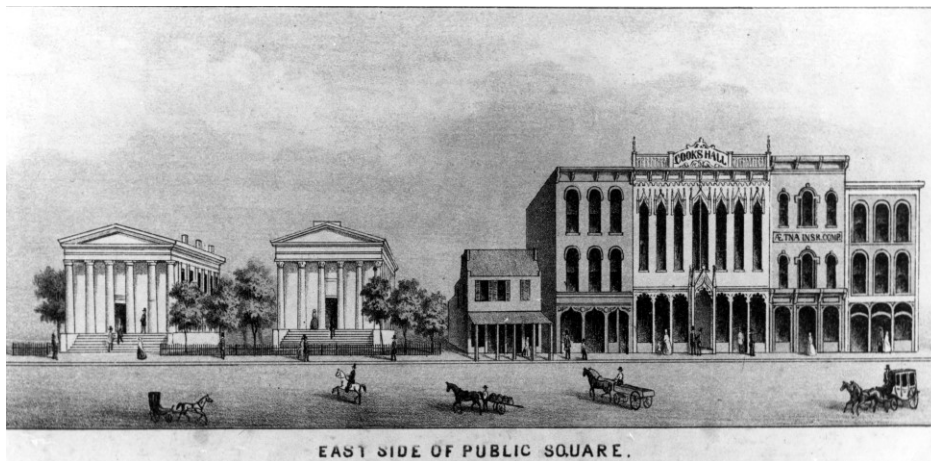


Entertainment in Lincoln's Springfield (1834-1860)



East Side of the Public Square: Circa 1860.
Cook's Hall is the third building from the right.

After the February 13, 1858 fire, the east side was rebuilt with four, three-story brick buildings. One of them housed a large public hall on the second floor. It came to be known as Cook's Hall and was a popular place for public gatherings, theatrical performances, balls and parties, and drills of the Springfield Grays.

Spring Creek Series

Richard E. Hart

The Abraham Lincoln Association

I hope that readers will find this interesting, fun, and helpful in filling in the details of the environment that Abraham Lincoln experienced in his 24-year Springfield residency. I have enjoyed preparing this glimpse and as always have been amazed at what I find in Lincoln's Springfield when examined. I am a strong believer that the minutiae of local history matters, particularly in helping us understand the world around those who acted on the larger stage of history.

POSTPONED.
Grand Balloon Ascension,
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 ON
MONDAY, JUNE 21.
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 Containing 24,000 cubic feet, which will be inflated after a new process, in the short space of fifteen minutes.

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MR. E. GODARD,
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Admission to Balloon Tent.....	50 cts.
Children.....	25 cts.
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Doors to Balloon Tent will open at 5 o'clock P. M. Inflation will commence at 6 1/2 P. M. Ascension will take place at 7 o'clock precisely.
 Doors of Concert Hall, for Magical performance, will open at 7 1/2 o'clock; performance will commence at 8 precisely.
 J. E. L. A. P. BRUGEE, Agent.
 Register and German paper copy.

Journal, Thursday, June 17, 1858.

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Introduction

The public entertainments within a community are a good barometer of how its residents use their free time and what type of entertainments draw them together. In early Springfield on long winter nights, the folks not only enjoyed the entertainment, but they also welcomed an opportunity to get out of a cooped-up winter house and pass some time with other Springfieldians in a night out of “entertainment.”

The population of Springfield in 1830 was less than 1,000. During that decade much of the “entertainment” was in the form of lectures by local residents. In step with a national phenomenon--the creation of local lyceums--two lyceums were formed and provided a platform for Springfield men to learn and debate topics of current interest. Some lectures were free and open to the public. Others were open only to “members,” and sometimes in the early days women were excluded. There were occasions when women were invited to attend, but they were never invited to lecture. That honor was reserved for men. During the 1830s, the locals lectured, debated, sang songs, participated in choirs and performed popular theatrical pieces.

By 1840, Springfield's population had grown to 2,579. During that decade as well as the preceding decade, there was no “place” dedicated to indoor performances. Entertainments were held in churches and other public places. The hall of the House of Representatives and the chamber of the Senate in the State Capitol were favorite venues after about 1844.

The Springfield population in 1850 had grown to 4,533. That decade saw the coming of the railroad and after about 1853 specific places were dedicated to the commercial performing arts. These were not public places, but rather private entrepreneurial businesses. They were usually on the upper floor of a three-story building around the Public Square. There were a number of these: the Concert Hall on the north side of the Public Square and Cook's Hall on the East Side of the Square and the Masonic Hall at Fifth and Monroe. When the Metropolitan Hall opened in early 1856, it was the largest amusement hall in Illinois with 1,200 seats.

Springfield was fortunate to be on the tour route of many traveling entertainments as they moved between Chicago and St. Louis, often stopping in Springfield for a “gig.” These “entertainments” were more of a commercial venture requiring the purchase of tickets to be entertained by traveling artists in an astounding variety of performing arts: singers, family bell ringers, opera singers, minstrel singers, magicians, pantomimes, lecturers, violin and flute concerts, holiday celebrations and balls, readers of plays and performers of plays from Shakespeare to Irish farce, band concerts, and balloon ascensions, Fourth of July celebrations, and celebrations of the birthdays of Washington, Franklin and Burns.¹

Many of the names of those “entertaining” in Springfield are familiar to us even today. Horace Mann would be surprised to know that 150 years after his 1859 lecture in Springfield, one of its principal businesses is Horace Mann Insurance. Titans in mid - 9th century America's political and intellectual life lectured, and among them were Albert T. Bledsoe in 1842, Ralph Waldo Emerson in 1853, Bayard Taylor in 1854, Henry Ward Beecher in 1855, Theodore Parker in 1856, Park Benjamin in 1857, and Joshua A. Giddings in 1860.

The names of most entertainers, however, are not recognized by today's reader, but Google provides biographical information in an instant, unveiling the shadows of the past. One minstrel is said to have been Mark Twain's model for his descriptions of minstrel shows. Another, a French

¹ There were other forms of entertainment: circuses, the annual state fair when it was held in Springfield, and a slew of dancing classes. None of these are covered in this study See the authors *Circuses in Lincoln's Springfield* (2013).

ascensionist, is said to have been the aeronaut for Emperor Napoleon III in the Franco-Austrian War, a year after his appearance in Springfield.

Some of the itinerant entertainers were scoundrels, leaving unpaid advertising bills from their local stay. One soprano had been the former wife of the King of Bavaria and the mistress of many European notables. When she lectured on "fashion," William Herndon did not like that at all. He lectured the night following her appearance, scolding those who had attended about their wayward standards and the decline in community standards.

But, the most interesting salacious tidbit from all of the entertainments involved a pianist, Sigismund Thalberg, who had been decorated by every European potentate. While touring Illinois, the mother of a young member of Thalberg's troupe shot at him for "fiddling" with her daughter. The report is that Thalberg quietly left Illinois and headed back to Europe on the sly and in disgrace.

The saddest story involves a young boy named Nicholas Goodall, a flute player genius. Nicholas appeared at the Masonic Hall in Springfield on February 21, 1855. He was wildly popular and extended his Springfield stay and was invited to parties in private homes. There is no evidence to put Abraham Lincoln at any of his concerts, but he was in Springfield during this time and may have attended.

On the evening of April 14, 1865, Nicholas was said to have been present at Ford's Theatre where his father was first violinist in the orchestra that evening. It is said that young Nicholas witnessed the assassination of Lincoln and thereafter fell into a hopeless depression. His father placed Nicholas in an institution for the insane and there and in the local alms house, Nicholas lived until his death at age 32 in 1881.

No doubt Abraham Lincoln attended some of these entertainments during his residency in Springfield from 1837 to 1861. He loved the Shakespeare and the theater and there were a number of performances of that sort that he may have enjoyed. Entertainments that Lincoln may have attended are noted: *Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield*. Those days were determined by reference to *Day By Day*.

I hope that readers will find this interesting, fun, and helpful in filling in the details of the environment that Abraham Lincoln experienced in his 24-year Springfield residency. I have enjoyed preparing this glimpse and as always have been amazed at what I find in Lincoln's Springfield when closely examined. I am a strong believer that the minutiae of local history matters, particularly in helping us understand the world around those who acted on the larger stage of history. I am certain that I missed a few entertainments and I welcome any additions.

I thank my good friend and Lincoln scholar James Cornelius for his review and edits. I am greatly indebted to the master programmers who put GenBank.com together and those who have provided it to the public at a modest charge. Without this quick and easy way to review the Springfield newspapers during the period 1834 to 1860, I would not have been able to assemble these newspaper advertisements and announcements. I am thankful that this technology was available to me during the later part of my life. It has been a great substitute for golf.

Richard E. Hart
Springfield, Illinois

Entertainment Venues

This is an alphabetical listing of the names of the Springfield entertainment venues between 1834 and 1860 and their locations where known. The dates below each are the dates of the first and last newspaper advertisements for the particular venue. The total entertainments in each venue during that period are given. The picture or drawing below an entry is a symbol for that particular venue that will appear throughout in the descriptions of all advertisements for an entertainment that took place at that venue.

American House

Southeast corner of 6th and Adams Streets
January 18, 1850-August 29, 1851
Number of entertainments: 4



Assembly Room

1839
Number of entertainments: 1

American House

November 11, 1836-June 6, 1859
Number of entertainments: 4

Baptist Church

Number of entertainments: 24

Brick Church

1837?
Number of entertainments: 1

Capitol House

May 1850
Number of entertainments: 1

Mr. Chase's School Room

1836
Number of entertainments: 2

Chatterton's Hall

Third and Jefferson Streets
December 22, 1852 – December 16, 1853
Number of entertainments: 4

City Hotel

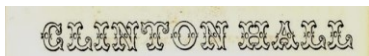
May 27, 1852

City Hall

Number of entertainments: 3

Clinton's Hall

North Side of Public Square
October 12, 1853-February 3, 1855
Number of entertainments: 8



Concert Hall (Myer's)

North side of Public Square, second floor
December 22, 1856- December 3, 1860
Number of entertainments: 32



Cook's Hall

East side of Sixth Street between Adams and Washington Streets
December 23, 1858-August 10, 1860
Number of entertainments: 31



[First] Presbyterian Meeting House

East side of Third Street between Adams and Washington Streets
November 1830-1843
Number of entertainments: 3



First Presbyterian Church

Southeast corner of Washington and Third Streets
1843-1860
Number of entertainments: 15



Gray's Saloon—Gray's

South side of Public Square opposite south door of Capitol
February 1851
Number of entertainments: 7

House of Representatives Hall

(See State House)
1843

Masonic Hall

Northeast corner of Fifth and Monroe Streets
October 16, 1854-September 17, 1856
Number of entertainments: 27



Mechanic's Hall

18
Number of entertainments: 1

Mechanics' Institute Hall

July 22, 1844
Number of entertainments: 4

Methodist Church

Number of entertainments: 1

Metropolitan Hall

East side of Third Street, between Washington and
Jefferson Streets
1855 seating capacity 1,200 was largest in state
Number of entertainments: 34



Odd Fellows Hall

December 21, 1853
Bunn Building, southeast corner
of Fifth and Adams Streets
Number of entertainments: 1

Republican Wigwam

1860
Southeast corner of 6th and Monroe Streets
Number of entertainments: 1

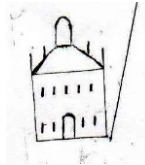


Court Room

1837
Number of entertainments: 1

Sangamon County Court House

1830-1837
In the center of the Public Square
November 7, 1836-
Number of entertainments: 1



Sangamon County Court House

18__-18__ (Includes the Court Room.)
Southeast Corner of Sixth and
Washington Streets
Number of entertainments: 30



Second Presbyterian Church

West Side of Fourth Street between Monroe
and Adams Streets
September 24, 1842-1860
Number of entertainments: 7



Seminary

Number of entertainments: 1

Senate Chamber

(See State House.)

State House

(Includes the Senate Chamber and the Hall of
the House of Representatives.)
Center of the Public Square
September 23, 1842
Number of entertainments: 16



Washington Ballroom

Number of entertainments: 1

The following is a list of the venues that were identified in the newspaper advertisements and the number of entertainments held in each venue.

1. American House	4	
2. Assembly Room	1	
3. Baptist Church		24
4. Brick Church	1	
5. Capitol House	1	
6. Chase's School Room	2	
7. Chatterton's Hall	4	
8. Christian Church	1	
9. City Hall	3	
10. Clark's Mill	1	
11. Clinton's Hall	8	
12. Concert Hall (Myer's)	32	
13. Cook's Hall		31
14. [First] Presbyterian Meeting House	3	
15. First Presbyterian Church	15	
16. Gray's Saloon—Gray's	7	
17. Masonic Hall		27
18. Mechanic's Hall	4	
19. Methodist Church	3	
20. Metropolitan Hall	34	
21. Odd Fellows Hall	1	
22. Republican Wigwam	1	
23. Sangamon County Court House	31	
24. Second Presbyterian Church	7	
25. Seminary	1	
26. State House		16
27. Washington Ballroom	1	
28. Unknown		<u>35</u>
Total	299	

The Lyceum Movement

The Lyceum Movement was named for the place where Aristotle lectured to the youth of ancient Greece. From 1826 until after the Civil War, hundreds of informal associations were established in the Northeastern and Midwestern United States for the purpose of improving the social, intellectual, and moral fabric of society.

The first American lyceum, "Millbury Branch Number 1 of the American Lyceum," was founded in 1826 in Millbury, Massachusetts, by Josiah Holbrook, a teacher and lecturer. Holbrook was a traveling lecturer and teacher who believed that education was a lifelong experience, and intended to create a National American Lyceum organization that would oversee this method of teaching. As conceived by Holbrook, each lyceum was to contribute to the spread of learning, especially of the natural sciences. A major topic in early years was the establishment of public schools.

The lyceum movement was led by voluntary local associations, including lyceums, mechanics' institutes, and agriculture organizations. At first the lyceums were local ventures with local citizens lecturing and debating. Prominent local men---and those who hoped to be prominent---were invited as speakers. Topics included science, culture, health, history, and politics. Participants discussed such questions as whether to abolish the death penalty, whether newspapers could be trusted, and whether married people were happier than single people.

Promoters hoped their Lyceums would disseminate knowledge and encourage civic responsibility. Townspeople hoped attendance would help them climb the ladder of middle-class respectability. Aspiring local leaders used them as forums for honing their oratorical and analytic skills. Springfield had two Lyceums---the Sangamon County Lyceum, founded in 1833, followed a few years later by the Young Men's Lyceum. A few weeks before his 29th birthday, Abraham Lincoln addressed the Young Men's Lyceum. He responded to the question, "Do the signs of the present times indicate the downfall of this Government." His remarks---known as the "Lyceum Speech"---are an important Lincoln text, containing clues about the developing mind of the future president.

At the Lyceum, young men like Abraham Lincoln could simultaneously pursue their professional and social advancement. They gave people an opportunity to hear debates and lectures on topics of current interest. They multiplied rapidly and by 1834 numbered 3,000.

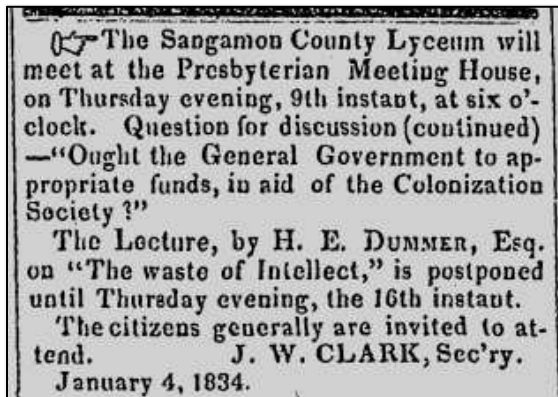
By 1840 they had become professionalized institutions with outside lecturers to whom fees were paid. Noted lecturers, entertainers and readers would travel the "lyceum circuit," going from town to town or state to state to entertain, speak, or debate in a variety of locations. Among the well-known speakers who traveled from state to state were Ralph Waldo Emerson, Frederick Douglass, Henry David Thoreau, Daniel Webster, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and Susan B. Anthony. Many of Emerson's essays were originally written as lyceum lectures. This contributed significantly to the education of the adult American in the 19th century.

The Lyceum Movement reached the peak of its popularity before the Civil War. After the Civil War, it blended indistinguishably into the Chautauqua movement, which had begun in the 1870s.

1834

The Sangamon County Lyceum: Discussion

The earliest advertisement for what can be considered as “entertainment” in Springfield was for the Sangamon County Lyceum. The ad appeared in the *Sangamo Journal* and is dated January 4, 1834. The entertainment was to be held on Thursday evening, January 9, at the Presbyterian Meeting House and the question for discussion was “Ought the General Government appropriate funds in aid of the Colonization Society?” Thereafter, on most succeeding Thursday evenings during January and February 1834, the Sangamon County Lyceum met for discussions, lectures, and debates. The meetings were open to the public and no membership was required. This was the standard fare for entertainment during the 1830s.

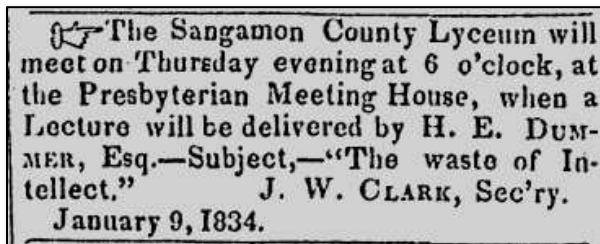


Journal, Saturday, January 4, 1834.²

Name: The Sangamon County Lyceum
 J. W. Clark, Secretary
 Entertainment: Discussion: *Ought the General Government to appropriate funds, in aid of the Colonization Society?*
 Venue: Presbyterian Meeting House
 Date: Thursday, January 9, 1834
 Time: 6:00 p. m.

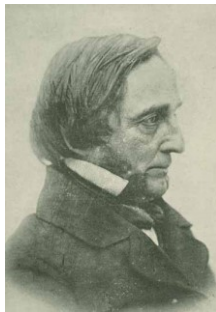


The Sangamon County Lyceum: Lecture by Henry E. Dummer



Journal, Saturday, January 11, 1834.³

Name: The Sangamon County Lyceum
 J. W. Clark, Secretary
 Entertainment: Lecture: Henry E. Dummer
The waste of Intellect.
 Venue: Presbyterian Meeting House
 Date: Thursday, January 16, 1834
 Time: 6:00 p. m.



Henry E. Dummer was born on April 9, 1808, in Hallowell, Maine. He moved west in 1832 and eventually settled in Springfield, Illinois. He formed a law partnership with John T. Stuart in 1833. The partnership lasted until 1837, when Abraham Lincoln became Stuart's partner. Dummer then lived in Jacksonville and in Beardstown where he maintained a successful law practice. He was active in Whig politics, serving as a Beardstown alderman and as a state senator. After the dissolution of the Whig party, he joined the Republican Party. In 1864, he was elected as a delegate at large for Illinois at the Baltimore convention that renominated President Lincoln. That same year, Dummer returned to Jacksonville and joined the law firm of Dummer, Brown, and Kirby and continued practicing law until 1878. Due to failing health, he moved to Mackinac, Michigan, where he died on August 12, 1878.⁴

² *Journal*, Saturday, January 4, 1834, p. 3.

³ *Journal*, Saturday, January 11, 1834, p. 3.

⁴ *One Hundred and Fifty Years of Law*, Paul M. Angle, Springfield, Illinois, Brown, Hay, and Stephens, 1978, pp. 12-16. *History of Sangamon County, Illinois*, Chicago, Interstate Publishing, 1881, p. 87. (Hereinafter *1881 History*.) *The Bench and Bar of Illinois. Historical and Reminiscent*, John Palmer, ed., Chicago, Lewis Publishing, 1899, vol. 1, p. 166. Illustration courtesy of the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library, Springfield, Illinois.

The Sangamon County Lyceum: Debate

The Sangamon County Lyceum, will meet next Thursday evening at the Presbyterian meeting House. Question for Debate--Would it not be wise to dispense with the study of the dead languages in our Schools and Colleges? Affirmative--D. Dickinson, A. G. Henry---Negative, H. E. Dummer, J. W. Taylor.
Jan. 18. J. W. CLARK, Secretary.



Name: The Sangamon County Lyceum
J. W. Clark, Secretary
Entertainment: Debate: *Would it not be wise to dispense with the study of the dead languages in our Schools and Colleges?*
Affirmative: D. Dickinson and Anson G. Henry
Negative: Henry E. Dummer and J. W. Taylor
Venue: Presbyterian Meeting House
Date: Thursday, January 23, 1834
Time: Evening

Journal, Saturday, January 18, 1834.⁵

The Sangamon County Lyceum: Lecture by E. Phillips

The Sangamon County Lyceum will meet at the Presbyterian Meeting House on Thursday Evening, 30th inst. at half past 6 o'clock P. M. Exercise--A Lecture by E. Phillips; Esq.;--Subject--The Laws regulating the use of money. J. W. CLARK, Secretary.
Jan. 23, 1834.



Name: The Sangamon County Lyceum
J. W. Clark, Secretary
Entertainment: Lecture: E. Phillips
The Laws regulating the use of money
Venue: Presbyterian Meeting House
Date: Thursday, January 30, 1834
Time: 6:30 p. m.

Journal, Saturday, January 25, 1834.⁶

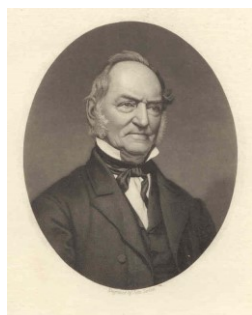
The Sangamon County Lyceum: Lecture by Rev. John G. Bergen

The Sangamon County Lyceum will meet next Thursday Evening, the 13th inst. at the usual place, and time, where a Lecture will be delivered by the Rev. J. G. BERGEN. Subject.--"The importance of Primary Schools."
J. W. CLARK Secretary.
Feb. 7, 1834.



