HAIR

DRAWER 3A APPEARANCE

H 2009.085.03467

Abraham Lincoln's Appearance

Hair

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

From the files of the

Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

71.2009.085.03467

The Tonsorial Ablutions of Honest Abe

N. P. Willis, publisher of the *Home Journal,* Washington correspondent and friend of Mrs. Lincoln, witnessed, by chance, President Lincoln's personal preparations for a state dinner in honor of Prince Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte in August, 1861. He was so much impressed by his glimpse of the "tonsorial ablutions of Honest Abe" that he published a detailed account. This quotation from Mr. Willis's story, which appeared in the *Home Journal* of August 17, 1861, has never been reprinted elsewhere:

"... To complete this one day's record of high life at Washington, I must add still a trifle or two, of the kind that are spicy in history—in the first place, for instance, we having been so fortunate (the reader will be astonished to learn) as to see the whole operation! 'Honest Abe'—God bless him!—can afford to let posterity enjoy the story!

"The official dinner to the Prince was to come off at 7 P.M.; but that was not to interfere, fortunately, with the playing of the Marine Band, in the grounds of the White House... I chanced to be one of three who occupied, for the last half hour of the performance, a long settee, which stood opposite the Presidential mansion—not the least interesting operation, of the beautiful picture before us, being a chance view of *the President himself,* who sat at the window of his private room, on the second story, reading his letters and listening to the music, but evidently wholly unconscious of being visible to the public.

"Of course, neither our own party nor the rest of the gay crowd had the least expectation of seeing any portion of the royal entertainment that was to take place in the great White Mansion before us; but, as it approached within thirty minutes of the dinner hour, (which Mrs. Lincoln had chanced to mention to me, the night before) I could not help wondering, to the friend sitting at my side, whether 'Abe', lounging there in his gray coat, with his knees up to his chin, would have time enough for his toilet. But the words were scarce out of my mouth, when up jumped the lively successor of George Washington, and took a seat in another chair—the body-servant, who had entered the room, proceeding immediately to put the cloth around the respected throat and shave that portion of the honored face which had not 'taken the veil.' In three minutes more, said holder of the Executive by the nose shook his official napkin out of the window, giving to the summer wind, thus carelessly, whatever had fallen from the Inaugurated beard; and the remainder of the toilet was prompt enough! The long arms were busy about the tall head for a moment, probably with brush or comb—there was a stoop, probably for bi-forked disencumberment, and, immediately after, a sudden gleam of white linen lifted aloft—a momentary extension of elbows with the tying of the cravat, and a putting on of the black coat—and, then, the retiring figure of the dressed President was lost to our sight. The toilet of the sovereign of the great realm of the West—(which we had been thus privileged to see, through the open window of his dressing-room)—had occupied precisely twenty-two minutes, by my anxiously consulted watch."

SOLD LOCK OF LINCOLN'S HAIR AND CUFF BUTTON FOR $600

Relics of Martyr President Figure in Suit in Municipal Court To-Day.

The sale of some Lincoln relics figured in a suit in the Third District Municipal Court to-day, and during the testimony it was stated that a cuff button and a lock of hair of the martyr President had been sold for $600.

Dr. Charles Sabin Taft was Lincoln's physician and was with him immediately following his being shot and at his bedside when he died. The physician secured a lock of the President's hair and a cuff button. When the physician died some years ago he turned them over to his son, Charles C. Taft, of No. 259 West Fifty-fifth street.

In the complaint Taft charged that he was in the employ of Louis L. Cohen & Co., at No. 801 Eighth avenue, and that about three years ago he had a chance to sell the relics. He spoke to Cohen, he stated, about it and $80 was forwarded to him for his expenses to Washington. There, he stated, he sold the relics to Major William H. Lambert, of the United States Army, for $600. He alleged that he received a check for the amount and that he turned it over to Cohen to get cashed. The $80 expenses were deducted and then, he says, Cohen only handed him $346.67 and kept the remainder, $173.33.

Cohen showed Justice Young a receipt which Taft had signed and which stated that he, Cohen, was to get one-third of what the relics brought if the $80 was advanced. Cohen said that he kept the money, as it was his share. Justice Young took the same view and dismissed the case.

CONGER

LINCOLN RELICS SOLD.

Three Hundred Dollars Paid for a Lock of the Great Martyr's Hair by a New York Buyer. 1914

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The final session of the sale of part of the late Maj. William H. Lambert's library, comprising the more important of his Lincolnians, was held yesterday. The total was $5280. The grand total thus far is $52,439.

Harry Pagan paid the highest price of the day, $600, for a presentation copy from Lincoln to William Cowgill of "Political Debates Between Hon. Abraham Lincoln and Hon. Stephen A. Douglas in the Celebrated Campaign of 1858 in Illinois, as Carefully Prepared by the Reporters of Each Party."

Inserted are two autograph letters of Lincoln to H. C. Whitney and a letter of Dauglas's to Henry A. Wise of Virginia.

C. Hines obtained for $330 a lock of hair cut from Lincoln's head after he was shot. It is in a gold case. George D. Smith paid $505 for the inkstand used by Lincoln for many years in his office at Springfield, Ill.

Lock of Martyr's Hair.

Director Hines of the Board of Freeholders exhibited to his colleagues yesterday a gold case containing a lock of hair taken from the head of Abraham Lincoln just after his death April 15, 1865.

The souvenir of the martyred President had been given originally to Dr. Charles L. Taft, an attending surgeon at the death bed, and was acquired by William H. Lambert, collector of Lincolniana, from the doctor's son, Charles C. Taft, March 11, 1908. These facts are set forth on the gold case.

Mr. Hines, an indefatigable collector, acquired the memento when Mr. Lambert died and his collection was offered for sale at the Anderson Galleries in New York. He thought yesterday an appropriate time to show it to friends.

At the same time he explained that he had spent some time recently locating the jeweler who had fashioned the gold box. The case has a hinged cover in which a glass plate is fastened, and it became necessary to open this cover to clean the glass. For that purpose a small lock had been provided, but Mr. Hines had not received the key. His search, however, was finally successful.

Meanwhile Mr. Hines, who believes the souvenir should become public property, is making plans to present it to a museum.

* * *

A LOCK OF LINCOLN'S HAIR

Bequeathed by General Wilson to Museum of Art. 1914

NEW YORK, March 18.—A blood-stained lock of Abraham Lincoln's hair and a number of relics and mementos intimately related to the history of the United States, were offered the Metropolitan museum of art in the will of the late General Grant Wilson, filed for probate today. Among the bequests is a ring which contains hair of Washington, Wellington, Napoleon, Grant and Lincoln.

To his widow, Mrs. Mary H. Wilson, the testator bequeathed the remainder of his property and copyrights.

The total value of the estate is not given in the will. In a foot note to the document General Wilson explains that he made no public bequests of money, "because for half a century I bestowed 10 per cent of my moderate income to charity."

MR. LINCOLN'S HAIR.

A Lock of It Now Treasured at Lawrenceville, N. J.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In Henry T. Blake's communication of February 28, in regard to Mr. Lincoln's beard, he asks for an original account of this incident. If he will refer to the biography of Abraham Lincoln by Charles W. Moores, page 87, he will find this paragraph:

> At the little town of Westfield, N. Y., he said, "I have a correspondent in this place, a little girl named Grace Bedell, and I would like to know her." Grace was there, 11 years old, and Lincoln stepped from the train to meet her. The year before she had written to him to suggest that he would look better with a beard, and he had answered her letter. And now, with all the cares of state and the thoughts of war crowding his mind, he was able to remember the little girl and where she lived; and he was simple minded enough to say to her as he greeted her, "You see I have let these whiskers grow for you, Grace."

This biography of 132 pages, while written especially for boys and girls, is one of the most readable and reliable books we have about Lincoln. It has been considered worthy of inclusion in the Riverside Literature Series. Mr. Moores was formerly chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Education, Indianapolis. Members of his family knew the Lincoln family. His work is one of love and reverence.

