

LIFE OF LINCOLN TOLD IN PICTURES

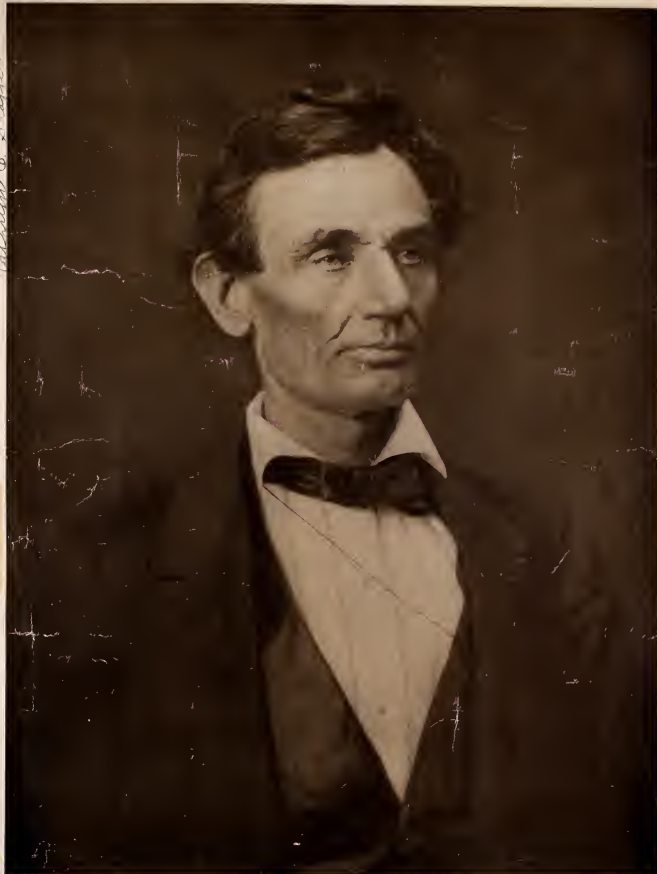
S 216¹²

20 PAGES

From the Cradle to the Grave

PRICE, 25 CENTS

Matheson & S. Apple



SUPPLEMENT TO

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK BULLETIN TO THE SCHOOLS

Feb. 1, 1917

VOL. 3, No. 8

PERMIT NO. 1000





In February, 1860



During Douglas Debate



Summer of 1860



Lincoln in 1864



Lincoln in 1860



Earliest Portrait, age 37



Last Portrait, Apr. 11, 1865



Lincoln in War Time



Late-Mask. Volk 1860



In Cabinet Room; Brady



President-elect



Lincoln in 1858



Lincoln, 1863 or 1864



In 1868 at Miscom



Lincoln in 1853



Made Early in 1865



Late-Mask. Volk 1860



Abraham Lincoln



Day after Nomination



Lincoln in 1863; Brady



Portrait Sent to Speed



Lincoln in 1869



Lincoln Early in 1861



Made in 1857 at Urbana



Lincoln in 1864; Brady



Lincoln's first Half Dollar



Lincoln Borrows Every Book in New Salem



Lincoln and the "Clary Grove Boys"



Lincoln as a Rail-splitter



Carrying the Corn-crib Post



Abe Lincoln Shows up in Morning



The Killing of Lincoln's Grandfather, 1786



The Listening Boy Hears the Wonderful Story



Funeral of Lincoln's Mother



Removal of Lincoln Family from Kentucky to Indiana



Abe Lincoln as an Ox-Driver—Removal to Illinois



Lincoln's Wrestle with Armstrong



Lincoln Learning Arithmetic



Lincoln—Clerk in Offutt's Store



Making a Camp for the Night



Lincoln—a Great Reader



Lincoln Working by the Firelight

Early Incidents in the Life of Lincoln

IN 1781 OR 1782, Abraham Lincoln, the grandfather of the future President, emigrated with his family from Virginia to Kentucky. Life in the West was at that time one of great hardships and perils, and hardly more than a year after the removal, Lincoln was shot by an Indian in ambush and fell dead before the eyes of his three little sons. The boys grew up with an inveterate hatred for the scoundrel, would often relate the story of the red men, and Thomas, the father of Abraham cowardly murder to his little son. When "Ab" was seven years old, his father set out with the family for the trackless wilds of southern Indiana. All the meagre possessions of the family were packed on two horse-drawn boxes, and Thomas Lincoln went about to cut a way for them through the dense wilderness. It took three days to accomplish the journey of eighteen miles to their new home, and at night the little family were obliged to camp on the wilderness, all sharing in the labour of cutting wood and preparing the scanty food. When Abraham was ten years old, his mother died. He had been feverishly attacked by her, but his memory was written to a Baptist clergyman of Kentucky, leaving him to come and preach a sermon over the grave. The preacher commented, though it meant a long journey for him, and almost a year later, led a service over the lately grave in the forest. Thomas Lincoln married again, and in 1810 the family removed to Illinois. The family and all its belongings were drawn by an ox-team, and "Ab" drove the team. There were neither roads nor bridges and the journey was a difficult one. The boy Lincoln was occupied during the greater part of the day in this grim labour with hard manual work on the farm, but his every spare moment was spent over his books. At night, by the light of a tallow pipe which he could be seen crawling out on the floor, absorbed in study. To gratify his ardent desire he would write his own in charcoal on a board, copying them at night when they had been worked out. He had very few books, but his own were good, and he read and re-read them, committing long passages to memory. There were no libraries, and the only way to depend upon the good-nature of the neighbors for reading matter, borrowing every volume in the vicinity. He would walk miles to borrow some book of which he had heard. Although so devoted to study, Lincoln was fond of outdoor life and sports and was the champion wrestler of the neighborhood. When the Lincoln family first moved to Illinois he helped to plough fifteen acres and was one of the calls used to build a fence about the land. While he was employed as a clerk in a store in New Salem, Lincoln's employer boasted so much of his clerk's strength and skill that a set of words, "wrestling zenith," known as the "Clay's Grave Box," determined to humiliate him, and arranged a meeting between him and their champion, Armstrong. To their great chagrin, "Ab" defeated Armstrong, and thus compelled the respect and admiration of all of them.