Name: The Sangamon County Lyceum
J. W. Clark, Secretary
Entertainment: Lecture: Rev. John G. Bergen
The importance of Primary Schools
Venue: Presbyterian Meeting House
Date: Thursday, February 13, 1834
Time: 6:30 p. m.

Journal, Saturday, February 8, 1834.⁷



Rev. John G. Bergen, D. D. was born on November 27, 1790, at Hightstown, Middlesex County, New Jersey. He attended Baskingridge Academy and graduated from Princeton College at age 17. He studied theology and at 20 was licensed to preach. From 1810 until September 1812, he was a tutor at Princeton College. In October 1812, he accepted a call as pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Madison, New Jersey. He married on November 10, 1812, at Freehold, New Jersey, to Margaretta M. Henderson, who was born in 1793 in that city. Her father, Dr. Thomas Henderson, was a Judge, member of Congress, and a ruling Elder in the old Tennent church at Freehold. They had five children born at Madison. Bergen was pastor of the church at Madison for about 16 years. His father, George I. Bergen, was a merchant, and sustained losses during the War of 1812. George, in company with a married son and daughter and the an in-law, Major Conover, six persons in all, set out to explore Indiana, and camped near where Indianapolis now stands.

The family moved to Illinois and settled in Jersey prairie, twelve miles north of Jacksonville, in Morgan, now Cass, County, Illinois. George I. Bergen died in 1825, and his widow married Rev. Kenner in 1827, and they visited Mrs. Kenner's old home in New Jersey. While there her son, Rev. John G. Bergen, resigned his pastorate of the church at Madison on September 10, 1828, and accompanied his mother back to Illinois. They started on September 22, 1828, and after a journey of nearly 1,500 miles, they arrived at Springfield in November 1828, bringing their five children. From 1828 to 1848, Rev. Bergen was the minister at First Presbyterian Church. After his resignation in 1848, he devoted much of his time to writing for the religious press, over the signature of "Old Man of the Prairies." When he came to Springfield, he was the eighth Presbyterian minister in Illinois, the 8 serving 25 churches. Bergen lived to see 600 ministers and 800 churches in Illinois. Margaretta M. Bergen died on October 18, 1853, near Springfield. Dr. Bergen was married at Springfield on November 9, 1857, to Mrs. Susan A. Vanhoff. He died on January 17, 1872.

⁵ *Journal*, Saturday, January 18, 1834, p. 3.

⁶ *Journal*, Saturday, January 25, 1834, p. 3.

⁷ *Journal*, Saturday, February 8, 1834, p. 3.

The Sangamon County Lyceum: Debate

The Sangamon County Lyceum will meet at the usual place on Thursday evening next at half past six o'clock. Exercise—Debate on the Question, "Ought a Representative in all cases to be controlled by the known will of his constituents?" Affirmative—A. W. Manning, J. B. Watson; Negative—G. Forquer, J. W. Taylor. J. W. CLARK, Secretary. Feb. 13, 1834.



Name: The Sangamon County Lyceum
 J. W. Clark, Secretary
 Entertainment: Debate: *Ought a Representative in all cases to be controlled by the known will of his constituents?*
 Affirmative: A. W. Manning, J. B. Watson
 Negative: G. Forquer, J. W. Taylor
 Venue: Presbyterian Meeting House
 Date: Thursday, February 20, 1834
 Time: 6:30 p. m.

Journal, Saturday, February 15, 1834.⁸

The Sangamon County Lyceum: Debate

The Sangamon County Lyceum will hold its next meeting at the Presbyterian meeting house on Thursday evening next, at half past 6 o'clock.— There will be a debate on the following question: "Is the manual labor system of high schools preferable to the old and most commonly received system? Affirmative—Stuart and Moffett; Negative—Dummer and Phillips. The citizens in general are invited to attend. J. W. CLARK, sec.



Name: The Sangamon County Lyceum
 J. W. Clark, Secretary
 Entertainment: Debate: *Is the manual labor system of high schools preferable to the old and most commonly received system?*
 Affirmative: Stuart and Moffett
 Negative: Dummer and Phillips
 Venue: Presbyterian Meeting House
 Date: Thursday, November 20, 1834
 Time: 6:30 p. m.

Journal, Saturday, November 15, 1834.⁹

1834 Venues	
Presbyterian Meeting House	7
Total	7

⁸ *Journal*, Saturday, February 15, 1834, p. 3.

⁹ *Journal*, Saturday, November 15, 1834, p. 3.

1835

The 1835 type of entertainments were about the same as those for 1834 with the addition of a July 4th celebration.

The Sangamon County Lyceum: Lecture by Dr. Knapp

The Sangamon County Lyceum will meet as usual on next Thursday evening.— Lecture by Dr. KNAPP, *on the Eye*.
J. CLARK, Secretary.



Name: The Sangamon County Lyceum
J. W. Clark, Secretary
Entertainment: Lecture: Dr. Knapp
On the Eye
Venue: Presbyterian Meeting House
Date: Thursday, January 29, 1835
Time: Evening

Journal, Saturday, January 24, 1835.¹⁰

The Sangamon County Lyceum: Lecture by Dr. Knapp

The S. C. Lyceum will hold its next meeting at the usual time and place. Lecturer, Dr. KNAPP, "On the PHILOSOPHY OF VISION." A discussion on the merits of the Doctrine of Temperaments, may be expected. J. W. CLARK, Secretary.



Name: The Sangamon County Lyceum
J. W. Clark, Secretary
Entertainment: Lecture: Dr. Knapp
On the Philosophy of Vision
Discussion: *On the merits of the doctrine of Temperaments.*
Venue: Presbyterian Meeting House
Date: Thursday, February 5, 1835
Time: Evening

Journal, Saturday, January 31, 1835.¹¹

The Juvenile Temperance Society: Address by Rev. John G. Bergen

The Juvenile Temperance Society will hold its anniversary meeting on Tuesday evening next, at the Presbyterian meeting house at early candle light,—when an address will be delivered by Rev. J. G. BERGEN; and the audience will be entertained by vocal music selected for the occasion. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Per order of the society.
Feb. 7. E. S. PHELPS, jr. Sec'ry.



Name: The Juvenile Temperance Society
E. S. Phelps, Jr., Secretary
Entertainment: anniversary meeting:
vocal music and address by
Rev. J. G. Bergen
Venue: Presbyterian Meeting House
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 1835
Time: Early candle light

Journal, Saturday, February 7, 1835.¹²

The Springfield Chess Club

The Springfield Chess Club, do hereby challenge the St. Louis, or any other club, to a trial of their skill.
They propose to send two members to any designated point, at some convenient time, to meet an equal delegation from any other club, who may hazard an acceptance of the challenge.
Any communication addressed to the Sec'y of the Sp. C. C. will be attended to. Feb. 7.
The Springfield Chess Club will meet on Tuesday evening next, at the office of Stuart & Dummer.
Any applications for admission will be made to Dan Stone, Esq. previous to the meeting.
February 7.

Name: Springfield Chess Club
Entertainment: challenge St. Louis

Meeting: Tuesday, February 10, 1835
Place: office of Stuart & Dummer

Journal, Saturday, February 7, 1835.¹³

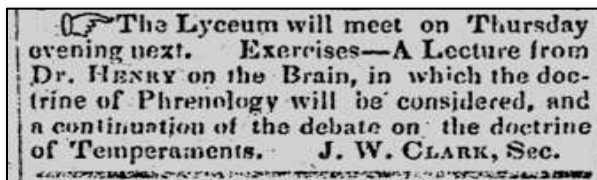
¹⁰ *Journal*, Saturday, January 24, 1835, p. 3.

¹¹ *Journal*, Saturday, January 31, 1835, p. 3.

¹² *Journal*, Saturday, February 7, 1835, p. 3.

¹³ *Journal*, Saturday, February 7, 1835, p. 3.

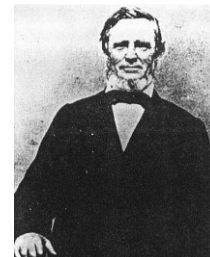
The Sangamon County Lyceum: Lecture by Dr. Anson G. Henry



Journal, Saturday, February 7, 1835.¹⁴

Anson G. Henry was a close friend and personal doctor of Abraham Lincoln. He completed his medical training in Cincinnati in 1826 and then practiced in Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee until 1828, when he decided to make his fortune mining in the Michigan Territory. When luck failed him, he went back to practicing medicine in Louisville, Kentucky.

During his life, he split his time between politics and medicine. His medical practice was based in Springfield, but he visited other locales afflicted by cholera epidemics and was sought as an expert in its treatment. "My acquaintance with Mr. Lincoln began in 1834 in Springfield Ills. and I was in almost daily intercourse with him from that time up to 1852, when I emigrated to Oregon," wrote Dr. Anson G. Henry two months after President Lincoln's murder.



Anson G. Henry
(1804-1865)

When Henry was a candidate for probate justice in 1837, Lincoln wrote a scathing, anonymous criticism of Henry's opponent under the pseudonym "Sampson's Ghost." The attacks backfired and Henry lost.

Henry served as fellow editor with Lincoln of a Whig paper called *The Old Soldier* in 1840—it was one of several newspapers with which Henry was involved during his life as a writer and editor. In the late 1830s and early 1840s, he was the effective head of the Whig organization in Illinois. In 1841, Lincoln fell into a depression after his broken engagement and the departure of friend Joshua Speed for Kentucky and Henry attended to Lincoln during his post-engagement depression. Henry aided and abetted Lincoln and Mary Todd during their troubled courtship. He was active in political affairs and held or sought a variety of political and governmental posts—including State House Commissioner. Lincoln unsuccessfully promoted him for Postmaster of Springfield in 1841 to keep him from leaving town—again unsuccessfully. In 1852, he went to Oregon in search of greater opportunity. As in Illinois, he combined his medical practice with the pursuit of political positions, and as in Illinois, he gained both political friends and political enemies.

Although they didn't see each for the next decade, throughout Mr. Lincoln's long friendship with Anson G. Henry, the two men remained frequent correspondents. Lincoln once described Henry to a new Oregon congressman: "What a great, big-hearted man he is. Henry is one of the best men I have ever known. He sometimes commits an error of judgment, but I never knew him to be guilty of a falsehood or of an act beneath a gentleman. He is the soul of truth and honor."

Henry was a frequent guest at the White House. He visited in March and April 1863 to try to prevent the dismissal of a friend from his job as superintendent of the San Francisco mint and to try to obtain the dismissal of a political rival, Victor Smith, from his job in Oregon. Henry was unsuccessful on the first mission and successful on the second.

When Dr. Henry attempted to depart back to Oregon, President Lincoln "ordered [him] to take up [his] headquarters at the White House" until he could go accompany President Lincoln on a visit to the Army of the Potomac front from April 5 to April 10²³ aboard the steamer *Carrie Martin*. According to journalist Noah Brooks: "Though the trip had been postponed for several days on account of unfavorable weather, it was snowing furiously soon after the special steamer left Washington Navy Yard, and before night the wind blew a gale, so that we were obliged to come to anchor in a little cove on the Potomac, opposite Indian Head, where we remained quietly until the morning of 5th instant." The unarmed and unescorted group which included Attorney General Edward Bates rode at anchor while Henry, Brooks and President Lincoln talked until after midnight. Brooks reported that "the Chief Magistrate of this mighty nation was seated familiarly chatting with his undistinguished party, telling stories, or discussing matters military and political, in just such a free and easy way as might be expected of a President who was out on a trip of relaxation from care and toil." Their relaxation was short-lived. Within a month, the three men were depressed by news from the Army of the Potomac. Dr. Henry had stayed on at the White House as a guest after the visit to the front.

Dr. Henry was also invited to return to Washington, where he was anxious to take up residence if appointed to a high-ranking position in the Interior Department. "On his arrival at the Capitol, Doctor Henry escorted Mrs. Lincoln to the Hall of Congress for the official counting of electoral votes." wrote Harry Blair in a monograph on Dr. Henry's life. Mrs. Lincoln, who shared Dr. Henry's belief in spiritualism, sought to help him gain appointment as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. In addition to Mrs. Lincoln, Dr. Henry had a friend and ally in Noah Brooks. Brooks and Dr. Henry apparently had forged a firm friendship during the 1863 visit which they renewed as they maneuvered to get a new patronage position for Dr. Henry in Washington and the job of presidential secretary for Brooks – an appointment which Mrs. Lincoln also desired. Brooks reported in a dispatch to

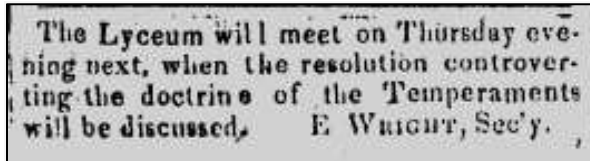
¹⁴ *Journal*, Saturday, February 7, 1835, p. 3.

the *Sacramento Daily Union* on March 12 that "the name of A.G. Henry, Surveyor General of Washington Territory, has been secondarily presented to the President as the candidate of our Pacific delegation for a Bureau in the Interior Department – that of Indian Affairs or Land being preferred. Dr. Henry is an old-time friend of the President's and his chances of success are thought to be good."

After President Lincoln's assassination, Dr. Henry's medical rather than political skills were required to help Mrs. Lincoln through her grief after Lincoln's assassination. Prior to his departure, Dr. Henry had ministered to Mrs. Lincoln, who had been bed-ridden after her husband's murder. He wrote his wife: "I could not realize he was dead until I saw him lying in the guest chamber, cold and still in the embrace of death. After recovering my composure I sought the presence of poor, heart-broken Mrs. Lincoln." He then accompanied her by train from Washington to Chicago in late May before he returned to Washington.

A few months later, both Brooks and Henry returned to California via Panama. Henry was killed when his ship sank off the California coast. With Henry's death disappeared the "many letters" from Mr. Lincoln that Henry said he retained.¹⁵

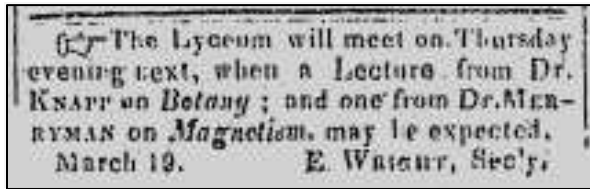
The Sangamon County Lyceum: Resolution Regarding Temperaments



Name: The Sangamon County Lyceum
E. Wright, Secretary
Entertainment: Discussion of resolution controverting *Doctrine of Temperaments*
Venue: Presbyterian Meeting House
Date: Thursday, February 19, 1835
Time: Evening.

Journal, Saturday, February 14, 1835.¹⁶

The Sangamon County Lyceum: Lectures by Dr. Knapp and Dr. Merryman



Name: The Sangamon County Lyceum
E. Wright, Secretary
Entertainment: Lectures by Dr. Knapp on *Botany* and Dr. Merryman on *Magnetism*
Date: Thursday, March 26, 1835
Time: Evening.

Journal, Saturday, March 21, 1835.¹⁷

¹⁵ *Holland's Informants: The Construction of Josiah Holland's Life of Abraham Lincoln*, Allen C. Guelzo, *Journal of the Abraham Lincoln Association*, Volume 23, Number 1, Winter 2002, p. 25 (Letter of Anson G. Henry to Josiah G. Holland, June 16, 1865). *The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln*, Volume II, p. 339 (Letter to Anson G. Henry, November 9, 1858). Volume I, p. 228 (Letter to John T. Stuart, January 20, 1841). Volume II, p. 78 (Letter to Thomas Ewing, March 22, 1850). Volume III, p. 339 (Letter to Anson G. Henry, November 19, 1858). Volume IV, p. 81-82 (Letter to Anson G. Henry, July 4, 1860). Volume VI, p. 202 (Letter to Salmon P. Chase, May 8, 1863). (Letter of Anson G. Henry to Josiah G. Holland, June 16, 1865).

"Here I Have Lived": *A History of Lincoln's Springfield*, Paul Angle, Abraham Lincoln Association, 1935, p. 65. (Hereafter referred to as *Here I Have Lived*.)

The Inner World of Abraham Lincoln, Michael Burlingame, p. 151.

The Life of Abraham Lincoln, Ida M. Tarbell, Volume I, p. 180.

Abraham Lincoln: The Prairie Years and the War Years, Carl Sandburg, pp. 70 and 487.

Noah Brooks, *Lincoln Observed: The Civil War Dispatches of Noah Brooks*, Michael Burlingame, editor, pp.171, 237, 36 (Letter of Anson Henry to his wife, April 12, 1863).

Washington, D.C., in Lincoln's Time, Noah Brooks, p. 60-61, 117-118, 198.

Lincoln Looks West: From the Mississippi to the Pacific, Richard W. Etulain, editor, pp. 166,181,185

Dr. Anson G. Henry (1804-65): Lincoln's Junkyard Dog, Paul M. Zall.

(Robert W. Johannsen, "The Tribe of Abraham").

Mary Todd Lincoln: Her Life and Letters, Justin G. Turner and Linda Levitt Turner, editor, pp. 260-261 (Letter from Mary Todd Lincoln to Anson G. Henry, July 17, 1865).

Dr. Anson G. Henry, Lincoln's Physician and Friend, Harry E. Pratt, *Lincoln Herald*, Volume 45, No. 3, October 1943, pp. 34, 38.

The Abraham Lincoln Quarterly, pp. 10-12, (Letter from Anson G. Henry to his wife, April 12, 1863.)

Dr. Anson G. Henry: Physician, Politician, Friend of Abraham Lincoln, Harry C. Blair, pp. 18-19. (Portland, Oregon, 1950).

"Another Hooker Letter," *Abraham Lincoln Quarterly*, March 1942, p. 11.

Abraham Lincoln, Benjamin P. Thomas, pp. 457-458, 479.

Mary Lincoln: Biography of a Marriage, Ruth Painter Randall, p. 331.

Concerning Mr. Lincoln, Harry E. Pratt, editor, pp. 117-118.

The Lincolns: Portrait of a Marriage, Daniel Mark Epstein, p. 21.

¹⁶ *Journal*, Saturday, February 14, 1835, p. 3.

¹⁷ *Journal*, Saturday, March 21, 1835, p. 3.

The Sangamon County Lyceum: Lecture by Dr. Matheny

Sangamo County Lyceum.--On Thursday evening next, a Lecture upon the subject of Phrenology will be delivered by Dr. Matheny. E. WRIGHT, Sec.

Name: The Sangamon County Lyceum
E. Wright, Secretary
Entertainment: Lecture by Dr. Matheny on *Phrenology*
Date: Thursday, April 9, 1835
Time: Evening.

*Journal, Saturday, April 4, 1835.*¹⁸

The Sangamon County Lyceum: Discussion Regarding Phrenology

The Lyceum will meet next Thursday evening, when the doctrine of Phrenology will be discussed. E. WRIGHT, Sec.

Name: The Sangamon County Lyceum
E. Wright, Secretary
Entertainment: Discussion of *Doctrine of Phrenology*
Date: Thursday, April 23, 1835
Time: Evening.

*Journal, Saturday, April 18, 1835.*¹⁹

The Sangamon County Lyceum: Lecture on the Heart and Botany

The Lyceum will meet on this evening, in consequence of the rain on Thursday; Lectures on the Heart and Botany may be expected. Also as usual, on Thursday next.

Name: The Sangamon County Lyceum
Entertainment: Lecture on the *Heart and Botany*
Date: Thursday, May 9, 1835
Time: Evening.

*Journal, Saturday, May 9, 1835.*²⁰

The Sangamon County Lyceum: Lecture by Dr. Elias H. Merryman

The Sangamon county Lyceum will meet at the usual place on Thursday evening next, a lecture will be delivered by Dr. Merryman on Chemistry. W. M. COWGILL, sec'y.



Name: The Sangamon County Lyceum
W. M. Cowgill, Secretary
Entertainment: Lecture: Dr. Merryman on *Chemistry*
Venue: Presbyterian Meeting House
Date: Thursday, May 21, 1835
Time: Evening.

*Journal, Saturday, May 16, 1835.*²¹

Elias H. Merriman was born on January 20, 1802, in Baltimore, Maryland. He graduated at William and Mary College about 1820, and at the Baltimore Medical University soon after. He was married in Baltimore on August 16, 1822, to Susan H. Lavelly, a sister of William Lavelly. After practicing for a time in the vicinity of Baltimore, Dr. Merriman moved to St. Louis, Missouri, and from there to Springfield, Illinois, arriving in March 1830.²²

The Sangamon County Lyceum: Lecture by Dr. Anson G. Henry

The Lyceum will meet on Thursday evening next, when a lecture from Dr. Henry, on *Circulation and Nutrition* may be expected; W. M. COWGILL, Sec'y.

Name: The Sangamon County Lyceum
W. M. Cowgill, Secretary
Entertainment: Lecture: Dr. Anson G. Henry on *Circulation and Nutrition*
Date: Thursday, May 28, 1835
Time: Evening.

*Journal, Saturday, May 23, 1835.*²³

¹⁸ *Journal, Saturday, April 4, 1835, p. 3.*

¹⁹ *Journal, Saturday, April 18, 1835, p. 3.*

²⁰ *Journal, Saturday, May 9, 1835, p. 3.*

²¹ *Journal, Saturday, May 16, 1835, p. 3.*

²² *Early Settlers of Sangamon County - 1876, John Carroll Power, p. 517.*

²³ *Journal, Saturday, May 23, 1835, p. 3.*


The Sangamon County Lyceum: Lectures by Doctors Knapp and Merryman

The Lyceum will meet on Thursday next, Lectures from Dr's Knapp and Merryman, may be expected. The week following will close the Lyceum for the season. W.M. Cowgill, Sec.