But perhaps more interest may be shown in the two locks of hair which were clipped from Mr. Lincoln's head after his death. I have not seen any reference to them in print. The facts concerning one lock are indisputable. A few hours after Mr. Lincoln died, Schuyler Colfax cut off one tuft of hair for Mrs. Lincoln. This was afterward given to Mrs. Lincoln's sister, Mrs. N. W. Edwards, whose daughter, Julia Edwards Baker, gave most of it to Mrs. Oscar F. Harmon of Danville, Ill., and a smaller part of it to Mrs. Harmon's daughter, Lucy Harmon McPherson, now of Lawrenceville, N. J. Two personal letters accompanying the historic gift attest its genuineness. By the way, Mrs. McPherson and the Mr. Moores mentioned above are cousins.

When Col. W. H. Lambert of Philadelphia gave his address on Lincoln some years ago at Lawrenceville he told Mrs. McPherson that he too had some of Lincoln's hair. His portion must have been some strands from the other lock. When he saw the Lincoln mementos in the McPherson home he volunteered to add to them some of the Lincoln hair in his collection. That is now in the possession of Mrs. McPherson. Two weeks ago Mrs. McPherson gave seven hairs of the number she held to Dr. John Wesley Hill, Chancellor of Lincoln Memorial University, Cumberland Gap, Tenn. They will be placed among the archives of that institution.

John Hay made a strong personal appeal to Mrs. Harmon for the Lincoln hair she prized so highly, but she felt constrained to decline his request.

If the remaining portion of the second lock can be traced, and its genuineness proved, it would seem appropriate to have it placed in the Lincoln Memorial Farm Building, in Kentucky, or in the new Lincoln Memorial at Washington.

T. DEAN SWIFT.

LAWRENCEVILLE, N. J., March 5.

LOCK OF LINCOLN'S HAIR SELLS FOR $65

A lock of President Lincoln's hair sold for $65 in New York at the auction sale of Lincolniana, from the effects of the late Major William H. Lambert of Philadelphia.

The lock was cut from the wounded head of President Lincoln the day following his assassination by Mrs. Schuyler Colfax, wife of the speaker of the house, especially for Mrs. Lincoln. Shortly before her death Mrs. Lincoln gave the lock to her sister, Mrs. Ninian W. Edwards. It afterward came into the possession of Major Lambert, together with a written certificate of its history.

4.16 1514

A LOCK OF LINCOLN'S HAIR

Relic Sells at New York for Sixty-five Dollars. 1914

NEW YORK, April 3.—A lock of President Lincoln's hair sold for $65 last night at the auction sale of Lincolniana, from the effects of Major William H. Lambert of Philadelphia. The lock was cut from the head of President Lincoln, the day after his assassination. It was cut off by Mrs. Schuyler Colfax, wife of the speaker of the house, especially for Mrs. Lincoln. Shortly before her death, Mrs. Lincoln gave the lock to her sister, Mrs. Ninian W. Edwards. It afterward came into the possession of Major Lambert, together with a written certificate of its history.

OFFICE OF
Frank Groundwater
Attorney at Law
ELMA, WASHINGTON

April 2,1932.

Dr. Louis A. Warren,
Lincoln Historical Research Foundation,
Fort Wayne:

My Dear Doctor Warren:

Always an admirer of Abraham Lincoln, I was pleased to observe in the Grays Harbor Post, of Aberdeen, Washington, of this date, that you were undertaking collection of genuine Abraham Lincoln curios, mementos, etc.

In this city, owned by Ed Shahan, grand-son of Captain William Booth, deceased is a lock of Abraham Lincoln's hair, cut from his head, and all these years preserved in a gold locket; Captain Booth, on duty at the time secured the lock of hair at Washington City.

You can write to Mr Ed Shahan about the matter. I am glad that you have undertaken this work, and would be pleased to hear from you what progress you are making. I believe that in the Far West you can and will, if you make theeffort secure priceless articles connected with the life of this great man; they were brought to the Far West by the pioneer after the civil war, when the west was in the making and being removed from the settled east, where men like yourself are generous enough to give of your time for the work of collecting articles for a great museum, these articles have not been given the care and prominence they deserve.

This state received a heavy immigration right after and just before the civil war took place; they came, most of them from the middle west; many of them from Lincoln's home town, knew him; Captain Booth came from Minnesota here after the war; his widow still survives an aged woman. So I trust you will look the Pacific Coast now for some of these great heirlooms of Abraham Licnoln and you will findthem here.

This lock of hair Captain Booth told me about, and it is now locked in the vaults of the Bank of Elma, for safe keeping, I understand. It was taken from, or cut from the head of Abraham Lincoln as he lay dying and preserved with utmost care and its authenticty can be proven now; in years to come death will remove the evidence and leave this priceless rememberance of the great Abraham Lincoln to be doubted by the people. While Mrs. Booth still lives her affidavit should be secured, and the story from her lips written so as to be available for time to come. I remain,

Yours truly,

Frank Groundwater

HAIR

Box containing 3 locks of hair: 1 of Willie Lincoln and 2 of Abraham Lincoln.

Collection of Oliver R. Barrett; Cooke, Sullivan & Ricks, 310 S. Mich. Ave. Chicago.

Old Jewel Box Yields Lock of Lincoln's Hair

BUFFALO EVENING NEWS New York Bureau.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—A lock of Abraham Lincoln's hair which had lain hidden and forgotten for almost 75 years in a jewel box has come to light through a chance discovery, it was learned today. For 30 years the box has been in the possession of Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, but until a few days ago she had no idea of the historic relic it contained.

The box, which has been in Mrs. Roosevelt's family for about 130 years, had become worn with age, and last month Mrs. Roosevelt sent it away to be repaired, first removing, as she thought, all its contents. A few days later the box was returned, with a slip of paper listing the articles she had been unaware of, including the hair, which had been found in a hidden compartment.

1934

Lock of Lincoln's Hair Is Found By Chance in an Old Jewel Box

New York Woman Is Surprised at Discovery of Historic Relic Hidden for Almost Seventy Years in Family Heirloom

A lock of Abraham Lincoln's hair which had lain hidden and forgotten for almost seventy years in a jewel box has come to light through a chance discovery, it was learned yesterday. For thirty years the box has been in the possession of Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, of 66 East Seventy-ninth Street, but until a few days ago, when she sent the box to be repaired, she had no idea of the historic relic it contained.

The box, a handsomely tooled semi-circular red morocco case lined with white satin and velvet, has been in Mrs. Roosevelt's family for about 130 years, she said yesterday. Her grandfather, George Gibbs, returned after a European "grand tour" about 1808 or 1809 and brought with him as a present for his sister, Sarah Gibbs, a set of cameo earrings, bracelets, necklace, band for the hair and comb, mounted in gold, all of which fitted into the specially made box.

Sarah Gibbs died in 1866, leaving the set of jewels to George Gibbs's wife, Laura Wolcott Gibbs. On her death, in 1870, the set was divided between her daughters, the late Mrs. Lucius Tuckerman and the late Mrs. Theophile M. d'Oremieulx, Mrs. Roosevelt's mother. The red leather case went to Mrs. d'Oremieulx, and Mrs. Roosevelt inherited it from her.

The case had become worn with age, and last month Mrs. Roosevelt took it to Cartier's to be repaired, first removing, as she thought, all its contents. A few days later the box was returned, and with it came a slip of paper listing the contents of the package. In addition to one red leather box the slip listed "six scarabs, all broken," and "one pair of scissors."

"Scissors?" Mrs. Roosevelt said to herself. "Scissors? I know there were no scissors in that box. And I own no scarabs. Of course, that isn't mine. Cartier has made a mistake, and I must take the box and the little memorandum back."

The clerk at Cartier's was amazed at Mrs. Roosevelt's visit. "But surely, Mrs. Roosevelt, you knew what was in the box?" he asked.

Mrs. Roosevelt assured him that she had no idea what was in the box. Then he lifted the velvet lining of the compartment intended for the comb. Beneath it was a wad of cotton batting, yellow with age, which he told Mrs. Roosevelt to lift out. She lifted it, and saw in the bottom of the compartment a small pair of gold-handled scissors in a gold sheath engraved with her grandmother's initials, six brilliant green scarabs and a neatly folded flat white paper package, two inches long and one and one-half inches across.