Lincoln's early life was a varied one, and his occupations were numerous. He earned his first half-dollar by transporting two travellers and their luggage on board a river steamer by means of a pole, a task which he had built himself. Many stories are told of his scrupulous honesty. Once, as he was on board the ship, he discovered that one of the customers had received less change than was due her. He could not rest until he had gone to her house, which was at some distance, and restored the small amount to her. Even at that time, among these lawless and careless people, Lincoln was singled out as a man with a remarkable future. One woman, a customer in the store where he was clerk, is even reported to have predicted that he would become President.

In spite of his hard work as a "farm hand," Lincoln found opportunity for study, and was rarely to be seen without a book in his hand. When the call came for volunteers for the Black Hawk War, Lincoln was one of the first to volunteer, and although disabled by illness and military discipline, was elected captain of a company. The fortunes of war did not smile upon him, and in the face of the enemy, however, and the only red man he saw was a poor, half-starved old Indian who wandered into the camp one day seeking aid. He carried a letter of recommendation, but the men appeared to distrust him, and wished to hang him, as a spy. Only the determined intervention of the strong-armed and resolute captain saved the unfortunate old man from death. Lincoln showed the same kindness of heart to animals. He was once seen to dismount from his horse and tenderly replace some little weathers on the nest from which they had fallen. On another occasion, when "riding the circuit," he noticed a dog straining in a clench of sand. The kind-hearted young man's first impulse was to rescue the poor animal, but reflection showed him he was wearing a new suit of clothes, he decided to ride on. The victim of the poor animal's devotedness, however, and after having been fouled for two miles or so, he was obliged to return and save it.

Being one of the most learned persons in the village of New Salem, Lincoln was made postmaster, and served for a term in this capacity, carrying the letters to the houses in his hat. In 1828 he made an adventurous voyage down the river to New Orleans as "low hand" on a flat boat, having charge of a notorious cargo. In New Orleans he had his first glimpse of human slavery, and his sense of justice revolted at the sight. "How," he said to his companions, "let's get away from this. If ever I get a chance to let this thing (meaning slavery) fly I'll hit hard!" The trip was successful, and on his return to New Salem, after a glimpse of the world, Lincoln felt his ambition burning to awaken. He had read a number of law books, and hoped to become a lawyer. He would go off into the woods alone and practice making speeches, arranging his cases and talking eagerly to himself. There are many instances of his ready gift of humor. One day he and a certain judge began joke about trading horses, and the judge declared that no one could ever get the better of him in such an affair. Lincoln said that he was sure he could so it was agreed that the next day they were to exchange horses and the one who got the worst horse would be the loser. At the appointed time the judge appeared leading the most miserable half-starved animal ever seen in that region. Which Lincoln "traded" however, the on-lookers shouted with laughter for over his shoulder he was carrying a saw-horse. After gratefully confessing the horse bought by the judge, Lincoln examined himself keenly.



Captain Lincoln Defending the Indian



Lincoln Restoring the Young 'Tinds to Their Feet



Lincoln as a Farm Hand



Abraham Dressed in His Best



Lincoln and the 'Mixed Pig'



Lincoln in the Horse Trade



A Shooting Match on the Border



A Lincoln Postmaster



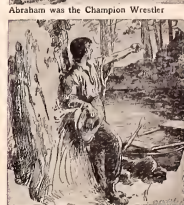
Little 'Ab' and the Soldier



Abraham was the Champion Wrestler



Lincoln on Trip to New Orleans



Abraham Always Ready to Speak



Lincoln at the Slave Market in New Orleans



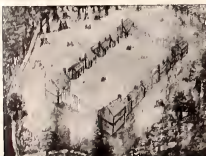
Young Lincoln as a "Bow-hand"



Lincoln and Berry Store in 1835



"Lincoln" Log Cabin, at Goose Nest Prairie



Home of Lincoln's Grandfather



Where Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hankins were Married



Lincoln Farm in Indiana



Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln



Bowling Green House



The Crawford Well



The Crawford House



Elliott's Residence where Lincoln was Married



The Globe Tavern, Springfield



Clover House, Ottawa, Ill.



Lincoln's Home, Springfield, Illinois



Lincoln's Indiana Home



Lincoln's Home at New Salem



Edward's Residence where Lincoln was Married



The Lincoln Log Cabin at Farmington, Ill.



First Presbyterian Church, Springfield

Buildings and Favorite Haunts Associated with Lincoln's Life

ABRAMHAM LINCOLN'S grandfather, for whom he was named, came from Virginia and was one of the pioneer settlers in the settlements of Kentucky.