Journal, Saturday, June 6, 1835.²⁴

Name: The Sangamon County Lyceum
 W. M. Cowgill, Secretary
 Entertainment: Lecture: Doctors Knapp and Merryman
 Date: Thursday, June 11, 1835
 Time: Evening.

July 4th Celebration Planning



At a meeting of several Committees appointed on the part of the Citizens of Springfield, the First Springfield Artillery, and the Sangamon County Lyceum, to take measures to celebrate the 4th of July, the following proceedings were had, and ordered to be published.

Resolved, That the 4th of July be celebrated in the usual manner, with all its solemnity, and that the citizens generally be requested to join in the celebration after the manner prescribed in the following resolutions.

That Garrett Elkin be the Marshal of the day, with power to appoint two deputies.

That Dan Stone, Esq. be requested to deliver the oration, and E. J. Phillips, Esq. to read the Declaration of Independence.

That the Rev. Messrs. Bergen and Edmondson, be requested to officiate as Clergymen of the day.

That the procession be formed at such time, and proceed to such place as shall be designated by the Committee of arrangements.

That a dinner be provided at such place as the Committee of arrangement shall designate.

That a Marshal of the day officiate as President and the Commandant of the First Springfield Artillery and the President of the Sangamon County Lyceum, as Vice Presidents.

That no volunteer toasts be drunk but such as shall be given to, or by invited guests.

That the Marshal and Deputies wear a blue sash, and that such militia officers as are present, be requested to appear in uniform.

That Drs. E. H. Merryman and L. D. Matheny and G. Joyce, constitute the Committee of Arrangements, with full power to supply all vacancies, and make all necessary arrangements for the celebration, and that their report be published with the proceedings of this meeting.

GERSHAM JAYNE, CIVIL.
 S. H. THAYER, Secretary.

The Committee of Arrangement appointed by the joint Committees for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of the 4th of July next, make the following report:

Order of procession—

The Artillery will meet at the Court House at an early hour and fire a salute. The citizens will meet at the Court House at 11 o'clock and proceed in the order designated by the Marshal to the Methodist Church. The celebration will be opened with prayer—afterwards the Declaration of Independence will be read by E. J. Phillips, Esq.—an oration will be delivered by Dan Stone, Esq.—the procession will then be dismissed with prayer. An entertainment will be provided at Mr. Allen's Hotel, to which those can retire who wish.

**E. H. MERRYMAN, } Com'g.
 GERSHAM JAYNE, }
 L. D. MATHENY, }**

Journal, Saturday, June 20, 1835.²⁵

Name: The Sangamon County Lyceum
 First Springfield Artillery
 Entertainment: Planning for July 4th
 Celebration: committees appointed
 Date: June 1835

Garrett Elkin, Marshal
 Oration: Dan Stone
 Read Declaration of Independence:
 E. J. Phillip
 Clergy: Bergen and Edmondson
 Dinner
 Court House
 Early firing of artillery
 Methodist Church

Dan Stone was born March 13, 1800, in Monkton, Addison County, Vermont. He graduated at Middlebury College in 1818 and went to Cincinnati and studied law with his uncle, Ethan Stone, and practiced law there for a few years. and was married in that city in 1824 to Augusta M. Farnsworth, who was born on March 8, 1808, in Vermont, also.

Stone moved to Springfield, Illinois, in 1834, and in 1836 and was elected one of the Representatives of Sangamon County to the Illinois Legislature. He was one of the "Long Nine." While a member of the Legislature, he was appointed a Circuit Court Judge assigned to a district in the extreme northwestern part of Illinois, and he moved to Galena. In 1838, he rendered a decision that was distasteful to the Democratic Party--he being a Whig. The decision led to a reorganization of the Illinois judiciary system with the number of Supreme Court judges increased from four to nine. The nine judges also acted as Circuit Judges, thus legislating Stone out of office. Stone soon left Illinois, and a few years later died in Essex County, New Jersey.²⁶

The Sangamon County Lyceum: Lecture by Dr. Matheny

The Sangamon County Lyceum will meet at the Presbyterian Church on Thursday evening next. Lecture from Dr. Matheny, in support of the Doctrines of Phrenology. W. M. Cowgill, Sec'y



Journal, Saturday, October 3, 1835.²⁷

Name: The Sangamon County Lyceum
 W. M. Cowgill, Secretary
 Entertainment: Lecture: Dr. Matheny
In Support of the Doctrines of Phrenology
 Venue: Presbyterian Church
 Date: Thursday, October 8, 1835
 Time: Evening

²⁴ Journal, Saturday, June 6, 1835, p. 3.

²⁵ Journal, Saturday, June 20, 1835, p. 2.

²⁶ Early Settlers of Sangamon County - 1876, John Carroll Power.

²⁷ Journal, Saturday, October 3, 1835, p. 3.

The Sangamon County Lyceum: Lecture by Dr. Merryman

The Lyceum will meet as usual--Lecture from Dr. Merryman, in support of Phrenology.

*Journal, Saturday, October 24, 1835.*²⁸

The Sangamon County Lyceum will meet on Thursday evening next. Lecture from Dr. Merryman in support of the doctrine of Phrenology. Oct. 31. W. M. COWELL, Sec.

*Journal, Saturday, October 31, 1835.*²⁹

The postponed meeting of the Lyceum, will take place on Thursday Evening next, if it don't rain. Lecture from Dr. Merryman.

*Journal, Saturday, November 7, 1835.*³⁰



Name: The Sangamon County Lyceum
Entertainment: Lecture: Dr. Merryman
In Support of Phrenology
Venue: Presbyterian Church
Date: Thursday, October 29, 1835
Time: Evening



Name: The Sangamon County Lyceum
Entertainment: Lecture: Dr. Merryman
In Support of Phrenology
Venue: Presbyterian Church
Date: Thursday, November 12, 1835
Time: Evening

The Sangamon County Lyceum: Lecture on Illinois Twenty Years Hence

The Lyceum will meet on Thursday evening next; when a Lecture may be expected, entitled, "Illinois Twenty years hence."

*Journal, Saturday, November 21, 1835.*³¹



Name: The Sangamon County Lyceum
N. W. Matheny, Secretary
Entertainment: Lecture: *Illinois Twenty Years Hence*
Venue: Presbyterian Church
Date: Thursday, November 26, 1835
Time: Evening

The Sangamon County Lyceum: Publication of Lecture by Dr. Anson G. Henry

LECTURE delivered before the Sangamon County Lyceum, by Doct. A. G. HENRY. [Published by request of the Lyceum.]

*Journal, Saturday, December 5, 1835.*³²

Name: The Sangamon County Lyceum
Entertainment: Publication of Lecture:
Dr. Anson G. Henry
Date: Saturday, December 5, 1835

1835 Venues

Presbyterian Church	4
Presbyterian Meeting House	5
Court House	1
Unknown	<u>8</u>
Total	18

²⁸ *Journal, Saturday, October 24, 1835, p. 2.*

²⁹ *Journal, Saturday, October 31, 1835, p. 3.*

³⁰ *Journal, Saturday, November 7, 1835, p. 3.*

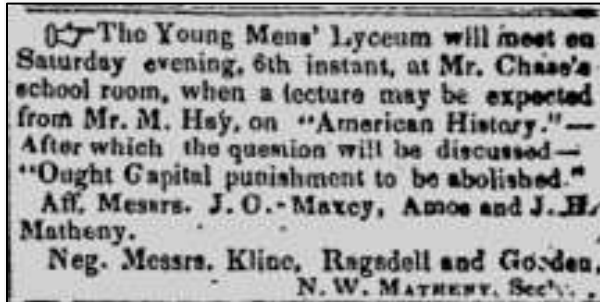
³¹ *Journal, Saturday, November 21, 1835, p. 3.*

³² *Journal, Saturday, December 5, 1835, p. 1.*

1836

The Young Men's Lyceum: Lecture by Milton Hay

On February 6, 1836, The Young Men's Lyceum first appeared in an advertisement in the *Sangamo Journal*. Unlike the Sangamon Lyceum, it was initially open only to members.



Journal, Saturday, February 6, 1836.³³

Name: The Young Men's Lyceum
 N. W. Matheny, Secretary
 Entertainment: Lecture: Mr. Milton Hay on
American History;
 Debate: *Ought capital punishment to be abolished*.
 Affirmative: J. C. Maxcy, Amos and J. H. Matheny
 Negative: Mr. Kline, Ragsdell and Gordon.
 Venue: Mr. Chase's school room
 Date: Saturday, February 6, 1836
 Time: Evening

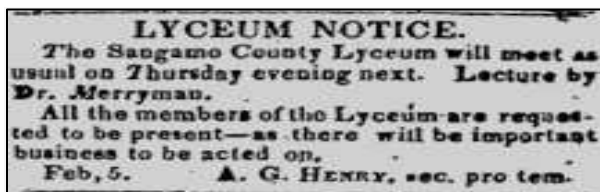
Milton Hay was born in Fayette County, Kentucky, on July 3, 1817. He spent his boyhood there, attending the public schools. In the fall of 1832 at about age 15, he accompanied his father's family on their move to Springfield, Illinois. Six years later, in 1838, he began preparation for the bar, becoming a student in the law office of John T. Stuart and Abraham Lincoln. He was admitted to the bar after two years of study.

Hay then moved to Pittsfield, Pike County, Illinois, where he practiced law in partnership with Edward D. Baker. Hay built up an extensive practice, and his ability was soon recognized. He was also a journalist for a time. During the first session of the legislature after the move of the capital to Springfield he became a reporter for the *Sangamo Journal*, the leading Whig paper of that day, and reported the proceedings of the general assembly. As soon as that session ended, he returned to Pittsfield, and resumed his law practice. He then opened an office in Springfield where he entered a partnership with Stephen T. Logan, recognized as one of the foremost lawyers of Illinois. The partnership was maintained until 1861, when Judge Logan retired due to age. Hay then became a partner with Shelby M. Cullom, for many years United States senator, and Antrim Campbell, but after a year or two Campbell withdrew and the firm remained Hay & Cullom until 1866. Hay then formed a new partnership with John M. Palmer, which continued until Palmer was elected governor in 1868. Hay became senior member of the firm of Hay, Green & Littler until December 31, 1879, when he retired from practice.

Hay was married to Catherine, daughter of James Forbes, of Pittsfield, Illinois. She died in 1857, and in 1861, he wedded Mary Logan, the eldest daughter of his law partner, Judge Logan. She died in 1874, leaving two children: Mrs. Stuart Brown and Logan Hay, both of Springfield. Hay spent his retirement years devoted to supervision of his private personal interests and investments.

*None was ever more respected and no man ever more fully enjoyed the confidence of the people or more richly deserved the esteem in which he was held. In his lifetime the people of the state, recognizing his merit, rejoiced in his advancement and in the honors to which he attained, and since his death they have cherished his memory. He was one of the great lawyers of the Illinois bar who lives in the memories of his contemporaries as a man of gracious presence, profound legal wisdom, and purity of public and private life and the quiet dignity of an ideal follower of his calling. He died on September 16, 1893.*³⁴

The Sangamon County Lyceum: Lecture by Dr. Elias H. Merryman



Journal, Saturday, February 6, 1836.³⁵

Name: The Sangamon County Lyceum
 Anson G. Henry, Secretary *pro tem*
 Entertainment: Lecture: Dr. Elias H. Merryman
 Venue: Unknown
 Date: Thursday, February 11, 1836
 Time: Evening

³³ *Journal*, Saturday, February 6, 1836, p. 2.

³⁴ *1881 History. Past and Present of The City of Springfield and Sangamon County Illinois*, Joseph Wallace, M. A. of the Springfield Bar, The S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., Chicago, Illinois, 1904.

³⁵ *Journal*, Saturday, February 6, 1836, p. 2.

The Young Men's Lyceum: Lecture by Rev. H. Crews

The Young Men's Lyceum will meet at Mr. Chase's school room, on Saturday evening next, when a lecture may be expected from Rev. H. Crews—after which will be discussed the question—"which has been most effectual in establishing the Christian religion, precept or example?" Affl. Messrs. J. C. Maxcy, J. F. Amos and J. M. May. Neg. Messrs. A. M. Kline, W. Craig and G. May.
A general attendance of the members is requested, as business of importance will be transacted.
N. W. MATHENY, Sec'y.

Journal, Saturday, March 5, 1836.³⁶

Name: The Young Men's Lyceum
N. W. Matheny, Secretary
Entertainment: Lecture: Rev. H. Crews
Debate: *Which has been most effectual in establishing the Christian religion, precept or example?*
Affirmative: J. C. Maxcy, J. F. Amos and James Maxcy.
Negative: A. M. Kline, W. Craig and G. May
Venue: Mr. Chase's school room
Date: Saturday, March 5 or 12, 1836
Time: Evening

The Sangamon County Lyceum: Winter Planning Meeting

The Sangamon County Lyceum will meet on Thursday Evening next at the first Presbyterian Church, at early candle lighting, for the purpose of re-organizing for winter.
August 25, 1836. W. M. COWGILL, Sec.

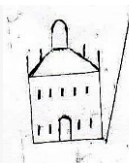


Journal, Saturday, August 27, 1836.³⁷

Name: The Sangamon County Lyceum
W. M. Cowgill, Secretary
Entertainment: Reorganizing for winter
Venue: First Presbyterian Church
Date: Thursday, September 1, 1836
Time: Evening-early candle lighting

Springfield Thespian Society: Meeting of Supporters

THERE will be a meeting of the citizens of this place favorable to a Thespian Corps, at the Court House on Monday evening next, at 7 P. M.
Nov. 3, 1836.



Journal, Monday, November 7, 1836.³⁸

Name: Springfield Thespian Society
Entertainment: Meeting of those favorable to Thespian Corps
Venue: Court House
Date: Monday, November 7, 1836
Time: 7:00 p. m.

The Sangamon County Lyceum: Lecture by Dr. Anson G. Henry

This is the last advertisement by The Sangamon County Lyceum.

The Lyceum will meet on Thursday evening next, at the ringing of the bell, at the 1st Presbyterian church. Lecture from Dr. Henry on the subject of longevity, or the art of prolonging life.
W. M. COWGILL, Sec.



Journal, Monday, November 7, 1836.³⁹

Name: The Sangamon County Lyceum
W. M. Cowgill, Secretary
Entertainment: Lecture: Dr. Anson G. Henry on *longevity or the art of prolonging life.*
Venue: First Presbyterian Church
Date: Thursday, November 10, 1836
Time: Evening-ringing of bell

³⁶ *Journal*, Saturday, March 5, 1836, p. 3.

³⁷ *Journal*, Saturday, August 27, 1836, p. 2.

³⁸ *Journal*, Monday, November 7, 1836, p. 2.

³⁹ *Journal*, Monday, November 7, 1836, p. 2.

The Young Men's Lyceum: Discussion

The Young Men's Lyceum will meet on Saturday evening the 12th inst. at the usual place. Subject for discussion, "Do the signs of the present times indicate the downfall of this Government?"
 A general attendance of the members is requested, as an election for officers for the ensuing year will take place.
N. W. MATHENY, sec'y.

Journal, Saturday, November 12, 1836.⁴⁰

Name: The Young Men's Lyceum
 N. W. Matheny, Secretary
 Entertainment: Discussion: *Do the signs of the present times indicate the downfall of this Government?*
 Venue: Baptist Church
 Date: Saturday, November 12, 1836
 Time: Evening
 Attendees: Members

Springfield Thespian Society: Plays

THEATRE.
 THE Managers of the Springfield Thespian Society, have the pleasure to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Springfield and vicinity, that they will,
 On Wednesday evening next, 7th instant, present to them the NEW AND MUCH ADMIR'D
MELO DRAMA OF
The Charcoal Burner,
 OR THE
Dropping Well of Knaresborough :
 To conclude, with the Laughable Farce of a
Race for a Dinner,
 With Songs, &c. Every effort will be used on the part of the Managers and Members to render the evening's entertainment agreeable.
 Dec. 3, 1836.
 N. B. Doors open at six o'clock and performance to commence at 7 o'clock precisely.
 Admittance 50 cents, children half price.

Journal, Saturday, December 3, 1836.⁴¹

Name: Springfield Thespian Society
 Entertainment: Plays: *The Charcoal Burner and Race for a Dinner*
 Venue: Unknown
 Date: Wednesday, December 7, 1836
 Time: 7:00 p. m.
 Price: 50 cents; Children half price

The Young Men's Lyceum: Lecture by Dr. Anson G. Henry

The Lyceum will meet on Thursday evening next, at the ringing of the Bell. A Lecture from Dr. Henry on the "Habits, and Food natural to man."
W. M. COWGILL, Sec.

Journal, Saturday, December 3, 1836.⁴²

Name: The Young Men's Lyceum
 W. M. Cowgill, Secretary
 Entertainment: Lecture: Dr. Anson G. Henry
Habits, and Food natural to man
 Venue: Baptist Church
 Date: Thursday, December 8, 1836
 Time: evening at ringing of the bell

⁴⁰ *Journal*, Saturday, November 12, 1836, p. 2.

⁴¹ *Journal*, Saturday, December 3, 1836, p. 2.

⁴² *Journal*, Saturday, December 3, 1836, p. 2.

Springfield Thespian Society: Plays

For the Journal.
THE THESPIANS.
 This Society gave an exhibition on Tuesday night. There was a handsome house, considering the joclemency of the evening. In the first place we had the Farce of the "Two Thompsons." We say that it was most capital, and that some of the characters were imitably sustained. The Doctor, the Two Thompsons, and the Doctor's daughter, were decided hits. The Farce was followed by the "Charcoal Burner." The experience of the Thespians was fully manifested in this drama,—many of the characters were greatly improved. Mother Grumble—we did not see enough of her; Edith—the prettiest girl in town—and him, the "gentleman of independent property," were all well done. The Young Esdale could not have fallen into better hands. Old Matthew and Caleb Brown, most richly merited their fate—the "scoundrel" was marked in their face," nor did their actions belie the mark. We hope Barbara will get married,—no one has tried harder. It is needless to say the Charcoal Burner was a character of absorbing interest, and could not have been executed better.
 The Thespians have in hand a new Drama, for the 26th instant,—which we presume will be announced in due time. V.

Journal, Saturday, December 17, 1836.⁴³

Name: Springfield Thespian Society
 Entertainment: Plays: *Two Thompsons* and *The Charcoal Burner*
 Venue: Unknown
 Date: Tuesday, December 13, 1836

Name: Springfield Thespian Society
 Entertainment: Melo Drama, Songs, Recitations, Plays:
The Fire Raiser, or
The Prophet of the Moor
 Venue: Unknown
 Date: Monday, December 26, 1836
 Time: Evening
 Price: 50 cents

SPRINGFIELD THESPIAN SOCIETY.
 ON Monday Evening the 26th inst., will be performed the popular and much admired
MELO DRAMA
OF THE FIRE RAISER,
 (OR THE PROPHET OF THE MOOR.)
 With new Scenery, Dresses and Decorations.—
 Performance to conclude with Songs and Recitations.
 Admittance 50 cents. Tickets to be had at the Taverns.
 Springfield, Dec. 22, 1836. 68

Journal, Saturday, December 24, 1836.⁴⁴

1836 Venues	
Baptist Church	2
Mr. Chase's schoolroom	2
First Presbyterian Church Meeting House	1
Unknown	<u>4</u>
Total	9

⁴³ *Journal*, Saturday, December 17, 1836, p. 2.

⁴⁴ *Journal*, Saturday, December 24, 1836, p. 3.

1837

Springfield Thespian Society: Comedic Play

Thespian Society.
 On Saturday evening [to-night] will be presented the much admired Comedy of the
POOR GENTLEMAN.
 Doors open at six o'clock: curtain to rise at seven precisely. Tickets to be had at Webster & Hickox's, Douglas & Wright's and at Ransdell's, Spotswood's and Luster's Hotels; at 'Our House' and the Exchange Coffee House. Jan. 14.

Name: Springfield Thespian Society
 Entertainment: Comedy Play: *Poor Gentleman*
 Venue: Unknown
 Date: Saturday, January 14, 1837
 Time: 7:00 p.m.

Journal, Saturday, January 14, 1837.⁴⁵

Springfield Thespian Society: Domestic Drama Plays

Thespian Society.
 On Monday and Tuesday evening, the 22^d and 23^d inst. will be presented the last two acts in the Tragedy of
'PIZARRO OR THE DEATH OF ROLLA.'
 Rolla, - - - - - Mr. H.
 Pizarro, - - - - - W.
 Alonzo, - - - - -
 To conclude with 'SONGS,' &c. Doors opened at 6 o'clock—performance to commence at 7, precisely.
 N. B. Now in preparation, to be performed as soon as practicable, the highly entertaining Domestic Drama of the **RENT DAY**—with an appropriate after-piece. After which will be presented the Laughable Farce of **HOW TO DIE FOR LOVE!**
 Trap, - - - - - Joey Stokes.
 Trick, - - - - - L.

Name: Springfield Thespian Society
 Entertainment: Domestic Drama: *Pizarro or the Death of Rolla*
 Venue: Unknown
 Date: Monday and Tuesday, January 22 and 23, 1837
 Time: 7:00 p.m.

Journal, Saturday, January 21, 1837.⁴⁶

Springfield Thespian Society: Domestic Drama Play

Thespian Society.
 The entertaining Domestic Drama of the **RENT DAY** will be performed on Saturday evening, 4th February.

