

Appendix

MORE LINCOLN SITE INFORMATION

LINCOLN HOME HISTORY

Abraham Lincoln, Mary, and their baby son, Robert, moved into their six-room cottage on May 1, 1844. The home cost Lincoln \$1,200 in cash and the transfer of a \$300 lot on the town square to the seller, Reverend Charles Dresser. Situated on a slight elevation, their cottage was located on the northeast corner of Eighth and Jackson Street. It was a typical house for the period, built in a Greek-revival style. There were no sidewalks, curbs, or gutters. A pathway ran along the perimeter of the property. Although it was situated on the outskirts of town, it was only a six-block walk from the center of the city.



This was the third place of residence for the Lincolns who, while newlyweds, had been living at the Globe Tavern. Later they rented a three room cottage at 214 S. Fourth Street.

Mary Lincoln came from a family of means and grew up with maids, cooks, and footmen; taking charge of a household came as a challenge to her. Mary learned to roast coffee, make cheese, and preserve fruit. Throughout their Springfield years, Mary did receive some household help. One of the girls, Harriet Hanks, was a cousin of Lincoln's, who lived with them for about one year. In addition to cooking and cleaning, Mary had to sew clothing for herself and her family.

In order to stretch the family budget, Lincoln also performed domestic chores to help ease the budget. When he was home, he chopped wood, milked the cow, groomed his own horse, and cleaned the stable.

In 1845, Lincoln was earning roughly \$1,500 annually through the law partnership with William Herndon.

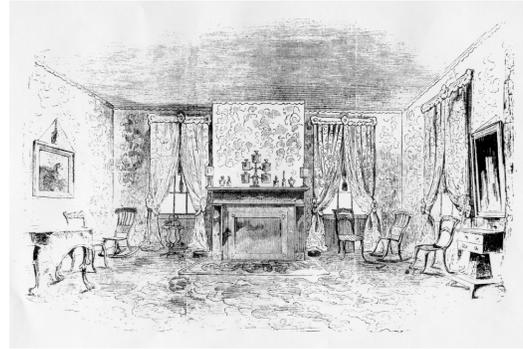
On March 10, 1846, Edward Baker Lincoln was born.

On August 3, 1846, Lincoln was elected as a Whig congressman over his opponent, Reverend Peter Cartwright. Knowing they would be living in Washington, they rented their house to a brick contractor from Jacksonville, Illinois, for \$90 a year with the stipulation they be allowed to use the north upstairs attic room for storing their personal belongings.

While in Washington, the Lincolns lived at Brown's Hotel and Widow Sprigg's Boarding House. But at the end of the year, Mary and the two boys returned to her parents' home in Lexington, Kentucky. In the fall of 1848, the family returned to Springfield, but by November, Lincoln was back in Washington where he would complete his term as congressman. It wasn't until March of 1849 that Lincoln was able to return to Springfield.

Upon his return to Springfield, Lincoln took up his law practice with William Herndon once again. His legal practice on the Eighth Judicial Circuit included traveling across fourteen counties in central and eastern Illinois. During this time, Lincoln spent two or three months away from home. During his absences, Mary was forced to rely upon herself and become mother, father, homemaker and caretaker.

In December 1849, Eddie Lincoln became ill with a sickness that lasted over fifty days. On February 1, 1850, Eddie died. He was not quite four years old. Eddie's funeral, held in the family's home, was conducted by Reverend James Smith of the First Presbyterian Church. Eddie was buried in Hutchinson's Cemetery, located eight blocks west of the public square. During this time, Mary was helped to overcome her grief by becoming active in various church committees. Reverend Smith and members of the Ladies Serving Society and Ladies Aid visited often and provided Mary with much needed solace. Lincoln encouraged his wife's involvement with the church by renting a pew, for an annual fee of \$10, in the church that confirmed his family's participation.