Abraham Lincoln, the pioneer, took up a tract of land near the present city of Leamington, and built a fort there. He was married by an Indian, and after his death, his youngest son, Thomas, grew up a laborer for without education, became a carpenter and married Nancy Hanks at the home of Richard Henry Benschel, Kentucky. Two years later they moved to a farm near Hodgenville on the Big South Fork of Nolen's Creek. It was a miserable place, with little construction and the only attraction of which was a fine spring of water shaded by a little grove, which was called "Rock Spring Farm." The cabin was of the rudest sort, with a single room, one window, a fire place, and a large wooden chimney. In this cabin, Abraham Lincoln was born on the 12th of February, 1809, and here spent the first four years of his childhood. In 1813, the family moved to a more comfortable home on Knob Creek, six miles from Hodgenville. In this creek Lincoln swam and fished and the only incident of the War of 1812 that Lincoln recalled in later life was his going to the soldiers whom he met on the road, because his mother had said emphatically that he would be good to the soldiers. When Abraham was seven, his father moved with his family to Kentucky, about a mile and a half east of Dentonsville, here he built a log cabin four stories high, which at first had no doors or windows. Abraham's early life was spent in hard labor, and from the time he was ten, he did a man's work. He cared little for amusements and hunting, which was his chief recreation for hours of his age, but so all attractive for him.

As a boy Abraham Lincoln "dressed and worked for twenty-four cents a day, which was paid to his father. He worked by the day for several months on the farm of Josiah Crawford, and his sister was "dressed" by the Crawford family. Lincoln took down timber and helped to build fences, and Crawford paid him a dollar a month for his labor. There is a well in a field near the Crawford home which is said to be hallowed to him. When he was sixteen he operated a ferryboat on the mouth of Anderson's Creek and transported passengers across the Ohio River. This gave him an opportunity to earn the first money that he could claim as his own.

In March, 1830, the Lincoln family moved to the Sangamon country in Southern Illinois. Here they built a log cabin, and made sufficient rails to fence ten acres of ground. The Lincolns did not remain long in the home on the banks overlooking the Sangamon River. The father moved there three times, and finally bought a tract of land near Farmington, Coles County, where he lived until his death in 1851, long enough to enjoy the satisfaction of seeing his own son, the first lieutenant in the State Army, survive him, and her famous stepson, Abraham, who tenderly cared for her to the end of his life. He paid her a visit in February, 1851, before he started for his inauguration and she had a presentiment that she would never see him again.

In 1831 Lincoln obtained his majority, two of the county, his earnings had all been given to his father, but now he started out for himself. He became a clerk at New Salem, weighing out groceries and tending accounts. The latter occupation he enjoyed as it gave him more time to read. His irascible nature with Berry ended in failure; the Lincoln and Berry store was closed and the goods sold at auction. Lincoln found himself landed with obligations and he Lincoln finally joined the "National Debt." During this period of struggle he was very light, and he applied bandages over his shoulders. He felt distinctly in the situation.

Here he met for the first time "Dick" Yates, then a college student, who was later to become the great "Mr. Governor." Among his acquaintances was a blue-eyed girl named Anne Rutledge, whom he saw frequently and with whom he spent many evenings upon the tavern floor or in the lanes of the neighborhood. They were to have been married after his admission to the bar, but she fell ill and died Lincoln's sorrow was so intense that his friends feared suicide. He recovered his health, resumed his studies and became a law partner of John S. Saltonstall, one of the lawless penny-pinching circumstances, they became engaged. On the 26th of November, 1840, they were married at the residence of Mr. Edwards, the brother-in-law of the bride. Lincoln took his bride to board at the Globe Tavern, where he worked for a week for him. He formed a partnership with Judge Stephen C. Logan, and the entrance of his partner brought to the firm much lucrative business. With the fees received from one of his earliest important cases, he purchased a modest frame house on Eighth Street in an unobtainable part of Springfield, which was his only home.



Sangamon River, above New Salem



Well, where Lincoln first saw Ann Rutledge



Buckthorn Valley, where Lincoln worked and hunted



Rock Spring Farm where Lincoln was born



Anderson Creek Ferry



Mouth of Anderson Creek, where Lincoln kept the Ferry-boat



The Lover's Path at New Salem



Rock Spring on the Rock Spring Farm



The Old Swimming Hole



Road at New Salem



The New Salem Mill



Sangamon River, below New Salem



Around the Bend, above New Salem



The Creek near Lincoln's Birthplace



Court House at Clinton, Ill.



Lincoln and Logan's Office



Stuart and Lincoln's Office



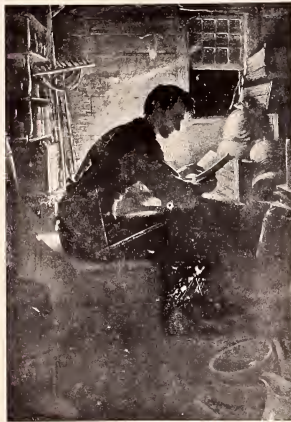
Court House at Danville, Ill.



Old Court House, Lincoln, Ill.



The Bridge in Lincoln's Famous Bridge Case



Lincoln Reading Law at New Salem



Lincoln Refusing Legal Cases



Old Court House, Metamora, Ill.



Court Room, Tazewell Co., Ill.



Court House at Paris, Ill.



Interior Lincoln's First Law Office



Court Week on the Eighth Circuit

Lincoln as a Lawyer

IN 1831 Lincoln formed a partnership with a certain Berry and opened a grocery store at New Salem. This proved to be an unfortunate partnership, for Berry drank all the profits and Lincoln devoted himself to the study of law. The neglected business soon "walked out," and Lincoln was forced to work in the fields as a farm hand to pay off his debts. About the time he was appointed postmaster and assistant surveyor. His studies without his circle of acquaintances, and he was elected to the State Legislature in 1832. At the close of his second term, he moved to Springfield, and formed a partnership with Major Stuart, a man of some importance. His office was located at Hoffman's Row (now 109 North Fifth Street), over what was then the County Court House. The appointments were meagre. The furniture consisted of a roughly-made table, a few chairs, a bench, and an old washstand. The library comprised some twenty-five books arranged on clumsy board shelves raised against the wall. In the hour, whenever other Lincoln passed much of his time in the succeeding four years, working by day and sometimes at night, and sleeping on the old lounge, covered with a buffalo robe. The record of Lincoln's practice with Stuart is scanty and unsatisfactory. The cases were numerous but not very lucrative.

