

ABRAHAM LINCOLN: CALIFORNIA'S PECULIAR RELATION TO HIM



THE EARLIEST PORTRAIT OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, ABOUT 1848, AGE 39, FROM THE ORIGINAL DAGUERRETYPE OWNED BY LINCOLN'S SON, HON. ROBERT T. LINCOLN.

By Major Edwin A. Sherman

Abraham Lincoln in the Black Hawk War

THE late John Carroll Power, for several years before his death, was the faithful custodian of the remains and monument of the "Martyr President," Abraham Lincoln, Oak Ridge cemetery, at Springfield, Ill.



MAJOR EDWIN A. SHERMAN

and in his "Life of Abraham Lincoln" he states the following: "In 1832 the Indian war, headed by the chief, Black Hawk, broke out, and young Lincoln, now 23 years of age, enlisted for the fight. When the time came for the election of a captain for his company, a Mr. Kirkpatrick was the candidate. Mr. Lincoln had previously worked for Kirkpatrick and found him so tyrannical that he refused longer to remain in his employ. Lincoln was put forward as a candidate for the same office by a party of young men, without any aspirations for the office on his part. The candidates took positions some distance from the men and at a given signal they fell to the rear of their favorite. Lincoln received about three-fourths of the votes. In after life he often referred to this incident, and confessed that no subsequent success gave him half the satisfaction that this election did. Captain Lincoln's company did a great amount of marching, but was not in any battle. The time for which the men enlisted expired before the close of the war and many of them went home, but Captain Lincoln and some of the men re-enlisted and served until Black Hawk was taken prisoner and his followers dispersed.

"The rendezvous of the soldiers, before starting for the enemy, was at Beardstown. While in camp Captain Lincoln became acquainted with Captain John T. Stuart, who was soon after elected major of a spy battalion. Thus commenced the acquaintance between the two men which ripened into the closest friendship and continued until the death of Lincoln."

Desiring to obtain the names of the officers who mustered Lincoln into and out of the service as captain, and the dates (for it had been stated, that Jefferson Davis was the mustering officer) I made application to the war department at Washington for the desired information and received the following: "War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, July 25, 1908—The records show that Abraham Lincoln was captain of a company of the Fourth regiment, Whiteside's brigade, mounted volunteers, Illinois militia, Black Hawk war; that he was enrolled April 21, 1832, at Richland, Sangamon county, and that he was mustered out of service May 27, 1832. The records do not show either the date of his muster in or the name of the officer who mustered him into service. He was mustered out of service by Na-

thaniel Buckmaster, inspector and mustering officer.

"F. AINSWORTH, Adjutant General."

The above record shows that Lincoln and his company were in active service just 85 days. But only 24 days had elapsed when the war breaking out afresh, volunteers were again called for and Lincoln volunteered again; he did not stand upon any claims of past rank as a captain, but enlisted as a private (as did also his friend Major John T. Stuart), which showed the true character of the man and his noble, unselfish disposition more than anything else at that early period in his life. He enlisted as the fourth private in Captain Jacob M. Early's company of mounted volunteers, and was mustered into the United States service June 20, 1832, by order of Brigadier General Atkinson of the United States army, at the rapids of the Illinois, by Robert Anderson, assistant inspector general. He furnished his own horse and equipments. He valued his horse at \$85 and equipments at \$15. The company was mustered out of service July 10, 1832, on White Water or Rock river, by order of General Atkinson, U. S. A., by Robert Anderson, assistant inspector general, Black Hawk being taken prisoner, ending the war. That mustering officer was no other than General Robert Anderson, afterward of Fort Sumter fame.