Name: Springfield Thespian Society
 Entertainment: Domestic Drama: *Rent Day*
 Date: Saturday, February 4, 1837
 Venue: Unknown
 Time: evening

Journal, Saturday, January 28, 1837.⁴⁷

Springfield Thespian Society: Play

The Thespians,
ON FRIDAY (THIS) EVENING,
 Will perform the **RENT DAY**, for the last time—to conclude with the Farce of **FRIGHTENED to DEATH.**
 Tickets to be had at the usual places. Feb. 10.

Name: Springfield Thespian Society
 Entertainment: Plays: *Rent Day* and *Frightened to Death*
 Venue: Unknown
 Date: Friday, February 10, 1837
 Time: Evening

Journal, Saturday, February 11, 1837.⁴⁸

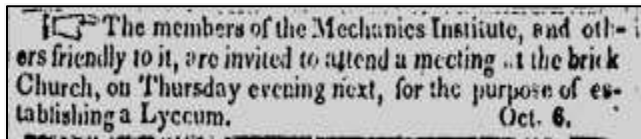
⁴⁵ *Journal*, Saturday, January 14, 1837, p. 3.

⁴⁶ *Journal*, Saturday, January 21, 1837, p. 3.

⁴⁷ *Journal*, Saturday, January 28, 1837, p. 3.

⁴⁸ *Journal*, Saturday, February 11, 1837, p. 3.

The Mechanics Institute: Meeting to Establish Lyceum



Journal, Saturday, October 7, 1837.⁴⁹

Name: Mechanics Institute
 Entertainment: Establishing a Lyceum
 Date: Thursday, October 12, 1837
 Venue: Brick Church
 Time: evening
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

Springfield Public Meetings Concerning Slavery

In the fall of 1837, there were a number of public meetings in Springfield concerning the issue of slavery. While the meetings were not “entertainment,” they were an important public discussion and consideration of the issue of American slavery. It gave rise to other entertainments at The Young Mens Lyceum.

Annual Meeting of Illinois Synod of Presbyterian Church at Springfield Resolution on Sin of Slavery: Elijah Lovejoy Present

In mid October of 1837, the Illinois Synod of the Presbyterian Church held its annual meeting in the First Presbyterian Church of Springfield, on the southeast corner of Washington and Third Streets. A sermon on slavery was to be given by the Reverend Jeremiah Porter on Monday morning, October 21, 1837, at 9 o'clock.

Before 9 o'clock at the ringing of a bell, a party of men collected in what was then the court house square and is now the square occupied by Old State Capitol. It was proposed to deal violently with the preacher. At this moment a young man stepped out before the crowd and began to speak. He appealed to their manhood and called on them to hear what the preacher had to say before they assailed him. Edward D. Baker finally persuaded them to allow the speaker to talk, and the leaders came to the church to hear the sermon which dealt fearlessly with the great evil.

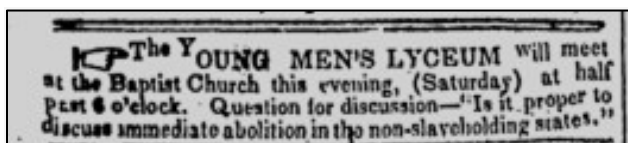
When Reverend Jeremiah Porter spoke, he condemned slavery. While the Reverend was denouncing slavery, members of the audience abruptly interrupted him, contesting his antislavery views. Potter was able to finish his sermon only after Edward Beecher, President of Illinois College at Jacksonville and a member of the Presbyterian Synod, rose to castigate slavery and those who would defend it. He pointed to the men in the back seats and said, “And those men have dared to come into the House of God to intimidate a Christian minister speaking the truth.” He induced the angry citizens to permit Porter to leave town unharmed. The men in the back seats slunk out. The Reverend Elijah P. Lovejoy was a member of this Synod. Three weeks afterwards he fell a martyr to an infuriated mob at Alton.”

Synod are also deeply convinced that no one cause is now contributing so much to uphold this iniquitous and bloodstained system as the fact that it finds refuge in the bosom of the Christian church, and its ablest and most successful defenders among her ministers. In view therefore, of this state of things, resolved,

That it is the duty of all Christians in this country, in all places, and at all proper times, to bear testimony, both public and private, against the sin of slavery.

That this Synod do now bear its solemn testimony against the system of American Slavery, and declare it to be, in their opinion, a heinous sin in the sight of God; and a cruel outrage upon those of our fellow men who are reduced to involuntary servitude.

The Young Men's Lyceum: Discussion



Journal, Saturday, November 11, 1837.⁵⁰

Name: The Young Men's Lyceum
 Entertainment: Discussion: *Is it proper to discuss immediate abolition in the non-slaveholding states.*
 Venue: Baptist Church
 Date: Saturday, November 11, 1837
 Time: 6:30 p. m.
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

⁴⁹ *Journal*, Saturday, October 7, 1837, p. 2.

⁵⁰ *Journal*, Saturday, November 11, 1837, p. 3.

Springfield Thespian Society: Winter Planning Meeting

ATTENTION THESPIANS!
 THE Thespians and all others who feel interested are requested to meet on Monday evening next, the 13th inst. at the Court Room for the purpose of organizing for the winter.
 By order of the Managers.
 Nov. 10, 1837.

Journal, Saturday, November 11, 1837.⁵¹

Name: Springfield Thespian Society
 Entertainment: Meeting to organize for winter
 Venue: Court Room
 Date: Monday, November 13, 1837
 Time: evening
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

The Young Men's Lyceum: Debate

The YOUNG MEN'S LYCEUM will meet this evening (Saturday) at the usual place and time.—
 Question—"Ought Texas to be admitted into the Union."
 Nov. 24. J. H. MATHENY, Sec'y.

Journal, Saturday, November 25, 1837.⁵²

Name: The Young Men's Lyceum
 J. H. Matheny, Secretary
 Entertainment: Question: *Ought Texas to be admitted into the Union*
 Venue: Baptist Church
 Date: Saturday, November 25, 1837
 Time: Evening
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

The Young Men's Lyceum: Debate

The Lyceum meets at the usual the usual time and place. Question—"Would it be expedient to abolish the Banking system in the U. States."
 J. H. MATHENY, Sec'y.

Journal, Saturday, December 2, 1837.⁵³

Name: The Young Men's Lyceum
 J. H. Matheny, Secretary
 Entertainment: Question: *Would it be expedient to abolish the Banking system in the U. States*
 Venue: Baptist Church
 Date: Saturday, December 2, 1837
 Time: Evening
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

The Young Men's Lyceum: Discussion

Young Men's Lyceum.—At the last meeting of this society the following resolution was adopted and ordered to be published.
 "Resolved, That we cordially invite the Ladies to favor us with their presence."
 The Lyceum will meet next Saturday evening, 23d inst. at the Baptist Church. Question for discussion—"Do the signs of the times indicate the downfall of this Government?"
 JAS. MATHENY, Sec'y.

Journal, Saturday, December 23, 1837.⁵⁴

Name: The Young Men's Lyceum
 James Matheny, Secretary
 Entertainment: Discussion: *Do the signs of the times indicate the downfall of this Government?*
 Venue: Baptist Church
 Date: Saturday, December 23, 1837
 Time: Evening
 Attendees: Ladies invited.
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

1837 Venues	
Baptist Church	4
Brick Church	1
Unknown	<u>4</u>
Total	9

⁵¹ *Journal*, Saturday, November 11, 1837, p. 3.

⁵² *Journal*, Saturday, November 25, 1837, p. 3.

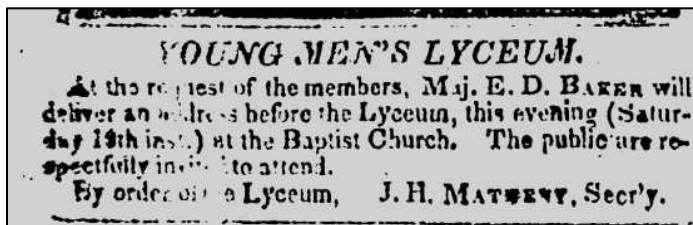
⁵³ *Journal*, Saturday, December 2, 1837, p. 2.

⁵⁴ *Journal*, Saturday, December 23, 1837, p. 3.

1838

Springfield was treated to a number of orators in January 1838. Among them were Major Edward Dickinson Baker, who spoke on the 13th and Abraham Lincoln who spoke on the 27th. Both spoke in the Baptist Church on Saturday evening.

The Young Men's Lyceum: Lecture by Maj. Edward Dickinson Baker



Name: The Young Men's Lyceum
 J. H. Matheny, Secretary
 Entertainment: Lecture: Maj. Edward Dickinson Baker
 Venue: Baptist Church
 Date: Saturday, January 13, 1838
 Time: Evening
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

Journal, Saturday, January 13, 1838.⁵⁵

Edward Dickinson Baker was born in London, England, on February 24, 1811, to schoolteacher parents, poor but educated Quakers. Edward and his family left England and immigrated to the United States in 1815. They arrived and settled in Philadelphia, where Baker's father established a school. Edward attended his father's school before quitting to apprentice as a loom operator in a weaving factory. In 1825, the family left Philadelphia and traveled to New Harmony, Indiana, a utopian community, and sought to follow communitarian ideals.



Edward Dickinson Baker
 (1811 - 1861)

The family left New Harmony in 1826 and moved to Belleville in the Illinois Territory, a town near St. Louis. Baker and his father bought a horse and cart and started a drayage business that young Edward operated in St. Louis. Baker met Governor Ninian Edwards, who allowed Baker access to his private law library. Later Baker moved to Carrollton, Illinois, where he was admitted to the bar in 1830.

On April 27, 1831, Baker married Mary Ann Foss and they had five children. Shortly after his marriage, Baker affiliated with the Disciples of Christ and engaged in part-time preaching. This spread awareness of his skill in public oratory, an activity that eventually made him famous. A year after his marriage, Baker participated in the Black Hawk War but did not engage in hostilities. Around 1835, he became acquainted with Abraham Lincoln and soon became involved in local politics, being elected to the Illinois House of Representatives on July 1, 1837. He served in the Illinois Senate from 1840 to 1844. In 1844, while living in Springfield, he defeated Lincoln for the nomination for the 7th U.S. congressional seat and was elected as a Whig. Baker and Lincoln became fast friends, an association which lent credibility to a claim that Baker baptized Lincoln. However, this claim is denied as apocryphal by some.

In September 1844, Baker was involved in an incident arising out of the murder of Joseph Smith, the founder of the Latter Day Saint movement, by a mob in a jail near Nauvoo, Illinois. As a colonel in the local militia, Baker was part of a group pursuing the mob leaders, who had fled across the Mississippi River into Missouri. Rather than wait for others to join him, Baker crossed the river and apprehended the fugitives.

Baker was elected as a Whig to the Twenty-ninth Congress and served from March 4, 1845, until his resignation on December 24, 1846, to take effect on January 15, 1847, in a dispute over the legality of his serving in Congress and the army.

Lincoln and Baker were close friends, with Lincoln naming one of his sons Edward Baker Lincoln, affectionately called "Eddie." Lincoln and Baker occasionally competed in Fives, a form of handball.

During the Mexican-American War, Baker briefly dropped out of politics and was commissioned as a Colonel of the Fourth Regiment of the Illinois Volunteer Infantry, on July 4, 1846, and served until he was honorably mustered out on May 29, 1847. In the Battle of Cerro Gordo, the regiment was assigned to General James Shields's Illinois brigade. When Shields was badly wounded in an artillery barrage, Baker boldly led the brigade against the entrenched artillery battery, resulting in the capture of the guns. Baker was discharged on May 25, and returned to Springfield in 1848, but, rather than run against Lincoln again for nomination to Congress, Baker moved to Galena, where he was nominated and elected as a Whig to the 31st Congress (March 4, 1849 - March 4, 1851). He was not a candidate for renomination in 1850.

After Baker did not get a Cabinet position under President Zachary Taylor, he moved to San Francisco in 1852. He operated a successful law practice.

⁵⁵ *Journal*, Saturday, January 13, 1838, p. 3.

California had been admitted to the United States in 1850 as a free state, but by the later part of the 1850s, the state was being pulled in different directions over the issue of slavery, and Baker became a leader in the movement to keep California in the Union. In 1855, he ran for a seat in the state senate as a Whig on the Free Soil Party party ticket but lost because the Whig party had collapsed. It was in those days that Baker picked up the name "Gray Eagle" because of his gray hair.

Frustrated by his failure to win a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives in 1859, Baker looked to greener political pastures to the north. Oregon held special interest for people who had once lived in Illinois, including men he had known in Springfield. He had become interested in Oregon politics in 1857, when Dr. Anson Henry, a friend from Springfield who had moved to Oregon, told Baker he could win the Senate election there. After statehood was achieved on February 14, 1859, Oregon Republicans asked Baker to come to their state to run for the Senate and counter the Democratic strength there.

By the end of February 1860, the Baker family had moved into a house in Salem on what is now the campus of Willamette University. Baker opened a law office and started campaigning for Republicans around the state. In Salem on July 4, he acknowledged the rumbles of secession threats and proclaimed his willingness to die for his country: "If it be reserved for me to lay my unworthy life upon the altar of my country in defending it from internal assailants, I declare here today that I aspire to no higher glory than that the sun of my life may go down beneath the shadow of freedom's temple and baptize the emblem of the nation's greatness, the Stars and Stripes, that float so proudly before us today, in my heart's warmest blood."

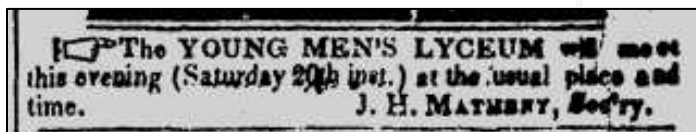
The Douglas Democrats supported Baker because of his sincerity and support of popular sovereignty and he was elected. He took his seat in the Senate on December 5, 1860. On December 31, Senator Judah Benjamin of Louisiana argued that Southern states had a constitutional right to secede and that other states would soon join South Carolina, which had seceded on December 20. Baker refuted Benjamin's argument in a three-hour speech a day later. He acknowledged that he was opposed to interference with slave owners in slave states, but he was also opposed to secession and the extension of slavery into new territories and states. In March 1861, he indicated a willingness to compromise on some issues to prevent the breakup of the country.

Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated on March 4, 1861. Baker and Senator James A. Pearce of Maryland faced backward in the presidential carriage as they rode from the White House to the Capitol, and Lincoln and outgoing President James Buchanan faced forward. On horseback Baker introduced Lincoln to the audience gathered on the east portico of the Capitol: "Fellow citizens, I introduce to you, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States."

Lincoln did not name Baker to his cabinet because his support in the Senate was so critical. If Baker had resigned his Senate seat, Oregon's pro-slavery Democratic governor, John Whiteaker, would have appointed a pro-slavery Democrat to take his place.

Baker was killed in the Battle of Balls Bluff, Virginia, on October 21, 1861, and was interred in San Francisco National Cemetery, San Francisco, California.⁵⁶

The Young Men's Lyceum: Meeting



Journal, Saturday, January 20, 1838.⁵⁷

Name: The Young Men's Lyceum
 J. H. Matheny, Secretary
 Entertainment: Meeting
 Venue: Baptist Church
 Date: Saturday, January 20, 1838
 Time: Evening
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

⁵⁶ *Selected Biographical Sketches*, Ted Ballard. *Staff Ride Guide: Battle of Ball's Bluff*. United States Army Center of Military History. CMH Pub 35-1-1. *Dictionary of American Biography*, Blair, Harry C. and Rebecca Tarshis (1960). *Colonel Edward D. Baker: Lincoln's Constant Ally*, Portland, Oregon Historical Society, 1960. *The Public Career of Edward Dickinson Baker*, Gayle Anderson Braden, Ph.D. dissertation, Vanderbilt University, 1960. Baker City, Oregon and Baker County, Oregon, are named for him. The county was created on September 22, 1862. Fort Baker (Nevada), located in the Las Vegas Valley, was established in 1864 and named in his honor. On April 29, 1897, the Lime Point Military Reservation, located near Sausalito, California, was renamed Fort Baker in his honor. There is also a Fort Baker in the District of Columbia named for him. A life-size marble statue of Baker was sculpted by Horatio Stone and placed in the Capitol Building. There is a plaster carving of his face at the Illinois State Capitol building in Springfield, Illinois. It is located in the Legislative Reference Bureau legal library, carved into the wall. San Francisco's Baker Street, extending from Haight Street at Buena Vista Park, is named after Baker. Oregon has designated each February 24 as Edward D. Baker Day. "The secret baptism of Abraham Lincoln," Jim Martin 1996, *Restoration Quarterly*, p. 38 (2). "Colonel Baker", John Hay, December 1861, *Harper's Magazine*. *The Contest for California in 1861: How Colonel E.D. Baker Saved the Pacific States for the Union*, Elijah Kennedy, 1912, New York, Houghton Mifflin. *The Inner World of Abraham Lincoln*, Michael Burlingame, 1997, University of Illinois Press, p. 300. "Oregon Blue Book: Incorporated Cities: Baker City," Oregon Secretary of State. "Oregon Historical County Records Guide: Baker County History". arcweb.sos.state.or.us. "The Illinois State Capitol-First Floor-Legislative Reference Bureau Library."

⁵⁷ *Journal*, Saturday, January 20, 1838, p. 2.

The Young Men's Lyceum: Address by Abraham Lincoln

THE YOUNG MEN'S LYCEUM will meet at the usual time and place. In compliance with the request of the Lyceum, A. LINCOLN, Esq. will deliver an Address to the members of that body on Saturday evening the 27th inst. The public are invited to attend. By order of the Lyceum. J. H. MATHENY, Sec'y.

Journal, Saturday, January 27, 1838.⁵⁸

Name: The Young Men's Lyceum
J. H. Matheny, Secretary
Entertainment: Address: A. Lincoln
Venue: Baptist Church
Date: Saturday, January 27, 1838
Time: Evening
Abraham Lincoln delivered address on
The Perpetuation of Our Political Institutions.

*As one of Abraham Lincoln's earliest published speeches, this address has been much scrutinized and debated by historians, who see broad implications for his later public policies. Lincoln was 28 years old at the time he gave this speech and had recently moved from a rough pioneer village to Springfield, Illinois.*⁵⁹

William Herndon, who would become Lincoln's law partner in 1844, describes the event this way: "we had a society in Springfield, which contained and commanded all the culture and talent of the place. Unlike the other one [The Sangamon County Lyceum] its meetings were public, and reflected great credit on the community ... The speech was brought out by the burning in St. Louis a few weeks before, by a mob, of a negro. Lincoln took this incident as a sort of text for his remarks ... The address was published in the Sangamon Journal and created for the young orator a reputation which soon extended beyond the limits of the locality in which he lived.

Springfield Artillery: Meeting to Plan Washington's Birthday

ATTENTION! ARTILLERY!!
You will meet at the Court House room on Monday evening, the 5th of February next at candle light. Punctual attendance is required, as the object is to take measures to celebrate the 22d of February, as also to attend to other business of importance. By order, E. H. MERRYMAN, O. S.

Journal, Saturday, January 27, 1838.⁶⁰

Name: Springfield Artillery
E. H. Merryman, O.S.
Entertainment: Planning meeting for
February 22 celebration of Washington's
Birthday
Venue: Court House
Date: Monday, February 5, 1838

The Young Men's Lyceum: Discussion

The Young Men's Lyceum will meet at the usual time and place. Question—"Ought capital punishment to be abolished?"

Journal, Saturday, February 3, 1838.⁶¹

Name: The Young Men's Lyceum
Entertainment: Question: *Ought capital punishment to be abolished?*
Venue: Baptist Church
Date: Saturday, February 3, 1838
Time: Evening
Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

The Young Men's Lyceum: Address by Antrim Campbell

The Young Men's Lyceum will meet at the Baptist meeting house, on Saturday evening the 17th inst. A. CAMPBELL, Esq. at the request of the Lyceum will deliver an address. In the regular exercise, the question for discussion will be "Is dueling ever justifiable?" Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the Lyceum, R. S. THOMAS, Sec'y.

Journal, Saturday, February 17, 1838.⁶²

Name: The Young Men's Lyceum
R. S. Thomas, Secretary
Entertainment: Address: Antrim Campbell
Regular Question: *Is dueling ever justifiable?*
Venue: Baptist Church
Date: Saturday, February 17, 1838
Time: Evening
Attendees: Ladies and gentlemen.
Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

⁵⁸ *Journal*, Saturday, January 27, 1838, p. 2. "The Springfield Lyceums and Lincoln's 1838 Speech," by Thomas F. Schwartz, *Illinois Historical Journal*, Vol. 83, No. 1, Spring 1990, pp. 45-49. University of Illinois Press on behalf of the Illinois State Historical Society. Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/40192388>

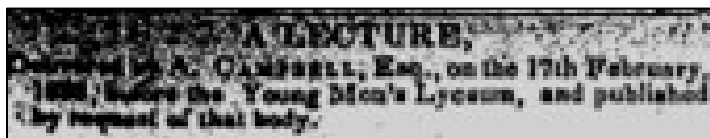
⁵⁹ *Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln*, Vol. 1, pp. 108-115.

⁶⁰ *Journal*, Saturday, January 27, 1838, p. 2.

⁶¹ *Journal*, Saturday, February 3, 1838, p. 2.

⁶² *Journal*, Saturday, February 17, 1838, p. 2.