Lincoln's professional life dated from his association with Judge Logan, who possessed a genius for developing legal talents. He believed Lincoln and from the making of an able lawyer. Lincoln came under Judge Logan's influence. Lincoln practiced in the latest possible fashion. He made no preparation for his cases, and relied on his wit and the inspiration of the moment to carry the jury with him. He began to adopt the juror's methods, studied both sides of a question, and then became a formidable opponent. Logan possessed one of the most extraordinary legal talents in the country and exerted a great influence over Lincoln. It required great courage on the part of Lincoln to sever this connection, but Lincoln was actually independent, and it did not accord with his nature to remain in a position of dependence longer than was necessary. His third partner was William Henry Herndon, a young attorney who associated with eagerness the opportunity of a joint partnership with Lincoln. After Lincoln returned from Congress, in 1848, the firm of Lincoln and Herndon again started in business. The furnishings of their office were few and simple, and the library contained but few books. The bookcase, chair, and cabinet from this office for a time belonged to the Lincoln Memorial Collection in Chicago, but later went to the Lincoln Collection of Columbia University in Philadelphia. They were destroyed by fire on June 4, 1906.

Illinois in 1829 was divided into nine judicial districts, each presided over by a judge who traveled from one county seat to another within his jurisdiction. The judges were constantly on their round, followed by the sheriffs of the local bar. In the early days there was a total absence of formality in the proceedings of the Court. Judge John Reynolds presided in the Circuit Court of Washington County, and the Sheriff usually heralded his honor by saying out loud in boys, "Our King is again to hold Court." The judges in those days were obliged to make their journeys on horseback, and were accompanied by a company of lawyers. Before his election to Congress Lincoln was among the number who frequently accompanied the Honorable Samuel H. Stuart, who presided over the Eighth Judicial Circuit, and the leather saddlebags which carried the lawyer's papers and belongings are now in the Lincoln Memorial Hall of the Lincoln Monument at Springfield, Illinois. There were some fourteen counties in the Eighth Circuit, and the county seats were not much more than villages. Each of these settlements usually clustered around a public square, in the center of which stood the court house, a substantial building of brick or stone. The square was fenced off from the high road by rows of wooden posts, and teams of all sorts mosed the fence during court weeks. Business and pleasure demanded the attendance of the whole county on court days, and shelter for the horses was frequently unobtainable. The taverns were unable to accommodate the visitors and the jurors were often obliged to sleep anywhere they could. On Lincoln's return from Congress, Judge David Davis presided over the Eighth Circuit. He knew and appreciated Lincoln as a lawyer. Lincoln probably tried more cases between 1849 and 1858 than any other man in the Eighth Circuit. His services were in constant demand, and he was the one man who could be called upon to take a case in any of the counties comprising the Circuit, as he alone covered the entire county. He practiced at the county houses at Metamora, which were now used as a town hall, and the court room in Taylorville. The old court house at Lincoln, the county seat of Logan County, which Lincoln said "was named after he was"—burned several years ago.

Lincoln was conceded to be, by many, the best second-story lawyer of his day in Illinois. He used only simple language and clearly, but took the jurors into his confidence. He had a genius for setting the real point and coming clearly at it from the beginning of the trial to the end. Lincoln said "The ordinary would make use of and had himself beaten." Lincoln was also an excellent cross-examiner that he never called on an excellent County, probably the only man now living who has been cross-examined as a witness by Lincoln and he has said, "I shall never forget my experience with him." In the early days there were no official shorthand writers at the courts. Each lawyer kept his own notes of the testimony and there, together with check memoranda as the Judge entered in the minutes, formed the data for the record. There is one address to the jury by Lincoln which was taken in shorthand by the Honorable Robert E. Holt, the first stenographer in Illinois, and that was the address in the famous Beck and Bridge case, which was called in September, 1847, at Chicago. The case was held in the presence of a large number of veterans, commerce and people journeyed to Chicago from all over the West. About Lincoln's place in the legal circle of Illinois has never been clearly defined. The ordinary impression is that, though he was a faithful and trusted lawyer, he was not a first rank in his profession. An examination of the reports of the Illinois Supreme Court show that he has been one of the leading lawyers of his State.



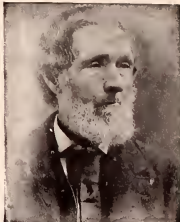
Mediation



James S. Dewart



Judge John Reynolds



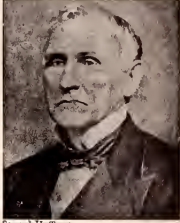
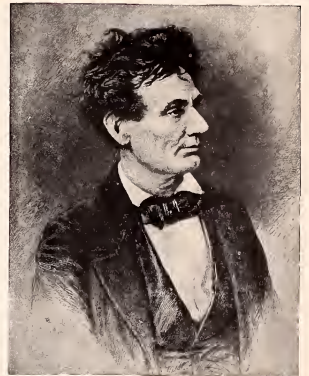
W. H. Herndon



James T. Holt



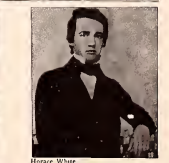
Robert E. Holt



Samuel H. Stuart



Judge Lawrence Weldon



Horace White



John T. Stuart



General James Shields



Judge David Davis



Stephen T. Logan



Speaking to the People



Fourth Street, Quincy, 1858



Old Quincy House, Quincy, Ill.



Hall of Representatives, Springfield



Stephen A. Douglas



Marker for the Quincy Debate



Corner of City Hall, Alton, Ill.



