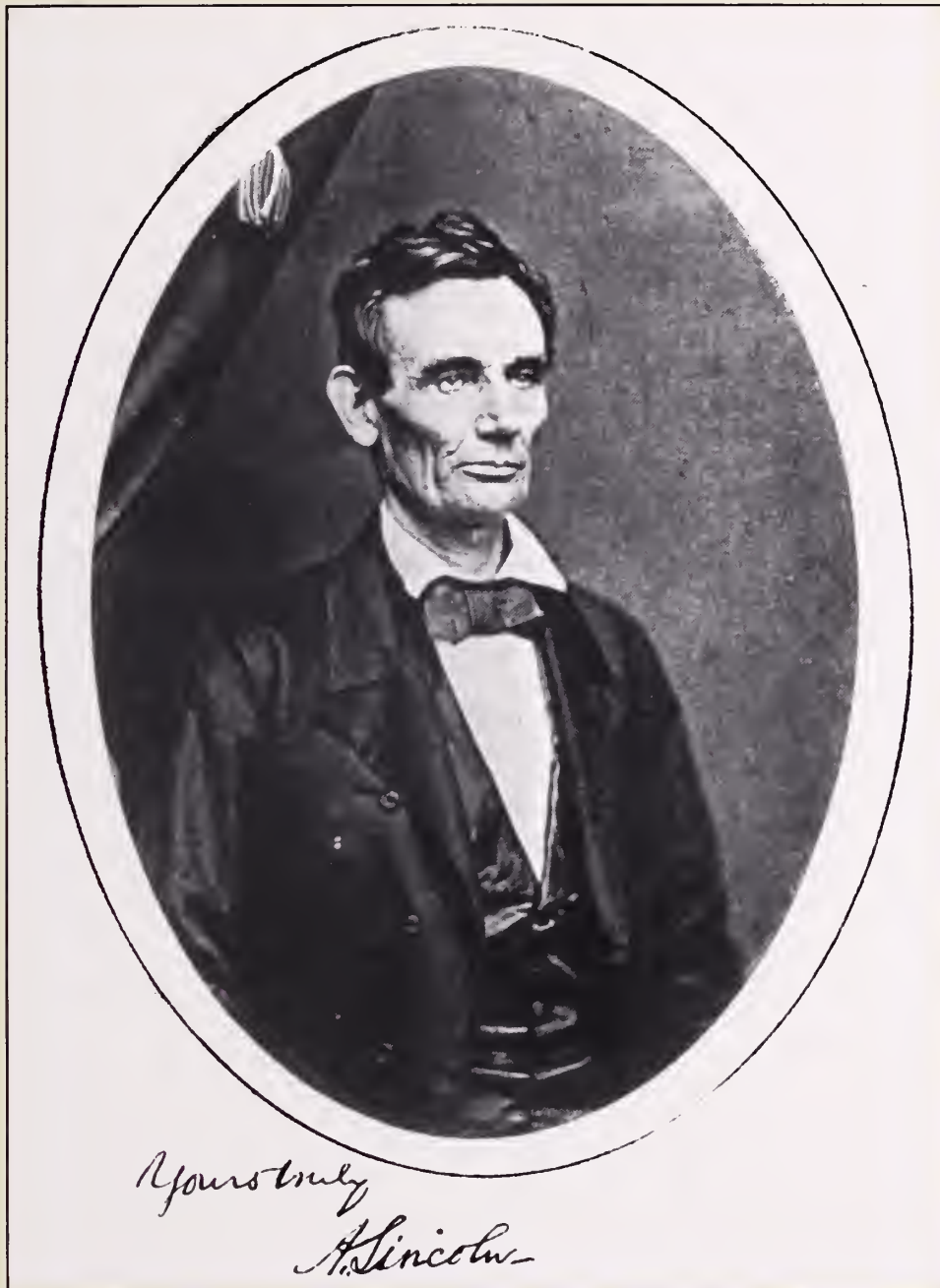




# THE KEYNOTER



## Collecting Lincoln

His Name is Still Mudd • The Lincoln-Douglas Debates

## Editor's Message

The debates over the Civil War era may never finish. One such debate, which is still very active, concerns the role of Dr. Samuel A. Mudd, the Maryland physician who set the broken leg of John Wilkes Booth. After shooting Lincoln at Ford Theater, Booth leapt out down to the stage, catching his boot in the bunting draped around the presidential box and injuring his leg. In the early hours of the next morning, Booth turned up at Mudd's house in need of medical attention. At the time, a trial (and popular opinion) concluded that Dr. Mudd knew who Booth was and willingly assisted him. Mudd's descendants have waged an active campaign to clear his name.

In the pages of this issue, historian Ed Steers takes up the case of Dr. Samuel Alexander Mudd and concludes, "His Name is Still Mudd." It speaks much of the power of Abraham Lincoln that – over a century later – we still debate his assassination.

Has any other president captured the popular imagination like Abraham Lincoln? There have been plenty of attractive personalities in the White House: George Washington, Teddy Roosevelt, FDR, Jack Kennedy, Ronald Reagan, the list goes on. Even the less charismatic presidents have their enthusiasts. But there is something about Abraham Lincoln that touches a chord deep within the American public. Obviously, the fact that he led the nation through a bloody civil war is a key factor. The emancipation of the slaves and his assassination at the moment of victory also adds to the power of his legacy. I think another factor comes into play. Lincoln was a physically unattractive man. "Homely" was one of the gentler descriptions, "an uncouth baboon" one of the less genteel. His education was of the homespun variety, mainly from his own reading at spare moments while engaging in the demanding life of the frontier.

Perhaps we all see a bit of ourselves in this man and hope that, like him, we could rise in moments of crisis to achieve nobility, each in our own way.

Whatever the myriad reasons, Lincoln is a challenge for collectors. This issue focuses on collecting Lincoln. From badges, ribbons and posters to such relics as the pen with which he signs the Emancipation Proclamation and blood-stained bandages from the fatal wounds inflicted by John Wilkes Booth, this issue encompasses a heady range of material.

If you are intrigued by what you see here, I encourage you to look into the APIC Lincoln specialty chapter, which publishes an excellent newsletter on Lincoln. Contact John Mann at P.O. Box 275, New York, NY 10044.



Michael Kelly  
Editor

The Lincoln Museum in Fort Wayne, Indiana is presenting a special exhibition of paintings, drawings and sculptures of Lincoln done by artists during his lifetime. The exhibit includes both famous and little seen portraits of Honest Abe, and will be open through October 17. Among the many stunning pieces is the last painting of the President, completed eleven days before the assassination, by Mathew Henry Wilson; the smiling Springfield portrait, painted by Alban Jasper Conant in early 1860; the famous tousled hair-etched facial lines portrait by Charles Alfred Barry and, by special loan, the 1860 campaign painting by George Frederick Wright that Lincoln himself bought. "This is a dramatic and unparalleled exhibition of eyewitness images of Abraham Lincoln," Joan Flinspach, director of the Lincoln Museum, said. Lincoln Museum, 200 East Berry Street, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Hours: 10-5 Tuesdays through Saturdays, 1-5 Sundays. Information (219) 455-3864; website: [www.thelincolnmuseum.org](http://www.thelincolnmuseum.org).

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# THE APIC KEYNOTER

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**Illustrations:** The editor wishes to thank the following for providing illustrations for this issue: Ronald Bourgeault, Patrick Brumleve, Christies of New York, Robert Cook, Roger Fischer, Robert Fratkin, David Frent, Joseph Edward Garrera, James Hall, Howard Hazelcorn, John Koster, Gary Lattimer Family, James Milgram, Joe Myers Studio, Ed Steers, Stuart Schneider, Edmund Sullivan, Surratt House and Museum, and Frank & Virginia Williams.

**Covers: Front:** An autographed photo of Abraham Lincoln. **Back:** A statement by Lincoln written in his own hand.



**IN THE NEXT ISSUE**

An interview with 1972 presidential hopeful Patsy Mink highlights a diverse issue covering many topics.



# HIS NAME IS *STILL* MUDD

By Ed Steers

It was shortly before daybreak on Saturday, April 15, 1865, when two men made their way up the dirt road which led to the farmhouse of Dr. Samuel Alexander Mudd. They had been riding for the past five and a half hours in search of medical assistance. One of the men had suffered a broken leg only hours before and was in severe pain now aggravated by the hard riding they had to endure. Dismounting, the uninjured man climbed the steps to the porch and pounded heavily on the door. Within a few minutes a man in a nightshirt holding a candle opened the door. After a brief conversation he helped the injured man from his horse and into his house where he placed him on a sofa in the front parlor. Examining the injured leg, the doctor determined that it was indeed broken and needed immediate attention.

In case you may have forgotten your Civil War history, Dr. Samuel Mudd was the Maryland physician who set John Wilkes Booth's broken leg in the early morning hours following Booth's murder of Abraham Lincoln when Booth and his cohort, David Herold, came to Mudd's seeking help.

Dr. Mudd would later explain to military authorities that two strangers came to his house around four o'clock on the morning of April 15, 1865, approximately five and a half hours after Lincoln was shot while attending Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C. One of the strangers had a broken leg which Dr. Mudd placed in a makeshift cast. Twelve hours later the two strangers would leave Dr. Mudd's house allowing him to return to his farm routine.

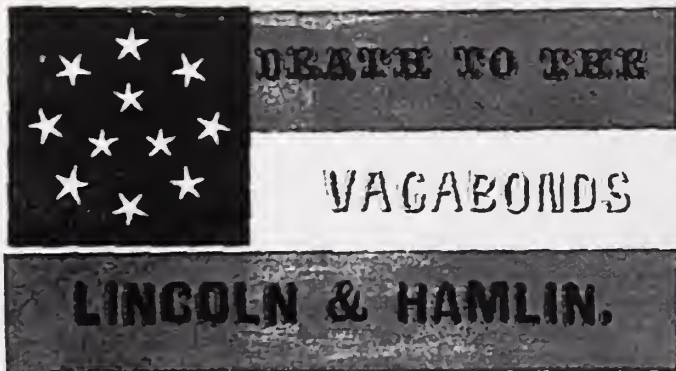
The next morning being Sunday, Dr. Mudd attended church, and while there told his older cousin, George Mudd, about the two strangers. Word had already reached the Southern Maryland community of Lincoln's murder by the famous actor John Wilkes Booth and others yet unknown. George Mudd told the doctor that he should go into Bryantown, a small village near Dr. Mudd's house, and tell the military authorities located there about the two men. Dr. Mudd asked his cousin to go in his place and

George Mudd agreed, informing the soldiers on Monday morning what his cousin had told him at church the day before.

On Tuesday the soldiers came to Mudd's house and interviewed him. Dissatisfied with parts of Mudd's story, the soldiers returned again on Friday to interview Dr. Mudd a second time. Still dissatisfied with the doctor's statements, and after finding a boot with the name J. Wilkes written in the lining, the detectives decided to take Mudd into Bryantown where they interviewed him yet again.

During his interview in Bryantown Dr. Mudd gave the soldiers two written statements which raised more questions than they answered, and on the following Monday Dr. Mudd was taken into custody and transported to Washington where he eventually went on trial as a co-conspirator of John Wilkes Booth in his murder plot. After a two month trial, Dr. Mudd was found guilty and sentenced to life in prison. Sent to Fort Jefferson, an army prison off the Florida Keys, Mudd served just under four years of a life sentence before he was pardoned by President Andrew Johnson in February of 1869.

Released from prison, Mudd returned to his wife and four children in Charles County, Maryland, and lived another fourteen years before dying in 1883 at the age of



Left: Campaign envelope from 1860. Above: Dr. Samuel A. Mudd.

49. To his dying day Mudd maintained his complete innocence, and accused the government of ruthlessly persecuting him for nothing more than following his Hippocratic oath as a physician when he gave medical aid to a stranger in need.

In the 1920's Dr. Richard Dyer Mudd, grandson of Dr. Samuel Mudd, began a campaign to clear his grandfather's name that would continue for seventy years. He was unrelenting in his efforts to "free" his grandfather, and used the media and political structure of the nation to great effect. As a direct result of Dr. Richard Mudd's efforts, seven state legislatures passed resolutions declaring Dr. Samuel Mudd an innocent man. Two presidents, Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan, have written letters to Richard Mudd stating their sincere belief that Samuel Mudd was the victim of a government gone mad.

A Hollywood movie (*The Prisoner of Shark Island*) and two television productions (*The Ordeal of Dr. Mudd*, and *Rewriting History*) have portrayed Dr. Mudd as an American folk hero who was denied his constitutional rights. The Citizen's Stamp Advisory Committee, advising the Postmaster General, is currently reviewing a proposal to issue a special postage stamp commemorating Dr. Mudd as an American hero. The United States Army Board for the Correction of Military Records (ABCMR) has recommend-

ed to the Secretary of the Army that the military trial record of Dr. Mudd be expunged and Dr. Mudd declared innocent of any crime. The Secretary of the Army, however, denied the recommendation, upholding the original military findings. Dr. Mudd's supporters made a second appeal to a new Secretary of the Army and were rebuffed a second time. Now, Congressman Steny Hoyer, (Democrat, Maryland Fifth Congressional District) has introduced a bill into the House of Representatives (HR 1885) directing the Secretary of the Army to set aside the trial record and declare Mudd an innocent victim of military injustice. The bill also directs the Archivist of the United States to correct (change) the record to show that the results of Dr. Mudd's trial have been set aside.

If Congressman Hoyer's bill is passed it will be the first time in the history of the United States that the legislative branch of government has acted to overturn the rulings of the judicial branch and declare a convicted person innocent. Equally important, it will also be one of the greatest miscarriages of American history. For despite everything you have read so far, Dr. Samuel Alexander Mudd was guilty as charged.

Despite his own protestations and those of members of his family, Dr. Mudd was a pivotal player in Booth's conspiracy plot to capture President Lincoln, a plot that ended



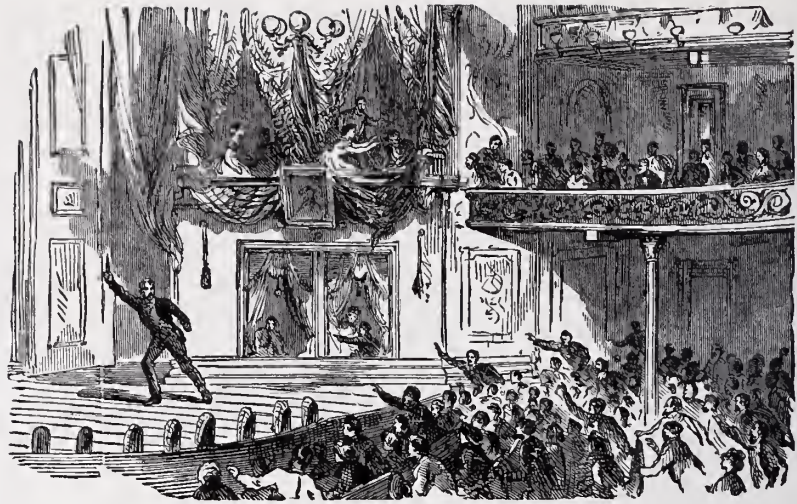
Photographs from the era of John Wilkes Booth (left) and his accomplice, David Herold (right). The Booth photo dates from 1864, the Herold from 1865.