On the package was inscribed, in the handwriting of her uncle, the late George Gibbs, "Hair of President Lincoln, Good Friday, April 14, 1865." Inside the paper were a few strands of dark brown hair, tinged with gray.

It was on April 14, 1865, that President Lincoln was shot in Ford's Theater in Washington. At that time Mrs. Roosevelt's uncle was in Washington as secretary of the Hudson's Bay Commission.

Mrs. Roosevelt said she did not know how her uncle acquired this particular lock of hair, but that there is another lock of Lincoln's hair in the family, which was cut from his head at the time of his death by Dr. Joseph K. Barnes, Lincoln's surgeon general, who was the first physician to reach the President's bedside on the night of the assassination. Dr. Barnes knew that Mrs. Roosevelt's grandmother had deep admiration for President Lincoln, and sent this lock to her by her son, George Gibbs. It is likely that the newly-found hair was transmitted in the same way.

The little package was probably tucked away by Mrs. Gibbs in the bottom of her jewel box soon after she acquired it, and since her death in 1870, no one had any idea that it was there. "I remember that my grandmother had a perfect mania for hiding things," Mrs. Roosevelt said. "When her son brought this little package to her I can see her saying, 'Now, where can I hide this?'"

Mrs. Roosevelt is the widow of Dr. J. West Roosevelt, a first cousin of President Theodore Roosevelt. Dr. Roosevelt died in 1898.

Lock of Lincoln's Hair Is Discovered

New York, Reb. 13.—(AP)—Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, widow of a cousin of President Theodore Roosevelt, said today a lock of Abraham Lincoln's hair had been found in a jewel box where it had lain hidden for almost 70 years.

The discovery was made, Mrs. Roosevelt said, when the jewel box —in her family for 130 years—was sent to a jewele recently to be repaired.

Removing the lining, the jeweler found an envelope on which Mrs. Roosevelt's uncle, the late George Gibbs, had written: "Hair of President Lincoln, Good Friday, April 14, 1865." Inside the envelope were a few strands of dark brown hair, tinged with grey.

Mrs. Roosevelt said she believed the hair came into possession of the family through a friend, Dr. Joseph K. Barnes, Lincoln's surgeon general, who cut the president's hair at the time of his death on April 14, 1865

LOCK OF LINCOLN'S HAIR FOUND AFTER 74 YEARS

Discovered Under Lining of Jewel Box Sent for Repair

New York, Feb. 13—(AP)—Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, widow of a cousin of President Theodore Roosevelt, said today a lock of Abraham Lincoln's hair had been found in a jewel box where it had lain hidden for almost 75 years.

The discovery was made, Mrs. Roosevelt said, when the jewel box—in her family for 130 years—was sent recently to be repaired.

Removing the lining, the jeweler found an envelope on which Mrs. Roosevelt's uncle, the late George Gibbs, had written: "Hair of President Lincoln, Good Friday, April 14, 1865." Inside the envelope were a few strands of dark brown hair, tinged with grey.

Mrs. Roosevelt said she believed the hair came into possession of the family through a friend, Dr. Joseph K. Barnes, Lincoln's surgeon general, who cut the President's hair at the time of his death on April 14, 1865. She said another lock of Lincoln's hair also was in the family's possession.

LOCK OF LINCOLN'S HAIR FOUND HIDDEN IN OLD JEWEL BOX

Dated April 14, 1865, Day President Was Fatally Wounded by Assassin.

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, widow of a cousin of President Theodore Roosevelt, said today a lock of Abraham Lincoln's hair had been found in a jewel box where it had lain hidden for some 70 years.

The discovery was made, Mrs. Roosevelt said, when the jewel box —in her family 130 years—was sent to a jeweler recently to be repaired.

Removing the lining, the jeweler found an envelope on which Mrs. Roosevelt's uncle, the late George Gibbs, had written: "Hair of President Lincoln, Good Friday, April 14, 1865." Inside the envelope were a few strands of dark brown hair, tinged with gray.

Mrs. Roosevelt said she believed the hair came into possession of the family through a friend, Dr. Joseph K. Barnes, Lincoln's Surgeon-General, who cut the President's hair at the time of his death from the bullet of the assassin, John Wilkes Booth. She said another lock of Lincoln's hair also was in the family's possession.

T. R. Relative Finds Lock of Lincoln's Hair

NEW YORK, February 13 (A.P.) —Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, widow of a cousin of President Theodore Roosevelt, said today a lock of Abraham Lincoln's hair had been found in a jewel box where it had lain hidden almost seventy years.

The discovery was made, Mrs. Rooseveit said, when the jewel box —in her family 130 years—was sent to a jeweler recently to be repaired.

Removing the lining, the jeweler found an envelope on which Mrs. Roosevelt's uncle, the late George Gibbs, had written: "Hair of President Lincoln, Good Friday, April 14, 1865." Inside the envelope were a few strands of dark brown hair, tinged with gray.

Mrs. Roosevelt said she believed the hair came into possession of the family through a friend, Dr. Joseph K. Barnes, Lincoln's surgeon-general, who cut the President's hair at the time of his death April 14, 1865.

Hidden Lock

Lincoln's Hair Found In Jewel Box.

New York, Feb. 13. (INS)—By chance, a lock of Abraham Lincoln's hair which for more than seventy years lay hidden away in an old jewelry box, has been discovered.

It was found by a jeweler to whom Mrs. J. West Roosevelt took the box to be repaired. The hair was obtained by her grandfather, then a Washington official, shortly after Lincoln's assassination and secreted in the case. Mrs. Roosevelt is the widow of a first cousin of President Roosevelt.

2

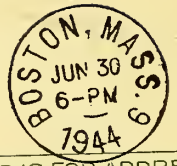
10 Shady Hill Square
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts
30 June 1944

Dear Dr. Warren:

What was the color of Lincoln's beard? I saw a portrait of him yesterday in which Lincoln was wearing an auburn or reddish brown beard. It raised a question in my mind, and as usual I go to you for the answer.

Yours very truly,

J. L. McConaughy Jr.





THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Dr. Louis A. Warren, Director
Lincoln National Life Foundation
Fort Wayne, Indiana

July 10, 1944

Mr. J. L. McCorison, Jr.
10 Shady Hill Square
Cambridge, 38, Mass.

Dear Mr. McCorison:

I think it has been generally accepted that Lincoln's hair was coarse and black. Possibly there may have been some gray in his beard, but I do not think his hairhad started to turn gray to any extent at the time of his decease.

I have observed statements that his hair was sort of a rusty black and I think the general consensus of opinion would prohibit any auburn or reddish brown beard.

Very truly yours,

LAW:WM

Director

THOMAS M. GALEY
BOX 544
OWENSBORO, KY.

April 29 1947

Dear Dr. Warren:

Let me tell you of a Lincoln item which I brought to light: the bloody hair around the bullet entrance into his head: a telegram from Lincoln to Mr. Todd, postmaster of Lexington inviting him to visit: the bloody hair in the original telegram which is blood stained. Mr. Todd stood by the bedside after the stricken Lincoln and the surgeon handed the item to him.

Mr. Todd's son, still living I believe, is a resident of Lexington., a widower. Through his housekeeper, and a friend of ours, I learned that Mr. Todd had this item. That was about four years ago; that it was about the house somewhere.

I figured that the man who could get it and should get it was Bill Townsend so I told it to him. He was astonished that such a thing existed and particularly that it existed just around the corner and that it required an outsider to make it known.

Mr. Townsend set to work in a quiet manner and he got it. I don't know what he paid: I would'nt ask that. Though grewsome, I consider that it is the most sacred of all Lincoln relics.

I don't think that Mr. Townsend has made known that he has this and for that reason, and good taste, I will be grateful if you will not reveal the source of your information at this time. No doubt you would wish to see the relic when again you are in Lexington. But "relic". That is'nt the word. There is no word that can refer to this item with sufficient dignity and pathos.

Very sincerely

Thomas M Galey

Dr. Louis A. Warren
Fort Wayne, Indiana
Lincoln National Life Foundation

May 2, 1947

Mr. Thomas M. Galey
Box No. 544
Owensboro, Kentucky

My dear Mr. Galey:

The little souvenir you brought to light is an interesting one indeed, and the next time I am in Lexington I will most certainly ask Mr. Townsend to let me see it.

I expect he felt greatly humiliated by having it discovered right under his nose. I have had things like that happen to me on a few occasions.

Thank you for thinking of me with respect to this discovery.

Very truly yours,

LAW:EB

Director

MACALESTER DISPLAYS LOCK OF LINCOLN'S HAIR



Arlette Benson, 19, of 5341 Columbus ave., Minneapolis, Macalester college student, holds a framed lock of President Lincoln's hair which was exhibited in the school's library today.—Dispatch Photo.

A lock of Abraham Lincoln's hair was displayed in the Macalester college library on the 16th president's birthday anniversary today.

The small bit of the Great Emancipator's hair is from an extensive historical collection of Edward D. Neill, founder of Macalester college, who once served as Lincoln's secretary.

It was given to Neill a short time before Lincoln was assasinated. Accompanying it is a yellow, dog-eared note with these words:

"I do not know the bearer; but he says he has served in the war, is disabled and now wants employment—I shall be glad if he can get it."

The note is dated Sept. 1, 1863, and is signed by "A. Lincoln."

The lock of hair is dark brown with a few strands of gray in it. It is valued at $100 in the college inventory.

Neill also left behind an engraved order in which he was assigned to "sign patents for land, sold or granted under the authority of the United States." Dated Aug. 23, 1864, this also bears Lincoln's signature.

These are the only things from Lincoln in Neill's collection, which was given to Macalester when Neill died at the age of 70 in 1893. His valuable collection is kept in the Neil room, named in his honor.

Feb 12, 1941

Mac

ST. PAUL DISPATCH



ABE LINCOLN MEMENTOES—Two Abraham Lincoln items recently rediscovered in a Macalester college fireproof storeroom—a lock of Lincoln hair and a card from the Civil War president—are examined by Dr. Charles J. Turck, school president. The lock of hair, dark brown with a few gray strands, was obtained by Dr. Edward D. Neill, founder of Macalester college in 1874, when he was Lincoln's secretary in charge of land grants. The card was written by Dr. Neill asking him to give a disabled Civil War veteran a job.

ST. PAUL SUNDAY PIONEER PRESS, FEBRUARY 12, 1950

LINCOLN LORE

Bulletin of the Lincoln National Life Foundation - - - - - - Dr. Louis A. Warren, Editor
Published each week by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana

Number 1095 FORT WAYNE, INDIANA April, 3, 1950

LOCKS OF LINCOLN'S HAIR

Locks of human hair carefully preserved in jewel cases are more often associated with the reminiscences which cluster around Memorial Day than the reminders of "fools errands" contrived on April first. While much emphasis has been placed on many threatening letters President Lincoln received, little attention has been called to correspondence which must have nourished his sense of humor. To fully appreciate a peculiar request made of the President for a lock of his hair, some preliminary observations must be made.

Sanitary Fairs were the primary sources for raising funds for the United States Sanitary Commission—the Red Cross units of the Civil War period. One, reading through the Lincoln Papers in the Library of Congress, must be impressed with the large number of letters soliciting from the President contributions to these popular money making exhibitions. The usual request was an autographed writing which might be sold at a good figure. The fact that the proceeds were used for the benefit of the soldiers in the field made it almost impossible for Lincoln to refuse such solicitations. Students are familiar with some major contributions made to these exhibitions by Mr. Lincoln.

The ladies conducting the Northwestern Fair for the Sanitary Commission at Chicago, Ill. in October 1863 asked Mr. Lincoln to donate for their enterprises his original copy of the Emancipation Proclamation. Lincoln was conscious of the far reaching influence of this paper and recognized by statements with reference to its signing the importance of the document. That he reluctantly parted with it is evident from this brief sentiment, almost pathetic, in which he made the presentation: "I had some desire to retain the paper; but if it shall contribute to the relief or comfort of the soldiers that will be better."

His Gettysburg address was no sooner delivered than he was asked to donate it. Still later Edward Everett asked for a copy to be presented to a Sanitary Fair in New York. He sent the document to Everett on January 4, 1864 and on March 3 Everett thanked him for attending "to so small a matter" amid his many duties. It may have been a small matter but at one time a New York dealer appraised this same copy at $100,000, nearly as much as the entire Lincoln estate was valued at the time of the President's death. Another copy of the address was made for the Maryland Soldiers and Sailors Fair at Baltimore and the Emancipation Proclamation of January 1, 1863 was solicited by ladies in charge of the Albany (N.Y.) Army Relief Bazaar.

On January 20, 1864 a peculiar request came from L. E. Chittenden Register of the Treasury residing right in the city of Washington. He wrote in part: "I am deputed by the ladies of this city to ask you for a contribution to the fair . . . to be held in the patent office." Chittenden then revealed to Lincoln how he might spend his time expediently while listening to prospective office holders. He suggested that close at hand the President might have small sheets of paper and while his guests were talking he could be writing sentiments such as the one he enclosed, and when signed they could be sold through the Sanitary Fairs for a minimum of ten dollars apiece. Mr. Chittenden further stated: "I claim no patent for the originality of the suggestion but beg to assure you if you can give it some attention you will make a most valuable contribution. . . . Mrs. Chittenden will be happy to take charge and dispense of any autographs you may choose to send her." To this comment he added a postscript: "One sentence on a sheet will suffice." A statement from Lincoln's annual message to Congress was enclosed as a sample: "I shall not return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of the proclamation or by any act of Congress."

It would be interesting to have Lincoln's reaction to this unusual and almost ludicrous request coming from one high up in the Treasury Department. Possibly he compared the desired autograph writings to a new type of green backs. He must have been impressed with Mr. Chittenden's thoughtfulness in suggesting that but one sentiment on a sheet would "suffice." At least he would feel that while the task of directing the courses of the armies of the Republic was largely under his jurisdiction, he should not also be burdened with the financing of their auxiliaries by scribbling his signature on sheets of paper.

On January 22, 1864 two days after the Chittenden request, a Miss Jennings, interested in making a worthy donation to the Metropolitan Sanitary Fair at New York, wrote to Mr. Lincoln in part as follows:

"I am desirous to obtain a lock of your hair and also some from the heads of various members of your cabinet." With the Chittenden suggestion fresh in mind Lincoln's sense of humor would be challenged immediately by this equally absurd request. Undoubtedly he would have something to say to his personal secretaries about a President whose tonsorial duties, when he was not engaged in manufacturing autographs, would send him to the cabinet meetings with a pair of shears, with which to clip the locks from the heads of its august members. Certainly he would reflect on the genuineness of the hairs cut from Secretary Wells toupee and would probably suggest that Wells' chin instead of his scalp would be the proper place from which to remove the desired contributions. The same facial attack would go for bearded Stanton and Bates. Inasmuch as Seward had virtually a mane on his head Lincoln might have suggested that the Secretary of State be shorn for the entire cabinet installment.

Miss Jennings did not stop with scalping the cabinet but also advised the President that she would like specimens of hair from "other prominent and distinguished men of the day." This would have brought from Lincoln some statement relative to chasing celebrities all over Washington for the purpose of snipping from their balding heads what little hair they might have left. Miss Jennings then set forth in her letter the purpose to which she hoped to put these several locks stating: "With this hair it is my intention to embroider a device on velvet and then have it handsomely framed."

Within a very few days another request came to Lincoln for locks of hair, but this one cut right into Mr. Lincoln's own domestic circle. It solicited some of his wife's tresses. About this time we can imagine that Lincoln was in the mood of saving his own scalp and if possible preserve and prevent any further pulling of his wife's hair.

Lincoln often left the impression that the exercise of his sense of humor was quite necessary to his survival. If that be true surely his correspondence must have greatly stimulated him.