Charleston, Ill., Pine Groves



College Building, Galesburg, Ill.



Brewer House, 1850, Freeport, Ill.



Public Square of Ottawa

The Lincoln-Douglas Debate

THE famous joint debates between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas opened at Ottawa on the 21st of August, 1858. The two men began a canvass of the State together, each speaking from the same platform, and each having a certain length of time allotted him to spread interest in the State and were attended by enthusiastic crowds. The opponents presented a remarkable physical and mental contrast. Douglas, the "Little Giant," as he was called, was short and bony, polished in his manner, brilliant and self-confident. Lincoln, on the other hand, was very tall, lean, awkward and homely, and speaking with a certain dry brusqueness and humor. Douglas often took occasion to ridicule Lincoln, but the latter never lost his temper with his provoking antagonism. During the fifth debate, held at Galesburg on the 7th of October, Douglas closed his speech with a bitter attack on Lincoln's career, saying that he had tried everything and failed. "There is just one charge the judge forgot to relate," retorted Lincoln; "he says I sold liquor over a counter. He forgot to tell you that while I was on one side of the counter, the judge was always on the other." During the fourth debate at Charleston, it took became evident that Lincoln was "getting the best of it." His reply to Douglas was so superior, so clear, that it answered all the other had said. Douglas himself could see this, and grew visibly more and more uneasy and impatient. In the midst of his adversary's protracted speech he held out his watch, crying, "Sit down, Lincoln, sit down; your time is up." "Yes," cried some one in the audience, "anyone can see that he (meaning Douglas) has had enough."

The entire State of Illinois was traversed by the two debaters; the first meeting took place at Ottawa, about seventy-five miles southeast of Chicago, on August 21, the second at Freeport, near the Wisconsin boundary, on August 27th; the third in the extreme southern part of the State, at Jonesboro, on September 6th; the fourth at Charleston, one hundred and fifty miles southeast of Jonesboro, on the 16th of September; the fifth, sixth and seventh debates were held in the western part of the State, at Galesburg, October 7th; at Quincy, October 13th, and Alton, October 15th. An average of 10,000 people attended each debate, and the enthusiasm was unparallelled. In the election Lincoln's side received a majority of five thousand on the popular vote, but the arrangements at the districts brought a few more Democrats than Republicans into the Legislature, and Douglas was re-elected to the Senate.



Lincoln and Douglas Meeting at Galesburg, Ill., October 7, 1858



The Dedication of the Freeport Marker, 1903



Scene in Lincoln-Douglas Debate



State House at Vandalia, Ill.



Springfield Passenger Station



The Chapman House, Charleston, Ill.



N. B. Judd



Rev. Peter Cartwright



Joseph Meall



H. C. Whitney



Old State House, Springfield, Ill.



Where Lincoln was Nominated for Congress

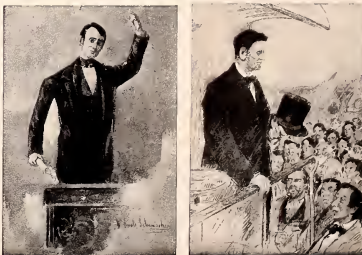
Lincoln in Politics

LINCOLN made his first entrance into politics when he was twenty-seven years of age. Although he secured his own township, New Salem, he was not elected Assemblyman, but was successful two years later and was a member for eight successive years. In May, 1842, he was nominated for Congress in the Court House at Pipersburg, Menard County, having defeated the Democratic opponent, Peter Cartwright, the famous itinerant Methodist preacher of the pioneer era. Lincoln made his first appearance in the House of Representatives at the same time that Stephen A. Douglas, the "Little Giant" appeared on the floor of the Senate. Lincoln had only routine work in Congress, but never ceased to work for the abolition of slavery from the District of Columbia. Lincoln was a Whig, opposed to the Mexican War and introduced into Congress the famous "Spot Resolutions" which were submitted to President Polk, but were never answered by him. From 1839 to 1854 Lincoln gave his entire time to his legal profession, and politics received from him only the attention which any public spirited citizen should give. He kept close watch upon Federal, State and local affairs, but was loath to incite for politics when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise (May, 1854) aroused him as he had never been before. His earnestness surprised his friends, and they called upon him to meet Stephen A. Douglas, who spoke in Springfield, October, 1854. This was the beginning of the series of the Lincoln-Douglas debates, which proved Lincoln to be the leader in Illinois against the extension of slavery. Lincoln was a delegate to the first Republican Convention, at Bloomington, May 25, 1856, and has speech attracted the audience, making him a national figure. This prominence was strengthened by his masterly speeches in a series of debates (1854) with Stephen A. Douglas, which were called the "Battle of the Giant." His name was also mentioned in connection with Seward and Lincoln as a possible nominee for the Presidency by the Republican party. The Republican National Convention was held in Chicago in May, 1860, in a large temporary wooden building, called "The Wigwag," which seated ten thousand persons. The chair occupied by the chairman of the convention was donated by Michigan, as the first chair made in that State. It was an arm chair of the most primitive description, the seat was dug out of an immense log and mounted on large rockers. Norman E. Judd had charge of Lincoln's canvass, but there had been no nomination on his part, and he nominated Abraham Lincoln as a candidate for President of the United States, after the name of William H. Seward, of New York, had been proposed. Joseph Meall, of the Chicago Tribune, supported and advocated the nomination of Lincoln. On the third ballot Abraham Lincoln was nominated President, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, Vice President. During the summer and fall of 1860, Lincoln received his many visitors in the old State House at Springfield, which had been built after the removal of the capitol from Vandalia. It was largely through Mr. Lincoln's influence that the capitol had been removed, the old State House at Vandalia now being used as a Court House.