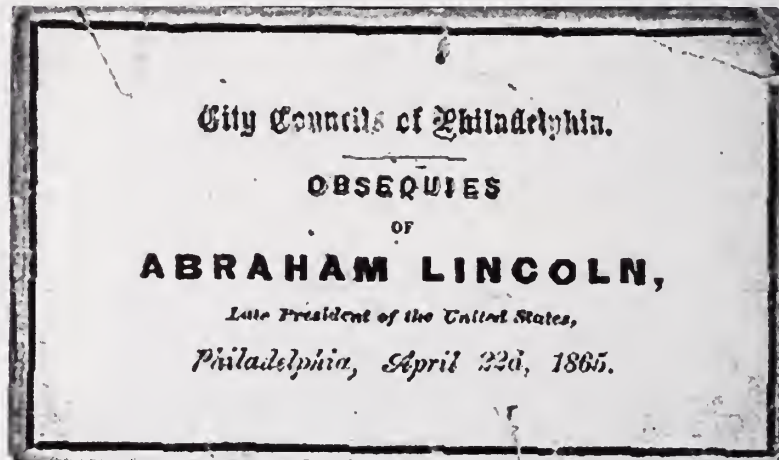
in Lincoln's murder. Mudd also knowingly aided and abetted Booth in his effort to escape the military authorities after Booth had murdered Lincoln. Mudd's actions made him an accessory both before and after the fact. What you haven't read in the pages of your history books follows.

Dr. Mudd had originally claimed not to have recognized his patient as John Wilkes Booth. He claimed not to know Booth at all at first, only admitting in a subsequent interrogation that he had actually met Booth once before, in November of 1864, when Booth visited Charles County, Maryland. Booth had attended church on November 13, 1864, at which time Mudd was introduced to Booth by a well-known Confederate agent. The two men returned to Mudd's house where Mudd later told the authorities Booth was an overnight house guest, the following day purchasing a horse from Mudd's nearest neighbor. Mudd swore that he had met Booth only that one time and had never seen him since except for that fateful Saturday morning in April. In his statement to authorities, however, Mudd lied.

During the trial the government produced a key witness, a man named Louis Weichmann, who testified that Mudd had not been completely truthful. The witness told of another meeting between Mudd and Booth that occurred in December of 1864 one month after the first meeting in November. Louis Weichmann was present at this second meeting. There was a fourth man at this meeting, John H. Surratt, Jr., the son of Mary Surratt, and a Confederate Secret Service agent. Mudd introduced Surratt, who was a friend, to Booth, and Surratt agreed to join Booth in his plot to capture Lincoln. This second meeting involving John Surratt was subsequently admitted to by both Mudd and Surratt, but only after the trial and conviction of Dr. Mudd.



ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.



Top: An 1865 newspaper illustration of the assassination at Ford's Theater. Above center: An invitation to services as Lincoln's coffin passed through Philadelphia. Directly above: A photograph of Ford's Theater at the time of Lincoln's assassination. Left: An 1865 memorial card.







Above: Two memorial ribbons: Upper right: Booth was from a famous theatrical family. This photo is of the three Booth brothers in their only joint appearance, a production of Shakespeare's Julius Caesar, a story about the assassination of a political leader. (Left to right) John Wilkes Booth playing Marc Anthony, Edwin Booth playing Brutus and Junius Booth, Jr. as Cassius. Below: a print from 1865.





Other witnesses at the trial told of Confederate soldiers being hidden in the woods on Mudd's farm by Mudd, and of Mudd supplying them with food and drink, and that John Surratt had been a visitor to Mudd's house on several occasions prior to Lincoln's murder. Faced with Mudd's failure to divulge this other meeting with Booth, and their belief that Mudd was involved in an effort to support Confederate activities in Charles County, the government did not believe Mudd's claims that he didn't recognize his patient as Booth on April 15, and convicted him as a co-conspirator.

What the government did not know at the time, and what many writers still do not seem to know, is that Mudd met with Booth a third time. This third meeting, like the second meeting, also occurred in December of 1864. At this time it was Mudd himself who had arranged for a meeting at the Bryantown Tavern in Charles County between Booth and another man. It was at this December meeting in 1864 that Mudd introduced the man to Booth who then joined Booth's conspiracy as a result of the meeting and the introduction by Dr. Mudd. He had been the Postmaster at Bryantown before the war and lived only a short distance from Mudd's house. He was well acquainted with Dr. Mudd. His name was Thomas Harbin, and he was one of the most important Confederate Secret Service agents from the southern counties of Maryland. Harbin proved to be a great help to Booth in his last days as he made his escape through Virginia. He told his story about the meeting with Mudd and Booth twelve years after it happened, to a famous investigative reporter of the day named George Alfred Townsend.

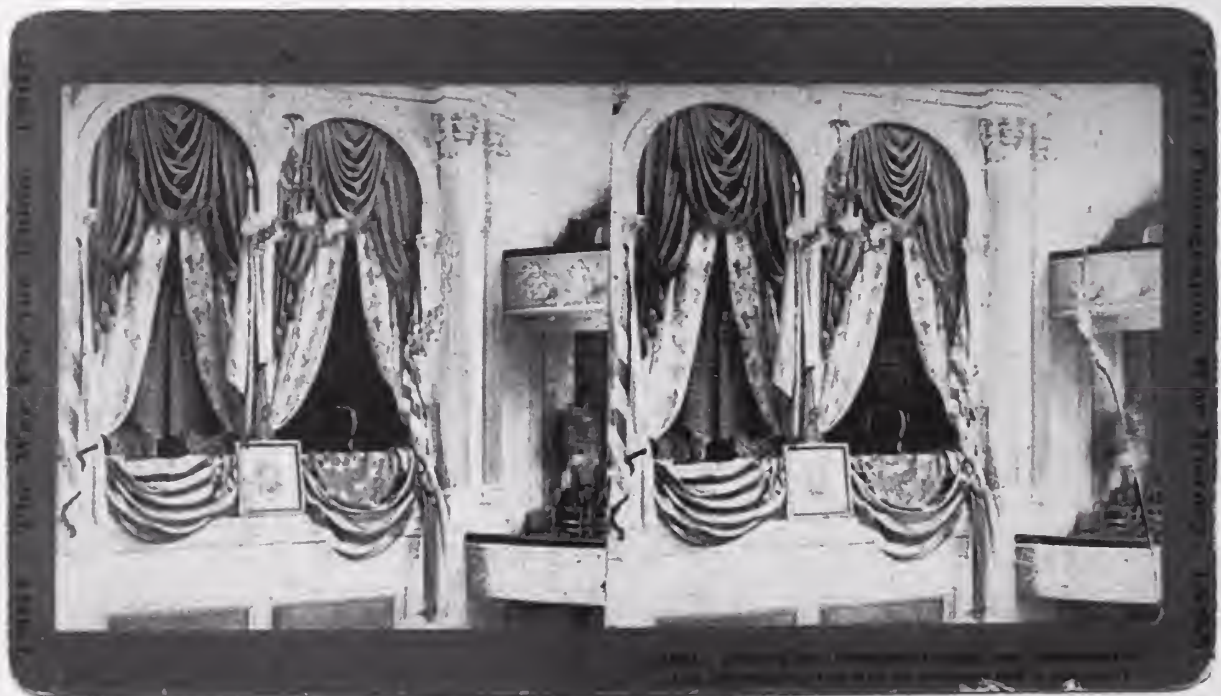
Harbin fingered Mudd as the mediator. Separate evidence has been uncovered which placed Booth in Charles County at the very time Harbin claimed he was introduced to him, and most importantly, placed Booth at Mudd's house as an overnight guest during this visit to Charles

County, and not the November visit as Mudd tried to get his interrogators to believe. Mudd had lied to the authorities when he said Booth stayed at his house in November. Booth actually stayed at Mudd's house during the December meeting. Mudd had lied about the November visit to cover up the December meeting because it was the December meeting which involved Thomas Harbin. Mudd must have felt that if the government found out about his introducing Harbin to Booth he would have hanged for sure. It seems Dr. Mudd telescoped the two meetings into one and hoped that the authorities would never find out. They didn't.

In 1977, an assassination researcher from Southern Maryland uncovered a "lost" confession of one of Booth's cohorts who was sentenced to hang along with Mary Surratt at the time Dr. Mudd received his life sentence. His name was George A. Atzerodt. The confession was found among the papers of Atzerodt's lawyer, papers that had never been seen or read since 1865. In his confession Atzerodt states that "Dr. Mudd knew all about it, as Booth sent (as he told me) liquors & provisions for the trip with the President to Richmond, about two weeks before the murder to Dr. Mudd's." The confession remains relatively unknown, but its force is devastating for the case against Dr. Mudd.

Subsequent to Mudd's conviction and while he was being transported to prison at Fort Jefferson off of the Florida Keys, Captain George Dutton, the officer in command of the military guard escorting Mudd, filed an affidavit with the Adjutant General on his return to Washington in which Dutton claimed that Mudd confessed to him that he knew his injured patient was John Wilkes Booth at the time he came to his house seeking medical treatment and that he had murdered the president only hours before.

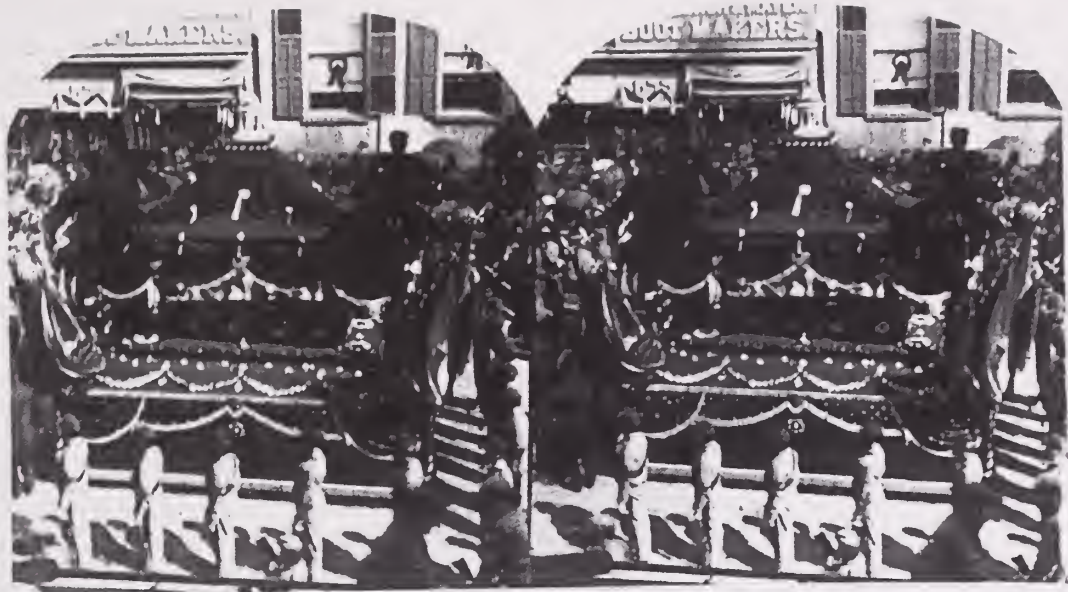
While these statements by a convicted conspirator and an officer of the army are damaging to Mudd's claim of innocence there is more. Following Mudd's release from



A stereoview of the Presidential box at Ford's Theater.



New York City.



American Stereography.



prison in 1869 and his return home, Mudd ran for the state legislature along with his neighbor, Samuel Cox, Jr. Cox, Jr. had been present on the night of April 15, 1865, when Booth stopped at the home of Cox, Jr.'s father after Booth had left Mudd's house. Cox, Jr. claimed that Mudd had confided to him in 1877, while the two candidates campaigned together for the Maryland legislature in Charles County, that he knew all along that it was Booth at his home and that Booth had murdered Lincoln.

The statements of these three individuals clearly implicate Mudd in Booth's efforts to assemble an "action team" to remove Lincoln as head of the government and military forces, and show that Mudd knowingly aided Booth in his attempt to escape the military authorities after he had murdered Lincoln.

In 1883 Dr. Mudd died at the age of 49 presumably from pneumonia. The investigative reporter, George Alfred Townsend, once again wrote a column about the mysterious doctor from Maryland. In his column, Townsend interviewed several people from Charles County, Maryland. In this article Townsend quoted a man named Frederick Stone. Stone was one of Mudd's two defense attorneys at the time of his trial. Here is what Stone had to say shortly after Mudd's death:

The court very nearly hanged Dr. Mudd. His prevarications were painful. He had given his whole case away by not trusting even his counsel or neighbors or kinfolk. It was a terrible thing to extricate him from the toils he had woven about himself. He had denied knowing Booth when he knew him well. He was undoubtedly accessory to the abduction plot, though he may have supposed it would never come to anything. He denied knowing Booth when he came to his house when that was preposterous. He had been even intimate with Booth."

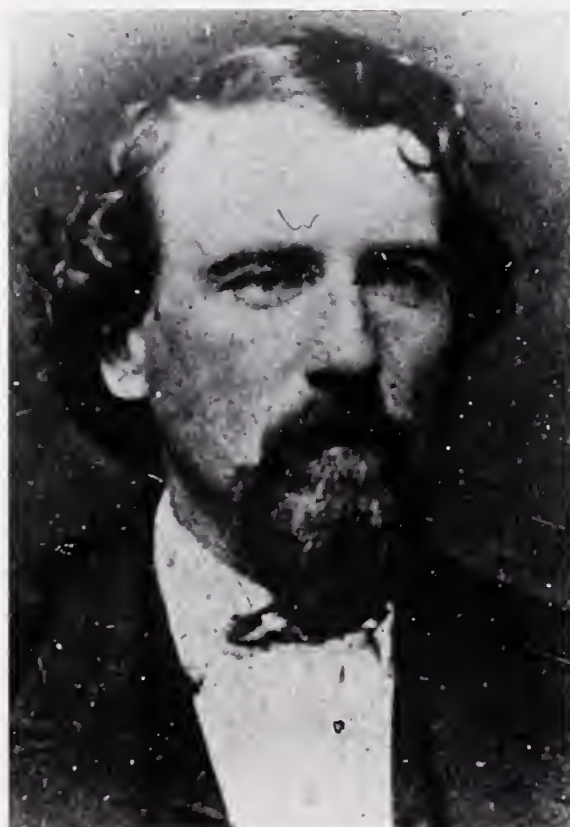
Top: A stereoview showing Lincoln's hearse and casket in Philadelphia.

