

Collection #
P 0452

ABRAHAM LINCOLN–RELATED PICTURES 1860S–CA. 1976

[Collection Information](#)

[Biographical Sketch](#)

[Scope and Content Note](#)

[Series Contents](#)

[Cataloging Information](#)

Processed by

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COLLECTION INFORMATION

VOLUME OF COLLECTION: 1 photograph box, 1 OVA photograph box, 1 OVB photograph box, 1 OVC photograph box, 1 flat file folder, 3 framed images

COLLECTION DATES: 1860s–ca. 1976

PROVENANCE: Multiple

RESTRICTIONS: None

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ALTERNATE FORMATS:

RELATED HOLDINGS:

ACCESSION NUMBERS: 0000.0103, 0000.0454, 0000.0573, 0000.0993, 1939.0307, 1948.0530, 1950.1222, 1958.0314, 1958.0910, 1958.0911, 1972.1017, 1973.0306, 1974.1229, 1980.0416, 1988.0714, 1992.0300, 2003.0045, 2003.0400, 2003.0441, 2005.0038, 2005.0039, 2005.0040, 2005.0282, 2006.0057, 2006.0257, 2008.0037, 2010.0089

NOTES: See also: the Jack Smith Lincoln Graphics Collection (P 0406), and the Daniel R. Weinberg Lincoln Conspirators Collection (P 0409).

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Abraham Lincoln (12 February 1809 – 15 April 1865) was the sixteenth president of the United States. He was born in a log cabin about three miles south of Hodgen's mill on what was known as the "Sinking Spring Farm" in Hardin (now Larue) County, Kentucky. Lincoln was named after his paternal grandfather, who emigrated from Rockingham County, Virginia, to Green River, Lincoln County, Kentucky, about 1782, and who was killed around 1786 by Indians while working on his farm.

The president's father was Thomas Lincoln (1778–1851), who was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, and relocated with his father to Lincoln County, Kentucky, at about the age of four. On 12 June 1806 he married his first wife, Nancy Hanks, the president's mother. They were married in Washington County, Kentucky, by a Methodist parson. Thomas and Nancy settled in Elizabethtown, Hardin County, Kentucky, where Thomas pursued the occupations of carpenter and farmer.

Little is actually known about Nancy Hanks. She appears to have been the daughter of Lucy Hanks, but her father is unknown. Some years after Nancy's birth, Lucy married Henry Sparrow in Mercer County, Kentucky. Nancy was raised by her aunt, Betsy Hanks (Mrs. Thomas Sparrow).

During the president's childhood, the Lincoln family moved frequently. When he was seven years old, his family moved across the Ohio River to Indiana. The Lincolns settled in the Pigeon Creek area of what is now Spencer County, Indiana. Their home during their first winter there was merely a shelter made of poles, brush, and leaves enclosed on three sides. The family ate game animals, honey, birds, nuts, and wild fruit. The family, including Abraham's sister Sarah, was soon joined by Betsy and Thomas Sparrow and their adopted son, Dennis Hanks. The "milk sick" struck in the Pigeon Creek area, and took Nancy's life in October 1818. Thomas's second wife was Sarah Bush Johnston, a widow with three children.

In both Kentucky and Indiana, Abraham's total attendance at school did not exceed one year. He was known to walk many miles to borrow books, and was fond of speech-making and mimicking preachers and orators. He frequented the nearby country store at Gentryville, Indiana, and earned a few dollars by rowing passengers from the shore of Gentry's landing on the Ohio River to passing steamers. In 1828 he made the trip from Gentry's landing to New Orleans, and wanted to become a "steamboat man." But his father had a claim upon his labor, so he returned to Pigeon Creek.

In 1830 the Lincoln family moved across the Wabash River and settled on the Sangamon River near Decatur, Illinois. The following year, Abraham selected the village of New Salem, Illinois, about twenty miles northwest of Springfield, as his home. He lived there six years, during which time he worked in a store, managed a mill, split rails, acted as village postmaster, and traversed the county as deputy surveyor. He read law, studied

grammar, widened his acquaintance, and followed the trends of national politics. He served in the Black Hawk War, being unanimously elected captain by the men of his company. In 1834 he was elected to the state legislature, serving four successive terms as a member of the Whig party.