In the summer of 1850, the Lincolns decided to improve the looks of their house by building a fence around the front of the property. Because of the property's elevation, a brick wall foundation needed to be constructed. By this time, Mary was expecting their third child.

Before Robert was enrolled at the formal Academy of Mr. A.W. Eastabrook, his mother educated him at home by teaching him short verses and children's dances. Lincoln took Robert for walks on Sundays in the country.

On December 21, 1850, the Lincolns celebrated the birth of a third son whom they named, William Wallace, named after Mary's brother-in-law. Shortly after this time, Lincoln's father, Thomas, fell ill and died on January 17, 1851. Lincoln was unable to visit with his father prior to his death, or attend his funeral. Mary, after giving birth to Willie, was not well and Lincoln felt he could not leave her.

Mary's health eventually improved, and by the spring Lincoln was able to return to his duties as a circuit-riding lawyer. Before he left, though, he hired a twelve-year-old boy, named Howard Powel, to stay in the house while he was away.

The Lincolns did quite a bit of entertaining during this time. In an effort to spruce up their home, new carpeting and wallpaper was installed. Lincoln even had the walkway at the front of their home paved in brick at this time. In the summer of 1852, Lincoln bought a new carriage and replaced his buggy, so finances must have been good.

During the mid-1850s, Springfield began infrastructure improvements throughout the city. Natural gas for lighting became available and streets were being paved.

On April 4, 1853, the Lincolns' fourth son, Thomas, was born. Lincoln nicknamed him Tad, because he was wiggly and had a big head, like a tadpole.

In June 1855, the Lincolns continued improving the outside of their home with the extension of the brick and picket fence. Lincoln paid \$16.00 for the 2,000 bricks required to finish the project. In addition, a high board

fence was constructed on the south side of the yard that allowed the Lincoln boys to play outside in a completely fenced-in area.

In the spring of 1856, the Lincolns decided to undertake a major renovation of their home. The six room cottage had become cramped as the family grew in size: Robert was almost thirteen, William, eleven, and Tad, nearly three. The family needed space for themselves and for the entertaining they were doing. The Lincolns hired the Springfield firm of Daniel Hannon Sr. and Thomas A. Ragsdale to build a second story onto their house. The upstairs included four bedrooms, a servant's room, and a room for storage.

The bedrooms were heated with wood-burning stoves that were hidden behind a false fireplace. The servant's bedroom was not heated. The cost of the new construction was \$1,300, a sum that was almost equal to the original purchase price of the home in 1844. The Lincolns were able to afford the remodeling costs with the sale of eighty acres of land, located three miles southwest of Springfield, which Mary's father had given her in 1844. Mary sold the land in 1854 for \$1,200.

During summers Lincoln often sat reading the newspaper on the side porch while watching his sons play in the fenced yard. When three-year-old Tad escaped, his father would chase him down and return him to the yard kicking and complaining. Lincoln's informal ways were a source of irritation to his wife. When he was at home, he relaxed around the parlor in his stocking feet, without a tie and in his shirt sleeves. He often answered the door himself rather than let the hired girl do it.

The improvements on the house allowed the Lincolns to establish themselves in Springfield's social circuit during the winter of 1856-1857. As Lincoln's reputation as a statesman and politician grew, the need to entertain increased. They attended and hosted numerous parties. Politics meant meeting people.

In June 1858, the Illinois Republican Convention nominated Lincoln as United States Senator against Stephen A. Douglas. That summer, Lincoln embarked on a campaign speaking tour that took him across Illinois. On August 21, 1858, the first Lincoln Douglas debate took place in Ottawa, Illinois. Other debates occurred in Freeport, Jonesboro, Charleston, Galesburg, Quincy, and Alton, Illinois. After the debates, Lincoln continued on a heavy speaking schedule and returned home when he was able. While Stephen A. Douglas defeated Lincoln in the Senatorial election, the debates sparked nationwide attention on Lincoln and added to his reputation.