Left side of page: A rosette from the bier of Abraham Lincoln at Independence Hall in Philadelphia (front and back).





The home of Dr. Samuel A. Mudd.



Left: 1870 photo of Thomas Harbin. Above right: A carte de visite (CDV) depicting the capture and shooting of Booth at the Garrett farm in Virginia. The killing of Booth during his capture stimulated conspiracy theories much as the killing of Lee Harvey Oswald would almost a century later.



Frederick Stone seems to have come to his own conclusion concerning who among the characters in this great tragedy told the truth and who lied. Congressman Steny Hoyer in June of last year rose on the floor of the House of Representatives and stated to his colleagues:

... there is absolutely no evidence, none, to even suggest that Dr. Mudd was either a co-conspirator in the assassination of President Lincoln or was even aware of the events which had occurred on Friday, April 14, 1865. I now urge my colleagues to join me in ensuring that history is recorded accurately ... Dr. Samuel Mudd's name and honor, and that of his family, many of whom live in my district, hangs in the balance.

With the defenders of Dr. Mudd so close to achieving their goal of complete exoneration, will these revelations pointing to Mudd's involvement with Booth finally reach the eyes of those who are about to rewrite history and overturn the good doctor's last gasp for vindication? Or will the current political efforts to legislate innocence finally prevail?

Congressman Hoyer asks his colleagues to join him in "...ensuring that history is recorded accurately." Perhaps politicians should leave the verdict of Dr. Mudd's guilt or innocence in the hands of qualified historians where it belongs. They will have the final word anyway. Regardless of what some politicians eventually do, the doctor's name will still be Mudd!★



Top: 1868 photograph of Samuel Cox, Jr. Bottom: 1880 Photo of the Bryantown Tavern.





When his body finished it's journey back to Springfield, Illinois, hundreds of Lincoln's neighbors gathered at his house to pay tribute to their fallen president. The house itself was draped in black.



Above: The derringer pistol used by Booth to kill Lincoln. Right: Theatrical handbill from the night of Lincoln's Death. Below: Sheet music.

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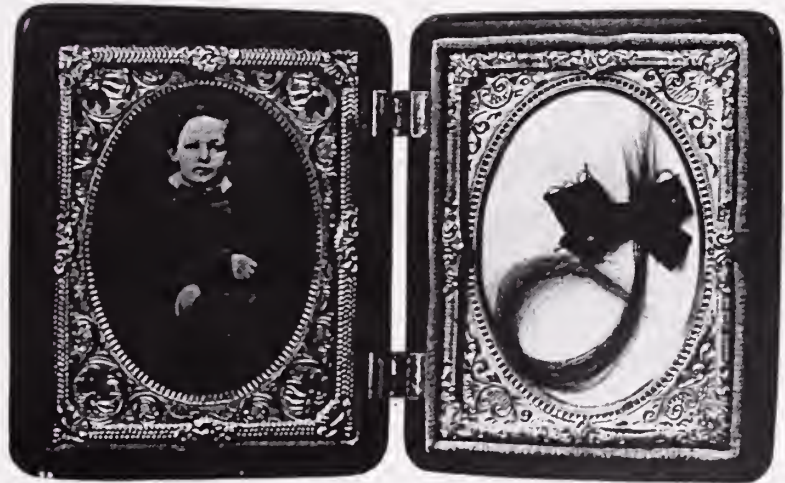
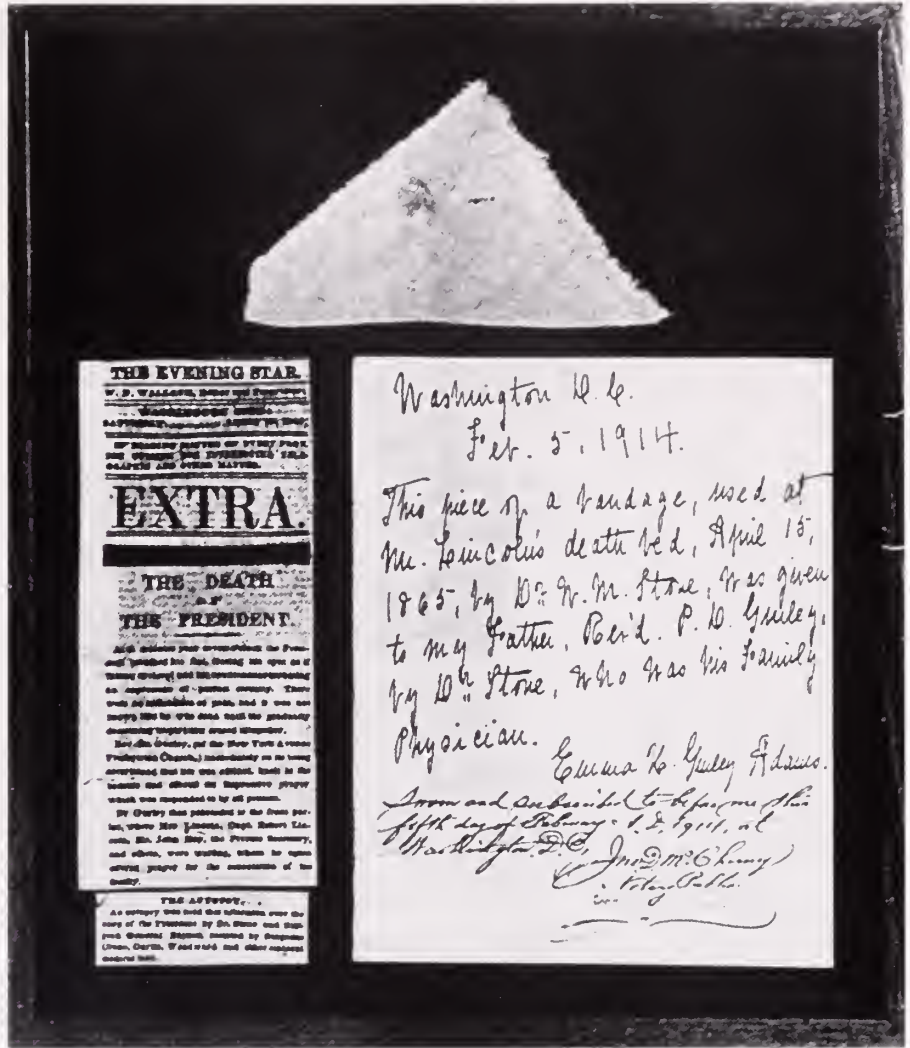
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Death was a part of Lincoln's presidency. He presided over unimaginable military casualties, lost two of his own sons to disease, and was killed by John Wilkes Booth as the conflict drew to a close. Above is a locket containing a photo of Lincoln's son, Willie, and a lock of his hair. At the top of the page is a display

featuring a piece of the bandage used to stop Lincoln's bleeding. As the bandages became bloody, they were taken off and thrown away. At the time, an enterprising person gathered up the pieces and sold them as mementos. Lincoln's blood is still visible on the cloth. Left: two mourning cards from the time of Lincoln's death.



# The Lincoln-Douglas Debate in Jonesboro, Illinois

By Patrick Brumleve

## INTRODUCTION

The Illinois U.S. Senate race of 1858 had incumbent Democrat Stephen A. Douglas facing Springfield lawyer Abraham Lincoln. Douglas was a well known and popular politician while Lincoln was a less known leader in the state's newly formed Republican Party. The slavery issue sharply divided the nation and each candidate held strong convictions on the controversial topic.

Soon both men were criss-crossing the state giving speeches and rebuking the other's slavery positions. In several cases one candidate would show up the day after the other one had just appeared. Lincoln followed Douglas in several cities and even attended a few of the senator's orations. The press severely criticized Lincoln for sponging off of Douglas' ready made audience. This led Lincoln to challenge Douglas to "address the same audiences during the present canvass." Douglas proposed the conditions and chose the seven debate sites, which included Jonesboro. After several weeks of wrangling over the debates' arrangements, an agreement was made by early August. The historic fate of seven towns was set.

The choice of the now sparsely populated, deep southern

Illinois community of Jonesboro as the third debate site was not much of a surprise in 1858; its selection should not be judged by today's standards. The 1990 census rated Union County 63rd out of Illinois' 102 counties. The county is basically considered a rural and undeveloped area that possesses very little political influence. But in 1858 the reputation of Union County was very much different. Chicago and northern Illinois were just beginning to develop into the dominant roles that they now play in state politics and industry.

Union County was one of the first counties to be settled and Jonesboro, the county seat, was one of the oldest towns in the state. In the early history of Illinois, Jonesboro carried great political influence in state affairs beginning with John Grammer who was a member of the Territorial Legislature and later a state legislator. Former Jonesboro residents included State Treasurer Abner Field, Secretary of State Alexander P. Field, and U.S. Senator Richard M. Young. Other prominent statesmen who had lived in Union County were Elias Kent Kane, John Dougherty, and John S. Hacker.

Jonesboro, which was located in Illinois' most southern congressional district, had a strong political reputation and heritage. The area was a staunch supporter of the Democrat Party and sometimes gave the party as much as 60% to 70% of its votes. This aided its selection by Senator Douglas as a debate site. Unfortunately, by 1858 Jonesboro's reputation was all the area had left. Douglas probably did not realize that by the year 1858 because of the great increase in population in central and northern Illinois, Union County had already lost its position of prominence and influence in Illinois politics. Jonesboro's population was less than one thousand and was the smallest town in which the debates were held.

Another problem that faced Douglas was the division in the Democratic Party between himself and President Buchanan. The division was over the pro-slavery LeCompton Constitution in Kansas. Douglas developed the concept of popular sovereignty (part of the Kansas-Nebraska Act) which allowed for the people of a state or territory to determine whether or not they wanted slavery. The anti and pro-slavery factions in Kansas violently and bitterly fought over this issue. Each side held its own constitutional election and voter fraud was rampant. Dual state governments were established in Kansas.

Despite obvious indications that the pro-slavery forces were in a minority, President Buchanan submitted the LeCompton Constitution to Congress. Douglas was appalled that his popular sovereignty concept was being abused in Kansas and announced his opposition to the pro-slavery constitution. This led to a great split in the Democratic Party and political infighting. The LeCompton Constitution passed the Senate but failed in the House. Eventually Kansas was admitted as a free state, and the relationship between Douglas and Buchanan was irretrievably damaged.





Attended  
Original Debate

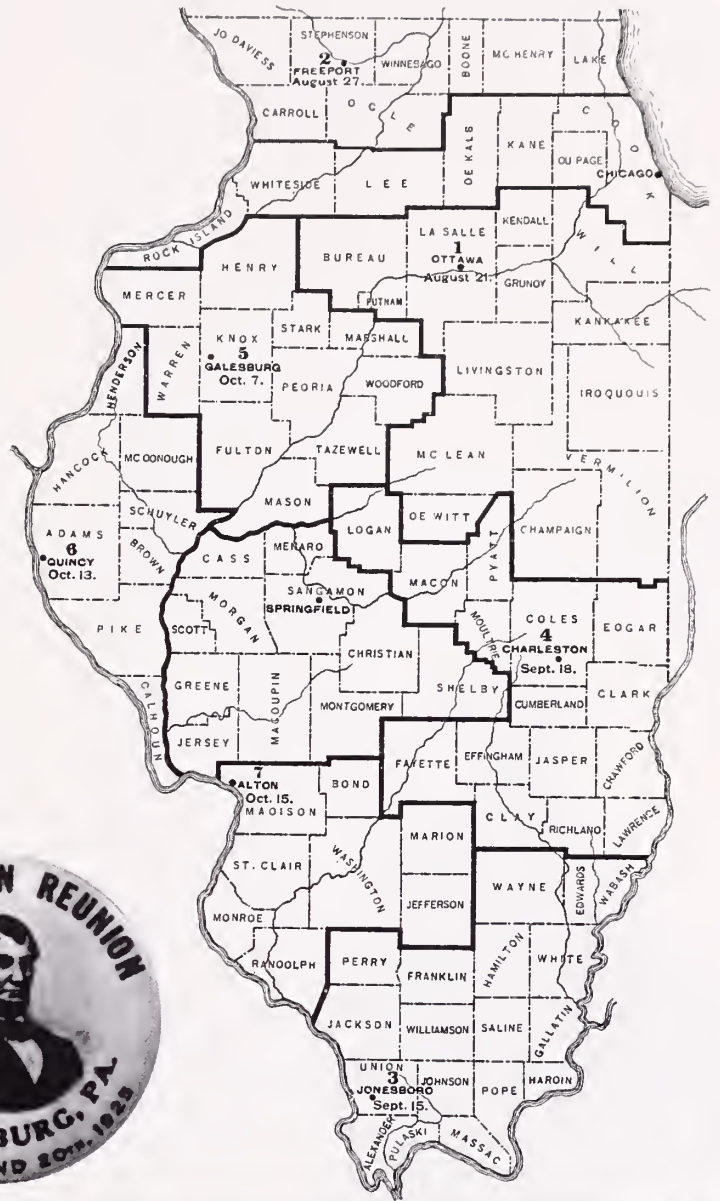


LINCOLN-DOUGLAS  
DEBATE.

50th Anniversary Celebration

August 27th, 1908.

FREEPORT, ILLINOIS



Center: A weird Lincoln memorial item, issued by the Ku Klux Klan in 1925, hoping to associate itself with Lincoln. Upper right: Congressional map of Illinois map in 1858. Other items: 1908 semi-centennial items celebrating the Lincoln-Douglas debates.



The anti-Douglas faction in Union County was led by influential State Representative John Dougherty, owner of the *Jonesboro Gazette*. William A. Hacker, who introduced the Senator at the debate and was a candidate for State Representative, was the local leader of the Douglas faction. Many of the Buchanan Democrats were willing to vote for pro-Lincoln state legislature candidates in order to defeat Douglas for the Senate.

This gave Lincoln an excellent chance to win enough members of the State Legislature to send him to the United States Senate. Illinois, like most states in that time, did not allow the direct election of Senators. The people simply voted to elect members of the state legislature who would in turn elect the United States Senator. The goal was not to win votes but to get one's party to control the state legislature.

Despite these problems for Douglas, he believed that he was bringing Lincoln into an unsympathetic territory. Senator Douglas was the incumbent and was nationally known. Lincoln was generally unheard of and belonged to the anti-slavery Republican Party. While the issue of slavery did not arouse the people of Union County very much, they felt a kinship toward the South. Southern Illinois was populated mainly by settlers from Kentucky, Tennessee and the Carolinas.

The residents of this area were never slave holders, but they were familiar with the institution through relatives and travelers from those

states and viewed the practice as a Southern right. To them the Republican Party represented the abolitionists who believed in the end of slavery and Negro equality--something the average citizen cared little about or was not ready to accept. In this foreboding setting the Lincoln-Douglas debate occurred in Jonesboro on September 15, 1858.