But what is of special interest to us Californians in this matter is the fact that the man next to Abraham Lincoln, as private No. 5, was James Frazier Reed. Evidently Lincoln was company clerk, who made out the muster rolls, and he gave to Reed copies of the same which he had made out and they were duly signed by Captain Early and Assistant Inspector General Robert Anderson. Reed helped to organize the Donner party in April, 1846, at Springfield, Ill., when it started across the plains and met with misfortune on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada, and when he started for relief across the mountains he left those muster rolls and other papers with his wife and she brought them safely in her bosom to California where he helped by the first relief party which went to their assistance. These papers have been preserved all these 77 years by her and her daughter, Mrs. Patty Reed Lewis of Capitola, and now temporarily in my care, as also the receipt for United States property furnished, Lincoln having signed for one tent and James F. Reed for two pistols, which were to be returned when they were mustered out or their value deducted from their pay. Reed, before he could continue his journey to San Francisco for relief, was forced to join Captain Weber's company of Americans at San Jose as first lieutenant and fight the Spanish Californians, under Sanchez, at Santa Clara, and, the latter being defeated, captured and paroled. Reed continued his journey to San Francisco, where he obtained assistance and supplies and rescued the last of his family, with others, from "Starvation Camp," at Donner lake. Afterward Colonel Mason, U. S. A., military and civil governor of California, upon the recommendation of General Vallejo and George C. Yount, appointed James F. Reed sheriff of Sonoma district, which embraced all the territory north of San Francisco, San Pablo and Suisun bays and west of the Sacramento river and up to the Oregon line, which office he held until the state government of California was organized at San Jose, on December 20, 1849, to which place he removed and resided until his death in July, 1874.

The Assassination and Death of Abraham Lincoln and His Great Funeral

BEING in New York city when the telegraph flashed the saddest message that ever went over the wires, near midnight of Good Friday, April 14, 1865, I witnessed the most sorrowful hour since that scene in the Garden of Gethsemane and that of the crucifixion of the Savior by the Roman soldiers on Mount Calvary, Jerusalem. Language fails to depict the deep, aching sorrow and gloom that like a leaden weighted pall fell upon the metropolis of the United States and only increased the morning of Saturday. All that day hundreds of thousands of men, and women too, engaged, tramped the streets, demanding justice and vengeance for the horrid deed that had deprived the nation of its president and his wife and children of a beloved husband and father. I saw and heard and saw and heard strange things. Disloyal policemen



ST. CLAUDES STATUE LINCOLN PARK, CHICAGO

LINCOLN'S BIRTHPLACE

Your Old Servant
A. Lincoln

LINCOLN'S SIGNATURE



UNYOKED MADE BY LINCOLN WHEN HE WAS 19 YEARS OLD



LINCOLN'S SPRINGFIELD RESIDENCE

Abraham Lincoln

Born in Hardin county, Ky., February 7, 1809.

After one year's schooling in the aggregate he went, when 19 years old, as a hired hand on a flatboat to New Orleans.

He commanded a company as captain in the Black Hawk war in 1832 and re-enlisted as a private.

Admitted to the bar in 1836 and began his career as a lawyer at Springfield, Ill.

Married to Mary Todd Nov. 14, 1842.

Elected to congress in 1847, and was there distinguished for his outspoken anti-slavery opinions.

Defeated by Douglas for the United States senate in 1858.

Elected president of the United States in 1860, and re-elected in 1864.

Emancipation proclamation went into effect January 1, 1863. Assassinated at Ford's theater, Washington, April 15, 1865.

were stripped of their clothing and insignia. They fled for their lives or they would have been strung up on lamp posts. I heard the lamented Garfield, who was to meet with the same fate, but after greater and lingering suffering, when he uttered those memorable words, "God reigns; the government at Washington still lives!" When the infuriated masses were crowding through Wall street and clamoring for revenge Rev. Dr. Thompson of that city mounted a pedestal of one of the columns of the United States treasury building, and stretching out his arm and hand over the people, commanded: "Peace! Still! Let us pray." A one armed brigadier general in a clear ringing voice, heard for 200 yards around, exclaimed, "By God, it is time to fight." The crowd got a sight of Ben Butler, and the next moment they were carrying him on their shoulders, and soon every man wearing an army or navy button was seized upon and mounted on the shoulders of the populace.