LOT #	DESCRIPTION	VALUE	PRICE REALIZED
L-10	A piece of the towel used upon President Lincoln's wound, saturated with his blood. Also photograph of the President's Box at Ford's Theater and Photo of the chair in which he was shot. Certified as previously sold at the Parke-Bernet Sale of the Barrett Estate, 1952. ----------	$100.00	
L-11	An original Brady photo of President Lincoln with hand-printed notation. Also in Barrett Sale, 1952. -	$75.00	
L-12	A/L/S A. LINCOLN Extremely important letter written to secretary of War Cameron (1861-62) Requesting appointment of Brig. Generals including Biddle and Meade, Dated Aug. 30, 1861. Signed by Gen. Mcclellan, who later had difficulties with Lincoln. On back side of letter is a note signed by Cameron "Reply referred to the President with the approval of the War Department." Dated Aug.30, 1861. Beneath this note written in the hand of Abraham Lincoln "Let the appointments be made as within requested by Gen. Mcclellan" and signed A. Lincoln, Aug. 30, 1861. (An extremely rare and important letter, the quality and importance of which is seldom offered. ----------	$1500.00	
L-13	Forty or fifty pamphlets from 5 to 20 pages each, all pertaining to Lincoln dating around turn of the Century. (Some earlier, some later). Easily worth ----------	$100.00	
L-14	Locks of hair from Lincoln and his son, William. Small box inscribed "No. 1 Willie Lincoln's hair. No. 2 Abraham Lincoln's hair taken from his head after death. No. 3 Abraham Lincoln's hair clipped from his head at the Tomb." Hair mentioned above was sold in this original box at the Parke-Bernet Sale of the Barrett Estate in 1952. And also included in this lot is a fine Gutta Percha frame, opening size 4" x 5 1/2" which would be perfect for mounting these rare items. Estimated ----------	$450.00	
L-15	Bound Volume of the Illinois State Journal, Dec.1, 1864 to July 31, 1865 containing the very important news of Lincoln's Assassination, April 15, and then continuing with all subsequent news including capture of the assassins, the escape, and the trial of the assassins. Starting April 24th through May 5th all columns are heavy black bordered in commemoration of the Funeral Procession. An extremely rare item seldom offered in its entirety. (We note, upon examination, that one clipping has been made from the April 15th edition and one from the April 18th edition. These clippings do not seriously impair value. The assassination papers and subsequent issues range in price from $45.00 to $20.00 each; and the Civil War papers generally list from $2.00 to $4.00 each. Seven months of papers with approximately 160 issues.) Value ----------	$300.00 to $500.00	

H. E. BUTLER
4105 MONTGOMERY STREET
OAKLAND 11, CALIFORNIA

Feb.29,1952

Dr.Charles A. Warren,
Lincoln Memorial Life Foundation,
Fort Wayne, Indiana

Dear Sir:

This is in regard to a small portion of the lock of hair clipped from the head of our martyred President Lincoln by Hon.Schuyler Colfax the day of Lincoln's death.

I am enclosing herewith complete file of my correspondence with Smithsonian Institution at Washington. Return same,if you will please,in due course-- stamped envelope enclosed.

I will greatly appreciate any aid you may be able and willing to render us in the matter.

Yours most truly,

Harry Everett Butler

Harry Everett Butler

Retired farmer-shipper-
country banker

4105 Montgomery St.
Oakland,11,California

PS I have a copy of Mrs.Harmon's "My Memories
Of Lincoln"

March 13, 1952

Mr. Harry Everett Butler
4105 Montgomery Street
Oakland 11, California

My dear Mr. Butler:

I think a photostat copy of the clippings in our Foundation relating to the lock of hair in your possession will help you to authenticate the piece that you have. They will also give you some idea of what became of the other strands.

Very truly yours,

LAW:PE

Director

As I See It

By JERRY EVARTS

LOST YEAR—Why did Abraham Lincoln change the part in his hair sometime between his first and second inauguration? And why is there so little recorded in historical matter concerning his activities in 1857, just a century ago? These and other questions came up during a recent conversation with Dr. Edward T. Butler, a dentist who lives on Grand Island.



Jerry Evarts

Butler, who has offices on Delaware Ave., has been a student of Lincoln and a collector of Lincolniana for nearly half a century. In addition to more than 75 books concerning the 16th president, the dentist has a number of Lincoln pictures including a ceramic copy of a negative taken in 1864 when the "Great Emancipator" was 55.

But there's nothing in Butler's collection to explain the question about the parting of his hair. Lincoln's portrait on a $5 bill shows it on the right side.

DIDN'T WIN 'EM ALL—However, the part on the head of the Lincoln Memorial is on the opposite side. The dentist said pictures in his possession taken at the first and second inaugurations indicate the changeover took place during those four years.

Puzzling, too, is the absence of anything in historical volumes concerning Lincoln's activities in 1857. In 1856, while a member of the Illinois legislature, he was proposed but not selected for vice president. In that year he made 50 speeches for John C. Fremont, Republican presidential nominee, who lost to James Buchanan, Democrat.

In 1858 he ran for the U.S. Senate but was defeated by Stephen A. Douglas after the famed Lincoln-Douglas debates.

Butler comes naturally by his interest in Lincoln. His parents are from the Springfield (Ill.) area where Lincoln lived with his family for many years after 1830.

COWBOYS AND COMO — Workers reporting to Mrs. Ralph Crawford, team captain of the East Aurora Boys Club building fund drive, were puzzled to see twin television sets side by side in the living room.

Mrs. Crawford explained the TVs are used simultaneously when two or more family members watch different programs.

AUTOGRAPH GAME—An effective way of getting acquainted was used by members and friends of Kensington Service Club Sunday evening at the organization's 5th anniversary. The affair was held in Manns 300 Club where the club meets to roll bandages, make scrapbooks for shutins and conduct other community projects.

Everyone received a heavy piece of paper approximately 4 inches wide and 5½ inches long. It was marked off into 25 small squares and each person asked that many guests to sign his or her name in one of the spaces.

Mrs. Neal Palmer and Mrs. Norval Kranz, chairmen of the awards committee, called out names as they were drawn from a bucket of ticket stubs. The operation resembled a "name bingo" game and prizes went to those first to complete a line of names.

SHOW STEALERS—Five-year-old Charlotte (Cheddy) Stevens and her brother, Bill, 8, were enthusiastically applauded. Cheddy performed several tap dance routines and sang. Bill was emcee for his sister.

Mrs. Walter Grimm sang and joined with Bob Kern to conduct group singing. Mrs. Louise Gladke accompanied on a piano.

All past presidents were present. They are Mrs. Francis Elmore, Mrs. Russell Johnson, Mrs. Harold Sarles, Mrs. Harold Schaefer and Mrs. James White.

An outline of the group's activities was presented by Mrs. Frank A. Chiarello, president. Other officers are Mrs. James Robinson, vice president; Mrs. James White, secretary, and Mrs. Ida Conn, treasurer.

BUFFALO WINTER — A graphic description of the season is contained in "Weather Woes," a poem by George W. Stratton of 353 Phyllis Ave. Here it is:

From 54 right down to zero,
Just the weather to become a hero.
One day cold, next one hot.
Got to take it, able or not.

Mounds of snow, four hands high.
Polar bears wave as cars skid by.
Penguins roosting on Arctic ice,
Envy our winter, think it nice.

Driveway blocked; back all shot.
Days of youth gone to pot.
Old bus coughs, gives up the ghost.
Just at the time one needs it most.

Traffic is stalled, buzz and spin.
Tires and tempers wearing thin.
Skies getting darker than ever before.
Weather man says we're due for more.

Zip up the parka, north wind blow.
Live on blubber, like the Eskimo.

Boston Herald
February 12, 1958



HERTER'S ABE
A Titian Touch

Brown-Haired Lincoln Stirs A Bit of Historical Research

What's your image of Abraham Lincoln on this, the 149th anniversary his birth?

Tall, lean, kindly, furrow-faced, black-haired. . . . ?

HIRSUTE TOUCHES

Artist Albert Herter, father of Undersecretary of State Christian A. Herter, saw him in a different light. He painted an ivory miniature of the Great Emancipator with grown hair and beard. In fact, Herter's Lincoln had hirsute touches approaching the titian.

Atty. Maurice E. Goldberg of 207 Commonwealth Ave. brought the delicately-wrought miniature into The Herald office and called attention to the hair coloring.

"Wasn't the hair jet-black?" he asked. "And if Herter was right, isn't everybody else wrong?"

An exhaustive search of The Herald's files failed to establish the point.

