Illustrations: Early Life of Abraham Lincoln

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LINCOLN'S FIRST VOTE—FIRST PUBLISHED IN McCLURE'S EARLY LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Photographed from the original poll-book, now on file in the County Clerk's office, Springfield, Illinois. Lincoln's first vote was cast at New Salem, "in the Clary's Grove precinct," August 1, 1834. At this election he aided Mr. Graham, who was one of the clerks. In the early days in Illinois, elections were conducted by the erasow race method. The people did try voting by ballot, but the experiment was unpopular. It required too much "book learning," and in 1834 the erasow race method of voting was restored. The judges and clerks sat at a table with the poll-book before them. The voter walked up, and announced the candidate of his choice, and it was recorded in his presence. There was no ticket peddling, and ballot-box stuffing was impossible. To this simple system we are indebted for the record of Lincoln's first vote. Lincoln's first vote for President was not cast until the next year (November 4, 1836), when he voted for Henry Clay.
A DOCUMENT FROM LINCOLN'S FIRST LAW CASE—NOW FIRST PUBLISHED.

From the original, owned by William H. Lambert of Philadelphia. Lincoln's first case was that of James P. Hawthorn vs. David Woolridge. Hawthorn, according to his own story, broke up "eighteen and one-half acres of prairie sod" belonging to Woolridge, under an agreement that he should have the use of the ground for the raising of one crop; but, he averred, after the prairie sod was broken Woolridge denied him the use of the land. This led to a suit in assumpsit for one hundred dollars. Woolridge was also to furnish "a good yoke of work cattle," but he seems not to have done so. Accordingly a replevin suit was brought by Hawthorn against "David Woolridge and Hugh Armstrong" for the recovery of "one black and white spotted yoke of oxen, one black cow and calf, and one prairie plow," all valued at eighty dollars. The two suits were filed in the Circuit Court of Sangamon County July 1, 1836. Lincoln did not get into the case until the following October. On October 5, 1836, he made his first appearance in the Circuit Court, filing for the defendant "his plea herein of the general issue, and also his plea of set-off, which is ordered to be filed," as the record runs. Stephen T. Logan (afterwards Lincoln's partner) was then the presiding judge. On October 8 a jury was empaneled and the assumpsit suit seems to have gone to trial, but for some reason the case was "continued until the next term by consent of the parties." No further steps were taken until March 14, 1837, after Lincoln's return from his triumphs in the Legislature at Vandalia. A compromise appears to have been effected in the meantime, for on that day "came the parties, by their attorneys, and by their mutual consent and agreement," it was ordered that the assumpsit suit be dismissed at defendant's cost, and that the replevin suit be dismissed at the cost of the plaintiff. This was a happy termination of the trouble, for it gave each side a decisive victory.
APPOINTMENT OF THOMAS LINCOLN AS ROAD SURVEYOR—FIRST PUBLISHED IN MCCLURE'S EARLY LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

From a tracing made by Henry Whitney Cleveland. The original of this document is in the records of Hardin County, at Elizabethtown, Kentucky. It has hitherto been entirely overlooked by the biographers of Lincoln, and was discovered in the course of a search for documents instituted by McClure's Magazine. The appointment was made on May 15, 1816, only a few months before the Lincolns moved to Indiana. It shows that Thomas Lincoln had a standing in the community, which his biographers have always ignored. The appointment, if modest, would not have been made, we have a right to believe, if Lincoln had been the "easy-going" and idle fellow he has been asserted to be.

HUGHES STATION, ON FLOYD'S CREEK, JEFFERSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, WHERE ABRAHAM LINCOLN, GRANDFATHER OF THE PRESIDENT, LIVED—FIRST PUBLISHED IN MCCLURE'S EARLY LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

From the original, owned by R. T. Durrett, L.L.D., of Louisville, Kentucky. "The first inhabitants of Kentucky," says Dr. Durrett, "on account of the hostility of the Indians, lived in what were called forts. They were simple rows of the conventional log cabins of the day, built on four sides of a square or parallelogram, which remained as a court, or open space, between them. This open space served as a playground, a muster field, a corral for domestic animals, and a store-house for implements. The cabins which formed the fort's walls were dwelling-houses for the people." At Hughes Station, on Floyd's Creek, lived Abraham Lincoln and his family. One morning in 1785—the date of the death of Abraham Lincoln is placed in 1784, 1786, and 1788 by different authorities, but the inventory of his estate is dated 1788; for this reason we adopt 1788—the pioneer Lincoln and his three sons, Mordecai, Josiah, and Thomas, were in their clearing, when a shot from an Indian killed the father. The two elder sons ran for help, the youngest remaining by the dead body. The Indian ran to the side of his victim, and was just seizing the son Thomas, when Mordecai, who had reached the cabin and secured a rifle, shot through a loophole in the logs and killed the Indian. It was this tragedy, it is said, that made Mordecai Lincoln one of the most relentless Indian haters in Kentucky.
Ordered, That William F. Berry in the name of Berry and Lincoln, have license to keep a tavern in New Salem, to continue 12 months from this date, and that they pay one hundred dollars in addition to his dollars and unpaid rent, as per receipt. And that they are allowed the following by the French Board for a period of 25 years: Sketch of sofa, 65.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brandy</td>
<td>1846</td>
<td>12 x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ale</td>
<td>12 x</td>
<td>25 x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rum</td>
<td>18 x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>2 x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whiskey</td>
<td>12 x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Who gave this as signed by law.

FACSIMILE OF A TAVERN LICENSE ISSUED TO BERRY AND LINCOLN MARCH 6, 1833, BY THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT OF SANGAMON COUNTY.