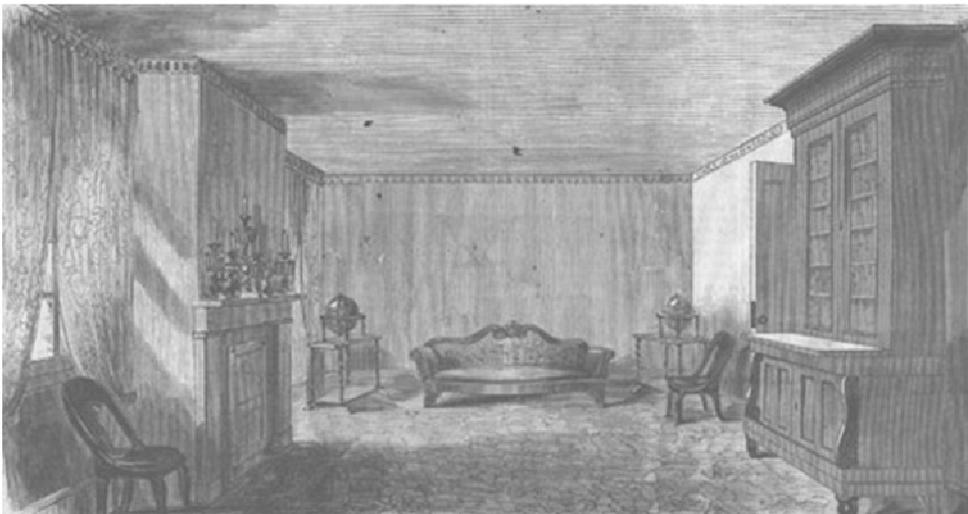
In 1860, Lincoln became the owner of the German language newspaper, *Illinois Staats Anzeiger*. The paper was sold to him for \$400 from the previous owner and editor, Theodore Canisius. Lincoln made Canisius promise to publish the paper as a German language Republican paper. Lincoln hoped that the paper would encourage Germans to vote Republican in future elections.

In the summer of 1859, Abraham and Mary decided that Robert had outgrown his education at Illinois State University, the secondary school he attended in Springfield, and it was decided that enrolling in Harvard would be his next step. Unfortunately, Robert was unable to pass the entrance examination to Harvard and instead enrolled at Phillips Exeter Academy, New Hampshire, until the time he was able to pass the exams.

William Lincoln was enrolled at Miss Corcoran's private school at this time. His mother had long promised him a birthday celebration, so on December 22, 1859 between fifty and sixty children attended Willie's ninth birthday party. As guests left, they shook Mrs. Lincoln's hand and were given a small party favor.

During February and March 1860, Lincoln traveled through the New England states on a speaking tour. While in New York City, on February 27, 1860, Lincoln delivered his famous Cooper Union Address before an electrified crowd of 1,500. Lincoln emphasized that the Republican stance toward slavery was consistent with the views of the founding fathers of the Constitution which was that Congress should control slavery in the territories and not allow it to expand. Lincoln's speech was widely circulated, gained him important political strength, and established him as a contender for the Republican Party's presidential nomination.

Now, wherever Lincoln went, people turned out to hear him speak. The groundwork to place his name in the nomination for president of the United States was being laid. On May 18, 1860, Lincoln received word, while in the offices of the *Illinois State Journal* newspaper on North Sixth Street, that he had won the nomination. Lincoln hurried home to tell Mary the news as word spread through Springfield, and well-wishers began to gather at their home. That evening, a large crowd of celebrants departed the State House and moved to Lincoln's home where they shouted for him. Lincoln made a brief speech from his front porch, and then invited as many people inside as could fit.



The next day, members of the official presidential nomination notification committee arrived in Springfield and were met at the Lincoln's front gate by Willie and Tad. The committee was ushered into the parlor, where instead of being offered wine, they were offered water, the beverage of choice of Mr. Lincoln.