In 1837 Lincoln left New Salem, which was soon thereafter abandoned, later to be rebuilt as a memorial to him, and made his home in Springfield. He practiced law there, having been licensed as an attorney on 9 September 1836.

On 4 November 1842, Lincoln married Mary Todd (13 December 1818 – 16 July 1882). Mary was born in Lexington, Kentucky, the daughter of Robert S. and Eliza Parker Todd. She was born of a distinguished ancestry and grew up in genteel surroundings, hence coming from a far different background than her husband. In 1839 she moved to Springfield to live with her sister, Mrs. Ninian W. Edwards, daughter-in-law of Governor Ninian Edwards. There she became a belle among the fashionable society, and made extensive acquaintance with people of political importance.

Abraham and Mary's first son, Robert Todd (1 August 1843 – 26 June 1926), was their only child to live to adulthood. Their other children were Edward Baker (10 March 1846 – 1 February 1850), William Wallace (21 December 1850 – 20 February 1862), and Thomas "Tad" (4 April 1853 – 15 July 1871).

Lincoln served a term in Congress from 1847–49, where he had the distinction of being the only Whig from Illinois. Afterwards he returned to Springfield to resume his law practice. He excelled as a lawyer, and was known as an eloquent and powerful speaker. He advocated the broadening of political rights, and favored women's suffrage far ahead of his time. Laborers and the less favored classes found in him an earnest champion.

Lincoln returned to political activity during the time of the Missouri Compromise, with a new tone emerging in his speeches beginning in 1854. In 1855 he joined the new Republican party. In 1858 as the Republican nominee for Senator, he challenged his opponent, Stephen Douglas, to a series of debates. Although Douglas won the election, the contest lifted Lincoln into national prominence. In 1860 he became the Republican nominee for the presidency at the national convention in Chicago.

In the election of 6 November 1860, Lincoln won a considerable electoral majority, although there were ten Southern states in which not a single popular vote had been cast for him. He carried every Northern free state except New Jersey, and strangely, his own county in Illinois voted against him.

Between the time Lincoln was elected and his inauguration day on 4 March 1861, seven Southern states seceded from the United States. On 12 April, the Civil War began with shots fired on Fort Sumter in South Carolina. This prompted four more states to join the Confederacy.

The war was still raging four years later, when, at his second inauguration on 4 March 1865, Lincoln delivered a brief address that is generally considered one of his best. In the spirit of unification, he urged the country, "With malice toward none; with charity for all...let us strive on to finish the work we are in...to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace...."

It was on 9 April 1865 that General Robert E. Lee surrendered to General Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse, thus ending the Civil War (although some battles continued until May). Just five days later, on 14 April, while watching the play *Our American Cousin* at Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C., Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth. After lying unconscious through the night, he died the following morning. His body was carried by train to Springfield, Illinois, making frequent stops along the way for mourners to pay their respects.

Following Lincoln's assassination, Colonel Lafayette Curry Baker (1826–68), chief of the National Detective Police, organized the pursuit of Booth and his accomplices. This collection includes a photograph of him conferring with his aides, Lieutenant L.B. Baker (his cousin) and Lieutenant Colonel E.J. Conger.

John Wilkes Booth was an actor who was born in Maryland in 1838, the son of Junius Brutus Booth and Mary Ann Holmes Booth. He made his stage debut at the age of seventeen, and performed in several states around the country. He was considered to be one of the most promising actors of his day. His last performance was on 18 March 1865 at Ford's Theatre, where less than a month later he would shoot the president. After shooting Lincoln in the head and stabbing Major Henry R. Rathbone, who tried to seize him, Booth escaped to Virginia. He had broken his left leg while leaping from the president's theater box to the stage, but was aided by sympathizers in his escape. On 26 April 1865, cornered in a burning barn, he was fatally shot either by a Union soldier or possibly by himself.