#### THE DEBATE

Much has been written about the debates, and most accounts of the event in Jonesboro have been less than complimentary. But others have tried to be objective and have presented brief background histories to explain the area's heritage. Southern Illinois was known as "Little Egypt," and many stories

existed on how this came about. The best version was presented by Richard Heckman in his book *Lincoln vs. Douglas*. He recalled in his section on the Jonesboro debate:

Early in the nineteenth century, settlers in central and northern Illinois found that the deep winter snows and blistering summers were destroying their crops. The rigorous climate was also a handicap to their reserve of seed corn, especially when difficult time compelled them to consume it to supplement their food supply. Consequently, some of these pioneers journeyed to the milder climate of southern Illinois to purchase corn. This early episode seemed to some observers to parallel the ancient biblical story of the sons of Jacob journeying into Egypt to secure grain.

But Heckman also wrote that Union County's population did not exceed eleven thousand, and "this was one of the poorer and least developed areas in the state."

Jonesboro was considered "slow-moving and lazy" and resembled a small southern town." Reporters' assessments of how the community readied itself for the debate were also very uncomplimentary:

Preparations for this joint encounter were the crudest of all the debates. The citizenry did not decorate the town, since there was no community fund from which to secure the money. The platform for the speakers consisted of rough-sawed planks from a nearby lumber mill. There were no seats for the audience and very few for the officials on the stand.

The *Chicago Press and Tribune* continued the poor assessment and reported that on the day of the event "the only evidence of the third great debate, in old Jonesboro, was a procession calling itself the Johnson County delegation, consisting of two yoke of steers and a banner inscribed 'Stephen A. Douglas,' turned bottom upwards." (This was to imply that the bearers of the banner could not read and had no idea it was upside down.)

A traveler was shocked by the "poor living conditions" and bitterly complained about the food and lodging, he clearly remembered "the day of semi-starvation and the night with half a dozen roommates . . . passed at Jonesboro." But despite these bleak surroundings, Douglas was anxious to trot Lincoln down to Egypt and "bring him to his milk" which was to imply, prairie style, that Lincoln had gone dry on the truth.

A reporter from the *New York Evening Post* sent in the following recollection of his introduction to southern Illinois:

It [Jonesboro] is an ancient village in the heart of Egypt, among hills and ravines, and invested [sic] with forest as the soil itself. . . . We have come to it through rocky depths and cliff cuttings; through forests primeval; through sharp and broken bluffs, altogether like in style, though (from diversity of timber) not in appearance, to the region adjacent to the Erie Railroad, where it passes through Western New York.

Accounts of Douglas' arrival vary according to the political leaning of the source. Douglas arrived on the hot and humid morning of the 15th in grand style on a special train from Cairo. He brought "his brass cannon and a band of music from some unknown point, and five or six car loads of passengers from Cairo, Mound City, Kentucky and Missouri." Douglas' entourage arrived at the train station in Anna which was a recently developed town for the purpose of serving as the railroad's depot. A disappointing small reception committee greeted Douglas and "three cheers





were *not* given—in default of which the faithful brass cannon banged away spitefully.” A hilarious account in the pro-Lincoln *Chicago Journal* reported the greeting Douglas and his cannon received:

When the train arrived at the Station, his cannon (he always carries it with him, on an extra wood car attached to the train) fired his own salute, and a crowd of about a hundred rushed to the cars. He stepped forth, waved his hand, and nobody appearing to take any particular notice of him (they are a very cool set of people down here, notwithstanding the hot weather they are having) he went to a carriage prepared for him and left. There was no cheering—no anything. Bye and bye, three boys came along with Douglas banners, and a couple of big men with a big American flag, which the Senator brought with him in the train and they walked into the middle of the street and halted, expecting ‘the people’ to follow them in procession behind Douglas’ carriage. But ‘the people’ didn’t! The three boys and the two big men, with the banners and the big flag, then concluded to march, and off they went up street, presenting a spectacle that excited the laughter and ridicule of ‘the people.’

Professor Terpinitz, who was in charge of the band, and other Douglas supporters tried to get the uncooperative group organized for the march to Jonesboro. The whole affair was very disorganized. The volunteer band was hungry, tired and not ready to make the mile walk with their heavy instruments. When things finally got settled, the band led the way with Douglas supporters carrying flags and banners along with the cannon trailing behind. The Senator and a few friends dined at the Jonesboro Union Hotel and spent the remainder of the day politicking and preparing for the debate.

When it was time to make the trip to the debate site, Douglas was accompanied by Terpinitz’s stylish band and a group of loyal supporters. A pro-Douglas newspaper, the *New York Evening Post*, was surprised at the small turnout for the debate. But the Democratic *Chicago Times* explained that “thousands of farmers were engaged elsewhere, at the State Fair” in Centralia. Country folk arrived with ox teams that appeared stunted, and sat in “homemade chairs in rickety farm wagons” that were ready to fall in pieces. But despite this disappointing welcome to Union County, Douglas was not without strong support from the community. The special correspondent for the *New York Evening Post* wrote:

The meeting, which was in a pleasant grove hard by the town, was very small, not over 1,200; and of these, probably a fourth were Republicans, another fourth Buchanan men, the rest Douglas men and women. Considering the abundant population of Egypt, and its firm faith in Douglas, it is very remarkable that so small a turnout appeared. Mr. Lincoln came to the ground attended by a few friends. The Senator came attended by a band of music and a crowd of admirers, and heralded by discharges of that same brass cannon which has already travelled so extensively through the state. Mr. Douglas was greeted with immense applause on his appearance.

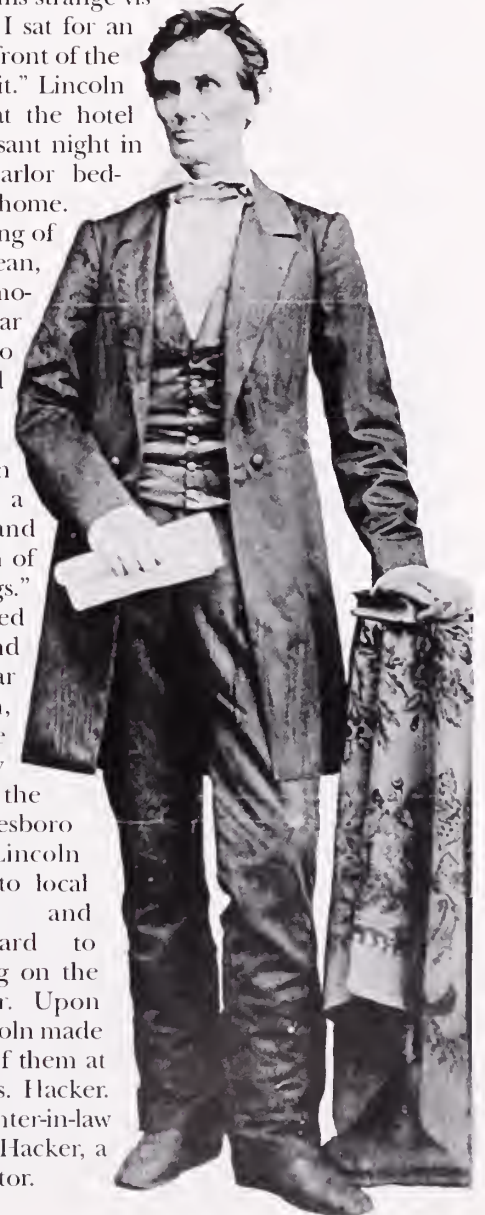
Lincoln’s entry into Union County was much more dignified and restrained. The Springfield lawyer arrived on the

Illinois Central in late afternoon on September 14. He was greeted by David L. Phillips of Jonesboro and a few Republicans. Lincoln was hesitant about debating Douglas in Democratic Egypt and thought there was no chance of electing any of the Republican candidates from that region to the Illinois General Assembly. Phillips was a good friend of Lincoln’s, and he was the Republican nominee for congress against the popular incumbent John A. Logan of Murphysboro. Phillips encouraged Lincoln to make the visit, and Lincoln concluded that he probably had nothing to lose by doing so.

Lincoln was accompanied by Horace White of the *New York Tribune* and another reporter Robert R. Hiit. Henry Whitney, a close lawyer friend of Lincoln’s, also attended because he knew that Lincoln “would be short of friends down there.” Phillips took Lincoln and his guest to the Union Hotel in Jonesboro, and the men spent part of the evening admiring Donati’s comet.

On that clear peaceful night Horace White wrote “the only things I recall at Jonesboro were not political and not even terrestrial. It was the splended appearance of Donati’s comet in the sky the evening before the debate. Mr. Lincoln greatly admired this strange visitor, and he and I sat for an hour or more in front of the hotel looking at it.” Lincoln left his friends at the hotel and spent a pleasant night in the northwest parlor bedroom of Phillips’ home.

On the morning of the 15th Dr. McVean, a prominent Democrat who lived near Phillips, offered to take Lincoln and Phillips out driving. The doctor had a reputation for being “quite a horse fancier and drove a fine span of matched geldings.” Lincoln accepted the offer, and Phillips’ eight year old son, Judson, accompanied the gentlemen. They drove around the picturesque Jonesboro square where Lincoln was introduced to local business men and traveled westward to Willard’s Landing on the Mississippi River. Upon their return, Lincoln made some calls, one of them at the home of Mrs. Hacker. She was the daughter-in-law of Colonel John Hacker, a former state senator.





Judson Phillips recalled the famous carriage drive and rode in the driver's seat with Dr. McVean while Lincoln and Phillips occupied the rear seat. The entire trip took about three hours. Judson remembered that Lincoln told funny stories and kept the doctor constantly in an uproar of laughter. The group had an early dinner, and soon the village was startled by the roar of Douglas' brass cannon. Shortly before two o'clock, Lincoln and his supporters entered the fair grounds and were greeted by Douglas and his inevitable cannon that was "filling the yard with a loud noise and a bad smell."

Most of the major newspapers in the state published the address of the speeches. The newspapers would also modify the text and report the events according to their political philosophy. The Republican New York Evening Post gleefully reported that Douglas' delivery "was very bad—a sort of school boy monotone, with especial aplomb on every emphatic syllable." Another Republican paper described Douglas' oration as "tame in its delivery as it was tedious and insipid in its composition." His speech "was almost identical" to his previous address in Ottawa and Freeport. But this was to be expected since he had a new audience at each debate. Only the reporters who had accompanied Douglas at the previous debates knew he was essentially giving the same speech.

The *New York Evening Post* boasted about Mr. Lincoln's performance and crowed:

Mr. Lincoln arose evidently embarrassed by the apparent uniform democratic hue of his audience. A faint cheer was elicited, followed by derisive laughter from the Douglas men, and solemn silence from the

"Danites." [Buchanan Democrats] The Lincoln men took courage from this and bust into a loud cheer, which for the first time satisfied the statesmen on the platform, that matters were not all one way. Mr. Lincoln proceeded in his accustomed sincere, earnest and good-humored way to present his side of the case. He was a stranger to the audience, and most of them were his bitter foes, but he won rapidly upon them.

Lincoln's newspaper companion, Horace White, marvelled at Lincoln's ability to sound fresh and avoid repetition. The talented lawyer could continue for "hours in a high strain of argumentative power and eloquence, without saying anything that I had heard before." However, Lincoln did change the emphasis of his discussions on the subject of slavery and Negro equality to make him more receptive to the pro-South audience.

The Lincoln of 1858 remarked in Charleston on September 18: "I will say . . . that I am not, nor ever have been in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races." Support of political equality for African Americans would have lost Lincoln votes in the southern as well as the northern parts of Illinois. Illinoisans were not ready to accept equal rights. It was not until 1865 that the Illinois "Black Laws" which placed political, legal, and social disabilities on African Americans would be repealed, and the right to vote was not adopted in the state until 1870, when the Fifteenth Amendment was ratified.

The ever loyal pro-Douglas Chicago Times saw the debate in a very different light. The paper's version reported:

Delegations of Democrats from all the counties of lower Illinois were present, with banners and flags of various descriptions . . . The number may be safely estimated at five thousand persons, in which vast body



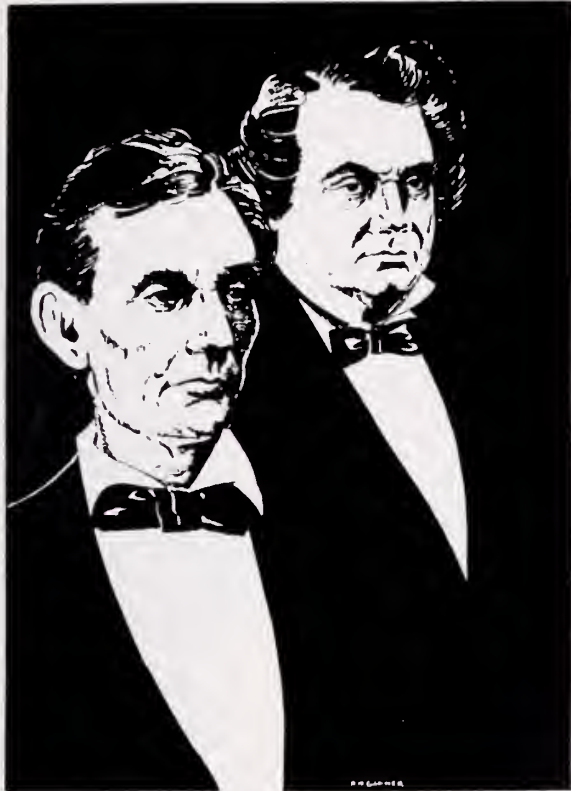
LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS DEBATE IN 1858.



Above: 1908 button and ribbon celebrating the 50th anniversary of the Lincoln-Douglas debates. Left: Memorial postcard.



# LINCOLN



# DOUGLAS

1858 • FREEPORT, ILLINOIS • 1958

Centennial Commemoration



Top: A centennial postcard from 1958. Above: Badges from 1860's four-way presidential race between Republican Abraham Lincoln, Democrat Stephen Douglas, Southern Democrat John Breckinridge and Constitutional Unionist John Bell. Right: A political cartoon from the 1858 Illinois senatorial contest emphasizing that Lincoln and Douglas might meet again in the 1860 race for the White House.

of men there were probably about sixty Republicans and fifteen Danites. The rest of the crowd were Democrats. In Southern Illinois the supporters of Lincoln and Negro equality are in the proportion of twelve to a thousand for Douglas and Democracy.

The paper was correct that most of the audience were Douglas supporters. He was greeted with "immense applause" and received shouts of approval and encouragement throughout his speech. A group of roughnecks tried to drown out Lincoln by playing fiddles but Douglas quickly put a halt on that sort of behavior.