The Young Men's Lyceum: Publication of Antrim Campbell's Address

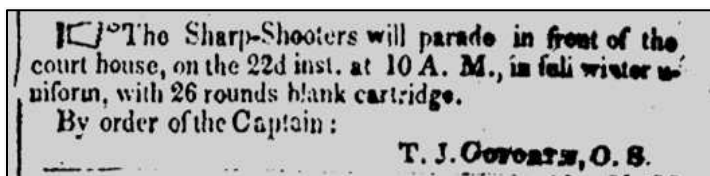


*Journal, Saturday, March 3, 1838.*⁶³

Name: The Young Men's Lyceum
 Entertainment: Publication of Lecture:
 Antrim Campbell: *Is dueling ever justifiable?*
 Date: Saturday, February 17, 1838
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

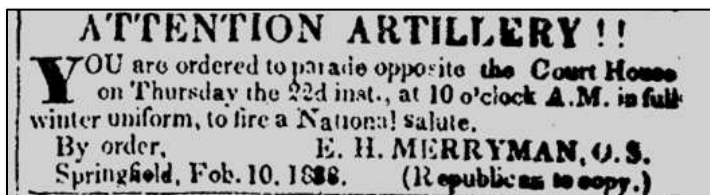
Antrim Campbell, born on August 5, 1814, in New Jersey, came to Springfield in 1838 and began the practice of law. On January 24, 1849, he was appointed Master in Chancery for the Sangamon County Circuit Court. Campbell resigned this position on October 28, 1861, when he received an appointment as Master in Chancery for the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois, a position he held until his death on August 11, 1868, in Springfield, Illinois.⁶⁴

Springfield Artillery Salute for Washington's Birthday



*Journal, Saturday, February 17, 1838.*⁶⁵

Name: Sharp-Shooters
 Entertainment: Parade and salute for
 Washington's Birthday
 Venue: Front of Court House
 Date: Thursday, February 22, 1838
 Time: 10:00 a.m.
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

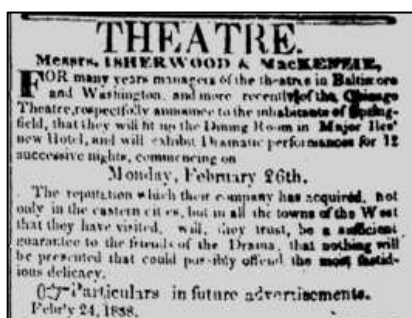


*Journal, Saturday, February 17, 1838.*⁶⁶

Name: Springfield Artillery
 Entertainment: Artillery Salute celebrating
 Washington's Birthday
 E. H. Merryman, O.S.
 Venue: Opposite Court House
 Date: Thursday, February 22, 1838
 Time: 10:00 a.m.
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

Messers Isherwood & Mackenzie Theatre

This I believe was the first theatrical performance in Springfield.



*Journal, Saturday, February 24, 1838.*⁶⁷

Name: Messers Isherwood & Mackenzie
 Entertainment: Theatre
 Venue: American House Dining Room
 Date: Monday, February 26, 1838 for 12 successive nights
 Time: Evening
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

Theater Controversy

Moralists had not seriously challenged the amateur dramatics of the Thespian Society, but when professionals made their appearance there was consternation among them. Isherwood and MacKenzie, the experienced producers who fitted up the dining room of Major Iles' new American House for a series of plays to commence in February, 1838, must have

⁶³ *Journal, Saturday, March 3, 1838, p. 3.*

⁶⁴ History of the Early Settlers of Sangamon County, Illinois (Springfield, Illinois: E.A. Wilson & Co., 1876), 170; History of Sangamon County, Illinois (Chicago: Interstate Publishing Co., 1881), 92; John Palmer, ed., The Bench and Bar of Illinois: Historical and Reminiscent (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Co., 1899), 1:174.

⁶⁵ *Journal, Saturday, February 17, 1838, p. 2.*

⁶⁶ *Journal, Saturday, February 17, 1838, p. 2.*

⁶⁷ *Journal, Saturday, February 24, 1838, p. 2.*

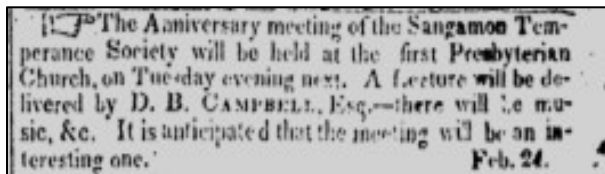
been aware of the criticism they would encounter, and doubtless had something to do with the newspaper puffs which began to appear—brief items calling attention to the way in which the theatrical company emphasized “the beauties of virtue and the hatefulness of vice.”⁶⁸

To one such comment, signed “Philo Drama,” a writer in the *Illinois Republican* replied with an intemperate screed in which all the prejudices of the rigid moralists found expression. “I challenge Philo Drama to point to the spot where Christianity has looked with a tolerating eye upon the stage,” he proclaimed it is a school of vice, a hotbed of iniquity, a pander to pollution and death. . . . Does Philo Drama wish Springfield to become what some of the eastern cities are—a sink of pollution, a hole of every foul spirit? The stage has always flourished in proportion to the increase of corruption and depravity in society. . . . The theatre, above all other places, is the spot where the bonds of virtue are first loosened, and finally dissolved.”⁶⁹

On October 17, 1837, Alexander Mackenzie and Harry Isherwood gave the first theatrical performance in the history of Chicago. The scene was the dining room of the deserted Sauganash Hotel which stood on the east side of Market Street about one hundred feet south of Lake Street. The play was The Idiot Witness or A Tale of Blood a melodrama by J. T. Haines which was extremely popular in those days. Chicago was then seven months old and its population had grown to 4,179 inhabitants The spot on which this first performance was given possesses a double significance for all patriotic Americans for in after years a wooden structure was erected on the same site and called The Wigwam.

In May 1838 Alexander Mackenzie and his brother in law opened a theatre on the second floor at 8 and 10 Dearborn Street [Chicago]. They called it The Rialto. On October 18, 1838, Chicago saw its first performance of *The Lady of Lyons* which was given as a benefit Mr. Mackenzie at the request of fifty-one prominent citizens being the first theatrical benefit ever given in Chicago.⁷⁰

Sangamon Temperance Society: Lecture

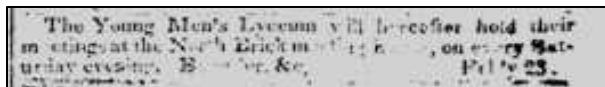


*Journal, Saturday, February 24, 1838.*⁷¹

Name: Sangamon Temperance Society
 Event: Anniversary
 Entertainment: Lecture by D. B. Campbell
 Venue: First Presbyterian Church
 Date: Tuesday, March 3, 1838
 Time: Evening
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



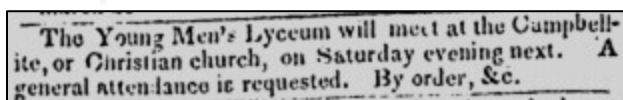
The Young Men's Lyceum: Lecture



*Journal, Saturday, February 24, 1838.*⁷²

Name: The Young Men's Lyceum
 Entertainment:
 Venue:
 Date: Saturday, March 31, 1838
 Time: Evening
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

The Young Men's Lyceum: Meeting



*Journal, Saturday, March 31, 1838.*⁷³

Name: The Young Men's Lyceum
 Entertainment: Meeting
 Venue: Campbellite, Christian Church
 Date: Saturday, March 31, 1838
 Time: Evening
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

⁶⁸ *Here I Have Lived*, p. 80.

⁶⁹ February 26, 1838–March 24, 1838, *Illinois Theatrical Company, Historical Journal*, p. 160, Summer 2000.

⁷⁰ *The Theatre Illustrated Monthly Magazine of Dramatic And Musical Art*, Vol. xiii, p. 191, New York, The Theatre Magazine Company Publishers, 8 10 12.

⁷¹ *Journal, Saturday, February 24, 1838*, p. 2.

⁷² *Journal, Saturday, February 24, 1838*, p. 2.

⁷³ *Journal, Saturday, March 31, 1838*, p. 2.

The Union Harmonic Society of Springfield: Meeting

The Union Harmonic Society of Springfield, will meet in the First Presbyterian Church next Tuesday evening, April 17th, at 7 o'clock. Persons desirous of becoming members can obtain tickets at Mr. Canedy's Book Store. C. H. ORMSBY, Sec'y.

Name: Union Harmonic Society of Springfield
 Entertainment: Meeting
 Venue: First Presbyterian Church
 Date: Tuesday, April 17, 1838
 Time: 7:00 p.m.



Journal, Saturday, April 14, 1838.⁷⁴

Report on July Fourth Independence Ball

"THE FOURTH OF JULY."
 The Sixty-second Anniversary of American Independence, was celebrated in this place after the order which had been prescribed by the Committee of Arrangements. A procession was formed, under direction of the Marshals of the Day, in front of the Methodist meeting-house, composed of the "Mechanic's Institute" and a great number of citizens, which was escorted by the Military, consisting of the Athens Marston and the Springfield Army and Sharp Shooters. Through several remaining principal streets, to an extensive Parade, and on 2d street for the occasion. Subsequently, the services were performed by ROTZ at one, generally by and MERRIAM; the Declaration of Independence read by J. HUNTER, respect and an Oration—replete with eloquence, still to be seen. Republican principles, and embellished by the most classic lore—pronounced by Hon. J. B. ... These performances were interspersed with Music by the Springfield Band. The procession was then again formed, and after marching to the "Springfield House," dismissed. At 3 o'clock, a large company sat down to a sumptuous dinner at the "Springfield House," prepared by Mr. W. W. WATSON;—Hon. THOMAS C. BROWN, presiding as President; and Maj. E. ILES, WM. CARPENTER, Esq., Maj. A. G. HENRY, and Dr. J. R. GRAY, as Vice Presidents. The following were the Regular Toasts of the occasion:
 1. The Day we celebrate.—A landmark on the cliffs of Time. 6 cheers.
 2. The Government of the United States.—Like the pillar of fire to Israel, a guide to the friends of liberty throughout the world. 3 cheers.
 3. The President of the United States. 3 cheers.

3. The President of the United States. 3 cheers.
 4. The Governor of Illinois. 3 cheers.
 5. The American Union.—Like the gordian knot, never to be loosed; unlike it, never to be discovered. 6 cheers.
 6. The Memory of Washington.—Grateful to the bosom of the Patriot, as the consolation of hope. Drank standing and in silence.
 7. The Fathers of the Revolution.—Their achievements have called forth the shouts of admiring millions. 3 cheers.
 8. The Army and Navy of the U. States.—Small, but invincible. 3 cheers.
 9. The Valley of the Mississippi.—"Westward the Star of Empire rolls." 3 cheers.
 10. The North Eastern Boundary.—Wax before DEGRADATION!! 13 cheers.
 11. Illinois.—Destined to be the Empire State of the Great Western Valley. 3 cheers.
 12. Our generous Sisters of the North, Wisconsin and Iowa.—"They will be soon out of their teens." 6 cheers.
 13. Woman.—The only home go which does not degrade man, is that paid to virtue. We do not recollect the recurrence of a Fourth of July in our town, where every thing connected with its celebration, proceeded with more order and regularity, and which gave more general satisfaction.

Report: Independence Ball
 Entertainment: Fourth of July Celebration
 Venue: front of Methodist meeting house; Springfield House
 Date: July 4, 1838
 Time: night.
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

Journal, Saturday, July 7, 1838.⁷⁵

The Young Men's Lyceum: Lecture

YOUNG MEN'S LYCEUM,
 Will meet on Saturday evening (10th instant) at the Baptist church, when a Lecture may be expected on the "Influence of Poetry upon National Character." The public in general are respectfully invited to attend.

Name: The Young Men's Lyceum
 Entertainment: Lecture: *Influence of Poetry upon National Character*
 Venue: Baptist Church
 Date: Saturday, November 10, 1838
 Time: Evening

Journal, Saturday, November 10, 1838.⁷⁶

1838 Venues	
American House	1
Baptist Church	6
Christian Church	1
Court House	1
First Presbyterian Church	2
Methodist Meeting House	1
Unknown	2
Total	14

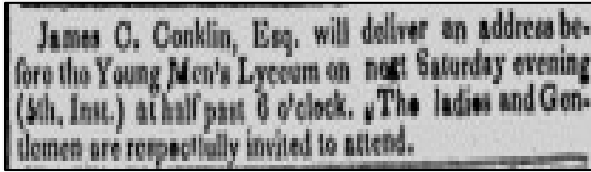
⁷⁴ *Journal*, Saturday, April 14, 1838, p. 2.

⁷⁵ *Journal*, Saturday, July 7, 1838, p. 2.

⁷⁶ *Journal*, Saturday, November 10, 1838, p. 3.

1839

The Young Men's Lyceum: Lecture by James C. Conkling



*Journal, Saturday, January 5, 1839.*⁷⁷

James Cook Conkling was born in New York City on October 13, 1816. He attended Princeton College and graduated in 1835. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey. He moved to Springfield, Illinois in 1838, where he formed a law partnership with Cyrus Walker. He later partnered with future United States Senator James Shields. In 1844, Conkling was elected Mayor of Springfield as a Whig. He was appointed to the Illinois House of Representatives during the 1850–52 term to replace Ninian Wirt Edwards.

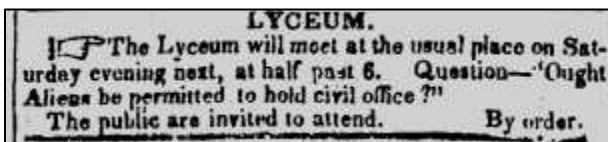


Conkling was one of four delegates, including Abraham Lincoln, from Sangamon County, Illinois, at the 1856 Bloomington Convention. This was the first official organization of the Republican Party in Illinois. He was named to its State Central Committee, responsible for overseeing the campaign in the state that year. He was a presidential elector for the Republicans in 1860 and 1864, casting votes for Lincoln. He delivered the dedication address at the opening of the Oak Ridge Cemetery in Springfield. During the Civil War, Governor Richard Yates appointed Conkling a State Agent, responsible for settling claims of the state against the U.S. government for equipping volunteers. In 1863, he read what would become known as the "Conkling Letter," an address written by Lincoln, at a mass gathering in Springfield.

Conkling was elected to the Illinois House for two-year term in 1866. He authored the bill that would authorize the construction of a new Illinois State Capitol building. Soon after the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, Conkling was named one of the first fourteen members of the Lincoln Monument Association, where he served for over thirty years. He was elected a trustee of the University of Illinois for the years 1879 to 1880. In 1890, President Benjamin Harrison named Conkling the Postmaster of Springfield. He served the office for four years.

Conkling married Mercie A. Levering on September 21, 1841. They had five children: Clinton Levering, James, Charles, Annie V., and Alice. Conkling attended the Second Presbyterian Church of Springfield and was a longtime elder there. He died on March 1, 1899, in Springfield, and was buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery.⁷⁸

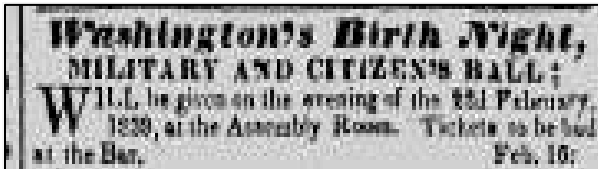
The Young Men's Lyceum: *Ought Aliens be permitted to hold civil office?*



*Journal, Saturday, February 9, 1839.*⁷⁹

Name: The Young Men's Lyceum
 Entertainment: Discussion: *Ought Aliens be permitted to hold civil office?*
 Venue: Unknown
 Date: Saturday, February 16, 1839
 Time: 6:30 p.m.
 Public invited

Washington's Birth Night Military and Citizens' Ball



*Journal, Saturday, February 16, 1839.*⁸⁰

Entertainment: Washington's Birth Night
 Military and Citizen's Ball
 Venue: Assembly Room
 Date: Friday, February 22, 1839
 Time: Evening

⁷⁷ *Journal, Saturday, January 5, 1839, p. 2.*

⁷⁸ *Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois*, Newton Bateman and Paul Selby, eds., 1913, vol. I., Chicago, Illinois, Munsell Publishing Company, p. 116.

⁷⁹ *Journal, Saturday, February 9, 1839, p. 3.*

⁸⁰ *Journal, Saturday, February 16, 1839*

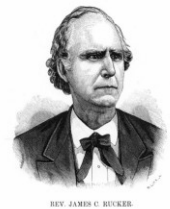
The Young Men's Lyceum: Lecture by James Rucker -Abolitionist

Young Men's Lyceum will meet at the Baptist Church on Saturday evening, 2d March at half past 8. James Rucker, Esq. will deliver a lecture—and the question, "Should our Legislature adopt a free Banking System," will be discussed. The public are invited to attend.

Journal, Saturday, March 2, 1839.⁸¹

Name: The Young Men's Lyceum
 Entertainment: Lecture: James Rucker
 Discussion: *Should our Legislature adopt a free Banking System*
 Venue: Baptist Church
 Date: Saturday, March 2, 1839
 Time: 6:30 p.m.
 Attendees: Public

Rev. James Rucker was a Methodist minister born in Woodford County, Kentucky on January 6, 1817. His father, also a Methodist minister, was born in Virginia. James was educated in schools at Harrodsburg, Kentucky. At the age of seventeen, he came to Illinois with his parents, who located in Sangamon County. He went to Winchester, where he taught school and was in the law office of Stephen A. Douglas as a student. He remained there two years, was admitted to the bar and practiced law for four years. About a year before he quit the practice, he was converted under the preaching of Rev. Peter Aken. His preaching career began in Paris, Edgar County, Illinois and continued in various places for a period of thirty-three years. He was a Republican and during the Civil War, he boldly advocated the abolition of slavery. In a speech made upon the victory at Vicksburg, he said: "God Almighty has written on the broad face of the sky; in letters of burning light; that all men are created free; and that slavery shall be destroyed," at the time a bold utterance.⁸²



The Young Men's Lyceum: Lecture by J. C. Doremus, Esq.

THE Lyceum will meet at the usual place on Saturday evening, the 9th inst. A Lecture may be expected from J. C. DOREMUS, Esq. March 8, 1839.

Journal, Saturday, March 9, 1839.⁸³

Name: The Young Men's Lyceum
 Entertainment: Lecture: J. C. Doremus, Esq.
 Venue: Baptist Church
 Date: Saturday, March 9, 1839

MAN, THE ARCHITECT OF HIS OWN FORTUNE.
 An Address by J. C. DOREMUS, Esq. before the Young Men's Lyceum of this town.
 We copy a few paragraphs from this address,—which will serve to show its character and design; and much regret that the crowded state of our columns does not permit us to publish it entire. The address has been printed in pamphlet form, at the request of the Lyceum:

Journal, Friday, June 14, 1839.⁸⁴

Name: The Young Men's Lyceum
 Publication of lecture of J. C. Doremus, Esq.
 Date: Friday, June 14, 1839

July Fourth Celebration

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.
 On Friday, the 14th inst. a meeting was convened at the Court Room, to consider and adopt measures for the celebration of the coming Anniversary of American Independence. Present—
From the Artillery Company—Thomas Hewett, Jr. A. R. Robinson, J. A. Hough, B. Ferguson, R. F. Coffin, S. G. Jones.
From the Young Men's Lyceum—I. H. Matheny, M. Ashby, J. C. Conklin, M. C. Billmeyer.
From the Colonization Society—M. Helm, F. A. McNiell, J. C. Doremus, C. Pritchall B. S. Clement.
From the Mechanic's Institute—J. W. Gray, John Armstrong, E. M. Hinkle, J. Ruckell, Jr., J. B. Weber.

Name: Fourth of July Celebration
 Planning Meeting: Dr. Meredith Helm, Chairman
 Entertainment: Planning for July 4, 1839
 Date: Friday, June 14, 1839

Artillery Company
 The Young Men's Lyceum
 Colonization Society
 Mechanic's Institute

Abraham Lincoln was one of the assistants in the formation of the parade.

⁸¹ *Journal*, Saturday, March 2, 1839, p. 3.

⁸² <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~ildewitt/biographies.htm>

⁸³ *Journal*, Saturday, March 9, 1839, p. 2.

⁸⁴ *Journal*, Friday, June 14, 1839, p. 2.

Dr. M. Helm was called to the Chair, and A. K. Robinson appointed Secretary.

Whereupon, after consultation and discussion, the following plan for the celebration of the 4th of July was adopted, and ordered to be published:—

The Artillery will meet in front of W. T. Bennett's Globe Tavern, at half past 8 A. M., and march through the principal streets in town, until 10 o'clock, when they will return to the Globe Tavern. The general procession will then and there form in the following order:

1. Springfield Artillery.
2. Orator and Reader.
3. Clergymen.
4. Young Men's Lyceum.
5. Mechanic's Institute.
6. Colonization Society.
7. Strangers.
8. Citizens.

The procession will be formed under the superintendance of Col. R. ALLEN, Chief Marshal, and the following assistants:—

S. Francis, J. C. Dorcenus, J. G. Loose, R. F. Barrett, Jas. Campbell, P. Van Bergen, J. F. Speed, T. C. Browne, J. H. Thomas, A. Lincoln, E. H. M. Helm, N. W. Matheny, C. Burchall, B. C. Webster, John Clifton, E. D. Baker, N. W. Edwards, M. C. Billmeyer, F. Webster.

The whole will then move, lead by the Chief Marshal, to the State House, where the following exercises will take place:

1. Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Bergen.
2. Declaration of Independence, by Milton Hayes.
3. Oration, by J. C. Conklin, esq.
4. Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Dresser.