At the Boston Public Library, Martin Waters of the history department dug into the subject and came up with a verdict: Lincoln's hair was black, just as everybody believed.

"Several books refer to his hair as dark, others as black," he said. "In 1862, Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote of his hair as being 'black, still unmixed with gray.' And we've got a new book by Stefan Lorant with some excellent pictures showing his hair and beard as black as his black suit, while others in the same group had lighter hair."

That would seem to settle everything except the question of why the famed artist whose murals hang in the state house and who was born six years after Lincoln's death chose to lighten his hair. The portrait done in water colors, is not faded, and the likeliest explanation seems to be artistic license.

It's almost a relief to learn for sure that the Railsplitter's hair was black. Abe just didn't look like Abe as a near-redhead.

Newsmakers

Rare Wines Appreciated

NEW ORLEANS — A wine consultant from California Thursday paid $3,300 for two bottles of Chateau Lafite, a red Bordeaux bottled during America's post-Civil War Reconstruction era. The prices — $1,550 for an 1868 vintage and $1,750 for an 1870 — were the highest paid for single bottles in the morning session of the Heublein Premier National Auction of Rare Wines.

Abe's Lock Sells for $2,200

NEW YORK — A lock of Abraham Lincoln's hair was sold to an anonymous buyer Thursday night for $2,200. Also sold was a lock of hair from the mane of General Robert E. Lee's war horse, "Traveller." The price was $110. The former president's hair, "mostly brown with a few strands of gray," and the horse hair were sold from the collection of Lincolniana owned by Dorothy Meserve Kunhardt, who inherited much of the collection from her father, Frederick Hill Meserve. The 7-inch-long strand of horsehair, colored white, brown and gray, went to an unidentified executive of the Abco Hardware Co. of Linwood, Calif.

Willie Wants Fans to Have Tickets

SANTA ROSA, Calif. — Singer Willie Nelson has canceled a July 29 appearance at the Sonoma County Fairgrounds because fair directors bought up all 1,400 reserved seats before the public got a chance to purchase any. Mark Rothbaum, Nelson's manager, said the singer "has been touring over 20 years to play for the public that supports him and is not interested in performing at any public facility where his fans can't buy tickets in an equitable manner."

— From Wire Reports

On the other hand, less than 4 months previously, Lincoln had told a Negro delegation at the White House:

> You and we are different races. We have between us a broader difference than exists between almost any other two races. Whether it is right or wrong I need not discuss, but this physical difference is a great disadvantage to us both, as I think your race suffer very greatly, many of them by living among us, while ours suffer from your presence. In a word we suffer on each side. If this is admitted, it affords a reason at least why we should be separated.

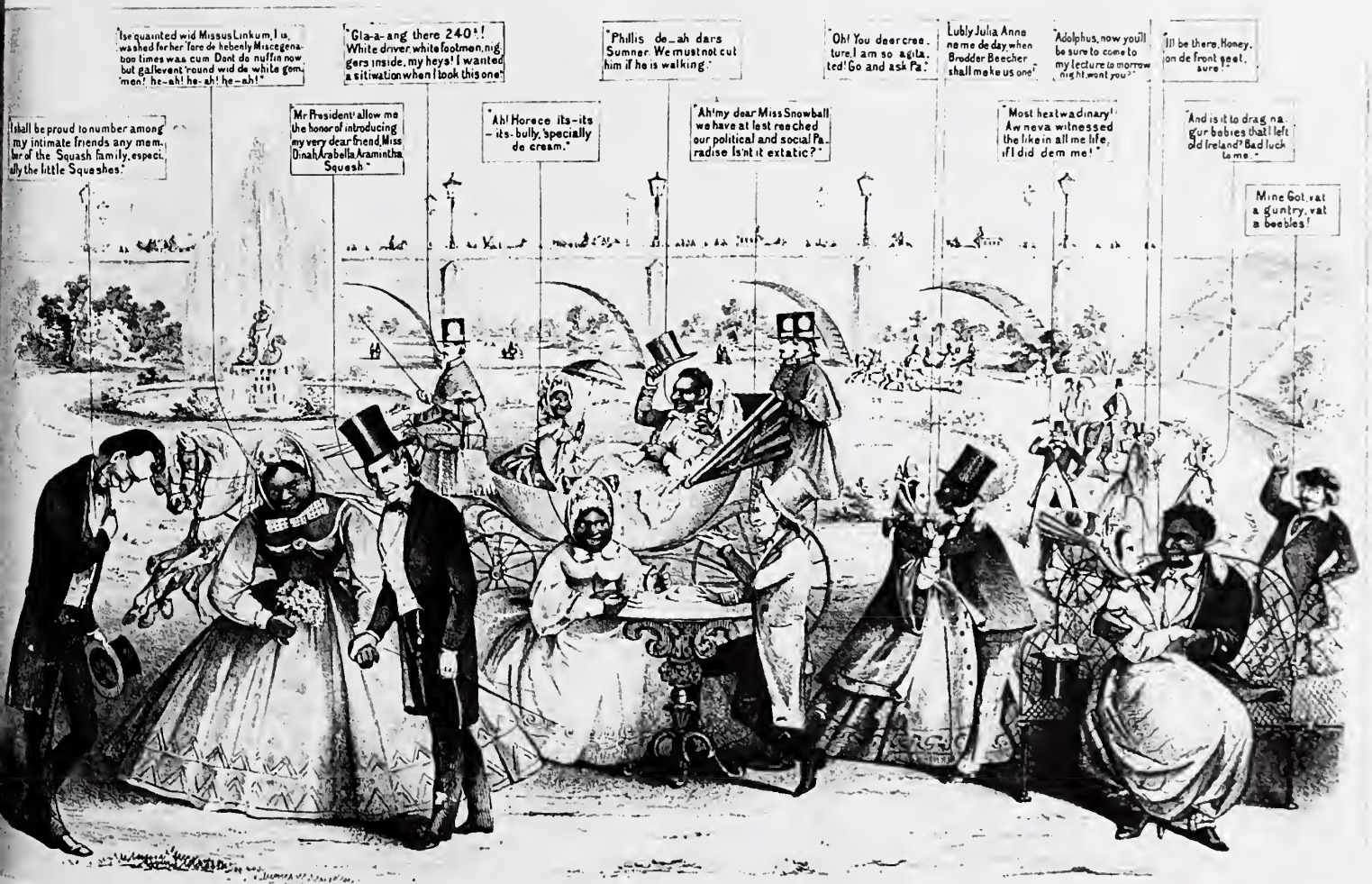
And separation to Lincoln still meant voluntary black removal from the country.

As President, Lincoln's personal acquaintance with members of the black race increased. In Illinois, he had known William de Fleurville (or William Florville, as he called himself when Lincoln knew him), a black Haitian barber who met Lincoln in New Salem. Florville was Lincoln's barber in Springfield, and he apparently engaged Lincoln's services as attorney to help him manage his tax payments on lots he owned in Bloomington. In Washington, the White House servants were Negroes—William Slade, manager of the staff, valet, and messenger for Lincoln; Cornelia Mitchell, the cook; Peter Brown, butler and waiter; and others. For the first time in his life, however, Lincoln encountered Negroes who were not servants or menials. Abolitionist Frederick Douglass visited the White House and recalled years later that in all his interviews with Mr. Lincoln, he "was impressed with his entire freedom from popular prejudice against the colored race." And Lincoln's signing a bill to establish diplomatic ties with Haiti and Liberia brought black diplomats to Washington for the first time.