Lincoln's emergence into the national limelight caused artists, photographers, reporters, and sculptors to descend upon Springfield. Parades, rallies, cannon fire, and political speeches were common. As Lincoln became the center of attention, he set up temporary offices in the State House and hired John Nicolay as personal secretary.

Election Day arrived on November 6, 1860, and Lincoln treated it no differently than any other day. He prepared for work and left for his office at the State House, where his door remained open, much to the dismay of his secretary. Lincoln was uncomfortable voting for himself, and when asked whom he would vote for replied, "Governor Yates." Later that afternoon he went to the polls, which were located across from the State House, and voted, but first he detached his name from the ballot.

Lincoln went home for dinner but returned to the State House with Mary to await the election returns. A party mood prevailed as the returns came in. Later that evening, Lincoln took his wife home and went to the telegraph office to wait for returns there. At 1:30 AM Lincoln knew he was elected and went home to tell his wife. After the election, the Lincoln home became a hot-bed of activity. Hundreds of people visited.

The Lincoln family began preparations to move to Washington. Mr. Lincoln's horse Old Bob was sold to John Flynn, a Springfield drayman. The family dog, Fido, was given to the John Roll family, clothes were packed and furniture not needed was sold at a private sale. A Springfield druggist spent \$82.25 and purchased family furniture, including six chairs at \$2.00 apiece, a wardrobe for \$20.00, nine-and-one-half yards of stair carpet for \$4.75, and four comforters for \$2.00 each. The Lincolns rented their home to Mr. and Mrs. Lucian Tilton for the sum of \$350 a year. The Tiltons also purchased some of the remaining furniture of the Lincolns. The belongings that were left over were placed in storage with friends and relatives.

Lincoln had declared that February 11 would be the day the family left for Washington. Much was left to do. Lincoln gave a valise of written speeches, notes, and assorted writings to Elizabeth Todd Grimsley for safekeeping. The burning of family correspondence was interrupted by neighbor, Jared Irwin, who asked if he might have a few of the items as a remembrance, items which Lincoln gave him.

The Lincolns decided to host one last party before they left for Washington. On the night of February 6, Lincoln greeted seven hundred guests at his front door. The next day, Lincoln arranged to insure his home, barn, woodshed, and privy. The house was insured for \$3,000. The carriage barn was insured for \$75.00, and the woodshed and privy were insured for \$125.00. The annual premium amounted to \$25.00. The Lincolns decided to spend their last weekend in Springfield at the Chenery House located at Fourth and Washington Streets. Here they occupied a suite of rooms on the second floor.

The morning of February 11, arrived. Lincoln rose early and went down to the hotel office to obtain some rope to tie around his trunks, and some hotel cards to mark their destination. On the cards he wrote, "A. Lincoln, White House, Washington, D.C." Lincoln carried the trunks to the lobby and was driven to the depot.

Excerpted from Thomas J. Dyba and George L. Painter, *Seventeen Years at Eight and Jackson, the Lincoln Family in Their Springfield*

LINCOLN TOMB CHRONOLOGY

April 14, 1865—Abraham and Mary Lincoln attend Ford’s Theatre for a performance of “Our American Cousin.” John Wilkes Booth shoots Lincoln.

April 15, 1865—Abraham Lincoln dies at 7:22 AM in Washington, D.C. City of Springfield issues resolution requesting Lincoln’s remains to be buried in his hometown.

April 17, 1865—Mary Lincoln consents to have her husband buried in Springfield, Illinois.

April 24, 1865—Committee of nine members selected to supervise the funeral arrangements in Springfield, Illinois, appoints a group of thirteen to constitute the Lincoln Monument Association. Work was begun on temporary vault on the Mather property.

May 3, 1865—Abraham and Willie Lincoln’s remains arrive in Springfield. The President’s remains are placed on public viewing in the State House. May 4, 1865—At noon, the casket is closed and placed in a hearse for transport to Oak Ridge Cemetery. The remains of Abraham Lincoln and William Wallace Lincoln are placed in the temporary vault at Oak Ridge Cemetery.