One of Booth's conspirators, also pictured in this collection, was George A. Atzerodt, a German-born middle-aged coach maker at Port Tobacco on the Potomac, who secretly ferried Confederate sympathizers back and forth across the river. Atzerodt's assignment in the assassination plot was to kill Vice President Andrew Johnson in his room at the Kirkwood Hotel. However, when the time came, Atzerodt did not go through with the plan. Nevertheless, he was hanged on 7 July 1865 along with three others found guilty in the conspiracy. Four others were arrested and imprisoned; one died in prison and the other three were later pardoned by President Andrew Johnson.

One of the conspirators who was hanged with Atzerodt, Lewis Thornton Powell (1844–65), is also pictured in this collection. The youngest of eight children of a Baptist minister, Powell grew up in the South and joined the Confederate Army at age seventeen. He was wounded at Gettysburg, captured by Union troops, and was consigned as a POW nurse in Union hospitals. He escaped, joined a Confederate cavalry unit, and became involved with the Confederate Secret Service. Powell, who used the alias Lewis Payne, became acquainted with John Wilkes Booth, who gave him the assignment of killing Secretary of

State William Seward. The same evening that Booth shot Lincoln, Powell stabbed Seward in his home several times, but did not kill him. Powell was arrested three days later. His lawyer argued that he was insane and that therefore his life should be spared, but he was hanged with the others.

Sources:

"Abraham Lincoln." *Dictionary of American Biography*. American Council of Learned Societies, 1928-1936. Reproduced in *Biography Resource Center*. Farmington Hills, Mich.: Thomson Gale. 2005 (<http://galenet.galegroup.com/servlet/BioRC?locID=inspire>). Accessed 21 January 2005.

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"Mary Todd Lincoln." *Dictionary of American Biography*. American Council of Learned Societies, 1928-1936. Reproduced in *Biography Resource Center*. Farmington Hills, Mich.: Thomson Gale. 2005 (<http://galenet.galegroup.com/servlet/BioRC?locID=inspire>). Accessed 21 January 2005.

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SCOPE AND CONTENT NOTE

This collection gathers together pictures from various sources that are related to Abraham Lincoln. Most of the images are reproductions of photographs, drawings, paintings, and lithographs, rather than original items from Lincoln's time. They are divided into ten series, as detailed below.

Series 1, Photographic Portraits of Abraham Lincoln and Family Members: This series includes prints of portraits by Anthony Berger, Alexander Gardner, and Alexander Hesler. There is also a print made by Moses P. Rice in 1864 from the original Gardner image that was made on 8 November 1863. There are cartes-de-visite of Lincoln with his son Tad, and of the two of them with Mary Todd Lincoln. There is a carte-de-visite of the first photo taken of Lincoln as President early in 1861 by Mathew Brady, and another of the "Penny Profile" portrait of Lincoln, printed from a negative made by Mathew Brady in 1864. One photograph is from an uncertain source, possibly taken by either Roderick M. Cole or by John Pendergast, possibly in Indianapolis. There is a photographic carte-de-visite from France of a drawn portrait of Lincoln.

Series 2, Graphic Portraits of Abraham Lincoln and Family Members: This series consists of lithographic portraits, reproductions of painted portraits, and other printed illustrations. There is a lithograph of the text of the "Proclamation of Emancipation" printed with some words darkened or lightened to form a portrait of Lincoln from the written words. Another lithograph includes the text of the Union platform adopted by the national convention in 1864, surrounded by illustration including a portrait of Lincoln. There are color reproductions of painted portraits by Allen Tupper True and by Griswold Tyng. A poster commemorates the centenary of Lincoln's birth with 100 portraits of Lincoln. Also included are a color postcard of a composite portrait of Nancy Hanks Lincoln painted by Lloyd Ostendorf and eleven printed illustrations by Ostendorf depicting various events in Lincoln's life. An engraved portrait of Mary Todd Lincoln is included in this series.

Series 3, Campaign/Election Materials: This series contains images of items related to the 1860 and 1864 elections, such as a campaign poster and national and Indiana election tickets.

Series 4, Assassination and Death: This series is comprised of lithographic illustrations of Booth firing his gun at Lincoln and of Lincoln on his deathbed.