After his election Lincoln maintained a policy of silence, but studied carefully the political conditions of the country and deeply regretted the attitude of the South toward Secession. In February, 1861, he paid a visit to his old friends and his mother, passing a night with Colonel Chapman at his home in Charleston and during the following morning to Farmington to spend a day with his father. On the morning of February 15, he was started with Mrs. Lincoln and their children on the memorable journey to Washington for his inauguration as President, accompanied by about one hundred of his friends and neighbors to the passenger station at the Great Western Railway, upon which yielded to the train which he felt and made a pathetic farewell address to friends on the way to Washington people everywhere assembled at the stations to greet Lincoln, who made his appearance and spoke to them at the train stopped for any length of time. He replied with words and smiles to the greetings which everywhere met him.



The "Wigwag," Chicago, where Lincoln was Nominated



Lincoln in Early Campaigns

Lincoln Leaving Springfield



William H. Seward



Hannibal Hamlin



Chair occupied by Hannibal Hamlin of Republican Convention



"On the Circuit,"—an Old-Time Court House



The Black Hawk



Mary S. Owens



Joshua F. Speed and Wife



Lincoln Raising Flag at Independence Hall, Philadelphia

THE illustrations in this supplement are reproduced from the publication, "American History Told in Pictures," an exhaustive collection of 1000 views, pictorially describing the great events and leading participants in American History from the Discovery of the Continent to the present time, and printed on cards 5x7 inches with descriptive text on reverse side of each card. The illustrated cards will be found to be invaluable in the teaching of history in the public schools. Sample cards, Catalogue of subjects, and other information concerning this publication will be cheerfully furnished on application to Illustrated Supplement Co., 230 Fifth Ave., New York.



Lincoln Telling Stories



Lincoln Presented with Pair Stockings



Lincoln and Old Time Acquaintance



Lincoln in the Black Hawk War

Lincoln in the White House

A noon of March 4, 1861, President Buchanan escorted Abraham Lincoln to the Capitol for the inauguration. Senator Baker outstretched him to the west, and Lincoln had gathered to witness the ceremony, and from the platform on the east porch of the Capitol Lincoln, surrounded by his wife and children, judges of the supreme Court, Secretary of State, and other high officials, including the President's cabinet members, including the President's cabinet members, took the oath of office as administered by Chief Justice Roger Taney's cabinet members. The ceremony was a grand affair, and Lincoln was not one with whom he had confidential relations. The members were Secretary of State, William Smith, Blair and Cameron, the last of whom was later named John M. Stanton, the ablest representatives of every faction of the new Republican party.

During the Lincoln administration there was little social life at the White House, except the few state dinners and public receptions such as were required by his official position. It was an epoch of sternness, too serious to have room for such gaiety. Lincoln enjoyed the great public receptions with the crowd of people lining the path to shake hands. He was early accessible to visitors and delegates, and on the darkest days of the war a humorous appeal or argument never failed to strike him. A multitude of unwise necessities are held to show Lincoln's kindness of heart and his disposition to relieve the distress of those who came to him with stories of wrong or sorrow. The delegates of prohibitionists came to see him and insisted that the cause of the Union could not be won until the soldiers drank whiskey, and Lincoln replied that he considered that very important on the part of the Lord, because the soldiers drank worse whiskey and more of it than the Non-Resistants. One of the telegraph operators at the War Department relates that the President went there daily during the winter. He would read the dispatches. Lincoln made the War Department telegraph office his headquarters, and although the office was crowded and inconvenient, he usually sat at Major Eckley's desk in the quiet room. It was in this room that Lincoln began to draft the Emancipation Proclamation, and he could work more quietly there than at the White House.

In midwinter of 1862 he determined upon the adoption of the emancipation policy, and without consultation with, or knowledge of, the cabinet, he prepared the original draft of the proclamation in the gallery of the White House which overlooks the Potomac. He called Cabinet meetings on a Sunday morning during the first part of August, 1862. All were present when the proclamation was read by Lincoln. A few were not present, but to consider, and the secret was so well kept that the public had no knowledge of his intention. Secretary Seward thought that it should be postponed until it could be supported by military success. The day passed, Lincoln with great effort and he got the draft made, waiting for a bottle of Anesthet, September 27, 1863. Lincoln finished the second draft of the proclamation, called a Cabinet meeting, and on the 22nd and 23rd of September, it was published, to take effect the first of January, 1863. On that day he signed "Abraham Lincoln" to the Emancipation Proclamation.

☆☆☆

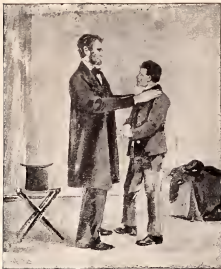
Miscellaneous Incidents

BLACK HAWK was a lioness chief of the Sioux, who had great wealth, residing in the territory along the east bank of the Mississippi, in Illinois. The Indians on the east bank of the river, but gone west of the river, but they claimed that the white men had treated them badly, and were extremely dissatisfied. In May, 1832, Black Hawk, at the head of a band composed of some forty braves, crossed the river in the northern part of the State, and passed on to the west, where he was at once sent out for volunteers and Lincoln was one of the first to enlist. Although he knew absolutely nothing of military matters, he was elected captain of his company by popular vote. This important honor, the first since he had been elected, and he was Black Hawk's general. He was not so much as a plume of the eagle, however, and the campaign against Black Hawk was soon ended.