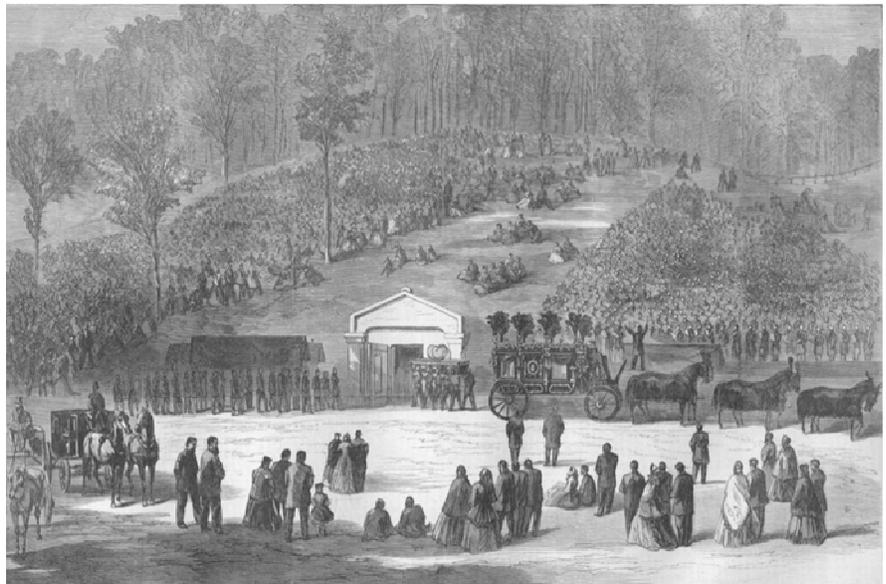
May 11, 1865—The group of thirteen formally incorporates as The National Lincoln Monument Association.

June 1865—First formal solicitation for the National Lincoln Monument Association made by sending out form letters. All Sabbath schools across the United States are asked to take up a collection for the Lincoln Tomb on the second Sunday of June.

June 5, 1865—Mary Lincoln sends letter to the National Lincoln Monument Association insisting on building the tomb at Oak Ridge Cemetery and not the Mather property.

June 14, 1865—By a vote of 8 to 7, the Association agrees to Mrs. Lincoln’s wishes. The city of Springfield donates six acres of land and work begins on a temporary vault.

December 19-21, 1865—Mary Lincoln and Robert Todd Lincoln are in Springfield to inspect the temporary vault. Abraham and Willie’s remains are relocated into the new vault. Lincoln’s casket is



opened and six of his personal acquaintances attest to the corpse being that of Abraham Lincoln. This begins the policy of maintaining an unbroken chain of identity until the final burial of Lincoln.

March 13, 1872—Former New York Governor E. D. Morgan pledges to raise the \$13,700 for the bronze naval group.

July 24, 1871—The National Lincoln Monument Association announces that the dedication of the Monument will occur on October 15, 1874.

August 18, 1874—Springfield citizens raise \$3,000 to cover costs for dedication events.

October 9, 1874—Lincoln's body is viewed again and removed from the metal casket and placed in a red cedar coffin with a lead lining. The casket is placed in a white marble sarcophagus.

October 10, 1874—Ames Foundry in Chicopee, Massachusetts completes naval group using bronze from 65 Civil War era cannons donated by the United States Government. They are ready to begin on infantry grouping.

October 15, 1874—Formal dedication of the Lincoln Tomb occurs with President Grant in attendance. Larkin Mead's bronze statue of Lincoln the Emancipator is unveiled.

October 28, 1874—The National Lincoln Monument Association hires John Carroll Power as first custodian of the monument.

October 29, 1874—The Lincoln Tomb is opened to the public.