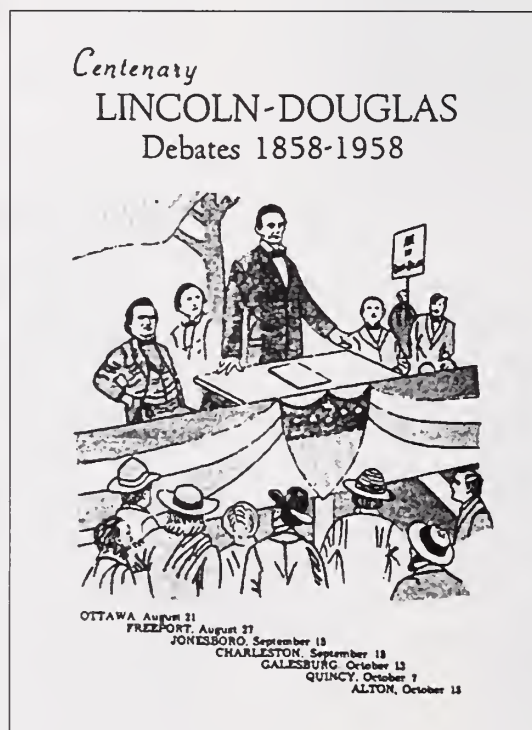
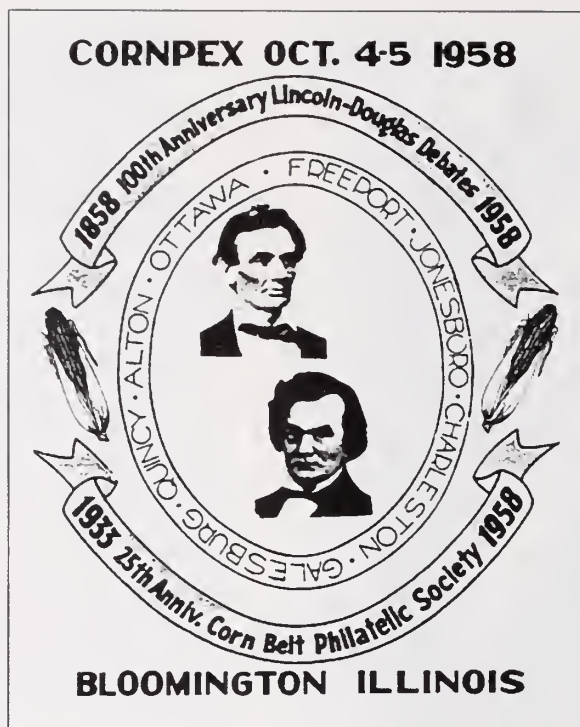
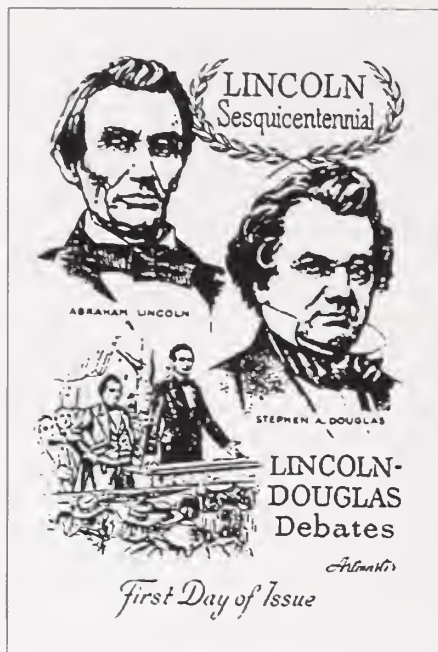
Overall, the sparsely populated crowd was well behaved and "after the debate, cheers were given for Lincoln and Douglas; and Gen. Linder being loudly called for, mounted the stand and made a short Douglas speech. Hon. John Dougherty was also called on, and made a stirring Buchanan speech, denouncing Douglas in the strongest possible terms." The only controversy was the claim by Buchanan Democrats that a anti-Douglas banner inscribed "My Son, If Bolters Entice Thee, Consent Thou Not" was stolen from them at a recent county convention.

The debate lasted for three hours. Douglas opened with an hour long speech, was followed by Lincoln's hour and a half response, and Douglas concluded with a half hour's rejoinder. Lincoln spent the night again with the Phillips family. In the morning he left for the state fair in Centralia and later made his way to the next debate site in Charleston which was on September 18.

Douglas and his cannon reboarded the train directly after the debate and returned to Cairo. The same train stopped in Anna the next morning to pick up passengers, which included Lincoln, and took off for Marion county. This ended one of what was to become the most famous series of debates in American history. The Democrats would retain control of the Illinois State Legislature and re-elect Douglas to the U.S. Senate. Lincoln and the Republicans, however, won the popular vote. In the Congressional race, Logan trounced Phillips in Union County by carrying 93% of the vote and won the district with 85%.★







The four items on upper left are artwork from "first day of issue" envelopes printed to accompany a postage stamp honoring the Lincoln-Douglas debates. The button on the left is from the 1958 centennial celebration. The cartoon on the upper right from *Harper's Weekly* notes Lincoln's re-election in 1864. It is entitled "Long Abe a little longer."





Top: A portrait of Lincoln at his debate at Knox College. Middle left: a pro-Democratic cartoon from 1865 portraying McClellan as Hamlet contemplating the skull of Yorick, drawn to look like Lincoln. Right: An electoral ballot for the Confederacy boosting the ticket of Jefferson Davis for president and Alexander Stephens for vice president.

**Election, Wednesday, November 6th, 1861.**

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**JEFFERSON DAVIS,**  
OF MISSISSIPPI.

—:—  
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,  
**ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS,**  
OF GEORGIA.

—:—  
**Electoral Ticket.**  
FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,  
JOHN R. EDMUNDS, Halifax.  
ALLEN T. CAPERTON, Monroe.

FOR THE DISTRICTS.

1st District—	JOS. CHRISTIAN, Middlesex.
2d “	CIN. W. NEWTON, Norfolk City.
3d “	R. T. DANIEL, Richmond City.
4th “	WM. F. THOMPSON, Dinwiddie.
5th “	WOOD BOULDIN, Charlotte.
6th “	WM. L. GOGGIN, Bedford.
7th “	BEN. F. RANDOLPH, Albemarle.
8th “	JAMES W. WALKER, Madison.
9th “	ASA ROGERS, Loudoun.
10th “	S. C. WILLIAMS, Shenandoah.
11th “	SAMUEL McD. REID, Rockbridge.
12th “	H. A. EDMUNDSON, Roanoke.
13th “	JAMES W. SHEFFY, Smyth.
14th “	HENRY J. FISHER, Mason.
15th “	JOS. JOHNSON, Harrison.
16th “	E. H. FITZHUUGH, Ohio.

FOR CONGRESS,  
**ROGER A. PRYOR.**



# Collecting Lincoln is a Rich — and Expensive — Field

Book review by Michael Kelly

*Collecting Lincoln* by Stuart Schneider. 288 pages with numerous illustrations, almost all in full color with a listing of estimated values. Schiffer Publishing, 77 Lower Valley Road, Route 372, Atglen, PA 19310 (610) 593-1777



That is what makes *Collecting Lincoln* such fun.

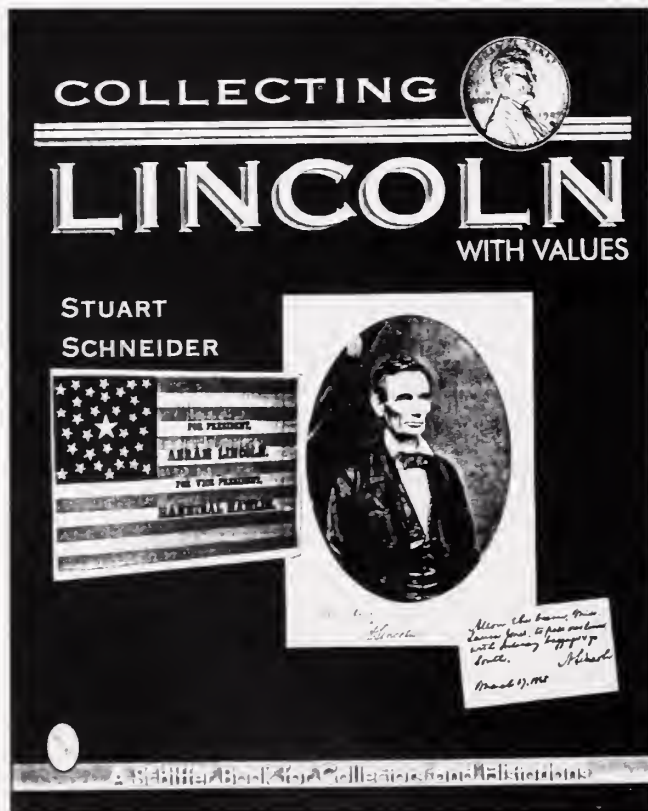
Stuart Schneider is not a political specialist. *Collecting Lincoln* is, in fact, his tenth book. His others include titles such as *Collecting Flashlights*, *Halloween in America*, *Cigarette Lighters*, *the Illustrated Guide to Writing Instruments*, *Collecting the Space Race*, *Fountain Pens and Pencils - the Golden Age of Writing Instruments*, *The Book of Fountain Pens and Pencils*, *Collecting & Valuing Early Fountain Pens* and *Halley's Comet -*

If Lincoln hadn't been the president during the Civil War, hadn't freed the slaves and hadn't been assassinated while in office, Lincoln material would still be rare and expensive. James Buchanan and U.S. Grant material isn't exactly a glut on the market. But, given those facts, Lincoln material is among the most popular political Americana.

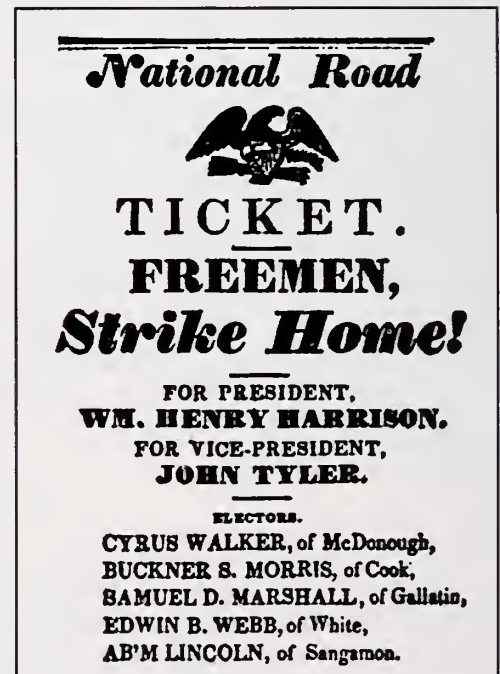
*Memories of 1910*. Clearly he is a collector of eclectic tastes with an emphasis on writing instruments. One can only imagine what he must have thought when contemplating the pen Lincoln used to sign the Emancipation Proclamation [see page 28]. Nonetheless, *Collecting Lincoln* is a political collector's treasure trove.

It is a richly illustrated book with some of the highest quality photography in the field (the Schlesinger/Israel/Frent *Running for President* is one of the few comparable work in terms of photography). Even small items like medallions and ferrottype badges are crystal clear and the breadth of material is impressive.

Collecting material related to Abraham Lincoln has always been difficult for collectors. Not only is any political campaign material from the mid-19th century going to have been made in limited quantities, a great many collectors, historians and museums that would otherwise not pursue political Americana, do seek out material about Lincoln. The competition for Lincoln material has always been fierce. In fact, it is surprising that Lincoln material isn't even scarcer that it is. There is a wealth of Lincoln material in circulation, likely due to his assassination and his roles as Civil War president and first president of the Republican Party. Folks back in the 1860's seemed to have saved their Lincoln mementos more than those of his contemporaries like Franklin Pierce or James Buchanan.



Lincoln was long a leader in Illinois politics and three times was listed on state ballots as a presidential elector. Twice as a Whig (1840 for Harrison and 1844 for Clay) and once as a Republican (1856 for Fremont). Despite three tries, he never won a seat in the Electoral College. For a copy of an 1856 Fremont ballot listing Lincoln as an elector, see the Fall 1992 Keynoter.







Above: A humorous CDV from the 1864 campaign showing Lincoln and McClellan playing poker with government buildings on the table as stakes. The Democratic candidate is holding four aces, an indication of the politics of the publisher.

Nonetheless, Schneider has assembled an impressive and broad-ranging array of material. He brings up some interesting corners of Lincoln collecting, such as CDV's of Lincoln impersonators (with a surprisingly diverse range of such material). He sorts his examples by format rather than theme. He eschews more than a cursory discussion of Lincoln's life, stating wisely that "there are so many good books on the history of Lincoln, that the attempt here is to put some of the collected items in the context of Lincoln's life, rather than offer any sort of comprehensive history." Schneider does, indeed, share "some of the collected items."

Starting with photographs, the author presents a dazzling array of material. Only a single chapter (of 18) is devoted strictly to campaign material but that won't discourage any APIC member from enjoying this book. The campaign material includes medals, ribbons, posters, envelopes, stereo view cards, badges, ballots, banners and broadsides. Schneider even tosses in a few items from Lincoln opponents like Stephen Douglas and George McClellan. The items are brilliantly displayed with great clarity (although there are several illustrations that use fairly worn examples).

But campaign items are just the beginning. Schneider has chapters on pictures and prints; statues, busts and plaques; books, pamphlets and newspapers; coins, currency, tokens and medals; stamps and postcards; and more. One chapter is devoted exclusively to Mary Lincoln and another to assassin John Wilkes Booth and the other conspirators. There is a chapter on material from the Lincoln Centennial of 1909 and another on Lincoln in entertainment.

It's hard to pick a favorite item. I'd love to see the 1864 stereoview taken from life at Matthew Brady's studio through a viewer and the collection of CDV's is awfully good. A theatrical poster advertising John Wilkes Booth as Othello is rich in irony and there are some wonderful handwritten letters from Lincoln.

Perhaps the most impressive chapter is entitled "Lincoln relics." Imagine having in your collection the pen Lincoln used to sign the Emancipation Proclamation or the eyeglasses he used in the White House. *Collecting Lincoln* even shows the bandage used to cover Lincoln's wound and the collar cut from the shirt he wore that night, stained with his dying blood. Such items genuinely pass from the level of collectibles into the realm of national relics but yet are in the hands of private collectors. It sort of puts that \$50 McGovern button into perspective, doesn't it?

Not that Schneider's book is without its shortcomings. He makes short shrift of the wealth of Lincoln material (much of it unique) to be found in museums and there are hardly any examples of parade banners. It leaves one wondering that the author couldn't find more than a couple of illustrations of such spectacular items as parade banners yet devote many pages to modern items such as a 1938 copy of LIFE magazine with a cover photo of actor Raymond Massey portraying Lincoln in a Broadway show or a Lincoln toby mug from 1976. Some political collectors may find an excess of common, modern Lincoln items that were simply commercial memorial items but one must bear in mind that Schneider is talking about collecting Lincoln, not campaign material. One can imagine that there is many a den or library across this Republic which has been decorated in Lincoln material ranging from exquisite to clumsy.