Series 5, Lincoln's Funeral Train: This series includes a photograph of the engine that drew Lincoln's funeral train, as well as photographs of funeral decorations at Michigan City, Indiana, and at the Indiana State House in Indianapolis.

Series 6, Portraits of the Conspirators in the Lincoln Assassination and Their Pursuers: This series includes five cartes-de-visite of John Wilkes Booth, two of Lewis

Thornton Powell (alias Lewis Payne), and one of three men who pursued Booth and his conspirators. There is also a copy of a photograph by Alexander Gardner of George A. Atzerodt.

Series 7, Spencer County Lincoln–Related Sites: This series consists of images from Spencer County, Indiana, of the Lincoln home, of the grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, and of Lincoln Landing at the mouth of Anderson River where Lincoln operated a ferry.

Series 8, Lincoln Statues and Other Memorials: This includes photographs of statues, a bust, and a mosaic mural depicting Lincoln. Locations include the Indiana towns of Wabash, Odon, and Indianapolis.

Series 9, Lincoln–Related Images from Kentucky: This includes a photograph of the inside of a cupboard carved with Lincoln’s father’s initials, and a photographic postcard of the cabin in Washington County, Kentucky, where Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks were married.

Series 10, Illustrations from *Lincoln, The Man of the People*: This series is composed of forty-seven pages torn from the 1912 book by William H. Mace. The small pages contain illustrations by Homer W. Colby of people, places, and things from throughout Lincoln’s life.

SERIES CONTENTS

Series 1: Photographic Portraits of Abraham Lincoln and Family Members

CONTENTS

Lincoln turned toward his left, with the cord to his spectacles visible across his shirt. (Image by Alexander Hesler, taken in Springfield, Illinois, on 3 June 1860.)

Lincoln turned toward his left, with the cord to his spectacles visible across his shirt. Same image as the one described above, but this is a larger (~17 ½" x 14") and sharper print. (Image by Alexander Hesler, taken in Springfield, Illinois, on 3 June 1860.)

Copy photograph (10" x 8") made by Ken Williams of photograph described above: Lincoln turned toward his left, with the cord to his spectacles visible across his shirt (original photograph by Alexander Hesler, taken in Springfield, Illinois, on 3 June 1860.)

Three-quarter portrait of Lincoln, facing toward his left, with the cord to his spectacles visible across his shirt (~17 ½" x 14"). (Image by Alexander Hesler, probably taken at the same time as the photograph described above.)

Lincoln facing the camera in a portrait that shows his "roving" left eye. Sculptor Daniel Chester French used this photograph as the model for the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, DC. (Image by Alexander Gardner, taken in Washington, DC, 8 November 1863.)

Print on Japanese paper made from the Alexander Gardner image described above, showing Lincoln with his "roving" left eye. This print (~12 ¾" x 9 ¾" in an 18" x 15" frame) was made by Moses P. Rice in 1864.

CONTAINER

OVA Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 1

OVC Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 1

Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 1

OVC Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 2

OVA Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 2

Framed Images,
10D: section 1

Copy photograph (7" x 5") of the same image as the Gardner one described above showing Lincoln's "roving" left eye. This image shows more of his clothing, however, from just above his waist on up. This photo also includes a signature below the portrait, reading "Your Obt Servt A. Lincoln." Printed below the signature is: Published by: Philp & Solomons, Washington, D. C." Stamped on the back is: "The Gettysburg Lincoln, Meserve Number 59" and "This photograph was taken in the studios of Alexander Gardner, Washington, D.C., November 15 [sic], 1863, just four [sic] days before the immortal Gettysburg Address was delivered."

Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 1

Photographic carte-de-visite showing Lincoln standing with his head turned slightly toward his left. Written on back: "First photo as President by M.B. Brady, Washington early in 1861." Printed on back: "Collection of Americana / Frederick Hill Meserve / New York."

Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 1

Carte-de-visite copy photograph of Lincoln with son Tad looking at a book. The original photograph was taken by Anthony Berger at Brady's Gallery in Washington, DC, on 9 February 1864. This card was printed by R.A. Lewis (New York, n.d.).

Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 1

Carte-de-visite photograph of a lithograph by Currier & Ives. Lincoln is shown seated, reading a book, with his son Tad standing by him and Mary seated across from him. The image is a composite based on a photograph by Anthony Berger taken at Brady's Gallery of Lincoln with Tad, and a separate image of Mary.

Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 1

Carte-de-visite photograph of the "penny profile" of Lincoln facing to the right. "Lincoln / 1864" is written below the photograph. On back is the stamp of Frederick H. Meserve, and written below that is "Printed from an original life negative made by Brady in 1864, and now in the possession of F.H. Meserve."

Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 1

Head and shoulders three-quarter portrait of Lincoln looking toward his left. This image appears to have been cropped from a portrait of questionable origin taken from the waist up. The original photograph is claimed by several cities, with the strongest claim being by Roderick M. Cole of Peoria, Ill. However, this cropped print has a note written on it saying that it was “taken on the occasion of a visit made by Lincoln to Indianapolis in 1858.” A note on the back refers to a letter from Dr. A.W. Pendergast of Fairburg, Ill., stating “This picture of Lincoln taken by my uncle [John Pendergast] during a visit by Lincoln to Indianapolis.”

Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 1

Photographic carte-de-visite from France by A. Ken of a drawn portrait of Lincoln (Grumel, Editeur) (ca. 1860).

Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 1

Series 2: Graphic Portraits of Abraham Lincoln and Family Members

CONTENTS

Three-quarter portrait of Lincoln engraved by Baldwin based on the “five-dollar bill portrait” photograph by Anthony Berger on 9 February 1864.

“Union Platform adopted by the national convention at Baltimore. June 7th, 1864.” Text surrounded by illustration, including a portrait of Lincoln at the top. Lithograph (~21” x 16 ½” in an ~31” x 26” frame) by Kurz & Nelke (Chicago, 1864).

Postcard with a black-and-white illustration by Albert T. Reid titled “First meeting of the two great emancipators” shows Lincoln in the office of *The Western Sun and General Advertiser* in Vincennes in March 1830, where he first saw a printing press.

Two copies of a small card (business card size) with an illustration of a young Abraham Lincoln chopping wood printed above a map of the Dale, Indiana, area on one side, and a list of mileage from Dale to various towns and cities on the other side.

CONTAINER

Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 2

Framed Images,
10D: section 1

Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 2

Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 2

Color postcard of composite portrait of Nancy Hanks Lincoln painted by Lloyd Ostendorf. Composite portrait was based on many photographs of members of the Hanks and Lincoln families. ©Lloyd Ostendorf, Feb. 12, 1963.

Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 2

Ten printed illustrations by Lloyd Ostendorf with captions, depicting various events in Lincoln's life (mostly in Illinois). The scenes include Lincoln moving with his family from Indiana to Illinois, building a flatboat, loading livestock onto a flatboat, attending conventions, playing ball, having his photograph taken, outside of courthouses, riding in carriages, and with his stepmother, Sarah Bush Johnston Lincoln (1975–76 and n.d.).

Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 2

Printed image of an illustration by Lloyd Ostendorf of "The Angry Lincoln" on the front of an invitation to a reception for the publication of Elwell Crissey's book, *Lincoln's Lost Speech*, held on 18 November 1967 in Bloomington, Illinois. The illustration appeared on the dust jacket of the book.

OVA Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 3

"Proclamation of Emancipation" written with some words darkened or lightened to form a portrait of Lincoln (~14 1/2" x 11" in an oval-cut 20" x 16" matte). Created by W.H. Pratt (Iowa, 1865). Lithograph by A. Hageboeck (Davenport, Iowa, n.d.).

OVB Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 1

"Abraham Lincoln, Sixteenth President of the United States," three-quarter color-tinted lithograph portrait published by Chr. Kimmel & Forster (New York, n.d.).

OVA Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 4

Engraved portrait of Lincoln based on a photograph by Mathew Brady, with reproduction of Lincoln's signature. Engraved by J.C. Buttre (New York, n.d.).

OVA Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 5

"Abraham Lincoln, Sixteenth President of the United States" shows Lincoln standing in front of a window with one hand on a book. Hand-colored lithograph based on the Cooper Union photograph taken by Mathew Brady (~15 1/2" x 11"). Published by Ensign, Bridgman & Fanning (New York, n.d.).