Mary S. Owens' husband and brilliant Kentucky girl, whom a married uncle invited to marry to Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln gave her but, merely concerned of his defects in education, manner and physical appearance, Lincoln was half-hearted in his courting, and many misapprehensions were aroused, putting an end to the wedding ceremony. Joshua Speed, of Kentucky, was Lincoln's closest friend, though he was not only a close friend, but a favored slaveholder. Even this fundamental difference of opinion could not destroy the friendship of the two men. At the time of Speed's engagement to the young lady whom he later married, Lincoln wrote him encouraging and helpful letters, trying to convince his doubts on the matter. He made frequent visits to the Speeds and always held them in the highest esteem.

There are many stories of Lincoln's unselfish good nature and kindness. One day when he was treating an old lady came to him from the White House. She was from the country and had come expressly to prefer Lincoln into a pair of stockings a yard long which she had knitted herself. Sticking her inclination to help Lincoln, he held the stockings in his hands, and insisted that he would keep them, saying that it would be a great pity if they were lost, and that he was sure he should not be able to find or return like them. He was always glad to find a similar one, and put them on at once. Peter Hawks once came to visit him at the White House, brought by the porter and strode into a room where the President sat, saying, "Hello, Abe; how are you?" Well, said the President, and then coming his old friend leaped, as down to talk over old times with him.

On his way to Washington, to be inaugurated, Lincoln went to Philadelphia, where he was invited to raise the flag over Independence Hall, and before raising the cord, made a long and very earnest and forcible speech.



A Humorous Incident



The Inauguration of President Lincoln



The First Draft of the Emancipation Proclamation



President Lincoln Receiving Visitors



Lincoln Replying to Protests of Delegation



Lincoln's Cabinet



White House in Lincoln's Time



Reception in East Room of White House in 1865



Reading of Emancipation Proclamation



Lincoln in War Department Telegraph Office



Lincoln Visiting Soldiers in Camp

esteem of the President was Ulysses S. Grant. At the beginning of the war, Grant was obscure and unknown; he even had difficulty in securing a commission, but his military genius was soon apparent. He and Lincoln were always firm friends, and had unbounded admiration for each other. Although Lincoln was an excellent tactician with his generals, his heart was with the enlisted men. He took a genuine interest in all that concerned them, and whenever he visited the headquarters of a general, he would go among the men, questioning them and ever looking into the camp bottles to see how they were fed. His sympathy for their errors was not always consistent with military discipline, for his sole aim was to spare them. "He's more good to us alive than dead," he would say, on pardoning some soldier condemned to death. He showed equal clemency towards the Confederate prisoners. Lincoln followed every move of his generals with absorbing interest and kept in constant communication with headquarters. After the fall of Richmond, Lincoln expressed a desire to visit the devastated city. He was advised to wait, but seemingly oblivious to the dangers of entering the fallen capital of his most deadly enemy, he took his little son, Tad, by the hand and waded only by its narrow outlet for a mile and a half through the streets. The city was in ruins, still smoking from recent fires and presenting a melancholy spectacle. The newly-freed negroes of once renowned Lincoln crowded about him, greeting him with passionate delight and gratitude, kissing his hands and calling him their liberator.



Lincoln at McClellan's Tent



Lincoln and His Generals



Lincoln Entering Richmond, Leading "Tad"



Lincoln in Camp



Lincoln at McClellan's Headquarters



Lincoln Riding Down Lines with Gen. McClellan



Message from the President



Gen. Scott Taking Leave of the President and Cabinet



The Lincoln Funeral Car



View of the City Hall, New York



Departure of the Remains



Theatre Box



Laura Keane



Funeral Car Crossing Hudson River



Funeral Procession Passing Fifth Avenue Hotel



Bristol Laying Out of Box



Bristol Carrying Stage after Laying



Watching at the Bedside of the Dying President



View of the Catalique in front of City Hall, New York



Ford's Theatre in which Lincoln was Shot



Funeral Obsequies at the Presidential Mansion



House in which Lincoln Died



The Assassination of Lincoln



Remains Lying in State at Chicago



The Lincoln Conspirators



Interior of Court Room During the Trial

Booth Lot in Green Mount Cemetery, Baltimore

The Conspirators and Capture

AFTER having fired the shot which killed President Lincoln, Booth fled to the rear of the theatre, where a fugitive was held on a standstill for him. He galloped rapidly to the New York Herald, over the eastern branch of the Potomac, but was stopped there by Sergeant Cobb, who detained him three or four minutes, asking him his name, residence and destination. Booth resisted him, and was allowed to pass. Later he was joined by his accomplice, Harry Herold, and the two made their way to the south, where for days they were hunted through swamps and forests like wild beasts.

Though Booth apparently felt himself justified in committing the crime, there were some doubts during his miserable flight when he realized to some extent what he had done, and the face of the pursuer now appeared before him in every tree and bush.

At last the fugitive was brought to bay in a barn near Bowling Green, Virginia, and Herold surrendered. Booth was admitted, however, and the soldiers who surrounded the barn set fire to it. The flames finally forced Booth to draw near the door and Sergeant Benson Corbett, of the 11th New York Cavalry, took his head, swayed aside, and fired at him. The shot proved fatal, and Booth was carried out of the barn and laid on the grass, where he died some hours later. In 1866, President Johnson gave permission to Edwin Booth to remove the body of John Wilkes Booth from the Arsenal Grounds in Washington, to Green Mount Cemetery, Baltimore, where it now rests. The trial of the other conspirators preceded the greatest catastrophe. As the President had been the commander-in-chief of the army at the time that he was shot, the crime was considered a military one, and the conspirators were tried before a military tribunal consisting of several well-known officers. A large room in the southeast corner of the pentagon was used for the trial. The most interesting figure among the conspirators had been appointed to meet. Owing to her age, sex, and her own irreparable reputation, there was strong feeling against her sentence, but the judges were influenced by public sentiment, and she was condemned to be hanged, with George A. Atzerodt, Harry Herold and Lewis Payne. Four others were acquitted: Dr. Samuel Mudd, and Samuel C. Arnold, who were sentenced to life imprisonment; Michael O'Laughlin, who died in prison, and Edward Seward, who was pardoned. An enormous crowd was assembled in the prison yard on the 7th of July to witness the execution of the four condemned to death.