It is nice to see some of the groupings. For example, in the "Prints and Paintings" chapter, one can see four different 1865 lithograph engravings of Lincoln's death (with figures like Andrew Johnson, Charles Sumner and Edwin Stanton standing close by). It is interesting to see the differences and similarities in each rendition. Likewise, looking over twenty pages of Lincoln busts and statues (ranging from artistic masterpieces to the clumsy knock-offs) sensitizes one to just how good some of these items are. I'm sure many of use have walked past a Lincoln bust at an antique store with a slight glance, wishing it were a tiny ferrotype instead.

Schneider's book is a useful work and one that shows the breadth of material to be found inspired by Abraham Lincoln. One can question whether some items (like two color photographs devoted to enlargements of a 1972 Lincoln penny) are worth including and some collectors might not find that 1976 toby mug from the flea market to be very compelling. But one should remember that it is Lincoln's face on those mugs and tapestries and busts to be found or left at those flea markets. It's been a long time since I saw any trashy modern "collectibles" for James Buchanan or Martin VanBuren. There is a reason that Abraham Lincoln remains a powerful icon in American culture. Stuart Schneider's *Collecting Lincoln* is all about the power of that icon and well worth the effort.★





**"The Union must and shall be Preserved."**

The Glorious Cause is moving on,  
The Cause once led by Washington,  
The Cause that made our Fathers free,  
The Cause of Glorious Liberty.

**FOR PRESIDENT,  
Abraham Lincoln**

**FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
Hannibal Hamlin.**

**FREE SOIL - FREE HOMESTEADS,  
AND FREE TERRITORIES!**

**Protection of American Industry**

**Tribune Extra.**

**JUST FROM CHICAGO!**

**Candidate Nominated**

**ON THE THIRD BALLOT!**

**GREAT EXCITEMENT!**

**ABE. LINCOLN**

**NEXT PRESIDENT!**

Chicago, Ill., May 18, 1860—4-40 P.M.

Editor Tribune:—The most intense excitement prevails here! Old ABE. LINCOLN, of Illinois, was nominated on the third ballot!

!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

The contest was attended with the best of good-feeling, and the greatest harmony prevailed. The nomination of the "Old-Hill" candidate was received here with the wildest

Top: A Lincoln/Hamlin banner. Left: An unusual 1860 ribbon. Right: A newspaper excerpt announcing Lincoln's nomination.



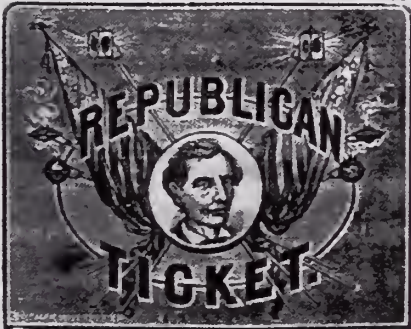


More 1860 material: the medallion features the "Wide Awakes" theme (the name of a Republican marching club) and badges featuring Lincoln and running mate Sen. Hannibal Hamlin of Maine. The ballot is from Massachusetts and features Civil War governor John Andrews. The *Harper's Weekly* cover is from the post-election issue.

# LYNOLY & HAMLIN

Nov 6 - WARD 6. 1860.

Wright & Fuller, Printers, 4 Spring Lane, cor Devonshire Street, Boston.



## For Presidential Electors.

At Large: GEORGE MOREY, of Boston.  
REUBEN A. CHAPMAN, of Springfield.

Districts:

- |                                |                                   |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1-Alfred May, of Nantucket.    | 6-John G. Whittier, of Amesbury.  |
| 2-James H. Mitchell, of Essex. | 7-Gerry W. Cochrane, of Methuen.  |
| 3-John M. Forbes, of Milton.   | 8-John Newman, of Lowell.         |
| 4-Charles B. Hall, of Boston.  | 9-Amasa Walker, of N. Brookfield. |
| 5-Paul W. Chandler, of Essex.  | 10-Charles Fish, of Andover.      |
|                                | 11-Charles Munroe, of Greenfield. |

FOR GOVERNOR,

**JOHN A. ANDREW,**  
Of Boston.

FOR LIEUT-GOVERNOR,

**JOHN Z. GOODRICH,**  
Of Stockbridge.

For Secretary of the Commonwealth,

**OLIVER WARNER,** . . . . . of Northampton.

For Treasurer and Receiver-General,

**HENRY K. OLIVER,** . . . . . of Lawrence.

For Auditor,

**LEVI REED,** . . . . . of Abington.

For Attorney-General,

**DWIGHT FOSTER,** . . . . . of Worcester.

For Representative to Congress, 5th District,

**ANSON BURLINGAME,** . . . . . of Cambridge.

For Councilor, District 1,

**JACOB SLEEPER,** . . . . . of Boston.

For Senator, District 3,

**FRANCIS B. CROWNINSHIELD,** . . . . . of Boston.

For Representatives, District 6,

**MARTIN BRIMMER,** . . . . . **PHILIP H. SEARS**

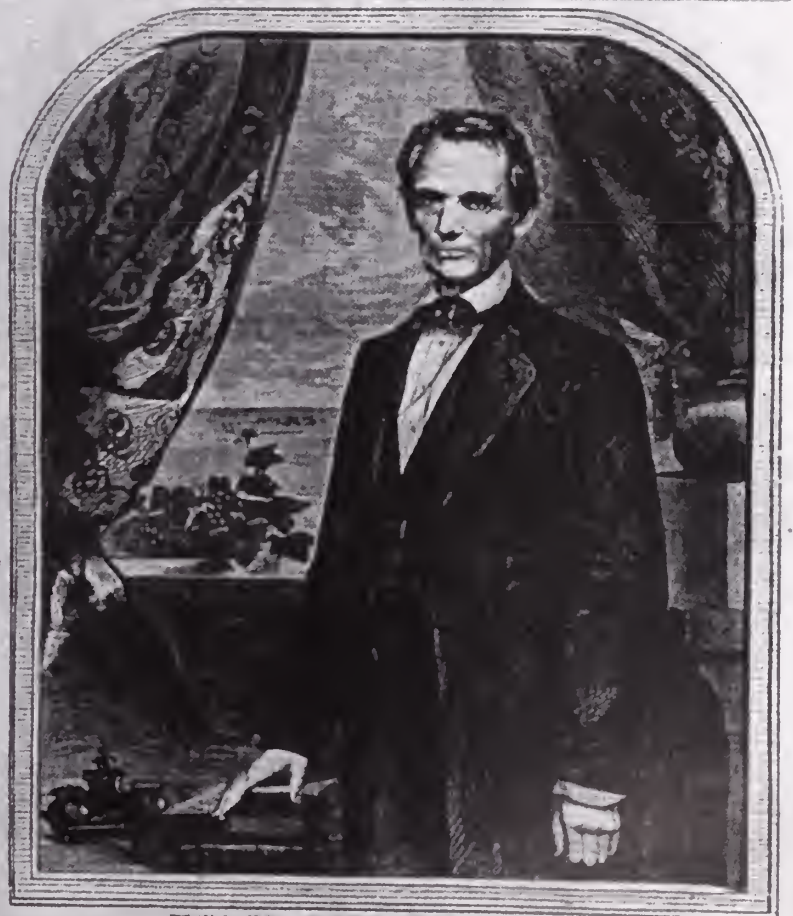
# HARPER'S WEEKLY.

## JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.

Vol. IV.—No. 212.]

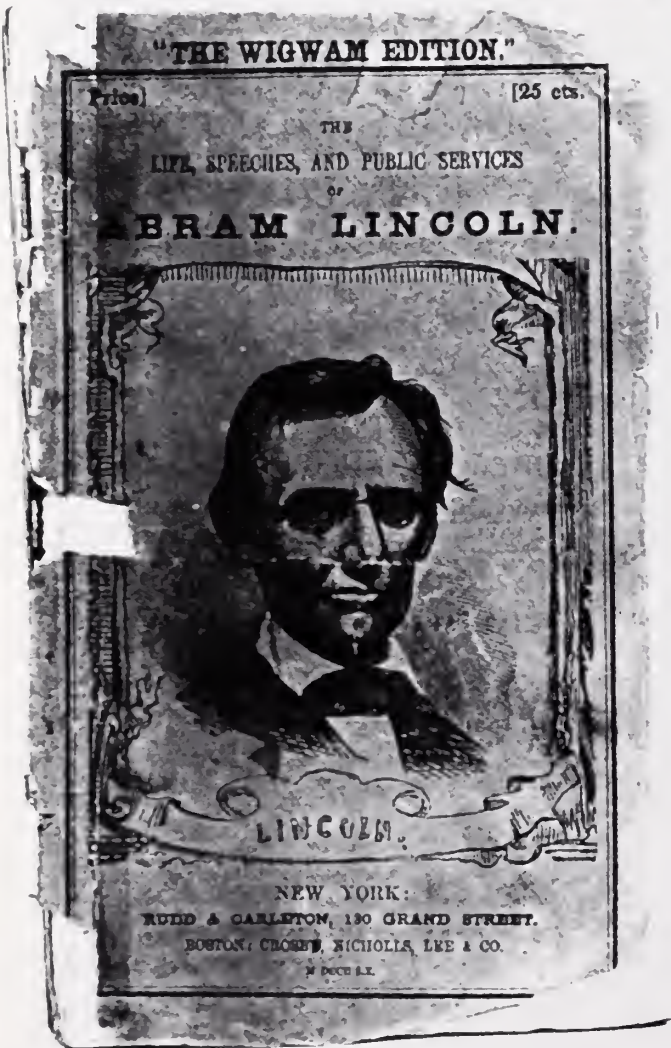
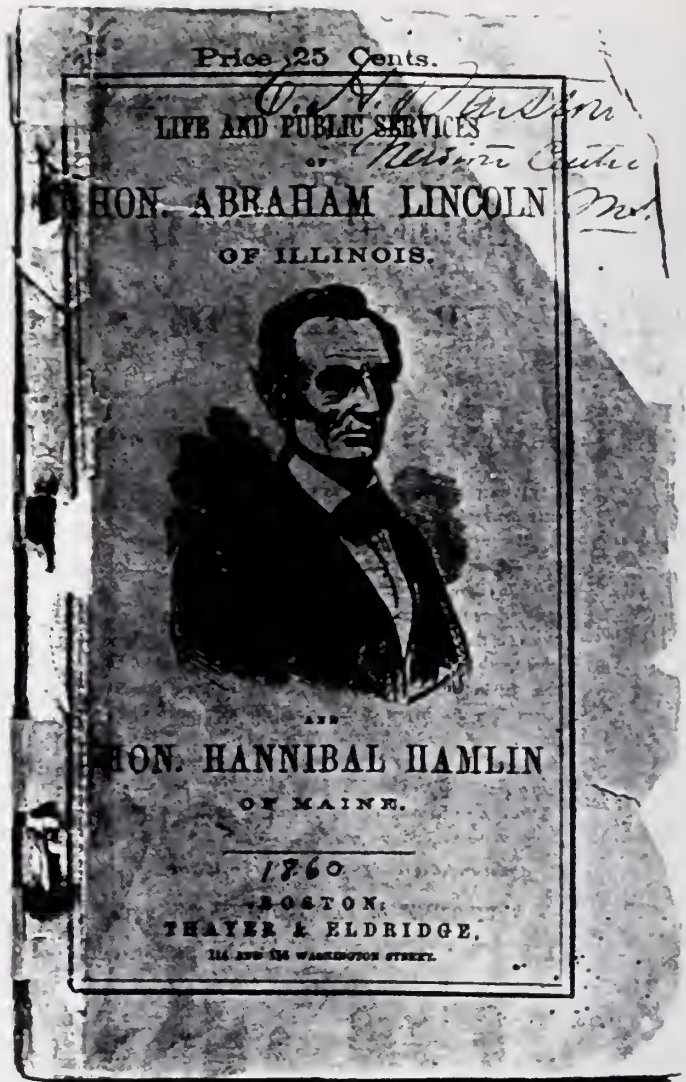
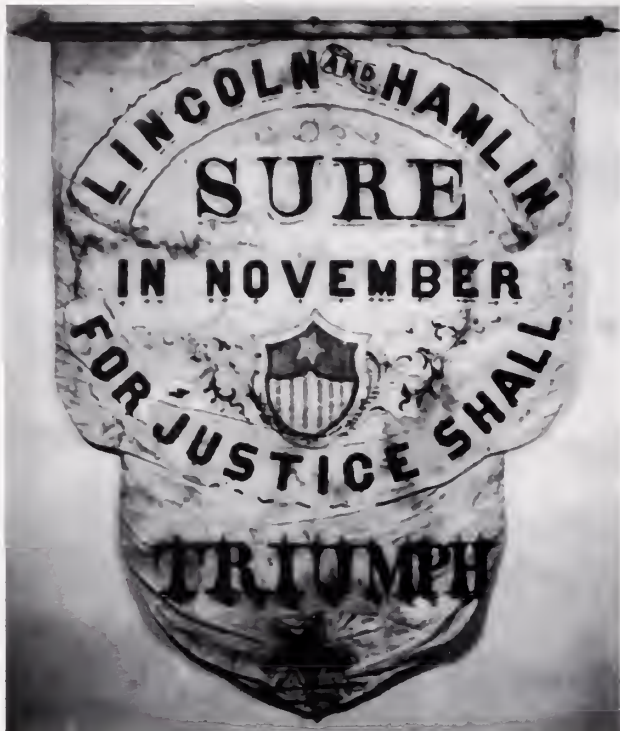
NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1860.

[Price Five Cents.]



DRUG ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S IMAGE IN HARPER'S WEEKLY, FEBRUARY 10, 1860 (Reproduction by Bruce.)





HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

Sen. Hannibal Hamlin of Maine represented the Republican Party's abolitionist wing, balancing the moderate Whig wing represented by Lincoln. He also brought an Eastern balance to Illinois, which was then on the western frontier.