OVB Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 2

“Abraham Lincoln, the Nation’s Martyr” is a lithograph (~18” x 13 ½”) made after his assassination, based on a photograph taken by Anthony Berger in February 1864. Two copies of this print published by Currier & Ives (New York, n.d.).

OVB Photographs,
Box 1, Folders 3 and 4

Color reproduction (~12 ½” x 9 ¼” image on 20” x 15” paper) of painting by Allen Tupper True (1881–1955) that hangs in the Huntington Library. Lincoln is shown in profile, looking toward the right. Offset print with commentary titled “Still Warmly Human after a Century,” by The Lakeside Press and R.R. Donnelley & Sons Company (Chicago, n.d.). (Two copies, one split in half.)

OVB Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 5

Color reproduction (~28” x 22”) of painting by Griswold Tyng (1883–1960) shows three-quarter view of Lincoln facing toward his left, with his watch cord seen attached to his vest.

Flat File 1, Drawer B

Black-and-white poster (unframed 35” x 28”) commemorating the centenary of Lincoln’s birth. “With malice toward none, with charity for all” is written at top; at bottom: 1809, the centenary of Abraham Lincoln's birth, 1909. Includes 100 portraits from the collection of Osborn H. Oldroyd, Washington, D. C. ©1908, by O. H. Oldroyd. Photo by I. D. Boyce.

Framed Images,
58A:1j

“The Presidents of Our Great Republic” is an engraved print showing portraits of the first sixteen presidents of the United States as well as an image of the White House. Published by C. Magnus (New York, n.d.).

OVA Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 6

Mary Todd Lincoln, three-quarter view looking to her right (~14 ¼” x 10 ¾”). Engraved and published by William Sartain (Philadelphia, n.d.).

OVB Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 6

Series 3: Campaign/Election Materials

CONTENTS

Small black-and-white photograph of an 1860 campaign poster bearing the likenesses of Lincoln and his vice presidential running mate, Hannibal Hamlin. The original hand-colored lithograph was by Currier & Ives.

Photograph of various Lincoln campaign/election materials, including the 1860 Republican National Ticket with list of Indiana district electors; the 1864 "Unconditional Union Ticket" with list of Indiana electors; a Union Ticket for various state offices (1860s); and a Lincoln campaign artifact.

CONTAINER

Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 3

Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 3

Series 4: Assassination and Death

CONTENTS

"The Assassination of President Lincoln" is an illustration of the scene in the Ford's Theatre balcony on 14 April 1865, showing Major Rathbone, Miss Harris, Mrs. Lincoln, President Lincoln, and John Wilkes Booth firing his gun. Two copies of this lithograph (~13 1/2" x 18") by Currier & Ives (New York, 1865).

"Death of President Lincoln" is an illustration of mourners at his bedside on 15 April 1865. Those depicted are identified as "Mr. Chase C.J., Atty. General, Secy. McCulloch, Vice Prest. Johnson, Chas. Sumner, Secy. Stanton, Secy. Wells, Robt. Lincoln, Surgeon Genl., President Lincoln, Mrs. Lincoln & Tad, Miss Harris." Lincoln's youngest son Tad is shown crying on the skirt of his mother, but Tad was never actually in the room. Lithograph (~11" x 14 3/4") by Currier & Ives (New York, 1865).

Chicago Sunday Tribune, Picture Section,
February 10, 1929

[reproduction of old prints from the Chicago Historical Society: "Lincoln and His Family" and "The Death of Lincoln"]

CONTAINER

OVB Photographs,
Box 1, Folders 7 and 8

OVB Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 9

OVC Photographs:
Box 1, Folder 3

Series 5: Lincoln's Funeral Train

CONTENTS

Albumen photograph (11" x 16") of "The Old Nashville" in Cleveland, Ohio. It was the "Engine that drew Lincoln's Funeral Train from Washington to Springfield, Ill." Men in the photograph are identified as: Pete Hugo, Geo. Westfall, John Higgins, Wm. Warner, Jas. Moore, Robt. Blee, [?] S. Flint, and Wm. F. Smith. There is one unidentified man. (Photo by H.H. Reeves of Cleveland, ca. 1880s–1890s).

