, Honoré Daumier, Henri Matisse, and Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec. This collection was later split between the two of them. The salon frequented by artists and writers at the Stein residence at 27 rue de Fleurus in Paris is thought to have helped define Modernism in the early 20th century. Gertrude lived with her companion Alice B. Toklas from 1909 until her death in 1946. (Sources: Grove Art Online (2008-); Encyclopedia Britannica Online (2002-))

<http://vocab.getty.edu/ulan/500273319>



Abstract from DBpedia: Gertrude Stein (February 3, 1874 – July 27, 1946) was an American novelist, poet, playwright, and art collector. Born in the Allegheny West neighborhood of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and raised in Oakland, California, Stein moved to Paris in 1903, and made France her home for the remainder of her life. She hosted a Paris salon, where the leading figures in modernism in literature and art, such as Pablo Picasso, Ernest Hemingway, F. Scott Fitzgerald, Sinclair Lewis, Ezra Pound, and Henri Matisse would meet. In 1933, Stein published a kind of memoir of her Paris years, *The Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas*, written in the voice of her life partner, Alice B. Toklas. Toklas was an American-born member of the Parisian avant-garde. The book became a literary bestseller and vaulted Stein from the relative obscurity of the cult literature scene into the limelight of mainstream attention. Two quotes from her works have become widely known: "Rose is a rose is a rose is a rose" and "there is no there there", with the latter often taken to be a reference to her childhood home of Oakland, California. Her

- BibCard implementation from University of Wisconsin
- <https://search-ld.library.wisc.edu/>
- "Gertrude Stein on Picasso"