In 1832, Abraham Lincoln joined Wm. F. Berry in buying the only three groceries in New Salem, Ill. The stores were consolidated into a store known as Berry and Lincoln's grocery. As a large quantity of liquors came with each store, the firm took out a tavern license to dispose of them. Berry and Lincoln never kept a tavern.

I CERTIFY, That

\[signature\]

in the Company of Mounted Volunteers, under my command, in the Regiment commanded by Col. Samuel M. Thompson, Capt. Erichs in the command of Generals S. W. Surgeon and H. Atkinson, called into the service of the United States by the Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of the State, for the protection of the North Western Frontier against an invasion of the British Band of the and other tribes of Indiana, that he was mustered into the service of the United States, and was HONORABLY DISCHARGED on the 29th of September, 1832, and thereafter, having served 48 days.

Given under my hand the 29th of September, 1832.

A DISCHARGE FROM SERVICE IN BLACK HAWK WAS SIGNED BY ABRAHAM LINCOLN, AS CAPTAIN—FIRST PUBLISHED IN McCLURE'S EARLY LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
At an election held at the house of John McVair in the New Salem precinct in the county of Sangamon in the State of Illinois on the 24th day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three the following names persons received the largest number of votes pursuant to their respective offices, viz:

John Clay had forty-one votes for constable

John B. Alexander had twenty-two votes for constable

William McVair had thirteen votes for constable

Barnett B. Berry had nine votes for constable

Edmund Green had four votes for constable

James R. Meeks

Hugh Armstrong

James Hile

Attorney

An. Lincoln

William Cum

I certify that the above judges and clerks were duly elected according to law.

September 20, 1830

[Signature]
New Salem Ille
Nov 3 1835

May 1s 1s

Your subscriber at this place

John G. Helen is desirous, and no

one person takes the paper from the

office

Respectfully

A. Lincoln

[Signature]

[Stamp]
A MAP MADE BY LINCOLN OF A PIECE OF ROAD IN MENARD COUNTY, ILLINOIS—FIRST PUBLISHED IN MCCUITE'S EARLY LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Photographed from the original for McCuitt's Early Life of Abraham Lincoln. This map, which, as here reproduced, is about one-half the size of the original, accompanied Lincoln's report of the survey of a part of the road between Athens and Sangamon town. For making this map, Lincoln received fifty cents. The road evidently was located "on good ground," and was "necessary and proper," as the report says, for it is still the main travelled highway leading into the country south of Athens, Menard County.

REOFT OF A ROAD SURVEY BY LINCOLN—FIRST PUBLISHED IN MCCUITE'S EARLY LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Photographed from the original, now on file in the County Clerk's office, Springfield, Illinois. The survey here reported was made in pursuance of an order of the County Commissioners' Court, September 1, 1834, in which Lincoln was designated as the surveyor.
THE KIRKHAM'S GRAMMAR USED BY LINCOLN AT NEW SALEM—FIRST PUBLISHED IN McCLURE'S EARLY LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

In 1831, while clerking in a grocery store in New Salem, Illinois, Abraham Lincoln determined to study grammar, in order to fit himself better for public speaking and writing. There was at that day but one copy of a grammar in the neighborhood. The village schoolmaster told Lincoln where it was, and he at once secured it. The copy of Kirkham's Grammar studied by Lincoln belonged to a man named Vaner. Some of the biographers say Lincoln borrowed it; but it appears that he became the owner of the book, either by purchase or through the generosity of Vaner; for it was never returned to the latter. It is said that Lincoln learned this grammar practically by heart. "Sometimes," says Herndon, "he would stretch out at full length on the counter, his head propped up on a stack of calico prints, studying it; or he would steal away to the shade of some inviting tree, and there spend hours at a time in a determined effort to fix in his mind the arbitrary rule that 'adverbs qualify verbs, adjectives and other adverbs.'" He presented the book to Ann Rutledge, and it has since been one of the treasures of the Rutledge family. After the death of Ann it was studied by her brother, Robert, and is now owned by his widow, who resides at Casselton, North Dakota. The title page of the book appears above. The words, "Ann M. Rutledge is now learning grammar, written by Lincoln. The order on James Rutledge to pay David P. Nelson thirty dollars and signed "A. Lincoln, for D. Offutt," which is shown above, was pasted upon the front cover of the book by Robert Rutledge.
DEED OF SALE SIGNED BY THOMAS LINCOLN AND WIFE—FIRST PUBLISHED IN MCCLURE'S EARLY LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Book of Deeds in Hardin County, Kentucky, shows that in 1803, three years before his marriage, Thomas Lincoln bought a farm in Hardin County. The same records contain a deed of the sale in 1814 of this same farm, it is supposed, signed by Thomas Lincoln. The deed is evidently written and signed by one person. Nancy Lincoln affixes her mark. This is not proof that she could not write; it is not infrequently happens that people in remote country districts make a mark rather than labor with a pen, to which they are unaccustomed. All accounts of Nancy Lincoln agree that she was well educated for her day.

I do hereby certify that by authority of science I did from the Clerk's Office of Washington to I have solemnized the rites of Matrimony between Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, June 12th, 1806 A.D. agreeable to the rites and ceremonies of the Methodist Episcopal Church witness my hand.

MARLIE HALDORSON

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE OF THOMAS LINCOLN AND NANCY HANKS—FIRST PUBLISHED IN MCCLURE'S EARLY LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

From the original owned by Henry Whitney Cleveland of Louisville, Kentucky. This document completes the list of legal proofs of the marriage of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks.