



# Lincoln Lore

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## THE NEW YORK HERALD April 15, 1865

The *New York Herald* of April 15, 1865 featuring an account of the assassination and death of President Lincoln appeared in five original editions. All editions were printed on an all rag content paper and the pages did not carry any display advertisements. However, the first four editions contained classified ads on pages 3, 4, 5 and 6.

There is a possibility that the last edition, the 2:00 p.m. inaugural issue, was only a four page newspaper. Nevertheless, the pages are numbered (1), 4, 5 and 8.

The pages of the first four editions numbering (1), 2, 7 and 8 carry news items. The pages of the inaugural edition carry news stories on pages (1), 4, 5 and 8, with pages 2-3 and 6-7 deleted, as they were devoted almost entirely to classified advertisements. The so-called inaugural edition has column captions which give the news of the assassination and death of Vice-President Andrew Johnson.

On the first page of each original issue (column one), under the headline "Important" and the column titles on pages 4 and 5 (inaugural edition page 8) the captions designate the different issues.

As the assassination of Lincoln was one of the most sensational news stories ever printed in America, it is not strange that people would preserve copies of *The New York Herald*. Once all the original issues were exhausted there was immediately a demand for reprints. While all but one of the originals have eight pages, the reprints are printed on wood pulp paper and in no instance have more than four pages.

The Lincoln National Life Foundation has compiled data on sixty-six editions, five of which are original and sixty-one reprints. Most of these different editions are in the Foundation collection.

Many *Herald* reprints are of little or no value. Some are facsimiles with

an exact reproduction of the original text, while others are produced from type and vary both in text and number of columns.

One reprint appears in the form of a sixty-nine page pamphlet. All the reprints discovered up to date are reproduced from the 2:00 a.m. and the 8:10 a.m. editions except one from the 2:00 p.m. edition. Some of the Kitchell and Archambault series have the whole number 10459 instead of the correct whole number 10456.

One reprint of the regular edition of *The New York Herald* of April 16, 1865 is known to exist.

See *Lincoln Lore* "Herald Reprints, April 15, 1865," Number 576, April 22, 1940 for a compilation of forty-one reprints.

### ORIGINAL EDITIONS

(Designated by hour and title)

- 2:00 a.m. Regular Edition — A small caption "The State Capitol" appears in the fourth column.
- 3:00 a.m. Special Edition — Condition of President made known in fourth column under caption "The Latest News."
- 8:10 a.m. Mourning Edition — "Death of the President" announced in fourth column under headline "Extra." Heavy black column lines.
- 10:00 a.m. Reward Edition — Offer of \$10,000 reward for assassins made in fifth column under column head "Post-script."
- 2:00 p.m. Inauguration Edition — "Inauguration of Vice President Johnson" announced in headlines, fourth column (probably a 4 page edition). Page 8.

### REPRINT COPIES

(Designated by editor and distributor where known, or by some term which applies to the particular reprint)

Regular Edition — 2:00 a.m.

6. Johnson—Four pages printed from plates.



Inaugural Edition 2:00 p.m.

- No display advertisements. Margin at bottom of second page bearing inscription "For sale only by Johnson & Co., 369 W. Madison St., Chicago. Agents wanted."
7. Unidentified—Four pages printed from same plates as above copy.
  8. Virginia—Four pages printed from same plates as Johnson copy. "The Virginia Publicity Company" printed in margin.
  9. Winston — Sixty-nine page booklet, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", M1098, "Relic of The Rebellion or What Happened Twenty-Six Years Ago." A reprint of various newspaper articles, concerning the assassination and other contemporary news items which appeared in *The New York Herald*, April 15, 1865. Published by J. H. Winston, 1891.
  10. Nebraska Republican—Same as Johnson plate except for page 3 which contains "Nebraska Republican State Central Committee" heading.
- Kitchell Series—8:10 a.m. Edition**  
(Advertising testimonials differ in every issue)
11. First and fourth pages are facsimiles of original edition. Kitchell advertisements on second and third pages, also 1890 in date line at top margin.
  12. Same as No. 11 except date 1891 on page 2, with 1890 on page 3.
  13. Same as No. 11 except date 1892 on pages 2 and 3.
  14. Same as No. 11 except slight change in ad in last column, page 3.
  15. Same as No. 11 except slight change in ad (upside down in last column), page 3.
  16. Same as No. 11 except date 1893 and whole number 10459.
  17. Same as above except for change in advertising copy testimonials.
  18. Same as above except for change in advertising.
  19. Same as No. 11 except date 1894 on page 3, and whole number 10459.
  20. Same as No. 11 except date 1895, whole number 10459, and change in advertising.
  21. Same as above except change in advertising (whole number 10459).
  22. Same as No. 11 except date 1896 on page 3 (whole number 10459).
  23. Same as No. 11 except date 1899 and whole number 10459.
  24. Same as No. 11 except date 1902, change in advertisements on pages 2 and 3, and some changes in fourth page news or arrangement of news particularly in first, third and sixth columns at bottom of page (whole number 10459).
  25. Same as No. 11 except date 1905 and whole number 10459.
- Lincoln Picture Series—8:10 a.m. Edition**
26. Archambault — First page, picture of beardless Lincoln two columns wide. Original edition had no picture. News items on pages 1 and 4 from original 8:10 a.m. edition. Pages 2 and 3 have advertisements of Dr. Archambault. Whole number 10459. Page 4 news items. 1894 date on testimonials.
  27. Archambault—Same as No. 26 but dated 1896 and contains different advertisements on back page.
  28. Archambault—Same as No. 26 (1896) with different advertisements on back page.
  29. Archambault—Has only two pages. Same plate but mutilated.
  30. Genesee—Two pages with first page the same as No. 26. Second page has Genesee Pure Food Company advertisement.
  31. Genesee — Same as above except words "Planographic Reprint" in brackets at top of page 1.
  32. Malena—Has "Free Copy, etc." on top margin of first page. Other three pages contain in part Malena Company advertisements.
  33. Same as above without words "Free Copy, etc." Also variations in advertisements.
  34. Miller—Same as No. 32 except heavy black type at bottom of page 4 is missing. Top of page 1 contains printed words "George Miller, Gen'l. Agent, 26 Walton Ave.—Cor. Lewis St., Fort Wayne, Indiana."
  35. Great Eastern Shear Company — Same as above. Pages 2 and 3 are made up of advertisements of the Great Eastern Shear Co., with the latest testimonials dated 1908. Page 4 is an advertisement of the New Home Sewing Machine Co.
  36. Smith. Advertisements on pages 2, 3, and 4 of W. F. Smith Co.
  37. Same as above (Recent reprint).
  38. Bearded—First page, first column head, "Important." Sixth column head, "Extra." Picture of bearded Lincoln, two columns wide.
  39. Dietrich — One page. Imprint on back, "Compliments of Dietrich Galleries, Inc., Detroit, Michigan."
  40. Broadside Copy. 1 page.
  41. Eichmann — Two pages. Second page has "The American Historical Research Bureau, Michael F. Eichmann and Ass., 1437 to 45 North Gordon Street, Hollywood, Cal."
  42. Union—Union Label in upper right corner. Two center pages blank, wide margin at bottom of pages 1 and 4. Back page shows reproduction of damaged copy.
  43. Los Angeles—The Los Angeles *Daily Journal* reprint of first page in regular issue of February 12, 1951 issue.
- Plate Reprint Series—8:10 a.m. Edition**
44. Barnet — Printed from plates with text on pages (1), 2, 3, and 4 identical with pages (1), 4, 5 and 8, respectively in original edition. Inscription of H. M. Barnet of Minneapolis, Minnesota on margins of pages (1) and (3). Whole number 10456.
  45. Same as No. 44 except this copy does not have the inscription of H. M. Barnet at the bottom of page 3.
  46. Emporium—Same as No. 44 except for inscription of Emporium and Golden Rule Bazaar on first page margin, 1898.
  47. Magill Weinsheimer Co.—Same as No. 44 but has "price Four Cents" at top of first page and "Planographed 1938 by Magill-Weinsheimer Co., Chicago" in margin of page 4.
  48. Unidentified—Same as No. 44 except no inscription.
- Six Column Reset Series—8:10 a.m. Edition**
49. Coldwater — Same wording as original text but number of lines in columns differ. Page 3 has advertisement of Coldwater Road Cart Company.
  50. Mutual—Mutual Union Association. Advertisements on pages 2 and 3.
  51. Tibbets—The B. S. Tibbets Cigar Company advertisement on page 3.
  52. Latest—Rearrangement of text showing a caption headline, "Latest," at top of fourth column.
  53. Kansas—Third page advertisement of Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Railroad.
  54. Fort Scott—Second and third page advertisement of Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad.
  55. Fort Scott—Same as above except advertising.
  56. Toppenish — Considerable changing of position of text due to use of columns 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide. No advertisements. Distributed by Central Bank of Toppenish, State of Washington. 150,000 copies printed.
  57. Wakeley—Same as No. 52 but top of first page has "Application pending for copyright, 1879, by M. Wakeley." Opposite side has "Facsimile Copy."
  58. Brant—First page rearranged and titled "The New York Special." Pages 2, 3 and most of 4 contain advertising for J. W. Brant Company, Albion, Michigan
  59. Copy—Has word "Copy" in center of page 1, beneath the words "The New York Herald." Set in 10 point type and articles continued to pages 3 and 4.
- Seven Column Reset Series—8:10 a.m. Edition**
60. German—Advertisement of German-American Staff of Physicians on pages 2 and 4.
  61. German—Same as above. On page 2 top center the consultation hours are changed to 10 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 4 p.m. Lower right corner change in address. Page 4 article on lungs now comes above that on the heart.
  62. Memorial—Same as above copy except added imprint "Abraham Lincoln Memorial Edition."
  63. He-pat-i-cure—Pages 2 and 4 have patent medicine advertisements. One is He-pat-i-cure. 1897.
  64. Abbreviated—One half-page printed on both sides with bearded picture of Lincoln in upper left hand corner.
  65. Royal — Advertisements of Royal Manufacturing Company on pages 3 and 4.
- Six Column—2:00 p.m. Edition**
66. Ford's Theatre Souvenir—Reprint 1948, Six column facsimile of pages 1 and 8. Pages (2) and (3) blank.

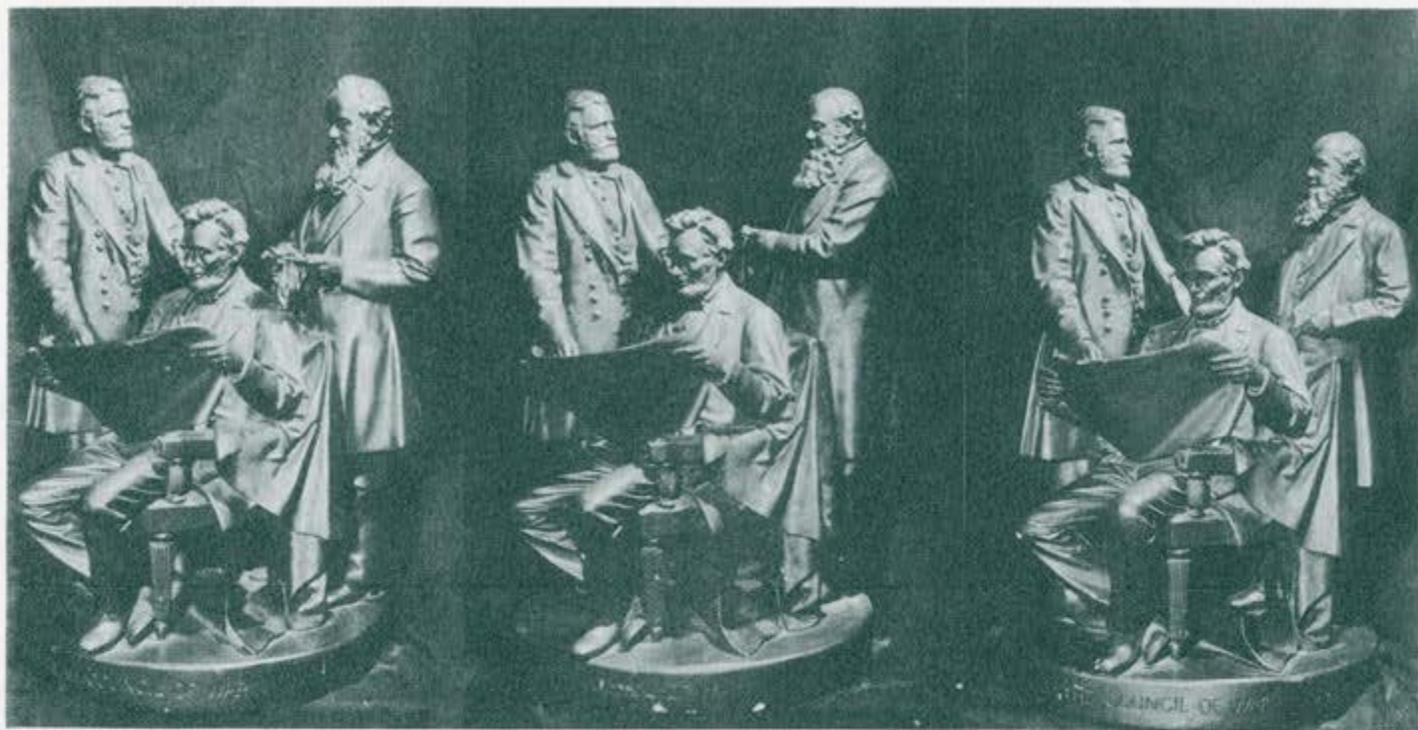


Figure A

Figure B

Figure C

### "THE COUNCIL OF WAR"

When Currier and Ives "The printmakers to the American people" were publishing their colorful lithographs, John Rogers was making available to the public miniature statuary groups at popular prices. In a letter to a relative Rogers wrote "...they are not intended for rich people's parlors but more for common houses and the country."

Eighty-seven different subjects were produced from 1859 to 1893. Approximately one hundred thousand casts were produced for sale from 1860 to 1900.

The more than eighty subjects have been classified into three general categories—Civil War, everyday life and literary subjects. Another classification might be designated as historical, humorous and sentimental. These studies presented a variety of settings, many different occupations and a great many contemporary costumes. The statuary appeared in a variety of materials described as: "Florentine, ivorite, alabaster, bronze, marble and terra cotta." In color they might be classified as soft pearl and slate grey or fawn, snuff or cinnamon brown.

The first groups were from eight to sixteen inches high and the later groups measured from twenty to twenty-four inches in height. Most of them weighed more than one hundred pounds when packed in sawdust for shipment. They usually sold from \$15 to \$25 each.

Sentimental and humorous subjects enjoyed a unique position in nineteenth century art. Relatively few historical groups were modeled by Rogers. It was after the Civil War that Rogers produced one of his most inspiring studies, "The Council of War." This group was modeled in February, 1868, and it is 24 inches high and is on a base measuring 15 by 13 inches. It was advertised for sale in the *Century Magazine* for October 1885 at \$20.

Robert Lincoln is said to have commented that this group presented the best likeness of his father that he had ever seen. Even Edwin M. Stanton was pleased with Rogers' work and he wrote the sculptor upon receipt of the cast: "...am highly gratified with the genius and artistic skill you have displayed . . . I think you were especially fortunate in your execution of the figure of

President Lincoln. In form and feature it surpasses any effort to embody the expression of that great man which I have seen . . ."

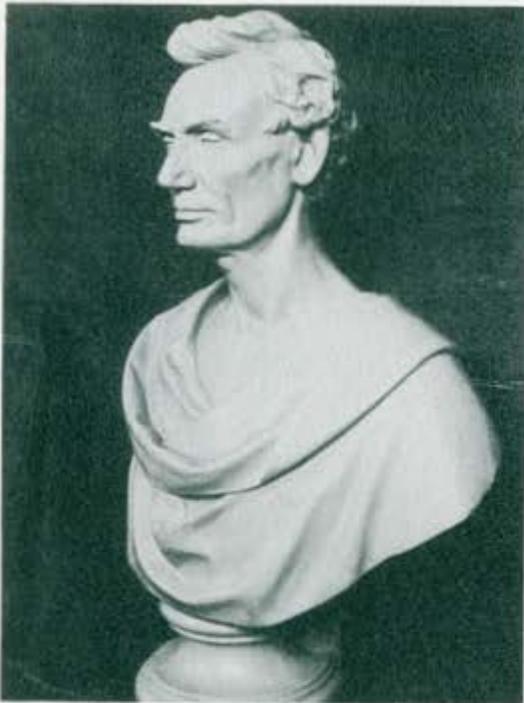
No one can determine which one of the council groups Stanton received from the sculptor. The Lincoln National Life Foundation has acquired three different bronze colored studies of the same group. All three studies depict President Lincoln examining a war map. General Grant is shown explaining the military situation while Secretary of War Stanton in two of the three groups polishes his glasses. In the third group he has evidently pocketed his handkerchief and has completed the task of cleaning his spectacles. The chief difference in the three statuettes is to be found in the position of Stanton.

It is impossible to indicate the order in which these studies appeared. Figure A shows Stanton taking a prominent position in relation to the other two figures. This group in addition to its title bears the inscription "Patented March 31, 1868." Figure B reveals a change in the position of the Secretary of War with the glasses and handkerchief practically obscured behind the President's head. In both Figure A and B, Stanton is looking at his glasses. Figure B bears no copyright date. Figure C shows Stanton holding his glasses in his left hand while looking at Grant, with his right hand by his side and the handkerchief completely removed. This study bears the same copyright date as Figure A.

The three different positions of Stanton in relation to the other two fixed figures are difficult to explain. Rogers for a time made his plaster casts from gelatin molds. As his orders increased his molds needed constant repair. This led him to the necessity of making bronze originals from which many casts could be made without damage. Perhaps the gelatin mold of Stanton may have been slightly altered and moved on the base when different casts were made, eventually resulting in some damage to the arms, glasses and handkerchief necessitating an entirely new mold of the figure.

Such conjecture, however, does not solve the problem of determining which mold was the original study. See *Lincoln Lore* No. 490, August 29, 1938 "Rogers' Council of War."

## THE "DRAPED" BUST OF LINCOLN BY VOLK—No. 5



In an attempt to establish the correct sequence of the Volk busts of Lincoln it appears that the draped bust would logically follow the "Hermes" and short busts.

The draped bust is generally thirty-two inches high, but it also appears in a thirty inch height, and plaster replicas in these sizes can likely be purchased today from statuary companies for about \$25.

Volk, it is believed, made companion busts of Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas in a reduced size measuring twenty-nine and twenty-eight inches respectively, with a considerable reduction in the width of Lincoln's shoulders when compared with the original thirty-two inch study. Other draped busts, made to scale, but greatly reduced in height have likely been manufactured by companies who have infringed on Volk's patent.

The Lincoln National Life Foundation has in its collection of statuary a draped bust which might be considered an infringement on Volk's patent. It is thirty inches high on a plain pedestal with greatly reduced shoulders. It bears no imprint while the original thirty-two inch bust is inscribed "Lincoln from Life by L. W. Volk."