Fall 1875—Naval grouping completed and exhibited at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. This bronze does not reach Springfield, Illinois, until March 1877.

July 3, 1876—Date set for first attempt to steal Lincoln's body. News of plot leaks out and it is never carried out.

November 7, 1876—Second plot to steal Lincoln's body occurs. Robbers break into the vault before being scared away by authorities.

November 15, 1876—Lincoln's casket removed from white marble sarcophagus moved about in the interior spaces of the monument for safekeeping.

November 20, 1876—A special Grand Jury in Springfield charges Terrence Mullins and Jack Hughes with attempted larceny and conspiracy. Grave robbing was not a felony offense in Illinois at the time, making it necessary to file charges that would place Mullins and Hughes in the state penitentiary.

May 17, 1877—The board approves money to begin work on the bronze artillery group.

February 17, 1893—First attempt to transfer ownership of the tomb from the Lincoln Monument Association to the State of Illinois fails.

January 11, 1894—John Carroll Power, custodian of the Lincoln Monument, dies at the age of 74.

July 9, 1895—Ownership of the Lincoln Monument is transferred to the State of Illinois. The Lincoln Monument Association ceases to exist.

March 9, 1899—Governor John Tanner asks the Illinois legislature for \$100,000 to rebuild the Lincoln Tomb.

March 10, 1900—Lincoln's coffin is moved from burial chamber to underground vault northeast of the Tomb.

April 24, 1901—Lincoln's coffin is moved from underground vault to sarcophagus in Tomb.

July 1901—Lincoln's remains are moved from sarcophagus to crypt in the Tomb.

September 26, 1901—Lincoln's remains viewed for one last time before being placed in steel and concrete vault.

June 4, 1903—President Theodore Roosevelt spoke briefly at the Tomb while in Springfield to dedicate the State Arsenal.

February 12, 1922—General John J. Pershing and Vice President Calvin Coolidge visit the Tomb.

July 26, 1926—Robert Todd Lincoln dies at Hildene in Manchester, Vermont. Against his wish to be buried with his father, Mary Harlan Lincoln buries Robert in Arlington National Cemetery.

May 12, 1930—At the request of Governor Louis L. Emmerson, \$175,000 appropriated to fix structural problems with the Lincoln Tomb.

May 27, 1930—Abraham Lincoln II reburied in Arlington National Cemetery.

June 17, 1931—President Herbert Hoover is the featured speaker at the rededication of the Lincoln Tomb.

October 11, 1936—Stone from an ancient wall built by the Roman Emperor Servius Tullius placed at the Tomb and dedicated by Governor Henry Homer. According to legend, Tullius—like Lincoln—was a great leader who was assassinated.

DIRECTIONS TO SPRINGFIELD HISTORIC SITES

OLD STATE CAPITOL STATE HISTORIC SITE

Located between Fifth and Sixth Streets and Washington and Adams Streets

Out of ALPLM garage, take Fifth Street one block south to Washington Street.

LINCOLN-HERNDON LAW OFFICES STATE HISTORIC SITE

Southwest corner of Sixth and Adams Streets

Out of ALPLM garage, take Fifth Street three blocks south to Monroe Street, turn left on Monroe and go one block east to Sixth Street, turn left on Sixth Street and go one block north to Adams.

LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Visitor Center located at 426 South Seventh Street

Out of ALPLM garage, take Fifth Street three blocks south to Monroe Street. Turn left and go two blocks east to Seventh Street, turn right on Seventh to the Visitor Center Parking Lot on east side of street.

LINCOLN TOMB STATE HISTORIC SITE

1441 Monument Avenue-Located in Oak Ridge Cemetery

Out of ALPLM garage, turn left on Fifth Street to first traffic light at Madison. Turn left and go one block to Sixth Street, turn left on Sixth Street and go to traffic light at North Grand Avenue. Turn left on North Grand and go five blocks to Monument Avenue. Turn right on Monument and go two blocks into Oak Ridge Cemetery.