Funeral decorations at the Indiana State House (photographer unknown, 1865).

Six horses pulling a carriage in front of the Indiana State House decorated for Lincoln's funeral. "July 14 1865" is written on back. (Photographer unknown, 1865). (Lincoln's funeral was recreated for photographs because heavy rain on the day of the Indianapolis funeral prevented the taking of photographs at that time.

[<http://www.picturehistory.com/find/p/2627/mcms.html> accessed on 21 January 2005]).

Citizens of Michigan City, Ind., gathered under funeral arch for Lincoln. (Photographer unknown, 1 May 1865). (Lincoln's funeral train was forced to wait in Michigan City for a committee of more than a hundred men coming from Chicago to escort the train to their city. [<http://www.picturehistory.com/find/p/9749/mcms.html> accessed on 21 January 2005]).

CONTAINER

OVB Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 11

OVA Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 7

Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 4

Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 4

Series 6: Portraits of the Conspirators in the Lincoln Assassination and Their Pursuers

CONTENTS

George A. Atzerodt (copy print of a photograph by Alexander Gardner taken on the gunboat *Montauk* on 27 April 1865).

CONTAINER

Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 5

John Wilkes Booth, facing slightly toward his left, wearing a checkered vest under his coat (carte-de-visite by Black and Case[?], n.d.). Stamped on the back is: "Joseph Ward, 125 Washington Street, Boston."

Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 5

John Wilkes Booth, three-quarter-length standing portrait wearing a heavy overcoat with attached cape and astrakhan collar (carte-de-visite by Charles D. Fredricks of New York, n.d.).

Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 5

John Wilkes Booth, three-quarter-length seated portrait, facing slightly toward his right, and holding a cane in his right hand (carte-de-visite by Silsbee, Case and Company [or Case and Getchell] of Boston, n.d.). A two-cent tax stamp with a portrait of George Washington is on the back of this card.

Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 5

John Wilkes Booth, three-quarter-length seated portrait, leaning slightly toward his right, and holding a cane in his right hand (carte-de-visite very similar to the one described above, but credited on back to Alexander Gardner, published by Philp & Solomons, Washington, D.C.).

Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 5

John Wilkes Booth, three-quarter-length seated portrait shows him looking toward his right, resting his chin on his bare right hand. His gloved left hand holds his other glove. (Carte-de-visite by Charles D. Fredricks of New York, n.d.).

Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 5

Lewis Thornton Powell standing, wearing handcuffs. Caption reads: "Payne, alias Wood, alias Hall. Arrested as an Associate of Booth in the Conspiracy." (Credited on back to Alexander Gardner, published by Philp & Solomons, Washington, D.C., ca. 1865).

Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 5

Lewis Thornton Powell (alias Lewis Payne), full-length drawing shows him in coat and hat, looking to his left and with left hand in his coat pocket. (Carte-de-visite, artist and publisher unknown, n.d.).

Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 5

Lieutenant L.B. Baker, Colonel Lafayette Curry Baker, and Lieutenant Colonel E.J. Conger conferring at a table in a dramatized pursuit of John Wilkes Booth and his conspirators. The photograph was taken by Alexander Gardner for reproduction in *Harper's Weekly* and *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*. (Carte-de-visite published by Philp & Solomons of Washington, DC, n.d.).

Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 5

Series 7: Spencer County Lincoln-Related Sites

CONTENTS

"Home of Abraham Lincoln in Spencer Co. Ind." Print of an engraving (~6" x 9" image on 10" x 14" paper) by R. Hinshelwood from a photograph by James A. McGill.

Small copy photograph of Lincoln home, with men outside of it, including a Mr. Jones who was reported to have been the first white child born in Carter Township. (Photographer unknown, n.d. [prior to 1939].)

Small photograph of a man standing outside a boarded-up cabin. A note on the back indicates that this was the David Turnham home in Dale, Indiana, and that this was the house to which Lincoln came to borrow the first law book he read. (Photo by O.V. Brown, 1938.)

Grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln in Lincoln State Park (photo by Ulman, n.d.).