All that may have had some effect. Lincoln noticed that the "District of Columbia, and the States of Maryland and Delaware" had more Negroes than he had seen back in Illinois. "The District," he went on, "has more than one free colored to six whites; and yet, in its frequent petitions to Congress, I believe it has never presented the presence of free colored persons as one of its grievances." Despite the changes in racial policy forced by the Civil War and his increased familiarity with Negro problems, Lincoln may never have made up his mind in regard to the race—at least, not in a way for which he would "willingly be responsible

2251

The word "miscegenation" was coined during the Civil War by Democrats critical of Republican policy on race. This 1864 cartoon, published in New York by Bromley & Co., envisioned a millennium of race-mixing if President Lincoln were reelected. Charles Sumner introduces Lincoln to a black woman, and Horace Greeley dines with another. (Library of Congress)



524 LINCOLN, A.: An A.E.S., Feb. 28,1865. "Let this man Polk Walters, take the oath of Dec. 8,1863 & be discharged. A. Lincoln"; written on the remaining portion of the integral leaf of an A.L.S. from Gen. Thomas Wood to Gen. Burnside, Feb. 15,1865. In this letter, Wood introduces a Mr. Murray who apparently initiated the discharge of Walters. (Fold lines to letter, age toning to endorsement), otherwise very fine. Both Wood and Burnside were distinguished C.W. Generals.
(Est. 1,200-1,800)

"FORD'S THEATRE PLAYBILL"

525 (LINCOLN, A.): The Ford's Theatre playbill for Friday evening, April 14,1865. "Benefit and Last Night of Miss Laura Keene"..."Our American Cousin", "Patriotic Song and Chorus"; "Honor to our Soldiers"; H. Polkinhorn and Son printers; D. St., near 7th, Washington, D.C.; 18½ x 5½. (Top trimmed ¼" into title of Ford's Theatre", minor fold weakness and soiling), but a fine example of one of the two versions printed for April 14,1865. This version was ammended as soon as it was known that the President was to attend that evening. (See Mary Benjamin's Autographs, A Key to Collecting, plate III, variant B.) Included in this lot is another playbill for the same day, a "Buckingham" copy or type (reproduction). Buckingham was the doorman at the theatre, and at a later date printed these copies; excellent. A total of two items.
(Est. 2,500-3,500)

526 (LINCOLN, A.): "Ford's Theatre" ticket for the "Orchestra, Reserved Chair--Friday"; "Jas. R. Ford, Business Manager". A fine ticket on yellow stock paper; circular stampo, "Ford's Theatre April 14,1865, This night only; section and no. not filled in. Verso note, in ink, "I certify that this is an original ticket for the evening that President Lincoln was assassinated April 14,1865 and was presented to me by James R. Ford. John W. Haseltine, July 14, 1865". In excellent condition; 1 3/4 x 4¼.
(Est. 2,500-3,500)

527 (LINCOLN, A.): A large lock of Lincoln's hair, with a period letter to Mrs. Joseph Story, with what seems to be a private carrier's cancellation, "Reynolds and Cushman, New York, Aug. 19,1865", and another dated on letter "May 5,1865". The note states, "This hair cut from the head of Abraham Lincoln by Dr. L.B. Todd, cousin of Mrs. Lincoln - Taken with blood upon it. Mr. Swift, Brother-in-law of Todd gave it to J.A. Dodge April 15, from him to A.O. Bailey, his Brother-in-law, and from him to J.G.S. (Joseph Story)".
(Est. 700-900)

RARE "REWARD" BROADSIDE

528 (LINCOLN, A.): Booth Reward Broadside. "War Department, Washington, April 20,1865, $100,000 Reward! The murderer of our late beloved President, Abraham Lincoln, is still at large...Edwin M. Stanton, Sec. of War." Gives description of Booth, Surrat and Herold. A variant issue, without the three photo's; 24 x 13. (Mounted on linen, a few stains, mostly upper left corner; tear and fold lines mended), Fine and very rare.
(Est. 3,500-4,500)

"SEARCH FOR BOOTH"

529 (LINCOLN, A.): A diary, written by Gen. James Rowan O'Beirne, Provost Marshal of the District of Columbia, being a first-hand account of the search for Booth and Herold, following the assassination of the President. Included in the fourteen pages concerning O'Beirne's pursuit of the assassins, are many intriguing entries, of which the following are but a sample - "Watch the woman of Atzarodt (sic) at her house overnight."; "Mudd near Bryantown, son of Wm. A. Mudd a wild rabid man...is (a) black hearted man & possibly a conspirator see after him...".; "Pope's Creek, has been a crossing the conspirators are there if they have not crossed over...".; "Herold was coming backwards & forwards to visit the dissipated set at Port Tobacco even just after his father's death...". He gives a description of Atzerodt: "Medium height, black hair, ... looks like a German, a smiling man, ordinary."; "Mr. Brawner on the road that leads to Marbry's Wharf, arrest him"; "Apl 19th 7 o'clock, met Mr. Fellows of Col. Baker's force...".; "Send the men over to Mattox Creek to work their way up & arrest Jones (who was later jailed, but released for lack of evidence; years later he admitted hiding and feeding Booth for six days)...". "Mr. Wills tells me that old man Claggett had a conversation with the two men who went over the river on Sunday...(relates information)"; "Apl 22/65, 4:15 p.m., Learned from a colored man at White Point, Va. that...two men with black whiskers... landed a boat & left it hastily...got the boat & a pair of suspenders."; "Saml. Cox (at Scotia Swamp)-his mill servant stated... that Cox had been cooking provisions late & carrying it to persons down in the swamp..."; "Jordan Middleton, a smooth, oily, deceitful man, his wife is the sister of Dr. Sam. Mudd..."; "Apl 25/65, Three rebel soldiers were arrested at this (Middleton's) house."; "Apl 25/65, Herold & Booth came out of a belt of cedars within 150 yards of Turner's house on the morning of Apl. 25th between hours of 6 and 7. Spoke to a colored girl at Turner's house asked for food...one on a crutch, they asked if there was anyone in the house & if they could get some water they were told to come up to the house but did not do so, the last seen of them was tending in an easterly direction...today shows that they have made a circuit ...in which they were & are not 5 miles distant. The two men are Booth & Herold beyond doubt.". Diary is leather bound (covers somewhat scuffed), written in pencil and ink; 8vo; (some minor water stains to edge of paper, not affecting entries. Beautifully housed in leather and cloth bound slip-case. A rare and historically important piece, documenting the man-hunt for the assassins of the President.
(Est. 5,500-6,500)

"Without any personal regard for Mr. Lincoln, I considered him a kind-hearted man...nothing could have made me willing to adopt assassination..."

530 DAVIS, JEFFERSON: An A.L.S., 7 pp., 8vo, 33 Camp Street N(ew) O(rleans), 11 May 1876; to Col. C. J. Wright. "My dear Crafts, I have received your two very welcome letters...it is very painful for me to realize, as I must, in discussing questions of the sectional war, that my early and ever dear friend, is not in accord with me. My father was a revolutionary soldier, and as you see by the name he gave me, a friend of Thomas Jefferson, and an adherent to the states rights doctrine. I grew up in that faith, and could no more conscientously (sic) have abandoned it, than I could have deserted a friend when surrounded by foes."..."The diary of one Jones (see previous lot) I have not seen, but suppose the poor devil after having fed on the Confederacy until it went down, then framed his story anew so as to gain admission to other pastures."..."...little credibility is to be given to his tale of the proposition to assassinate Presdt. Lincoln. Would anyone...send it through the Adjt. Genls. Dept., where he (Jones) only could have seen it. If so sent, it would not have been referred to me, but to the Secty. of War. Would any man who ever filled that office, have sent it to me. Yet these are the preliminaries to his falsehood, that I returned it without rebuke."..."Col. Alston...at the time when it was attempted to implicate me in the murder of Mr. Lincoln, published a statement...to this effect, that an officer...had sent to me...a letter offering his services to go secretly and assassinate Mr. Lincoln, and that I...(ordered) the officer to be arrested, and brought before a court Martial."..."The other story, of what I said to Breckenridge on receipt of the news of Lincoln's death is an equally bald falsehood. Breckenridge was not with me, but...sent me the telegram announcing the death of Mr. L. The news was to me very sad, for I felt that Mr. Johnson was a malignant man, and without the power, or generosity which I believed Mr. Lincoln possessed."..."One who was there present... says that when I handed the telegram to Mr. Johnson (a eminent citizen of Charleston), that I remarked this is sad news, and that the crowd called for the reading of the telegram, that when it was read, someone shouted and that I checked it, with remarks of sadness. The fact was, that without any personal regard for Mr. Lincoln, I considered him a kind hearted man, and very much preferred by us to his successor, Mr. Johnson: but had it been otherwise nothing could have made me willing to adopt assassination as a means to be employed."..."Though several attempts were made to assassinate me during the War...neither I, or those associated with me, believed Mr. Lincoln to be particeps criminis."..."Jefferson Davis". (Fold lines, evidence of mounting, minor soiling), otherwise very fine. (Ex-Oliver Barrett Collection, see Parke-Bernet Sale, lot #777; also see Sandburg's Lincoln Collector, pp. 292-293.) An important letter.
(Est. 3,000-4,000)