### LINCOLN RODE HORSEBACK IN THE GETTYSBURG PROCESSION

When President Lincoln rode horseback in the procession to the Gettysburg Cemetery on November 19, 1863 to deliver his immortal address, observers were quick to notice his horsemanship. One observer recalled that he "sat at first erect upon his horse, handling the reins of the bridle in the white gauntlet gloves he wore, in such a stately and dignified manner as to make him appear as the commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, which he was."

Dressed in a black suit and high silk hat with a crepe band, he mounted his "young and beautiful chestnut horse" in front of the David Wills' residence where he was a guest. A crowd gathered immediately and so many people wished to shake the President's hand, he held a "reception on horseback" until stopped by the marshals.

After a thirty minute delay the procession got underway. The route of travel was only three-quarters of a mile long and the march was over in about fifteen minutes, yet enroute Lincoln slumped forward, "his arms swinging, his body limp and his whole frame swaying from side to side."

Other distinguished personages, including Secretaries

Seward, Blair and Usher, the board of commissioners, foreign ministers, legation secretaries, governors and their staffs, civic organizations along with Lamon, Nicolay, Hay, General Fry, Lieutenant Cochrane and certain military personnel, made up the procession. Edward Everett, the orator of the day, did not ride in the procession as he arrived thirty minutes late.

Enroute, the horse of Lieut. Cochrane behaved badly and that officer spent considerable time preventing his "mischievous brute" from "browsing" on the tail of the President's horse.

It was generally conceded that the horse furnished Lincoln was not well designed for the duty assigned. Due to the President's height, most people who viewed the procession believed Lincoln's horse was either too small or that Lincoln's towering figure made the rest of the riders appear out of proportion to their mounts.

Lincoln secured his horse from Captain Henry B. Blood, an assistant quartermaster of volunteers.

The horse was sent to Lincoln upon his request:

"Capt. Blood furnish one horse for bearer. Nov. 19, 1863.

A. Lincoln"

### WHAT IT COSTS THE PRESIDENT (LINCOLN) TO LIVE

"The official salary of the President is fixed by law at twenty-five thousand dollars per annum, or one hundred thousand dollars for his term of four years. At the beginning of each term Congress makes an appropriation for refurbishing the Executive Mansion. The kitchen and pantry are supplied to a considerable extent by the same body. Congress pays all the employees about the house, from the private secretary to the humblest boot-black; it provides fuel and lights; keeps up the stables; and furnishes a corps of gardeners and a garden to supply the Presidential board with fruits, flowers, and vegetables. Besides this, the President receives many presents from private parties. Many persons suppose that these allowances ought to be enough to enable him to live comfortably. They are mistaken, however. The President is required by public opinion to live in a style consistent with the dignity of his position and the honor of the country, and such a mode of life imposes upon him very heavy expenses. Besides this, he is expected to be liberal and charitable towards persons and meritorious causes seeking his aid, and 'their name is legion.' He cannot give as a private individual; his donation must be large. The expense of entertaining the various officers of the Government, members of Congress, and Foreign Ministers is enormous; so that, when all things are considered, it is a wonder how the President can live decently upon the small allowance made him by Congress, especially at the present time when prices are so high, and the currency so much depreciated. One hundred thousand dollars per annum would not be too much to allow him."

John B. Ellis: *The Sights and Secrets of The National Capitol*. 1869.

### REASONS FOR VOTING FOR LINCOLN

Reader, you should vote for Abraham Lincoln because he is pledged to administer the government as did Washington and Jefferson, vis:—for the best interests of the whole country.

Second.—Because his election will give peace and quiet to the country, of which it is sadly in need.

Third.—Because in his election all branches of industry will revive, business will be good and wages high.

Fourth.—Because a vote so cast will reflect credit upon the head and heart, and give evidence of a backbone which will resist all exertions to plant Slavery upon soil now free. Of him who so votes it will be said "well done, good and faithful servant."

Lincoln and Liberty, Tract No. 4  
New York, July 11, 1860 M. 63

Microfilm of the newspaper *Western Sun*, Vincennes, Indiana, from 1807 to 1828 has been acquired by the Lincoln National Life Foundation.