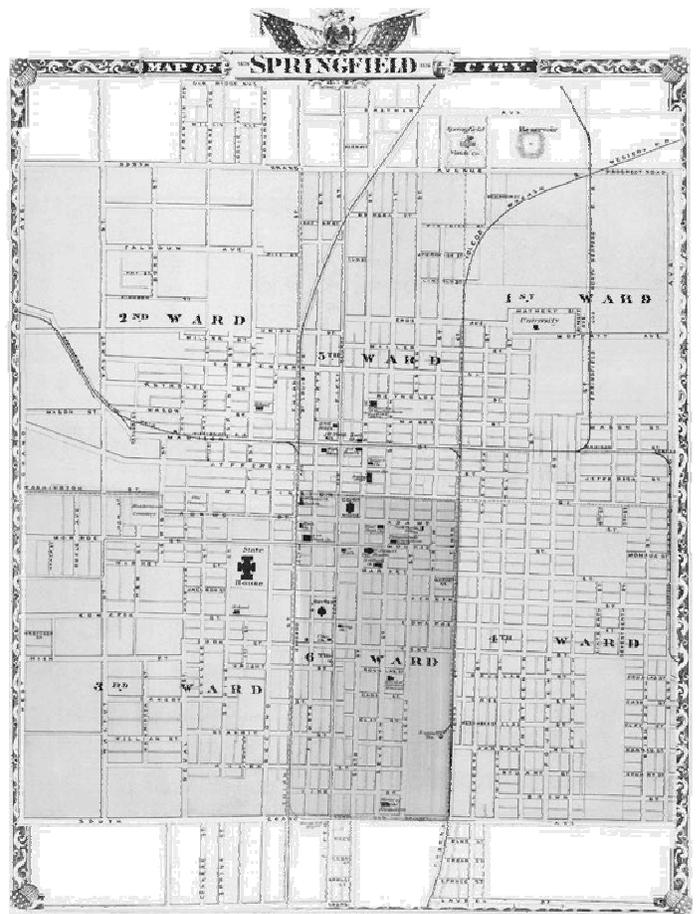
ILLINOIS STATE MUSEUM

502 South Spring Street-Located at Spring and Edwards Streets

Out of ALPLM garage, take Fifth Street four blocks to Capitol Avenue, turn right on Capitol and go three blocks to Second Street, turn left on Second Street and go one block to Edwards Street. Turn right on Edwards Street and go one block west.

DANA-THOMAS HOUSE STATE HISTORIC SITE

301 East Lawrence Avenue-Located at Fourth and Lawrence Streets



Out of ALPLM garage, take Fifth Street eight blocks to Cook Street, turn right on Cook and go three blocks west to Second Street, turn left on Second Street and go one block to Lawrence, turn left on Lawrence to Fourth Street.

LINCOLN DEPOT

Located between Ninth and Eleventh Streets at Monroe Street

Out of ALPLM garage, take Fifth Street three blocks south to Monroe Street, turn left at Monroe and go four blocks east.

STATE CAPITOL COMPLEX

Located at Second Street and Capitol Avenue

Out of ALPLM garage, take Fifth Street four blocks south to Capitol Avenue, turn right on Capitol and go four blocks west.

GOVERNOR'S MANSION

Located between Fourth and Fifth Streets at Jackson

Out of ALPLM Garage, take Fifth Street five blocks south to Jackson.

NEW SALEM STATE HISTORIC SITE

Near Petersburg, Illinois—20 miles Northwest of Springfield

Out of ALPLM Garage, take Fifth Street south one block, to Jefferson Street. Turn right on Jefferson Street, this is also Route 97. Follow Route 97 all the way to New Salem.

NOTE: ALPM is located on the northeast corner of Sixth and Jefferson Streets. Sixth Street is a one-way street running north and Fifth Street is a one-way street running south. Jefferson is a one-way street running west and Madison is a one-way street running east.