Dr. Meredith Helm
Chairman of Planning for July 4, 1839

Journal, Friday, June 28, 1839.⁸⁵

The Young Men's Lyceum: Winter Organizational Meeting

LYCEUM.—The members of the Young Men's Lyceum will meet at the Baptist Church on next Saturday evening (14th inst.) at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing for the winter's operation. A general attendance is requested. By order of the President.

Name: The Young Men's Lyceum
Entertainment: Organizing for winter
Venue: Baptist Church
Time: 7:00 p.m.
Date: Saturday, September 14, 1839

Journal, Friday, September 13, 1839.⁸⁶

The Young Men's Lyceum: Discussion

LYCEUM.—The YOUNG MEN'S LYCEUM will meet at the Baptist Church on Saturday evening next.— Question for discussion:—'Does education contribute more to constitute true greatness of character than nature.'— The public are invited to attend. Sept. 19.

Name: The Young Men's Lyceum
Entertainment: Discussion: *Does education contribute more to constitute true greatness of character than nature.*
Venue: Baptist Church
Date: Saturday, September 21, 1839
Time: evening
Attendees: Public
Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield

Journal, Friday, September 20, 1839.⁸⁷

The Young Men's Lyceum: Meeting

LYCEUM.—The Young Men's Lyceum will meet at the usual place on Saturday evening next, at half past 6 o'clock precisely.

Name: The Young Men's Lyceum
Entertainment: meeting
Venue: Usual place: Baptist Church
Date: Saturday, October 12, 1839
Time: 6:30 p.m.
Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

Journal, Friday, October 11, 1839.⁸⁸

⁸⁵ Journal, Friday, June 28, 1839, p. 2.

⁸⁶ Journal, Friday, September 13, 1839, p. 2.

⁸⁷ Journal, Friday, September 20, 1839, p. 2.

⁸⁸ Journal, Friday, October 11, 1839, p. 3.

The Young Men's Lyceum: Business Meeting

THE LYCEUM will meet at the usual place on Saturday evening next. A personal attendance of the members is requested, as important business will be transacted on that evening. Oct. 26.

Journal, Friday, October 25, 1839.⁸⁹

Name: The Young Men's Lyceum
 Entertainment: Business meeting
 Venue: Usual place: Baptist Church
 Date: Saturday, October 26, 1839
 Time: evening

The Young Men's Lyceum: Discussion

The Young Men's Lyceum,
 WILL meet at the usual place on Saturday evening next, at half past 6 o'clock. Question for discussion: "Ought the Representative in all cases to obey the will of his constituents." The public are invited to attend.

Journal, Friday, November 1, 1839.⁹⁰

Name: The Young Men's Lyceum
 Entertainment: Discussion: *Ought the Representatives in all cases to obey the will of his constituents.*
 Venue: Usual place: Baptist Church
 Date: Saturday, November 2, 1839
 Time: 6:30 p.m.
 Attendees: Public
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield

The Young Men's Lyceum: Discussion

The Young Men's Lyceum will meet at the usual place on Saturday evening next, at half past 6. Question: "Were the Allied Powers justifiable in banishing Bonaparte?" Nov. 14.

Journal, Friday, November 15, 1839.⁹¹

Name: The Young Men's Lyceum
 Entertainment: Discussion: *Were the Allied Powers justifiable in banishing Bonaparte?*
 Venue: Usual place: Baptist Church
 Date: Saturday, November 16, 1839
 Time: 6:30 p.m.
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

The Young Men's Lyceum: Lecture by Rev. Comstock

LYCEUM NOTICE.
 On Saturday evening next, the Rev. Mr. Comstock will deliver an address before the Young Men's Lyceum, at the Baptist Church. The ladies and gentlemen of Springfield are invited to attend. Nov. 21.

Journal, Friday, November 22, 1839.⁹²

Name: The Young Men's Lyceum
 Entertainment: Lecture: Rev. Comstock
 Venue: Baptist Church
 Date: Saturday, November 23, 1839
 Time: Evening
 Attendees: Ladies and gentlemen
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

1839 Venues	
Assembly Room	1
Baptist Church	9
Unknown	<u>2</u>
Total	12

⁸⁹ *Journal*, Friday, October 25, 1839, p. 2.

⁹⁰ *Journal*, Friday, November 1, 1839, p. 3.

⁹¹ *Journal*, Friday, November 15, 1839, p. 2.

⁹² *Journal*, Friday, November 22, 1839, p. 2.

1840

The Young Men's Lyceum: Business Meeting


The Young Men's Lyceum,
 Will meet at the Baptist Church on **Satur-**
day Evening next, at 7 o'clock precisely.—
 The members are particularly requested to
 attend. **February 4, 1840.**

Name: The Young Men's Lyceum
 Entertainment: Business meeting
 Venue: Baptist Church
 Date: Saturday, February 8, 1840
 Time: 7:00 p.m.
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

Journal, Friday, February 7, 1840⁹³

Other than an advertisement for a July 4th event, I was not able to find an entertainment advertisement for the year 1840 in either the *Journal* or *Register*. This seems quite strange and I am unable to explain why.

Springfield Mechanics' Union July Fourth Celebration

Celebration of Independence.

 The Springfield Mechan-
 ics' Union will meet on the
 Fourth day of July, in com-
 memmoration of the Dec-
 laration of Independence,
 in Methodist Church, at 9
 o'clock A. M. The Declaration of Independence
 will be read by Mr. Joel Newton, and an oration
 delivered by Mr. E. R. Wiley, and other appropri-
 ate exercises will take place. Citizens generally
 are invited to attend. The mechanics of Spring-
 field, not members of the Union, are respectfully
 invited to join in the Celebration.
 By order of the Committee of Arrangements.
 June 25. R. H. BEACH, Secretary.

Name: Springfield Mechanics' Union
 R. H. Beach, Secretary
 Entertainment: Fourth of July Celebration
 Venue: Methodist Church
 Date: July 4, 1840
 Time: 9:00 a.m.
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

Journal, Friday, June 26, 1840.⁹⁴

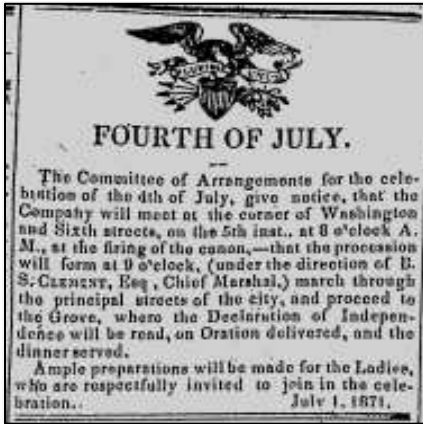
1840 Venues	
Methodist Church	1
Total	1

⁹³ *Journal*, Friday, February 7, 1840, p. 3.

⁹⁴ *Journal*, Friday, June 26, 1840, p. 3.

1841

July Fourth Celebration

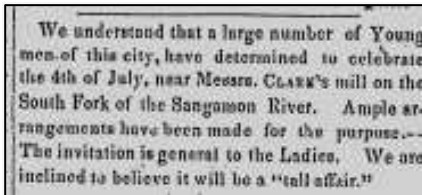


Journal, Friday, July 2, 1841.⁹⁵

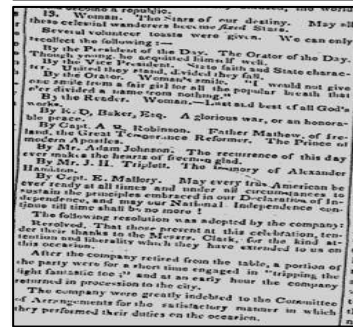
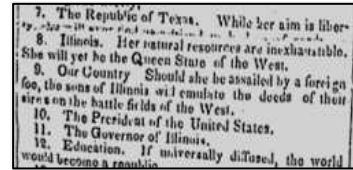
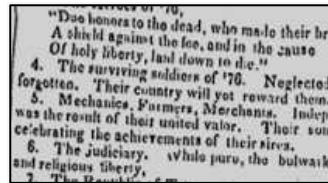
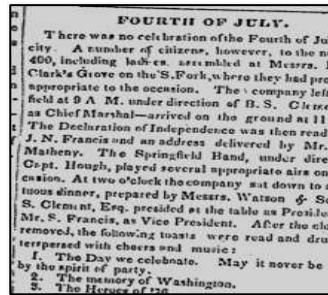
Entertainment: Fourth of July Celebration
Venue: 6th and Washington and parade to the Grove for reading of Declaration of Independence and a speech after dinner
Venue: Grove
Date: July 4, 1841
Time: 8:00 a.m.
Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.
This celebration did not occur.

July Fourth Celebration at Clark's Mill (Grove) on South Fork

Entertainment: Fourth of July Celebration
Venue: Clark's Mill on South Fork
Date: July 4, 1841
Time: 9:00 a.m.
Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

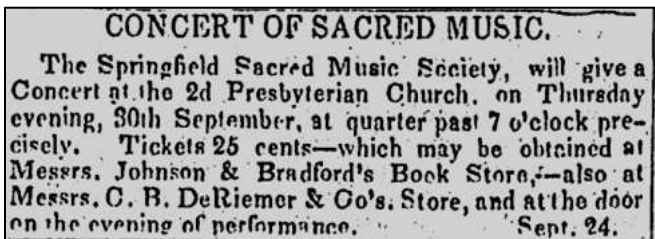


Journal, Friday, July 2, 1841.⁹⁶



Journal, Friday, July 9, 1841.⁹⁷

Springfield Sacred Music Society: Choir Concert



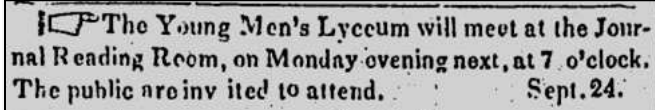
Name: The Springfield Sacred Music Society
Entertainment: Choir Concert
Venue: 2nd Presbyterian Church
Date: Thursday, September 30, 1841
Time: 7:15 p.m.
Price: 25 cents



Journal, Friday, September 24, 1841.⁹⁸

⁹⁵ Journal, Friday, July 2, 1841, p. 3.
⁹⁶ Journal, Friday, July 2, 1841, p. 2.
⁹⁷ Journal, Friday, July 9, 1841, p. 2.
⁹⁸ Journal, Friday, September 24, 1841, p. 3.

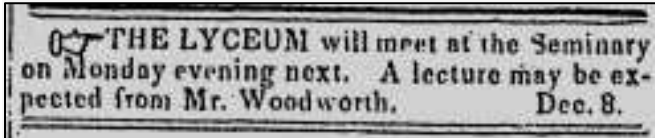
The Young Men's Lyceum: Meeting

The Young Men's Lyceum will meet at the Journal Reading Room, on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock. The public are invited to attend. Sept. 24.

Journal, Friday, September 27, 1841.⁹⁹

Name: The Young Men's Lyceum
Entertainment: meeting
Venue: *Journal* Reading Room
Date: Monday, September 30, 1841
Time: 7:00 p.m.
Public invited

The Young Men's Lyceum: Lecture by Mr. Woodworth

THE LYCEUM will meet at the Seminary on Monday evening next. A lecture may be expected from Mr. Woodworth. Dec. 8.

Journal, Friday, December 10, 1841.¹⁰⁰

Name: The Young Men's Lyceum
Entertainment: Lecture: Mr. Woodworth
Venue: Seminary
Date: Monday, December 13, 1841
Time: evening
Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

1841 Venues

Clark's Mill	1
Second Presbyterian Church	1
Seminary	<u>1</u>
Total	3

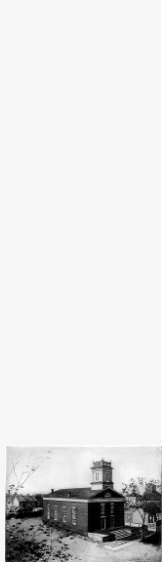
⁹⁹ *Journal*, Friday, September 27, 1841, p. 3.

¹⁰⁰ *Journal*, Friday, December 10, 1841, p. 3.

1842

The Washington Society (Washingtonians): Meeting and Lectures

The Washingtonians held their regular monthly meeting in the 2d Presbyterian Church on Tuesday evening, and that spacious building was filled as usual with our citizens. Mr. LAMBORN delivered a most excellent address, which the Society directed to be published. Col. HENDERSON was called on by the Society to address the meeting, which he did in the most satisfactory manner. Delegates were appointed to visit Athens, Salisbury, &c. A resolution was adopted directing the Corresponding Secretary to invite the delegation of the Washington Society of Cincinnati, now lecturing in Alton, to visit this city. Forty-five persons placed their names to the pledge in the course of the evening. A thrill of joy passed through the meeting when these persons gave their names to the pledge. The meeting then adjourned till Tuesday evening next.



Name: The Washington Society (Washingtonians)
 Entertainment: Lecture: Mr. Lamborn and Col. Henderson
 Venue: 2nd Presbyterian Church
 Date: Tuesday, January 4, 1842
 Time: evening
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

Journal, Friday, January 7, 1842.¹⁰¹

The Young Men's Lyceum: Lecture by Mr. Watson

The Lyceum will meet at the usual place on Monday evening next. A lecture may be expected from Mr. Watson. Jan. 6.



Name: The Young Men's Lyceum
 Entertainment: Lecture: Mr. Watson
 Venue: Usual place: Baptist Church
 Date: Monday, January 10, 1842
 Time: evening
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

Journal, Friday, January 7, 1842.¹⁰²

**Washington Temperance Society
 Washington's Birthday Celebration: Abraham Lincoln Speaks
 Temperance Address**

CELEBRATION!
The Washington Society,
 Of Springfield, and other invited Societies, will meet at the Methodist church at ten o'clock A. M. The procession will be formed by Col. B. S. CLEMENT, chief marshal, between 11 and 12 o'clock, and will proceed through several of the principal streets of the city, to the 2d Presbyterian church, where an address will be delivered by A. LINCOLN, Esq., and several appropriate airs, prepared for the occasion, will be sung by the choir,—and such other services as are proper for the occasion.
 The order of procession will be as follows:
 First—Chief Marshal.
 Second—Sungamo Guards.
 Third—Committee of Arrangements.
 Fourth—President and Orator.
 Fifth—Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer.
 Sixth—Invited Societies.
 Seventh—Springfield Society.
 Seats will be reserved for the ladies at the 2d church.
 By order, &c.
 W. M. PORTER, Sec'y. Com. Ar.



Name: The Washington Society
 Entertainment: Birthday Celebration: parade, choir and address by Abraham Lincoln
 Venue: 2nd Presbyterian Church
 Date: Tuesday, February 22, 1842
 Time: 10:00 a.m.
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

At noon, in the Second Presbyterian Church, Lincoln addressed the Washington Temperance Society and declared that the recent progress of the temperance movement was due to the efforts of the "reformed drunkard" and not to the "warfare" of "denunciation" waged by "preachers, lawyers, and hired agents."

Journal, Friday, February 18, 1842.¹⁰⁴

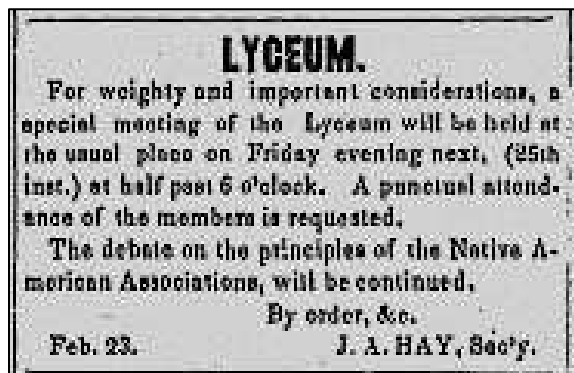
¹⁰¹ *Journal*, Friday, January 7, 1842, p. 3.

¹⁰² *Journal*, Friday, January 7, 1842, p. 3.

¹⁰³ *Journal*, February 25, 1842, p. 7, March 26, 1842, pp. 4-7, Temperance Address, February 22, 1842. *Collected Works*, vol. 1, pp. 271-79.

¹⁰⁴ *Journal*, Friday, February 18, 1842, p. 2.

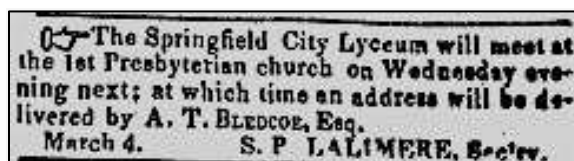
The Young Men's Lyceum: Meeting and Debate



Journal, Friday, February 25, 1842.¹⁰⁵

Name: The Young Men's Lyceum
 J. A. Hay, Secretary
 Entertainment: Debate: *Principles of the Native American Associations*
 Venue: Usual place: Baptist Church
 Date: Friday, February 25, 1842
 Time: 6:30 p.m.
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

The Young Men's Lyceum: Lecture by Albert Taylor Bledsoe, Esq.



Journal, Friday, March 4, 1842.¹⁰⁶

Name: The Young Men's Lyceum
 S. P. Lalimere, Secretary
 Entertainment: Lecture Albert Taylor Bledsoe, Esq.
 Venue: First Presbyterian Church
 Date: Wednesday, March 9, 1842
 Time: evening
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

Albert Taylor Bledsoe, born in Kentucky on November 9, 1809, was the eldest son of Moses Ousley Bledsoe and Sophia Childress Taylor, a relation of Zachary Taylor. Bledsoe studied at the United States Military Academy, where he was a fellow student of Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee, and graduated in 1830. His first posting was as a lieutenant in the 7th Infantry stationed along the western frontier. Resigning his post in 1832, he headed east to study law, theology, and philosophy at Kenyon College in Ohio, where from 1833 to 1834 he held the posts of Professor of Mathematics and Instructor of French. In 1835, he became Professor of Mathematics at Miami University and an Episcopal minister. He resigned from the ministry in 1839 and spent most of the next nine years in Springfield, Illinois, where he practiced law as a partner of Edward D. Baker, a friend of Lincoln.



Albert was a member of the Whig Party, served as chief editorial writer for the *Illinois State Journal*, Springfield's principle Whig newspaper, met Lincoln and even served as his broadsword instructor and a second for an abortive Lincoln duel. In 1848, while living in Springfield, Bledsoe had voted against the Negro exclusion clause in the new Illinois state constitution. However, after moving into the south, he became a proslavery enthusiast, arguing that the Bible sanctioned slavery.

Bledsoe left Springfield to become a professor of mathematics at the University of Mississippi (1848-54), later moving to a similar post at the University of Virginia (1854-61). While at Virginia, he wrote "An Essay on Liberty and Slavery" (1856), in which he justified secession as a constitutional right and slavery as a moral right sanctioned by the Bible. At the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, he resigned his chair and joined the Confederate Army at the rank of colonel. Bledsoe was appointed Assistant Secretary of War by Jefferson Davis and saw little action on the battlefield. He was sent to London to research various historical problems relating to the North-South conflict, as well as to guide British public opinion in favor of the Confederate.

After the Civil War, Bledsoe published materials in books and periodicals in defense of the Southern cause. In 1867, he founded the *Southern Review*, which he edited until his death. In 1873, Bledsoe reviewed Ward Hill Lamon's *Life of Abraham Lincoln* in the *Southern Review* and, calling upon his past experiences with the former president, he was highly critical of Lincoln the politician and the public figure.¹⁰⁷ He published articles and reviews in justification of the old, unreconstructed Southern attitudes. In an editorial on the question of abandoning the Southern cause, he said "[w]e would rather die." He died at Alexandria, Virginia on December 8, 1877.¹⁰⁸ The volume that resulted from his research, *Is Davis a Traitor? Or Was Secession a Constitutional Right Previous to the War of 1861?* (1866) formed the basis of much of the case for the defense in Davis's trial immediately after the war.

¹⁰⁵ *Journal*, Friday, February 25, 1842, p. 3.

¹⁰⁶ *Journal*, Friday, March 4, 1842, p. 2.

¹⁰⁷ <http://www.lrc.ky.gov/record/Moments09RS/web/Lincoln%20moments%2012.pdf>

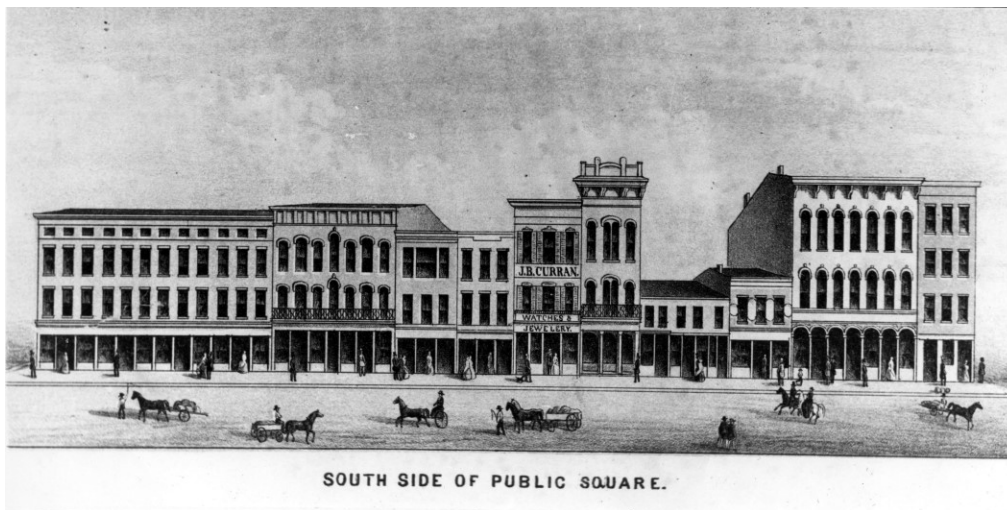
¹⁰⁸ *Dictionary of American Biography*, Allen Johnson, ed., vol. 2, New York, Scribner's, 1929. *Albert Taylor Bledsoe (1809-1877)*, Sophia Bledsoe Herrick, Library of Southern Literature, vol. 1, The Martin and Hoyt Company, 1907. *The Teaching and History of Mathematics in the United States*, Florian Cajori, Washington D. C. Government Printing Office, 1890. *Dictionary of American Biography*, Francis S. Drake, Boston, James R. Osgood, 1872.