# LINCOLN AND HAMLIN!

A meeting of the Club will be held at

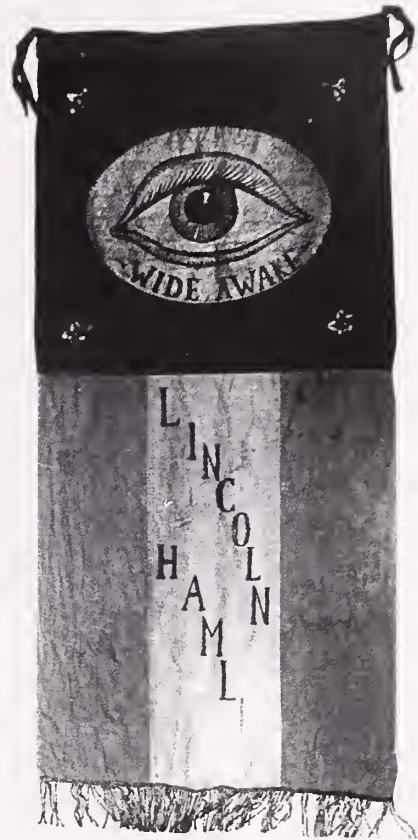
## UNION HALL, EVENING,

*Every member is requested to be present.*

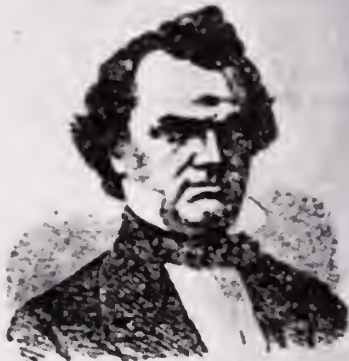
All persons favorable to the election of Lincoln and Hamlin are respectfully invited.

For order of Executive Committee.

Left: paper broadside poster.



Right: 1860 "Wide Awake" banner.



### Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,**  
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,  
**HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON,**  
OF GEORGIA.

#### ELECTORS.

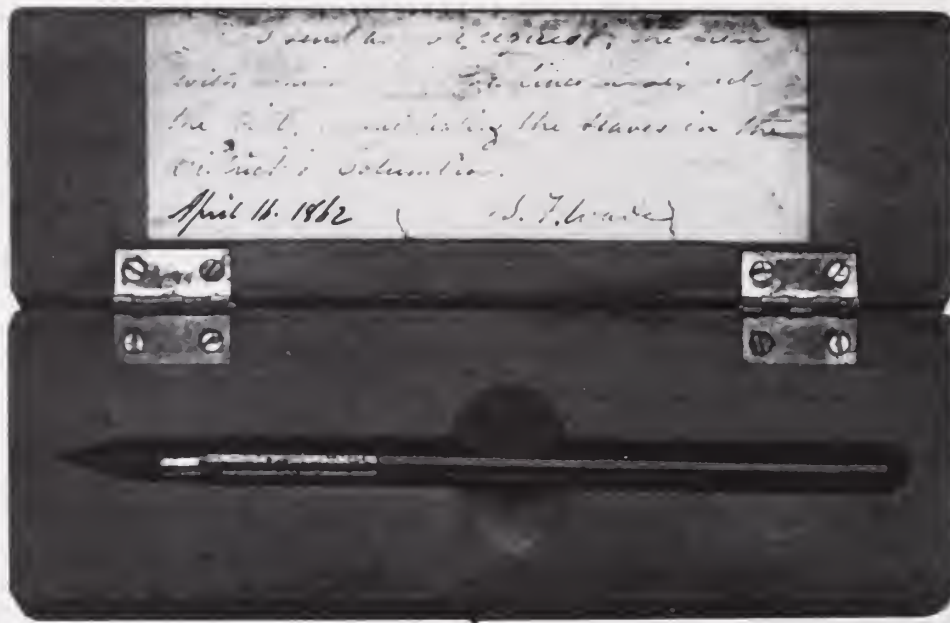
Seraphim Meyer,  
William B. Woods,  
William J. Flagg,  
John Schiff,  
Jacob H. Foss,  
Silas B. Walker,  
Edward Sheffield,  
Newton A. Decore,  
Henry C. Coffman,  
George F. Stayman,  
Chester R. Mott,  
John D. Jamer,

James M. Miller,  
Samuel G. Foster,  
William Durbin,  
Burr Kellogg,  
Nicholas F. Jose,  
Amos Layman,  
Wilson S. Kennon,  
Israel E. Carter,  
Charles D. Adams,  
George A. Howard,  
George Webster.



Lincoln's main opponent in 1860's four-way race was the man who beat him for Senator from Illinois two years earlier, Stephen Douglas.





The pen above is believed to be that used by President Lincoln to sign the Emancipation Proclamation.

## THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

### By the President of the United States of America: A PROCLAMATION

Whereas on the 22nd day of September, A.D. 1862, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

That on the 1st day of January, A.D. 1863, 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 1st 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 States 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 1st day of January, A.D. 1863, and in

accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days from the first day 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, Palquemes, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terrebone, 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 Berkeley, Accomac, Morthampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Anne, 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.

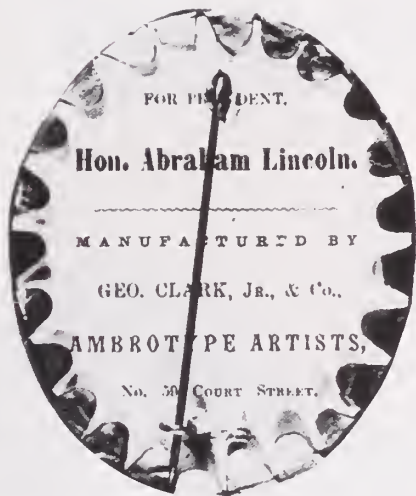
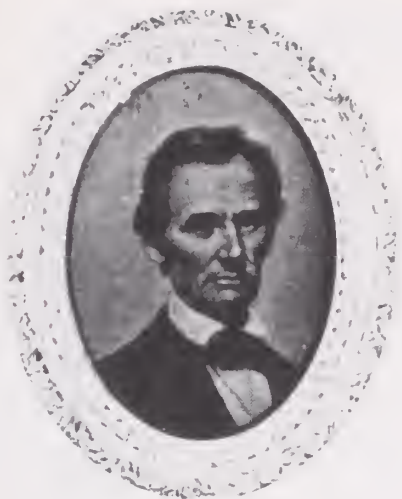
And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are, and henceforward shall be, free; and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities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

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence; and I recommend to them that, in all case when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons of suitable condition will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.★





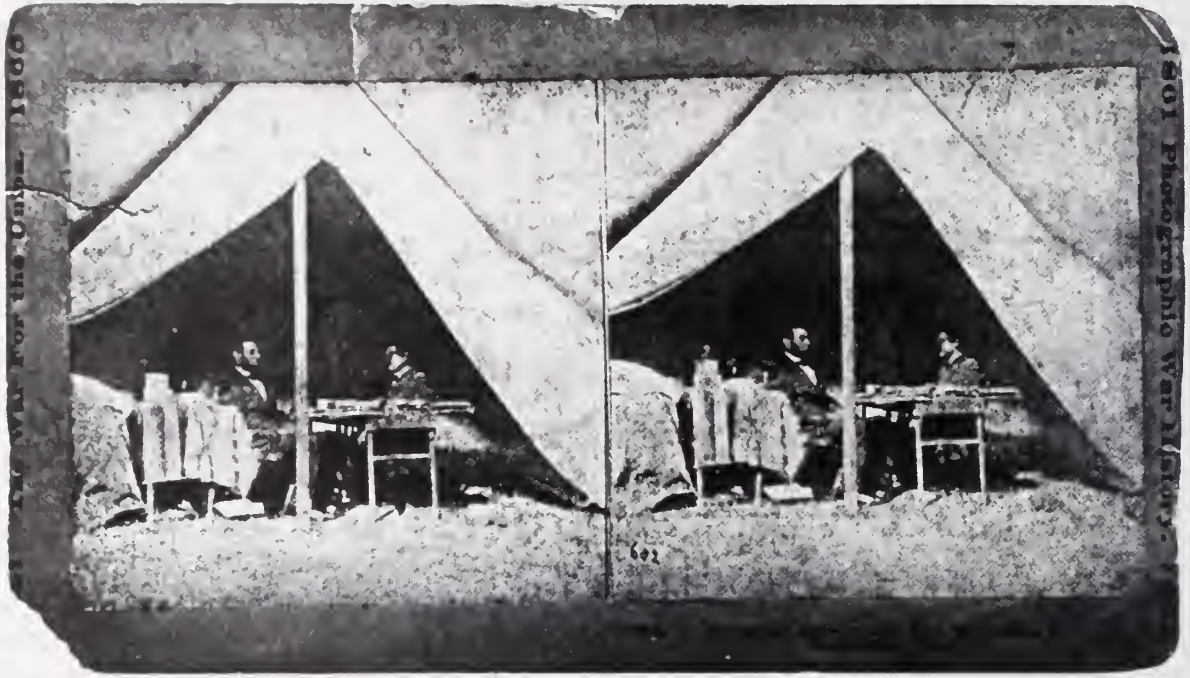
Executive Mansion  
 June 13, 1861  
 Hon. Secretary of War  
 My dear Sir.  
 Owing to the peculiar circumstances of Col. W. H. Emory's case, and especially because of the Commanding General's written statement that he is perfectly satisfied of Col. Emory's loyalty to the Government, and that he deems it important Col. Emory should be restored to the service, especially if it ~~can~~<sup>can</sup> be done, to his position of Colonel 1<sup>st</sup> Cavalry, I direct that said Col. W. H. Emory be allowed to withdraw what papers he has his resignation, and that he join his Regiment of 1<sup>st</sup> Cavalry.  
 Yours truly,  
 A. Lincoln

Hand written notes from Abraham Lincoln are prized by collectors. The pin on the upper left is from 1860 and that below is from 1864.

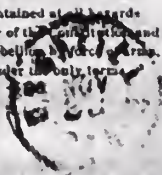
Allow the bearer, Miss Laura Jones, to pass our lines, with ordinary baggage & go South.  
 A. Lincoln  
 March 17, 1865.







The Union to be maintained at all hazards.  
 Paramount authority of the Constitution and Laws.  
 Suppression of the rebellion by force of arms.  
 Unconditional surrender the only terms.



*Mr. A. Benson,  
 Hanoverton,  
 Columbus Co. Ohio.*

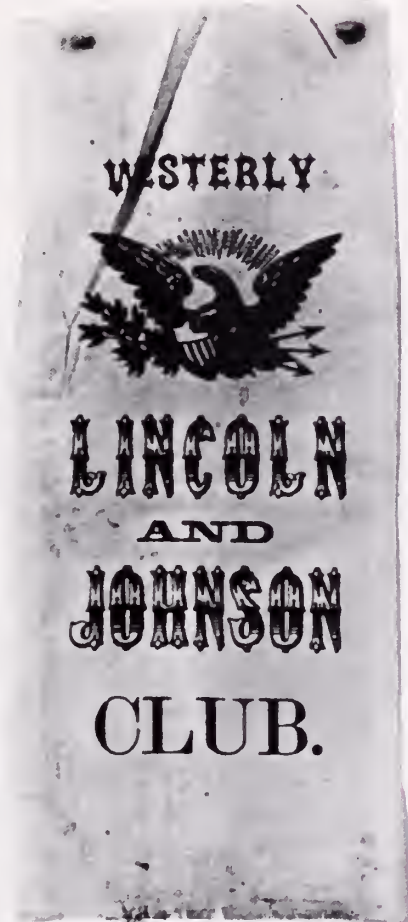


The stereoview at the top of the page shows Lincoln with General George McClellan. Lincoln entrusted McClellan with the Army but grew exasperated with McClellan's caution. He dumped the general, who wound up as the Democratic nominee against Lincoln in 1864.



### One Soldier's View

In a contemporary letter from 1864, Cpl. Daniel Chisholm and his brother, Alex, a sergeant, are eager to turn in their soldier ballots during the 1864 election between President Lincoln and Gen. George B. McClellan, the Democratic candidate. From a "flank Breastworks" near Petersburg, Va., Alex Chisholm writes to his father: "Well election time is drawing nigh at hand and I think old Abraham will be elected without any doubt. The Democracy keeps a good deal of crowing as if that would elect little Mack as they call him. But let the Wide World wag as it will, vote for old Abe still. Old Abe is the man that fears no noise so far away from home, his head is level and his clothes fit him."



In 1864, President Lincoln sought re-election but chose Unionist Democrat Andrew Johnson as his running mate.



## “WE ARE COMING, FATHER ABRAHAM”

(One of the most popular songs of the Union cause)

We are coming, Father Abraham, 300,000 more,  
From Mississippi's winding stream and from New England's shore.  
We leave our plows and workshops, our wives and children dear,  
With hearts too full for utterance, with but a silent tear.  
We dare not look behind us but steadfastly before.  
We are coming, Father Abraham, 300,000 more!

CHORUS: We are coming, we are coming our Union to restore,  
We are coming, Father Abraham, 300,000 more!

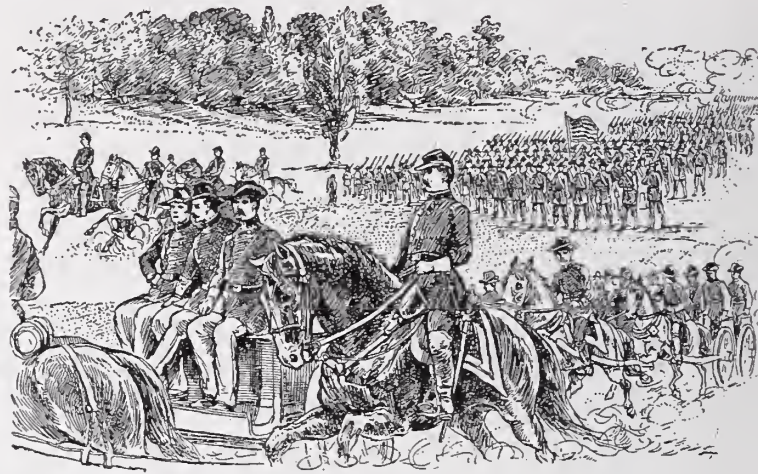
If you look across the hilltops that meet the northern sky,  
Long moving lines of rising dust your vision may descry;  
And now the wind, an instant, tears the cloudy veil aside,  
And floats aloft our spangled flag in glory and in pride;  
And bayonets in the sunlight gleam, and bands brave music pour.  
We are coming, Father Abr'am, three hundred thousand more!

CHORUS

If you look up all our valleys where the growing harvests shine,  
You may see our sturdy farmer boys fast forming into line;  
And children from their mother's knees are pulling at the weeds,  
And learning how to reap and sow against their country's needs;  
And a farewell group stands weeping at every cottage door,  
We are coming, Father Abr'am, three hundred thousand more!