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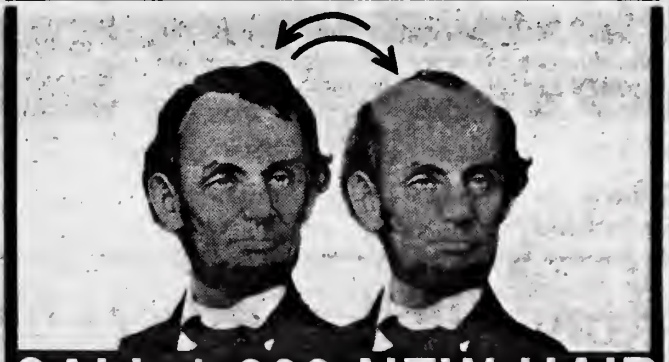

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LA Times, Feb 21 1992

LINCOLN AT EASE.

[Mrs. H. A. Baldwin in Frank Leslie's Monthly.]

While Mr. Lincoln was living in Springfield, a judge of the city, who was one of the leading and most influential citizens of the place, had occasion to call upon him. Mr. Lincoln was not over-particular in his matter of dress and was also careless in his manners. The judge was ushered into the parlor, where he found Mr. Lincoln sprawled out across a couple of chairs, reclining at his ease. The judge was asked to be seated, and, without changing his position in the least, Mr. Lincoln entered into conversation with his visitor.

While the two were talking Mrs. Lincoln entered the room. She was, of course, greatly embarrassed at Mr. Lincoln's off-hand manner of entertaining his caller, and, stepping up behind her husband, she grasped him by the hair and twitched his head about, at the same time looking at him reprovingly.

Mr. Lincoln apparently did not notice the rebuke. He simply looked up at his wife, then across to the judge, and, without rising, said:

"Little Mary, allow me to introduce you to my friend, Judge So-and-So."

"It will be remembered that Mrs. Lincoln's maiden name was Mary Todd, and that she was very short in stature.

MAKING LINCOLN PRESENTABLE

Mrs. Lincoln "Fixed Up" the President-elect to Meet a Delegation.

In narrating "When Lincoln Was First Inaugurated," in the Ladies' Home Journal, Stephen Fiske writes interestingly of the memorable journey from Springfield, Ill., to the national capital, and tells of Mrs. Lincoln's efforts to have her husband look presentable when receiving a delegation that was to greet them upon reaching New York City.

"The train stopped," writes Mr. Fiske, "and through the windows immense crowds could be seen; the cheering drowned the blowing off steam of the locomotive. Then Mrs. Lincoln opened her hand bag and said:

"'Abraham, I must fix you up a bit for these city folks.'

"Mr. Lincoln gently lifted her upon the seat before him; she parted, combed and brushed his hair and arranged his black necktie.

"'Do I look nice now, mother?' he affectionately asked.

"'Well, you'll do, Abraham,' replied Mrs. Lincoln critically. So he kissed her and lifted her down from the seat, and turned to meet Mayor Wood, courtly and suave, and to have his hand shaken by the other New York officials."

MOST PRECIOUS OF LINCOLN RELICS HERE

Lock of Hair and Bit of Burial Shroud Owned by Former Captain J. K. Price.

The most precious relics of Abraham Lincoln that are to go into the museum to be connected with the Lincoln Farm in Kentucky will come from this city. They are now the property of former Captain of Police James K. Price, who is a member of the association, and consist of a lock of hair from the head of the Great Emancipator and also a piece of the shroud in which he was buried.

Captain Price was for years the right-hand man of Inspector Williams, who was in charge of the downtown district, which includes the City Hall.

"When I was with Inspector Williams," said the Captain, a few days ago, "there was an old police officer attached to the Tombs Court. During one of the shifts of men in the department he was taken from the detail and sent to a post. He came to me and asked me if I could not get him back to the lighter work.

"Murphy, that was his name, was too old to go out on post and so I went to Williams and asked that he be kept at the court. Things went on and I forgot about it. I had done all I could for him, which was to make the request. Then one day he came to see me and handed a package to me, saying 'here is something for you.' He added that it was a lock of Lincoln's hair and told me how he got it.

"Murphy was on duty in the City Hall when they brought the President's body to New York and placed it in state. That night the undertaker who was accompanying the body came to the Hall to see that everything was all right. There was no one there but the policeman, the undertaker and a few others. Murphy told the undertaker how he would like some little memento of the President and the man cut off a lock of hair. From the shroud he cut a small piece and wraped the hair in it. Then he gave the relics to Murphy. "When they were having the Lincoln centenary celebration I told my boys, who are also members of the Lincoln Farm Association, that my intention was to send the lock of hair and bit of shroud to the Museum when it was completed, so I know that they will eventually find their way there."

CONGER

LINCOLN'S PICTURE.

A lady in Chicago, a life-long friend of the Lincoln family, kindly permits me to use the following: "After Mr. Lincoln's election, and before his inauguration, he was so beset by office-seekers and interviewers that he had no leisure to form his Cabinet. He came for a little time to Chicago, hoping for a quiet interview with Mr. Hamlin, with whom he had no acquaintance. But, alas! the politicians were equally ubiquitous here.

"To escape these, Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln were invited to my father's house to spend the day. Among those whom Mr. Lincoln wished to consult were Judge Trumbull and Carl Schurz, who were, therefore, invited to be at our house at the same time. Although the weather was very cold and the drive a long one many came to call on Mr. Lincoln. In despair he was finally obliged to take refuge with Mr. Hamlin in my large sunny room, where for several hours they were closeted, while my father kept guard below stairs to protect them from intrusion. I talked much to Mr. Lincoln at that time. He never talked down to women. Young as I was, he addressed me as friend and companion. The next time I saw Mr. Lincoln was at a reception in the White House. As I passed with others in the procession he said: 'Do remain until after the crowd has gone and we can talk Illinois.' I remember just what he said to me as he approached me after the crowd had dispersed. He said: 'I have taken a severe cold from having my hair cut; this reminds me. Once when I was in Chicago I was sitting in the office of the old Tremont House, when a newsboy on the street called out: "Here's Abe Lincoln's picture; he'll look better when his hair's cut." Now, do you think I look better when my hair's cut?' I replied, 'Mr. President, in the language of another: "Nothing could either add or detract from your personal appearance to me."' "—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Lincoln

96. Gold locket, engraved "Abraham Lincoln, 1865," containing a specimen of hair identified in accompanying affidavit as having been President Lincoln's hair given "Dr. A. M. Ross of Toronto, Canada, as a token of remembrance, and in acknowledgment of his efforts to free the slaves."

Dr. Ross was an Abolitionist in 1856, a personal friend of John Brown, surgeon in Union Army and Lincoln's confidential correspondent in Canada. $25

President Lincoln.—A beautiful tribute to the worth of President Lincoln, is incidentally made by his private secretary, Mr. Hay, in some memorials of Colonel Baker in the *Atlantic:* "Alas for the dead hours of honest friendship! the goodly fellowship of noble spirits! Where are the good fellows who were friends at Springfield in the happier days? Hardin's spirit went up through the murky canopy whose baleful shadow hung over the battling legions at Buena Vista; Bissell passed from lingering pain to Paradise, honored the highest by the State that he had honored; Douglas lies under the Prairie sod in the dear old State, whose half estranged heart burned with more than the old love for him before he died; Baker rest glorious in death, a precious offering to the spirit of Freedom to which through life his worship was paid; and Lincoln stands lonely in his power, a sadder, sllenter, greater man than of old, beginning to sift its early snows upon the blackness of his hair, his heart heavy with the sorrows of a nation, his mind and soul pledged to solemn and self-abnegating efforts to keep from detriment in his hand the costly treasure of constitutional government."