The Young Men's Lyceum: Meeting at Watson's Saloon

LYCEUM.
 The meetings of the Young Men's Lyceum will hereafter be held at Messrs. Watson's Saloon, commencing on Monday evening next, March 14. J. A. HAY, Sec'y.

Name: The Young Men's Lyceum
 J. A. Hay, Secretary
 Entertainment: meeting
 Venue: Watson's Saloon
 Date: Monday, March 21, 1842
 Time: evening
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

Journal, Friday, March 18, 1842.¹⁰⁹



Drawing of the South Side of the Public Square. Watson's is just left of the J. B. Curran Store¹¹⁰

The Young Men's Lyceum: Lecture by Mr. Workman

IMPORTANCE OF ACQUIRING THE GERMAN AND FRENCH LANGUAGES.
 Mr. WORKMAN, teacher of the German and French languages, on Wednesday night of last week, delivered a lecture before the City Lyceum of this city, on the 'importance of acquiring the German and French languages,' from which we have procured for publication the following extracts :—

Name: The Young Men's Lyceum
 Entertainment: Mr. Workman's lecture on *Importance of Acquiring the German and French Languages*
 Date: Wednesday, March 16, 1842
 Time: night
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

Journal, Friday, March 25, 1842.¹¹¹

¹⁰⁹ *Journal*, Friday, March 18, 1842, p. 3.

¹¹⁰ Haerting. It is interesting to note that Benjamin A. Watson of W. W. Watson & Son confectioners on the South Side of the Square, Watson was the grandfather of James Dewey Watson, the molecular biologist, geneticist and zoologist, best known as one of the co-discoverers of the structure of DNA in 1953 with Francis Crick and Rosalind Franklin. In 1972, Watson was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine.

¹¹¹ *Journal*, Friday, March 25, 1842, p. 2.

**Juvenile Scholars Choir and Springfield Music Society Concert:
Mr. Munson Professor of Music**

Mr. MUNSON, Professor of Music at the Monticello Academy, has been teaching in this city for a short time past. On Thursday night of last week a class of Juvenile Scholars gave a Concert, which was well attended, and highly spoken of. On Saturday night the "Springfield Music Society" gave a Concert, which was highly satisfactory.-- There is manifestly an increasing disposition to cultivate the science of music in our State.

Journal, Friday, September 30, 1842.¹¹²

Name: Juvenile Scholars
Entertainment: Choir Concert
Mr. Munson, Professor of Music, Monticello Academy, Juvenile Scholars
Venue: 2nd Presbyterian Church
Date: Thursday, September 22, 1842 and Saturday, September 24, 1842
Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield on the 24th.



Military Guards Parade

Attention Guards !!
YOU are hereby ordered to attend a parade at the State House, on Friday. (to-day) at 3 o'clock, P. M. in full summer uniform. By order, &c.
G. H. HUNTINGTON, O. S.

Journal, Friday, September 23, 1842.¹¹³

Name: Guards
G. H. Huntington, O. S.
Entertainment: Parade
Venue: State House
Date: Friday, September 23, 1842
Time: 3:00 p.m.



Springfield Sacred Music Society: Choir Concert

CONCERT.
The "Springfield Sacred Music Society," will give a Concert on Saturday evening, at the 2nd Presbyterian Church, under the direction of Professor H. D. Munson. Tickets 25 cents. Sept. 22.

Journal, Friday, September 23, 1842.¹¹⁴



Name: Springfield Sacred Music Society
Director: Professor H. D. Munson
Entertainment: Choir Concert
Venue: 2nd Presbyterian Church
Date: Saturday, September 24, 1842
Time: Evening
Price: 25 cents
Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

The Young Men's Lyceum: Meeting

The Young Men's Lyceum
Will meet at the Baptist Church on Tuesday evening next, at half past six o'clock.-- The public are invited to attend.
Sept. 28. S. P. LALUMIERE, Sec'y.

Journal, Friday, September 30, 1842.¹¹⁵

Name: The Young Men's Lyceum
S. P. Lalumiere, Secretary
Entertainment: meeting
Venue: Baptist Church
Date: Tuesday, October 4, 1842
Time: 6:30 p.m.
Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

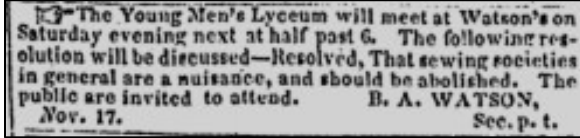
¹¹² *Journal*, Friday, September 30, 1842, p. 2.

¹¹³ *Journal*, Friday, September 23, 1842, p. 2.

¹¹⁴ *Journal*, Friday, September 23, 1842, p. 2.

¹¹⁵ *Journal*, Friday, September 30, 1842, p. 2.

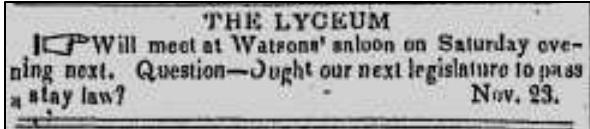
The Young Men's Lyceum: Discussion About Abolition of Sewing Societies



Journal, Friday, November 18, 1842.¹¹⁶

Name: The Young Men's Lyceum
 B. A. Watson, Secretary
 Entertainment: Debate: Resolved, *That sewing societies in general are a nuisance, and should be abolished.*
 Venue: Watson's Saloon
 Date: Saturday, November 19, 1842
 Time: 6:30 p.m.
 Abraham Lincoln was probably in Springfield.

The Young Men's Lyceum: Ought Our Next Legislature to Pass a Stay Law?



Journal, Friday, November 25, 1842.¹¹⁷

Name: The Young Men's Lyceum
 Entertainment: Question: *Ought our next legislature to pass a stay law?*
 Venue: Watson's Saloon
 Date: Saturday, November 26, 1842
 Time: evening
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

This is the last advertisement for The Young Men's Lyceum.

1842 Venues	
Baptist Church	2
First Presbyterian Church	1
Second Presbyterian Church	4
State House	1
Watson's (Gray's) Saloon	3
Unknown	<u>1</u>
Total	12

¹¹⁶ *Journal*, Friday, November 18, 1842, p. 2.

¹¹⁷ *Journal*, Friday, November 25, 1842, p. 3.

1843

Springfield Band Request to Use the Hall of Representatives

Mr. ARNOLD introduced a resolution to allow the use of the Hall of the House of Representatives, to the Springfield band, for the purpose of a concert; before the question was taken the House adjourned.

Journal, Thursday, January 5, 1843.¹¹⁸

Proposal to allow the Springfield Band to use the Hall of the House of Representatives.



Springfield Band Concert

SOIREE MUSICALE.
The Springfield Band will give a concert at the hall of Representatives on Tuesday night. We have no doubt that their performance will be a great treat to the admirers of music; and we hope they will have a full house. The money raised by the sale of tickets will be used in the purchase of new and additional instruments.

Journal, Thursday, January 5, 1843.¹¹⁹

Name: Springfield Band
Entertainment: Soiree Musicale; Band Concert
Money raised will be used to purchase instruments
Venue: Hall of Representatives
Date: Tuesday, January 10, 1843
Time: evening
Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



Lecture by Professor Whitney

Professor WHITNEY commenced his course of Popular Lectures on Monday evening last, in the Representatives' Hall. His plan is "to deliver nine lectures on Oratory, illustrative of the harmony of oratorical action, and intonation of Messrs. Clay, Calhoun, Webster, McDuffee, Hoynes, Randolph, &c." Mr. WHITNEY possesses a most astonishing command over his voice. His imitations of our great national speakers, are excellent. We believe all were gratified with his first lecture. The manner in which he illustrates his subject, most emphatically "blends instruction with delight." The terms for admission to these lectures are—single admission, 25 cents; single tickets for the course, \$1 50; admitting a lady and gentleman, \$2; family of five, \$4. Tickets to be had at the American House and Book store.

Journal, Thursday, January 26, 1843.¹²⁰

Name: Professor Whitney's Popular Lectures
Entertainment: nine lectures on oratory, illustrative of the harmony of oratorical action; imitation of great speakers
Venue: Representatives' Hall
Date: Monday, January 23, 1843
Time: evening
Price: 25 cents; single tickets for the course, \$1.50; lady and gentleman \$2.00; family of five \$4.00
Abraham Lincoln was probably in Springfield.



¹¹⁸ *Journal*, Thursday, January 5, 1843, p. 2.

¹¹⁹ *Journal*, Thursday, January 5, 1843, p. 3.

¹²⁰ *Journal*, Thursday, January 26, 1843, p. 3.

Washington Birthday Celebration

Washington Celebration.
Programme of the Order of Procession for the celebration of the 22d February.

1st—Chief Marshal. 2d—Springfield Cadets. 3d—Springfield Band. 4th—Masonic Lodge. 5th—Committee of Arrangements. 6th—Orator of the Day. 7th—Legislative Temperance Society. 8th—Invited Societies of the County. 9th—Juvenile Temperance Society. 10th—Springfield Washington Temperance Society. 11th—Citizens and Strangers.

The procession will form in front of the 2d Presbyterian Church at 10 o'clock A. M. and proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives, where addresses will be delivered by the Hon. A. JONAS, in behalf of the Masonic Lodge; and by the Hon. JOHN DOUGHERTY, in behalf of the Washingtonians.

The Gallery will be reserved expressly for the Ladies.
 A. G. HENRY, Marshal
 G. A. SMITH, Chm'n of the Committee of Arrangements.
 Springfield, February 14, 1843.

Entertainment: Washington Birthday Celebration;
 addresses: A. Jonas, John Dougherty,
 Anson G. Henry (Marshal), G. A. Smith,
 Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements
 Venue: Parade from 2nd Presbyterian Church to Hall
 of House of Representatives
 Date: Wednesday, February 22, 1843
 Time: 10:00 a.m.
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



Journal, Thursday, February 16, 1843.¹²¹

1843 Venues	
Hall of House of Representatives (State House)	3

¹²¹ *Journal*, Thursday, February 16, 1843, p. 3.

1844

William H. Keith Concert

CONCERT.

Mr. Wm. H. Keith, a most excellent vocalist and performer on the French Accordeon, gave Concerts at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, on Monday and Tuesday Evenings. His performances gave great satisfaction. We trust he will be induced to repeat his visit to this city.

Name: William H. Keith
 Entertainment: vocalist and French accordion concerts
 Venue: Mechanics' Institute Hall
 Date: Monday and Tuesday, July 22 and 23, 1844
 Time: evening
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

Journal, Thursday, July 25, 1844.¹²²

Sauvinet's Cotillion Band for Balls

BALLS! BALLS!

MR G. C. SAUVINETT, informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Springfield, that he will have in readiness during the winter, a Cotillion Band, to play when requested at private Parties or Balls—he will also give four preparatory lessons to Ladies and gentlemen, in dancing the most fashionable Quadrilles, Caillons, Contre-dances, Waltzes, Gallopedes, etc.

The lessons will be given at the City Hotel, where good music will be in attendance. The price for four lessons will be one dollar for each person.

The first lesson commenced on the 19th inst.

Subscribers will receive four tickets for one dollar, and no person will be admitted without a ticket.

The lessons will commence at 7 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday and Friday of each week, until four lessons are completed.

Private lessons will be given to those who do not wish to attend the class.

Apply at my residence, at the Millinery establishment, opposite the City Hotel

G. C. SAUVINETT.
 Springfield, Nov. 18, 1844. 482w3

Name: G. C. Sauvinet Cotillion Band for Balls
 Entertainment: Balls, dancing lessons
 Venue: City Hotel
 Date: Wednesday, November 18, 1844
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

Journal, Thursday, January 9, 1845.¹²³

1844 Venues	
City Hotel	1
Hall of Mechanics' Institute	<u>1</u>
Total	2

¹²² *Journal*, Thursday, July 25, 1844, p. 2.

¹²³ *Journal*, Thursday, January 9, 1845, p. 1.

1845

Mechanics' Union: Scientific Lectures

Scientific Lectures.

A COURSE of Lectures on Scientific subjects, will be delivered during the present winter, before the "Mechanics' Union" of this city, by the following Gentlemen:

E. D. Baker, Esq.	Prof. J. B. Turner
Doct. Calvin Goudy,	Rev. Charles Dresser
E. Peck, Esq.	Doct. F. H. Merryman
Prof. J. M. Sturtevant,	do. Z. P. Cahoon
do. Sam'l Adams,	Rev. — Richmond
do. T. M. Post,	do. Albert Hale
Rev. J. G. Bergen,	do. F. Springer.

Due notice of the time, place and Subject of each lecture will be given;—several of which will be illustrated by beautiful and interesting experiments.
Lecture FREE.
Springfield, December 19, 1844.

Name: Mechanics' Union
 Entertainment: Scientific Lectures
 Venue: Mechanics' Hall
 Date: During Present Winter
 Time: To come
 Price: free

Journal, Thursday, January 2, 1845.¹²⁴

Report on Amusements of the Season

AMUSEMENTS, &C.

We have had an unusual succession of amusements the present winter, thus far. Messrs. SAUVINET & Co's. Promenade Concert; Mr. MUNSON'S Juvenile Concert; the Concerts of the Congo Serenaders; the Exhibitions of West's Painting of Death on the Pale Horse; the Exhibition of the Painting of Christ Healing the Sick, a splendid copy of West's Painting by a citizen of Adams county; the Exhibition by Mr. HIGBY of his Gallery of Paintings; the discussions in the Lobby on subjects of great interest to our State, in which some of the ablest of our public Speakers have taken a part; the able and instructive course of Lectures on Scientific subjects, now progressing, and in which Col. E. D. BAKER, Dr. C. GOUDY, and Professor POST of Jacksonville College, have distinguished themselves,—besides public balls, and private parties, among which we may mention the party given by Mrs. Young, and the large party given by Hon. N. W. Edwards, which came off on Friday night last; and on Wednesday night (January 8th) a party, which it is supposed will be among the most brilliant, is to come off at the State House.

So it would seem, that, whether we are in pursuit of pleasure or knowledge, we have every means to satisfy all reasonable desires.

Name: Report on Amusements of the Season
 Entertainment:
 Sauvinet & Co's. Promenade Concert
 Mr. Munson's Juvenile Concert
 Congo Serenaders
 The Exhibitions of West's Painting of Death on the Pale Horse
 Exhibition of the painting of Christ Healing the Sick
 Copy of West's painting by a citizen of Adams County
 Mr. Higby's exhibition of his Gallery of Paintings
 Discussions in the Lobby on subjects of great interest to our State
 Lectures on Scientific subjects, Col. Edward Dickinson Baker, Dr. C. Goudy and Professor Post of Jacksonville College
 Public balls and private parties
 Wednesday, January 8, 1845 party at the State House

Journal, Thursday, January 9, 1845.¹²⁵

¹²⁴ *Journal*, Thursday, January 2, 1845, p. 2.

¹²⁵ *Journal*, Thursday, January 9, 1845, p. 3.

The Lobby

THE LOBBY.
 The question now up for discussion in the Lobby is, should the People of Illinois be taxed, immediately, to pay the State debt? On Monday, J. Lambourn, Esq. of St. Louis, gave his views in favor of immediate taxation. He was followed in opposition by W. H. Stickney, Esq. of G. Latin county. At the close of the discussion, G. T. M. Davis, Esq. of Madison, moved an adjournment, from which we understand he will have the floor at the next meeting of the lobby.

*Journal, Thursday, January 9, 1845.*¹²⁶

Name: The Lobby
 Entertainment: Discussion: *Should the People of Illinois be taxed immediately to pay the State debt?*
 Presenters: J. Lambourn and W. H. Stickney
 Date: Monday, January 6, 1845
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

Juvenile Choir Concert

CONCERT.
 THE Juvenile Choir, under the direction of Mr. Munson, will give a Concert at the First Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday Evening, June 11th. Tickets 25 cents. May be had at the usual places, and at the door. Clergymen with their families are respectfully invited to attend.
 - April 4, 1845.

*Journal, Thursday, June 5, 1845.*¹²⁷



Name: Juvenile Choir
 Entertainment: Choir Concert
 Mr. Munson, Professor of Music, Juvenile Scholars
 Venue: First Presbyterian Church
 Date: Wednesday, June 11, 1845
 Time: evening
 Price: 25 cents

Herr Alexander: Magician

GREAT ATTRACTION!
 THE GREAT, CELEBRATED EUROPEAN MAGICIAN
HERR ALEXANDER,
WILL be here in a few days, and intends to give an ENTERTAINMENT, in which he will exhibit to the citizens of Springfield, his Magical Powers, both natural and physical. He flatters himself that his performances will be equal, if not superior to any thing of the kind ever exhibited in this city.
 July 16, 1845. 725—if

GRE
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WILL be here in a few days, and intends to give an ENTERTAINMENT, in which he will exhibit to the citizens of Springfield, his Magical Powers, both natural and physical. He flatters himself that his performances will be equal, if not superior to any thing of the kind ever exhibited in this city.
 July 16, 1845. 725—if

*Journal, Thursday, July 17, 1845.*¹²⁸

Grand Zoological Exhibition

GRAND ZOOLOGICAL EXHIBITION.

 The Proprietors respectfully announce that their Extensive Collection of LIVING ANIMALS will be exhibited in Springfield, on Thursday the 7th of August. This Establishment embraces the interest of the New York and Philadelphia Zoological Institutions, making the LARGEST OF THE KIND IN THE UNITED STATES.
 The famous Duroiss will appear with his trained animals in some of the most beautiful scenes, and among other interesting performances, will harness and drive a large NUMDIAN LION.
 On their entrance into Springfield on the 7th of August TWO LARGE ELEPHANTS will be harnessed to the Road Cart, and precede the whole train of Horses, Wagons, &c. to the place of exhibition.
 Doors open at 2 o'clock P. M. Admittance 50 cents - Children ten years of age, half price.
 July 26, 1845. 727—if

*Journal, Thursday, July 31, 1845.*¹²⁹

Name: Grand Zoological Exhibition
 Entertainment: Animals
 Date: Thursday, August 7, 1845
 Time: 2:00 p.m.
 Admission: 50 cents
 Children under 10: 25 cents

¹²⁶ *Journal, Thursday, January 9, 1845, p. 3.*

¹²⁷ *Journal, Thursday, June 5, 1845, p. 3.*

¹²⁸ *Journal, Thursday, July 17, 1845, p. 3.*

¹²⁹ *Journal, Thursday, July 31, 1845, p. 3.*

First Presbyterian Church: Organ Concert

☞ A large and powerful Organ is now being set up for use in the 1st Presbyterian Church of this city. We understand it is first to be brought before the public on Saturday evening next, at a public Concert. Let there be a full attendance.



Name: First Presbyterian Church
 New organ
 Entertainment: Organ Concert
 Venue: First Presbyterian Church
 Date: Saturday, October 18, 1845

Journal, Thursday, October 16, 1845.¹³⁰

**Mechanic's Union:
 Science Exhibit and Lecture by Dr. Moore**

☞ On Monday evening next, Dr. Moore will deliver an interesting lecture on the science of astronomy, and exhibit by spring orrey the position of the bodies of the solar system, revolving about the sun, their velocities, &c. And also through the Phantasmagoria Lantern present 35 beautiful and interesting Astronomical Diagrams representing the Sun, Moon, Planets and Comets, as they appear through telescopes of high magnifying powers. Dr. Moore, has considerable experience as a lecturer on this science, and we doubt not but those who give audience to his exhibition will be amply compensated for their time and money. The Lantern and views are said to be the best ever exhibited in the west.
 Admittance—gentlemen 15 cts. and ladies 10.
 The exhibition will take place at the Mechanics' Hall.

Name: Dr. Moore
 Entertainment: lecture on science of astronomy and exhibit of planets of solar system; 35 astronomical diagrams of sun, moon, planets, and comets
 Venue: Mechanics' Hall
 Date: Monday, October 20, 1845
 Time: evening
 Price: 15 cents for men; 10 cents for ladies

Journal, Thursday, October 16, 1845.¹³¹

**Philogian Institute and Springfield Academy:
 Speeches, Essays and Dialogues**

Public Exhibition.
 A Public exhibition will be given by the Philogian Institute, in connection with the Springfield Academy, under the direction of the Rev. Francis Springer, on Wednesday evening, the 24th inst, at the Methodist Church. The exercises will consist of original and select speeches, essays, and dialogues.
 The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Name: Philogian Institute and Springfield Academy
 Rev. Francis Springer, Director
 Entertainment: Speeches, essays and dialogues
 Venue: Methodist Church
 Date: Wednesday, December 24, 1845
 Time: evening.
 Admission: Public invited.
 Children under 10: 25 cents

Journal, Thursday, December 18, 1845.¹³²

Philology is commonly defined as the study of literary texts and written records, the establishment of their authenticity and their original form, and the determination of their meaning. A person who pursues this kind of study is known as a philologist.

1845 Venues	
Mechanics' Hall	2
Methodist Church	1
First Presbyterian Church	2
Unknown	3
Total	8

¹³⁰ *Journal*, Thursday, October 16, 1845, p. 2.

¹³¹ *Journal*, Thursday, October 16, 1845, p. 2.

¹³² *Journal*, Thursday, December 18, 1845, p. 2.