CHORUS

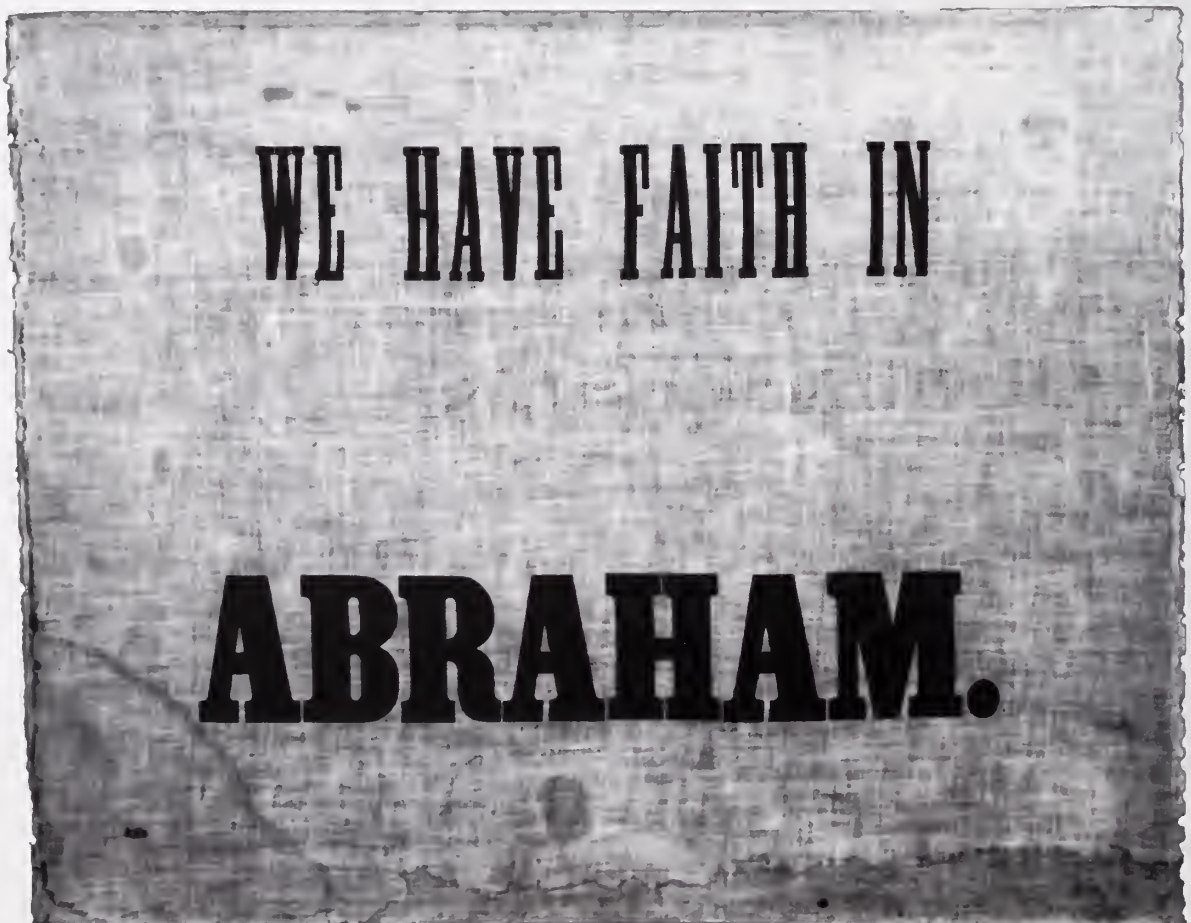
You have called us, and we're coming by Richmond's bloody tide,  
To lay us down for freedom's sake, our brothers' bones beside;



“ We are coming, Father Abraham ”

Or from foul treason's savage group, to wrench the murderous  
blade;

And in the face of foreign foes its fragments to parade.  
Six hundred thousand loyal men and true have gone before,  
We are coming, Father Abraham, 300,000 more!



1864 cloth banner reflecting the religious aspects of the name Abraham. As the war continued, many unionists began to refer to the president as “Father Abraham,” echoing the biblical patriarch.



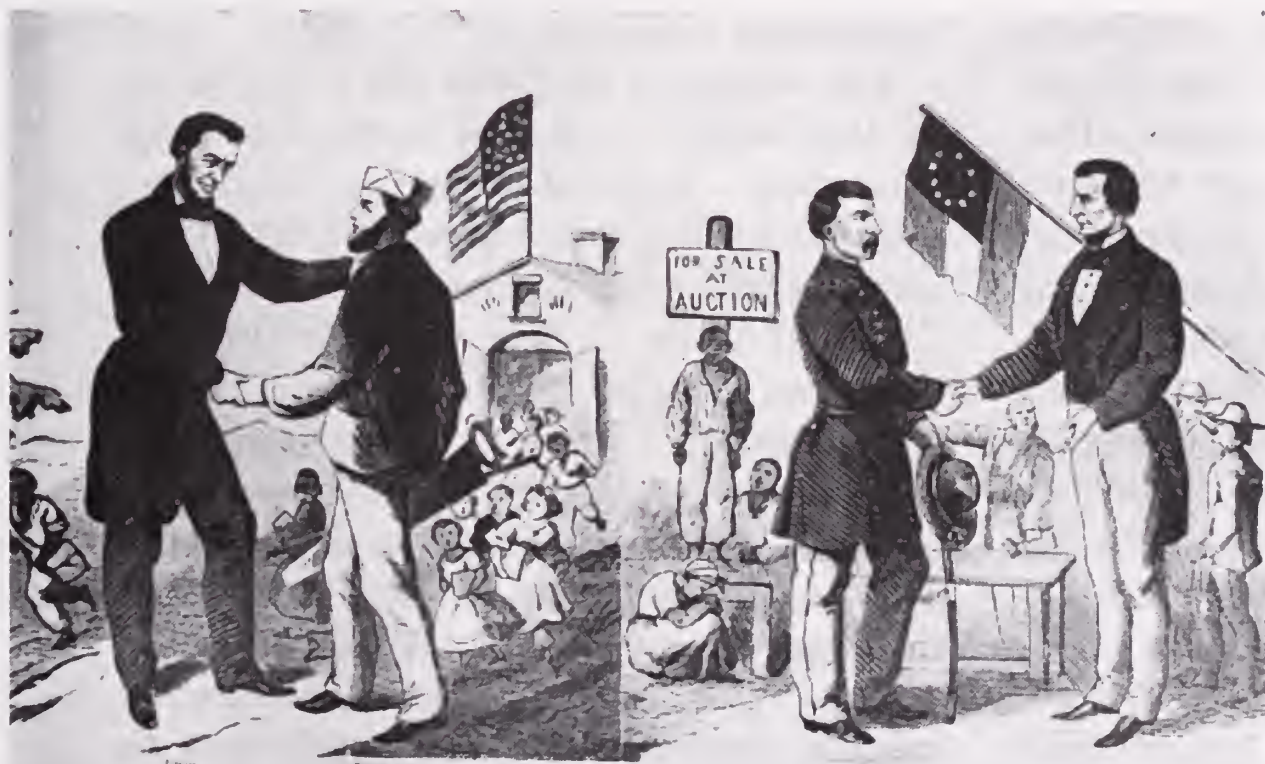


**1864.**  
**Presidential Campaign**  
**PIN**  
 Of McClellan and Pendleton; also of Lincoln and Johnson. Newest and best thing out. Campaign Medals and Pins in great variety. Manufactured and for sale by E. N. FOOTE & CO., 208 Broadway, N. Y. Agents wanted in every town and city. 18 samples sent, post-paid, on receipt of \$2 00.

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The 1864 race began with Lincoln having dismal prospects for re-election. The cost of war in terms of lives, casualties and money was staggering and, for all that, the Union didn't seem to win many battles. As the election approached, a string of Union victories on the battlefield turned the tide decisively for the Republicans.

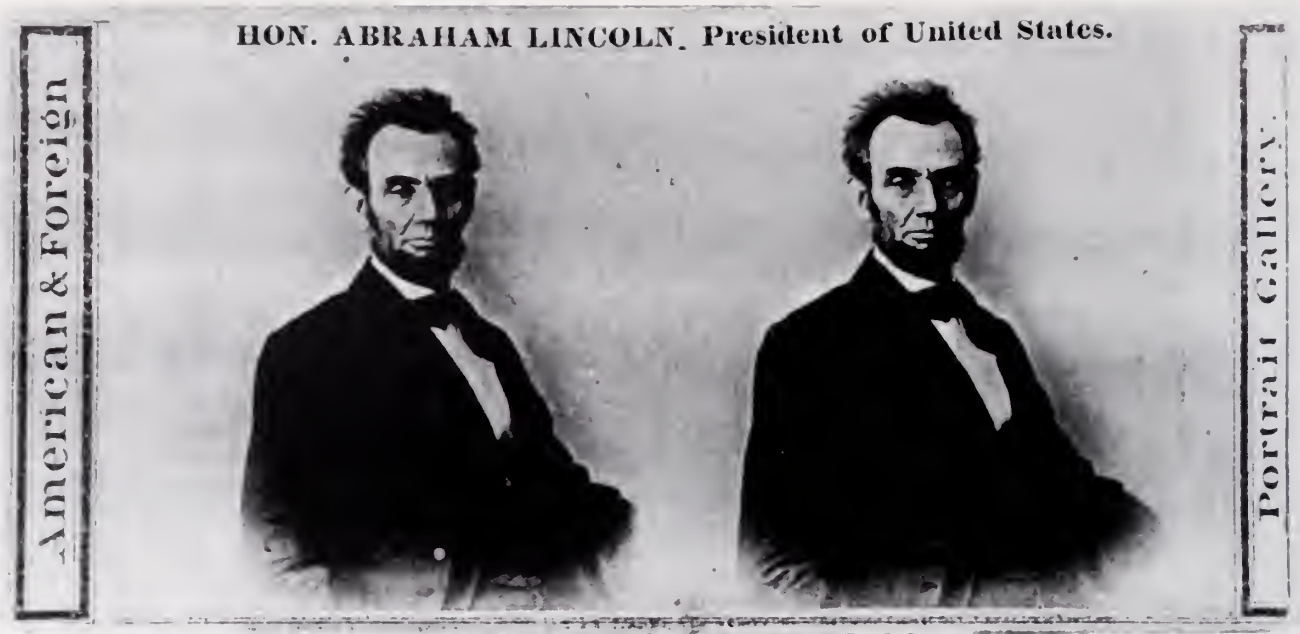


UNION AND LIBERTY!

AND

UNION AND SLAVERY!





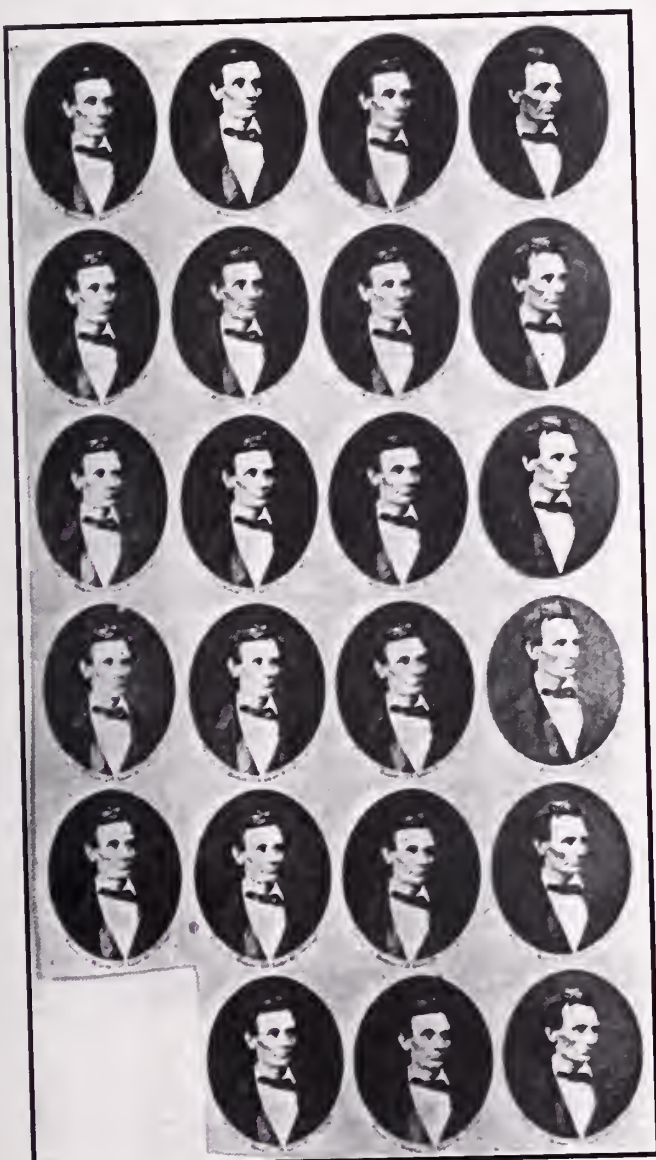
1864 material is easy to distinguish as Lincoln grew a beard after winning the 1860 campaign. Above is a stereoview card from his time. Imagine how it must look in three dimension through a stereo viewer. Below is a rare jugate cloth banner.







Above are the spectacles worn by Lincoln during his White House years. Below is a nearly complete sheet of pictures that would have been cut and mounted on badges. To the lower right is a theatrical poster advertising John Wilkes Booth in a portrayal of a African general in Shakespeare's "Othello."



# BOSTON MUSEUM

ACTING AND STAGE MANAGER..... Mr. F. KLACH

ENGAGEMENT OF

## J. WILKES BOOTH

THE YOUNG AMERICAN TRAGEDIAN, WHO WILL APPEAR FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOSTON, SHAKESPEARE'S

### OTHELLO!

DIRECTIONS.....KATE BUSHMAN  
SCENES.....Miss Emily MARTIN  
LACE.....Mr. W. W. WHEATLEY

The New and Beautiful Piece.

### CHRISTMAS BOXES!

JACKLEY.....Mr. V. WARREN

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 28th, 1863.

The Performance will commence with the Overture, "Past and Present," Service.

Leader and Musical Director, JULIUS SCHUBERT.

After which, the Celebrated Tragedy, in 5 acts, entitled

### OTHELLO!

BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

OTHELLO.....J. WILKES BOOTH  
Iago.....Mr. W. Wheatley  
Cassio.....J. W. Booth  
Desdemona.....A. Booth  
Bianca.....F. Henderson  
Lodovico.....Lodovico  
Gremio.....Henry

### PAN DE DEUX.....MARIANNA!

Miss RICH WOOD AND THREE WOOD.

THEATRICAL PERFORMANCES.....

To conclude with the Wonderful Piece, entitled

### CHRISTMAS BOXES!

Mr. Jackley.....Mr. W. Warren  
Mr. Booth.....Mr. L. Stanton  
Miss Emily.....Miss Josephine Green

THURSDAY EVENING,

### J. WILKES BOOTH AS CHAR. DE MOOR!

In Schiller's Great Play, the ROBBERS.

Admission 25 Cents. Children and Servants 10 Cents.  
Children under 10 years of age, 5 Cents.

Box Office Not open at.....  
Admission Performance at 7 o'clock.  
Admission Performance at 8 1/4 o'clock.

TREASURER.....Mr. GEORGE W. SLAYFORD

F. A. Howe, Printer - Journal Building - 111 Washington Street, Boston.



As I would not be a slave, so I  
would not be a master. This ex=  
presses my idea of democracy—  
Whatever differs from this, to the  
extent of the difference, is no  
democracy—

A. Lincoln—