Christmas card bearing a color reproduction of a painting by Brian Harper of the replica of Lincoln's boyhood cabin home in Lincoln State Park and Boyhood National Memorial. The cabin is shown surrounded by snow. Published by Bright of America (Summersville, West Virginia, n.d.).

Two copies of a photograph of an engraved illustration of White Pigeon Church [Little Pigeon Baptist Church in Spencer County] from *Abraham Lincoln's Stories and Speeches*, ed. By J.B. McClure (1896, p. 38).

CONTAINER

OVB Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 10

Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 6

Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 6

Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 6

Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 6

Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 6

Lincoln Landing at the mouth of Anderson River, where Lincoln operated a ferry halfway across the river (<http://www.abrahamlincoln.tv/Spencer.htm>) accessed 21 January 2005. (Photo by Richard Simons, ca. 1953.)

Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 6

Harper's Weekly, February 13, 1892, pp. 155–156 [partial article on Lincoln from his birth to the 1860 election with engravings of sites and personal effects important to Lincoln]

OVB Photographs:
Box 1, Folder 12

Series 8: Lincoln Statues and Other Memorials

CONTENTS

The Lincoln Monument that sits atop the northeast corner of the courthouse lawn in Wabash, Indiana, was placed there on May 31, 1932. The "Great Emancipator" was created by master sculptor Charles Keck and donated by Alexander New, the latter being a Wabash native.

(<http://www.wabash.lib.in.us/wabash.htm>) accessed 21 January 2005.

Postcard with black-and-white photograph of a statue of Lincoln with trees in the background. This statue was carved and presented by Ira A. Correll on 17 August 1922 in Odon, Indiana, in Daviess County. (<http://dmrtc.net/~odonin/profile.htm>) accessed 21 January 2005.

CONTAINER

OVA Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 8

Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 7

Photograph showing a profile view of a sculpted bust of Lincoln.

Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 7

Black-and-white photograph of mosaic mural in the Indiana State Office Building in Indianapolis. The mural is titled "Here I Grew Up" and depicts scenes from Lincoln's youth in Indiana.

Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 7

Black-and-white photograph of detail from the "Here I Grew Up" mosaic in the Indiana State Office Building in Indianapolis. This detail shows a profile view of the young Lincoln.

Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 7

Black-and-white stereograph of a cross bearing the name, likeness, and birth and death dates of Lincoln. The cross is surrounded by leaves and other decorative materials.

Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 7

Three photographs of different views of a statue of Lincoln that depicts him in his youth, standing barefoot and holding a book in one hand. No dimensions of the statue are given, but it may be a model for the large statue by David Rubens that is outside of the Indiana Government Center South Conference Center in Indianapolis. There appear to be slight differences between the statue there and the one that appears in these photographs, particularly in the collar of the shirt and the position of the right hand.

Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 7

Series 9: Lincoln–Related Images from Kentucky

CONTENTS

CONTAINER

Black-and-white photographic postcard of the log cabin where Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks were married by Rev. Jesse Head on 12 June 1806 in Washington County, Kentucky.

Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 8

Photograph of the inside of a cupboard where Thomas Lincoln's initials were carved. Carving shows "TL 1814." A note on the back of the photo indicates that the cupboard is owned by the Speed Art Museum in Louisville, Kentucky.

Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 8

Series 10: Illustrations from *Lincoln, The Man of the People*

CONTENTS

CONTAINER

Forty-seven pages torn from the 1912 book, *Lincoln, The Man of the People*, by William H. Mace. The small pages contain illustrations by Homer W. Colby of people, places, and things from throughout Lincoln's life. Pages 187–189 list a chronology of events in Lincoln's life, and pages 190–191 provide a reading list.

Photographs,
Box 1, Folder 9

CATALOGING INFORMATION

For additional information on this collection, including a list of subject headings that may lead you to related materials:

1. Go to the Indiana Historical Society's online catalog:
<http://opac.indianahistory.org/>
2. Click on the "Basic Search" icon.
3. Select "Call Number" from the "Search In:" box.
4. Search for the collection by its basic call number (in this case, P 0452).
5. When you find the collection, go to the "Full Record" screen for a list of headings that can be searched for related materials.