Fortunately the next day was Sunday. The churches were crowded to overflowing, and the Monday morning papers were full of sermons, but the most appropriate text was that chosen by a colored preacher, and it was in everybody's mouth: "And it was so, that all who saw it said there was no such deed done, nor seen, from the day that the children of Israel came up out of the land of Egypt unto this day. Consider of it, take advice and speak your minds." On Monday evening, April 17, by general advertisement, a meeting was called of all citizens of the Pacific states and territories sojourning in New York and vicinity to gather at the

A PHOTO WHICH SHOWS LINCOLN'S WONDERFUL JAW

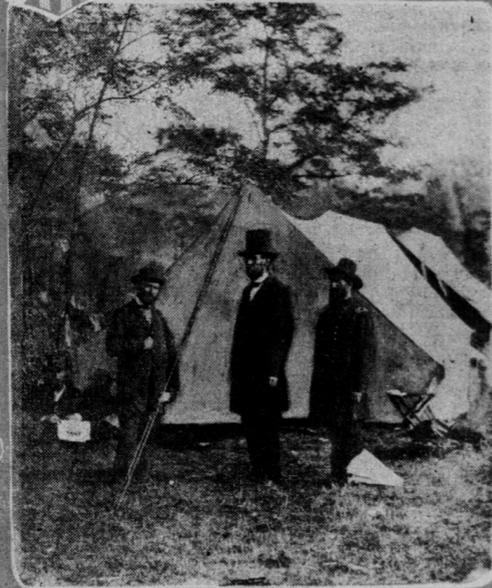


Metropolitan hotel, Broadway, to take action upon the death and funeral of the martyr president and act in concert with the citizens of New York and other states. Hon. George Barstow, ex-speaker of the assembly of California, was chosen chairman, Hon. Richard McCormick, secretary of the territory of Arizona, was elected secretary; General John B. Frisbie was chairman of the committee on resolutions. It was resolved to march in procession at the Pacific coast division, Major Edwin A. Sherman, then of Nevada, was unanimously elected marshal, to select his own aids and make arrangements and take entire charge of affairs for the funeral procession in that city.

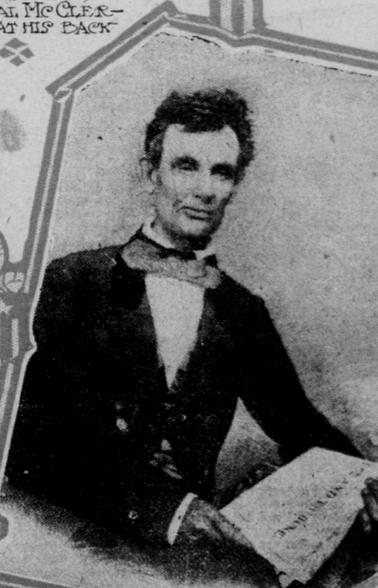
On Friday, April 21, 1865, the remains of the martyred Lincoln were tenderly removed from the rotunda of the capitol at Washington to traverse the same route in returning to his old home at Springfield that he traveled to be inaugurated president, a distance of 1,662 miles, but through oceans of tears, salted with the sea, and figuratively speaking, laid in a fresh new buckskin suit, fur cap with a gray squirrel's tail for a tassel, wearing a mourning badge and crape, and his old long Kentucky rifle was also bound in crape.

The procession was escorted by a military force of all arms of more than 15,000 men, then the catafalque with the dead president, flanked by the guard of honor, followed by a proces-

Major Edwin A. Sherman of Oakland Writes of Lincoln in the Blackhawk War; California's Participation in Lincoln's Funeral; The Lincoln Monument at Springfield; The Bust of Lincoln Now in Oakland; The Attempt to Steal Lincoln's Body



LINCOLN AT ANTIETAM, WILLIAM PINKERTON IN FRONT OF HIM, GENERAL MCCLELLAND AT HIS BACK



LINCOLN IN 1854 FROM A VERY RARE PHOTOGRAPH

LINCOLN AND HIS SON THOMAS, FAMILIARLY KNOWN AS "TAD," ABOUT 1864



The Lincoln Monument at Springfield, Ill.

STEPS were immediately taken by the prominent citizens of Springfield, Ill., to organize the National Lincoln monument association, which was done, and 15 directors were chosen on May 11, 1865, of which the

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