Corbett, who Shot Booth



John Wilkes Booth

Death of Lincoln and the Funeral Obsequies

A THEATRE party had been planned by Mrs. Lincoln, to see Laura Keane in "Our American Cousin," at Ford's Theatre, on the evening of the fourteenth of April, 1865. The party, comprising Mrs. Harris, Major Baskin, the President and Mrs. Lincoln, entered late, and was enthusiastically welcomed. All were interested in the progress of the comedy and no one noticed the assassin, Booth, who entered the box, raised his pistol, shot at the President and jumped from the balcony to the stage. Although the box was broken by the fall, Booth ran across the stage and escaped. The audience was flurried, and did not grasp the significance of the occurrence until a cry burst from the lips of all in the President's box. It was necessary that the President should receive immediate attention and he was taken into a house on South Street, opposite the theatre, and laid upon a cot in a little looking room. He still kept his family, immediate friends, and the physicians were grouped about his bedside, but there was no change until morning. At twenty minutes past seven on the morning of the 15th of April, 1865, Abraham Lincoln died. Two hours later the body, wrapped in an American flag, was borne to a hearse on a cart to the White House, where it was placed in the centre of the great East Room. On the following Tuesday morning, and was then placed in the centre of the great East Room. On the following day the day of the funeral, the greatest of the Nation was present in the East Room. His wife, Mrs. Robert, was the immediate member of his family present. For Mrs. Lincoln was not able to endure the strain and little Lull could not be induced to attend. The dead President was carried from the White House, placed in a magnificent funeral car, and with imposing military and civilian escort, was conveyed to the capital, where the body lay in state all the following day. On the morning of April 29th, the coffin was taken to the military stations, whence the night of the train pulled out from the city. At this point, almost immediately, with not a bell or a whistle sounding, and travelled over the same route Lincoln had taken when he went to Washington for his first inauguration. All along the way the people gathered to pay tribute to the dead President. In New York the catafalque was placed on the City Hall and all day and night a great crowd passed by it in line. The entire city was draped in mourning, and the streets, which looked the barest up Broadway and Fifth Avenue to Thirty-Fourth Street and thence to the Hudson



Mrs. Surratt's House, Washington



Booth's Escape from Rear of Theatre



Capture of John Wilkes Booth

The Vision



Execution of the Four Conspirators



The Military Court that Tried the Assassins



Saint-Gaudens' Statue of Lincoln



Memorial Building, Lincoln Farm



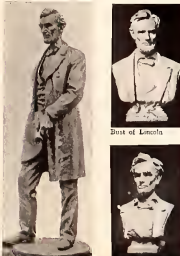
General Grant at Tomb of Lincoln



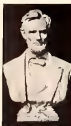
Equestrian Statue of Lincoln, Brooklyn



Statue of Lincoln, Hodgenville, Ky.



Statue of Lincoln, Rochester, N.Y.



Bust of Lincoln



Bust of Lincoln



Lincoln Monument at Springfield



Chair in Which Lincoln was Shot



Sofa from Lincoln Home



Office Book-case and Chair



Catacomb and Sarcophagus



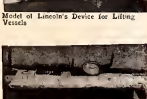
Work-Table from Lincoln Home



Model of Lincoln's Device for Lifting Vessels



Desk upon which Inaugural was Written



Lincoln's Surveying Instruments



Books from Library



Cabinet made by Lincoln

Grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln



Grave of Ann Rutledge in Oakland Cemetery

River Station was so long that it took four hours to pass the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The funeral car was placed on a ferry boat, draped in black and escorted by a guard of honor across the Hudson River. The journey was continued through Albany. The burial train reached Chicago on Monday, the first of May, and here the people who passed in endless streams to honor on Lincoln's bier, about the years of long-time friends and personal followers. The train reached Springfield on the morning of May 3 and was met by neighbors and friends, many of whom had traveled to the dead President's farewell in February, 1861. His body lay in the State House for two days and on the fourth of May it was finally laid at rest in Oakridge Cemetery, two miles from Springfield.

Lincoln Memorials and Relics

THERE is hardly a city or town in the United States that has not some memorial of Abraham Lincoln. The largest monument is the one in Springfield, Illinois. It has two chambers, one of which contains the sarcophagus and in the other are many relics of Lincoln, including the saddle-bags he used in his circuit-riding days, and the ironing instruments used by him. In Springfield, also, is the only home Lincoln ever had, in which are many intimate family possessions. Among these was a sofa which was made to order for Lincoln as he was unable to find one ready-made which would be long enough for his tall frame, and which is now in the possession of Messrs. Vaniman and Porter, of Philadelphia, who also own a work-table and chair of Lincoln's. In Oakland Cemetery is the grave of Ann Rutledge, to whom Lincoln had been deeply attached, and who died a short time before the date set for their wedding. Another grave associated with the early life of Lincoln is that of his mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, in northern Indiana. At Lincoln's birthplace, Hodgenville, Kentucky, is a statue by Wetmore, which was unveiled at Independence Day, 1875. Major Lambert, of Philadelphia, had a valuable collection of Lincoln relics, but many of these were destroyed by fire on the 4th of June, 1896, among them the desk upon which the inaugural address was written. In the Patent Office at Washington is a model of Lincoln's "Device for Lifting Vessels over Shoals."