1846

First Presbyterian Church: Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music

We learn that a very brilliant affair, in the way of a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music is to come off at the First Presbyterian Church, in this city, in the course of next week. It is intended as a complimentary benefit for Mr. Balling, the organist of the church, one of the most thorough musicians and performers to be found in the United States. From our knowledge of those engaged in the "getting up" of this Concert, we anticipate a treat of the richest kind.

Journal, Thursday, March 26, 1846.¹³⁰

Name: First Presbyterian Church
 Entertainment: Choir concert and instrumental music
 Benefit: Professor Balling
 J. A. Hough, instrumental conductor
 H. Munson, choir conductor
 William Balling will preside at the Organ and Piano Forte
 Venue: First Presbyterian Church
 Date: Thursday, April 2, 1846
 Time: 7:30 p.m.
 Price: 25 cents
 Abraham Lincoln may have been in Springfield.



CONCERT.

A CONCERT of Vocal and Instrumental Music, will be given in the First Presbyterian Church, on Thursday Evening, April 2d, for the benefit of Professor BALLING. Instrumental conductor, Mr. J. A. Hough—Vocal conductor, Mr. H. Munson—Mr. Wm. Balling will preside at the Organ and Piano Forte.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.—1. Introduction, Organ; 2. Solo and Chorus, Triumphant Zion; 3. Duett, God is Love; 4. Glee, Here in Cool Grot; 5. Beethoven's Military Waltz; 6. Solo and Chorus, Strike the Harp; 7. Military Polonaise, 5 Instruments.

PART SECOND.—1. Solo and Chorus, Strike the Cymbal; 2. Flute Solo, Piano Forte accom. from Norma; 3. Duett, I know a bank, &c. 4. Violin Solo, Piano Forte accom. 5. Glee, Hall smiling morn; 6. Henrietta Waltz, Piano Forte and Violin; 7. Chorus, Glory to God in the highest. 8. Waltz arranged for five instruments.

PART THIRD.—Solo and Chorus, Sound the Trumpet in Zion; 2. Duett, Now at moonlight, fairy hour; 3. Violin Solo, Piano Forte accom. Tyrolean air, variations; 4. Song, Oh! had I the wings of a Dove; 5. Glee. See our oars with feathered spray; 6. Polonaise, Five Instruments, 7. Clarinet Solo, Organ accom. Cavatina; 8. Chorus, Good night.

ADMITTANCE 25 cents.—The doors will be opened at half past 6 o'clock.—Performance will commence at half past 7 o'clock precisely.—Tickets may be had at the American House, and the Book Store.

Journal, Thursday, April 2, 1846.¹³⁴

Juvenile Choir Concert

Name: Juvenile Choir Concert
 Mr. Balling at the organ
 Entertainment: Choir Concert
 Venue: First Presbyterian Church
 Date: Thursday, April 30, 1846
 Time: 7:30 p.m.
 Price: 25 cents



Juvenile Concert.

THE Juvenile Choir, will give a Concert at the First Presbyterian Church, on Thursday Evening, April 30th, commencing at half past 7 o'clock.

Mr. BALLING will preside at the Organ.

As this will be the only Concert given by Choir, the present evening, no effort will be spared to make it worthy of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed.

Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the Book Store and American House.

Journal, Thursday, April 30, 1846.¹³⁵

¹³³ *Journal*, Thursday, March 26, 1846, p. 2.

¹³⁴ *Journal*, Thursday, April 2, 1846, p. 3.

¹³⁵ *Journal*, Thursday, April 30, 1846, p. 2.

Juvenile Choir Concert

We understand that Mr. Munson gives a Juvenile Concert on next Thursday evening. As we are further informed that Mr. Munson expects to be away from Springfield, for a good portion of the coming Summer, this will be the last concert of the kind, our citizens will have an opportunity of enjoying, at least for some months. When it is remembered that the proceeds of these Concerts is all the compensation the teacher receives for instructing these children, it will be admitted that he has claims upon the community, and especially upon the parents and friends of the Scholara, for a liberal attendance. But in addition to this, these Juvenile Concerts, in themselves afford great gratification to the audience. The sight also of two hundred children, neatly dressed, exhibiting all the joy and hope and bright prospects of youth,—while at the same time their musical performances are of a style and character that would not discredit a much older School of Singers, would amply compensate us for the cost of a ticket.

We are glad of every attempt to cultivate a taste for music. In proportion as you establish such a taste in children, and give them at the same time a sufficient knowledge of music, to pursue the divine art with pleasure to themselves, you are furnishing them with what may be an inexhaustible source of enjoyment in after life.

The tendencies of music on the mind and heart, are to refine and elevate them, and those persons who love music, are very likely to be saved from a resort to a thousand other more useless or vicious pleasures. We should like to see music made a branch of the Common School Education in every community, and until that time arrives, we shall welcome every judicious attempt to promote its study, and especially among the young.

We hope there may be such an attendance at the Concert, as will show that this community justly appreciate the efforts of the teacher, to impart a knowledge of music to the children and youths of our city.

Name: Juvenile Choir Concert
 Director: Mr. Munson
 Proceeds to compensate teachers of juvenile choir
 Entertainment: Choir Concert
 Venue: First Presbyterian Church
 Date: Thursday, May 7, 1846
 Time: evening



Journal, Thursday, April 30, 1846.¹³⁶

1846 Venues	
First Presbyterian Church	3

¹³⁶ *Journal*, Thursday, April 30, 1846, p. 2.

1847

Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music

CONCERT.—There will be a concert of vocal and instrumental music at the 1st Presbyterian Church, on this evening (Wednesday 20th inst) at half past 6 o'clock. It will be a splendid affair, and the public are invited to attend.



Journal, Thursday, January 21, 1847.¹³⁷

Name: First Presbyterian Church
Entertainment: Concert of vocal and instrumental music
Venue: First Presbyterian Church
Date: Wednesday, January 20, 1847
Time: 6:30 p.m.
Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

Juvenile Choir Concert

The JUVENILE CHOIR, under the direction of Mr Munson, will give a CONCERT at the First Presbyterian Church on THIS EVENING--Thursday, February 4th. Admittance 25 cents.



Journal, Thursday, February 4, 1847.¹³⁸

Name: Juvenile Choir
Director: Mr. Munson
Entertainment: Choir Concert
Venue: First Presbyterian Church
Date: Thursday, February 4, 1847
Time: evening
Price: 25 cents
Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

Governor William Slade Lectures

On February 7, 1847, William Slade, former governor of Vermont, lectured in the House of Representatives on Popular Education. Slade (May 9, 1786 – January 18, 1859) was an American Whig and Anti-Masonic politician. He served as a U.S. Representative from Vermont and as the seventeenth Governor of Vermont. After leaving office, Slade was corresponding secretary of the Board of National Popular Education from 1846 to 1859, which he co-founded with Catharine Beecher. The Board worked to place female teachers in schools in western United States.



July 4th Activity Report

SPRINGFIELD:
Tuesday Morning, July 6, 1847.
Welcome to the Volunteers.
The programme of the proceedings for the 3d, was well carried out under the judicious directions of the Chief Marshal of the Day, V. HICKOX, Esq. and the Committee of Arrangements. The crowd was immense—and it was supposed when the procession arrived on the ground, that there must have been from three to five thousand persons present. A considerable number of the "Veteran Volunteers" joined in the procession, and we noticed that one of the number, Mr. THOMAS WHITEHAVER, carried a Mexican flag, taken by him in the battle of Cerro Gordo. Capt. FISHER's Company of this city (the "Hardin Infantry,") and the Miscon Guards, under Capt. SMITH, which were present, are handsome companies, and their military performances were quite creditable to them. The Declaration of Independence was read by JAMES BARRETT, Esq., and the Oration, decidedly an excellent effort, was pronounced by W. L. PARSONS, Esq. Col. BAKER being called upon, addressed the assembly in the most felicitous and acceptable manner. The rough service of war has not lessened the power with which he was wont to sway the listening multitude. The Discourse was abundant, and of the "substantial," more than enough. The proceedings at the Grove were closed at an early hour;—many returning from thence to their homes in the country, and others retiring to the city. In the evening a Concert was given by Mrs. BROWN and her daughters to the "Returned Volunteers" and the Military, in the Representatives' Hall, at which it was estimated some five or 800 persons were present—a com-

pliment as flattering as it was deserved by the interesting performers. At the close of the Concert, the chairs in the Hall seemed to be endowed with locomotive power; a large portion of the Hall was cleared of them, and under the influence of music, there was an exhibition, until half past eleven o'clock, of "the poetry of motion," by the many ladies and gentlemen present. This performance, we judged, from the many smiling and happy faces, was enjoyed with an unusual zest, and the only regret expressed was, that it had been necessary to celebrate the return of the glorious natal day of our country on Saturday. Under the influence of kind feeling, we promised that this should not be again the case for five years to come. We should not forget here to mention the brilliant display of fire works in the evening, got up, as we have been informed, by some of our German citizens, who entered fully into the spirit of the Celebration—thanks to them!
The proceedings of the Convention necessarily occupy so much of our paper at this time, that we trust our friends will excuse us for this brief notice of the doings on the 3d. We will not close, however, without expressing our great gratification, that we did not witness a single case of intemperance during the whole day—a fact most creditable to our people,—and which cannot but elevate our community in the estimation of the numerous strangers now at the seat of government. So mote it ever be!

Journal, Tuesday, July 6, 1847.¹³⁹

Name: July 3, 1848 Celebration
Entertainment: Procession to grounds where 5,000 were present; Declaration of Independence read; Col. Baker spoke; dinner; evening 800 in House of Representatives-concert by Mrs. Browne and daughters and then dancing until 11:30 p.m.
Date: Saturday, July 3, 1847

1847 Venues	
First Presbyterian Church	2
State House	1
Total	3

¹³⁷ Journal, Thursday, January 21, 1847, p. 3.

¹³⁸ Journal, Thursday, February 4, 1847, p. 2.

¹³⁹ Journal, Tuesday, July 6, 1847, p. 2.

1848

Sons of Temperance: Washington's Birthday Celebration Report

The Twenty-Second.
 The "SONS OF TEMPERANCE" celebrated the Birth-Day of Washington, in this city, by a procession, address and other proceedings at the First Presbyterian Church. We should judge that there were one hundred and fifty of the "Sons" in procession,—making a fine appearance. The address by W. J. FERGUSON, Esq. was excellent. In the evening, G. S. CRANMER, Esq. delivered a Lecture in the same church, "On the true greatness and moral grandeur of Man's character." The Lecture was highly interesting—the style fine—and many passages most beautiful.

Name: Sons of Temperance
 Entertainment: Report on Washington's Birthday celebration; Addresses: W. J. Ferguson and G. S. Cranmer on *the true greatness and moral grandeur of Man's character*.
 Venue: First Presbyterian Church
 Date: Thursday, February 22, 1848
 Time: evening
 Price: 25 cents



Journal, Thursday, March 2, 1848.¹⁴⁰

1848 Venues	
First Presbyterian Church	1

¹⁴⁰ *Journal*, Thursday, March 2, 1848, p. 2

1849

Mr. Wait: Lecture

PUBLIC LECTURE.—Mr. WAIT of Bond county, will deliver a Lecture to-night (Wednesday) in the Senate Chamber, on the "Rights and Duties of American Citizens." This subject will afford ample scope for the speaker to make an interesting effort on the subject. We trust there will be a general attendance.



Name: Public Lecture
 Entertainment: Lecture by Mr. Wait on *Rights and Duties of American Citizens*
 Venue: Senate Chamber
 Date: Wednesday, January 10, 1849
 Time: evening
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

Journal, Wednesday, January 10, 1849.¹⁴¹

Evening Lectures in State House During Legislative Session

SPRINGFIELD :
 Thursday Evening, January 11, 1849.

EVENING LECTURES.

A number of our citizens, who are desirous of getting up a series of Lectures to be delivered in the State-House during the session of the Legislature, have addressed Col. E. D. BAKER a written communication, which is before us, requesting him to deliver an opening lecture, at his convenience, in the Representatives' Hall. Col. BAKER has accepted the invitation, and will deliver a lecture *this Evening*.

This lecture is designed to be the first of a series, on various subjects of general interest. It is not doubted that the number of distinguished men now congregated at the seat of Government, embracing in their number many persons who are in the habit of public speaking and lecturing, enough will be found willing to aid in this undertaking, to insure a pleasing and instructive lecture at least once a week.



Name: First of Evening Lectures
 Entertainment: Lecture: Col. Edward Dickinson Baker
 Venue: Representatives' Hall
 Date: Thursday, January 11, 1849
 Time: evening
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

Journal, Thursday, January 11, 1849.¹⁴²

Col. Edward Dickinson Baker: Lecture

LECTURE IN THE REPRESENTATIVES' HALL.
 —Col. E. D. BAKER will deliver THIS [Thursday] EVENING at seven o'clock, in the Representative Hall, a lecture on "the influence of commerce on the progress of civilization." The public are invited to attend. Admittance free.
 Ladies are invited to attend.
 Thursday, Jan. 11, '49.



Name: Lecture in Representatives' Hall
 Entertainment: Lecture: Col. Edward Dickinson Baker, *The influence of commerce on the progress of civilization*
 Venue: Representatives' Hall
 Date: Thursday, January 11, 1849
 Time: 7:00 p.m.
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

Journal, Thursday, January 11, 1849.¹⁴³

¹⁴¹ *Journal*, Wednesday, January 10, 1849, p. 3.

¹⁴² *Journal*, Thursday, January 11, 1849, p. 2.

¹⁴³ *Journal*, Thursday, January 11, 1849, p. 3.

Col. Edward D. Baker's Lecture: Proposal to Publish

COL. BAKER'S LECTURE.—Last evening the Hall of Representatives was filled by ladies and gentlemen to hear the Lecture of Col. BAKER on the "influence of commerce on the progress of civilization." Commencing with Athens in its early days, he followed the progress of events—the building up of cities by commerce—the conquests and destruction of those cities by the Romans—the state of the world in the dark ages—the age of feudalism, of chivalry, of the crusades, of the discovery of the Western continent, of printing and of gun-powder—of the extension of commerce over a great portion of the world,—and of the civil and social condition of man and woman in all these periods. That civilization progressed

with commerce—that the refinements of human life, and the elevation of man and woman to the true position designed for them by their Creator, were secured by the same agent, he demonstrated in the most able and conclusive manner. Some of his concluding sentences, were, indeed, magnificent. Col. BAKER should be prevailed upon to permit this lecture to be published. The research and study necessary to collect all the facts required to elucidate his subject, must have consumed much time, and the results of those labors should not be lost. We do not know who will deliver the next lecture under the arrangement mentioned by us yesterday. We are very desirous that the plan which promises our citizens so much elevated instruction, should not fail.

Name: Lecture in Representatives' Hall
 Proposal to publish lecture of Col. Edward Dickinson Baker, *The influence of commerce on the progress of civilization*

Journal, Friday, January 12, 1849.¹⁴⁴

Rev. S. Y. McMasters: Lecture on Geology

The Rev. T. Y. McMasters will address the Legislature, and other gentlemen and ladies who may attend, this evening, in the Senate Chamber, on the science of Geology. Jan. 11



Name: Lecture in Representatives' Hall
 Entertainment: Lecture: Rev. S. Y. McMasters, *Geology*
 Venue: Senate Chamber
 Date: Thursday, January 11, 1849
 Time: evening
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

Journal, Thursday, January 11, 1849.¹⁴⁵

LECTURE THIS EVENING.
 The Rev. S. Y. McMASTER'S, will lecture in the Senate Chamber this evening, on the subject of a Geological Survey of this State.

Rev. Mr. McMasters, of Alton, has arrived in this city, for the purpose, as we understand, of giving a series of Lectures on the subject of Geology. This subject, always interesting, is rendered much more so than usual, at this present time, on account of the condition of things in our new territory upon the Pacific. Those who would understand the nature, character and materials of which the planet is formed which we inhabit, would be greatly interested in listening to the lectures of the Rev. Mr. McMasters.

Journal, Thursday, January 11, 1849.¹⁴⁶

Journal, Friday, January 12, 1849.¹⁴⁷

Rev. Dr. Sterling Yancey McMasters, D. D., LL. D. was born at Guilford Court House, North Carolina, on December 9, 1813. He graduated from the University of North Carolina and then studied medicine. His religious convictions led him to abandon that for the ministry. He changed his religious faith, from Methodism to Episcopalianism and explained the change in a volume entitled, *A Methodist in Search of the Church*. In 1846, he became rector of St. Paul's Church, at Alton, Illinois. In 1851 he accepted a professorship in the Western Military Institute of Kentucky and resigned at the end of a year. He returned to Alton where he remained until 1858, when he became president of St. Paul's College, Palmyra, Missouri. McMasters held this college position at the outbreak of the Civil War. He opposed the policy of secession, contrary to the position of the rebels of Northern Missouri. His life was publicly threatened, and his house was placed under constant surveillance. He eluded his enemies and escaped, resigned the presidency of St. Paul's, moved to Illinois, and offered his services to the Illinois governor. He was appointed chaplain of the 27th Illinois Infantry where he remained until his failing health caused him to resign. Through the sickly camps and crowded hospitals of the southwest, his medical skill and priestly presence were a boon and a benediction. In 1863, McMasters became rector of Christ Church at St. Paul, Minnesota, where he remained until his death on November 5, 1875.¹⁴⁸

¹⁴⁴ *Journal*, Friday, January 12, 1849, p. 2.

¹⁴⁵ *Journal*, Thursday, January 11, 1849, p. 3.

¹⁴⁶ *Journal*, Thursday, January 11, 1849, p. 3.

¹⁴⁷ *Journal*, Friday, January 12, 1849, p. 2.

¹⁴⁸ *Memoir of Rev. S. Y. McMasters, D. D.*, Earle S. Goodrich.

Rev. S. Y. McMasters Lecture: *Science of Geology*

The Rev. S. Y. McMasters will lecture this evening, in the Senate Chamber, on the Science of Geology. The lecture will include the subject of Cosmogony and the igneous origin of unstratified rocks. Jan. 15.

Journal, Monday, January 15, 1849.¹⁴⁹

Name: Rev. S. Y. McMasters
 Entertainment: Lecture: *Science of Geology*
 Venue: Senate Chamber
 Date: Monday, January 15, 1849
 Time: evening



The Alleghanians

The *Alleghanians* are on their way to this city; they may arrive by the middle of the coming week, when the lovers of music may expect a rare treat.

Journal, Thursday, January 11, 1849.¹⁵⁰

Name: The Alleghanians
 Entertainment: Vocal Concert
 Venue: Senate Chamber
 Date: Wednesday, January 17, 1849
 Time: 7:30 p.m.
 Price: 25 cents



THE ALLEGHANIAN.—We understand that this choir of singers, now performing in Chicago, will stop here and give a Concert, while on their way to St. Louis.—The press in the Eastern States has spoken strongly in their praise. The Albany Evening Journal says of them: "The highest praise we can bestow upon these Sons of Song, is to state the fact, that wherever they go they attract the attention and excite the admiration of the best musical performers and critics, by their harmonious quartettes, and their smooth, skilful performances of the most difficult pieces." The Troy Post, after complimenting the "Alleghanians as decidedly the most pleasing and scientific band of minstrels that had visited that city," says: "The lady who forms a great object of attraction in this band, is richly deserving all the praise the New York press has showered upon her. To fine personal appearance and lady-like deportment she adds a music talent of the highest order." We shall announce the appearance of these performers in this city.

Journal, Wednesday, December 13, 1848.¹⁵¹

The Alleghanians,
 ON their way to St. Louis and the South, respectfully announce that they will sing in the Senate Chamber, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 17, 1849. Their Programme will be choice and select, and such as has met the unbounded commendation of the music loving public throughout the United States and Canada, and consists of new and admired Songs, Duets, Trios, Quartettes, etc. Tickets 25 cents. Concert will commence at 7 1/2 o'clock. No postponement on account of weather, January 13.

Journal, Monday, January 15, 1849.¹⁵²

H. B. Packer Lecture: *Human Magnetism or Mental Electricity*

Human Magnetism or Mental Electricity.
 H. B. PACKER, of Pittsburgh, Pa., proposes to demonstrate the above science by lecture and experiment, in this city. Also to apply it as a remedial agent for the removal of diseases, on the plan taught and practiced by Mr. J. J. Keely with such remarkable success in St. Louis and elsewhere. He may be consulted at the lecture room or at the City Hotel. First lecture THIS EVENING at the Mechanics Hall, back of the First Church. Commences at 7 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Jan 25

Journal, Wednesday, January 17, 1849.¹⁵³

Name: H. B. Packer
 Entertainment: Lecture: *Human Magnetism or Mental Electricity*
 Venue: Mechanics Hall
 Date: Wednesday, January 17, 1849
 Time: 7:00 p.m.
 Price: 25 cents

¹⁴⁹ *Journal*, Monday, January 15, 1849, p. 3.
¹⁵⁰ *Journal*, Thursday, January 11, 1849, p. 2.
¹⁵¹ *Journal*, Wednesday, December 13, 1848, p. 2.
¹⁵² *Journal*, Monday, January 15, 1849, p. 3.
¹⁵³ *Journal*, Wednesday, January 17, 1849, p. 3.

Cotillion Party

Cotillion Party,
 At the City Hotel on Thursday evening, 25th instant. Gentlemen can procure tickets of invitation for the Ladies by calling on the Managers. Tickets of admission for Gentlemen can be had at the Bar. Jan. 23.
MANAGERS.
 B. C. WEBSTER, S. SNOWDON HAYES,
 VIRGIL HICKOX, J. D. FRY,
 JACOB BUNN, THOMAS H. DOYLE,
 JOHN C. LAMB.

Name: Cotillion Party
 Entertainment: Dance Party
 Venue: City Hotel
 Date: Thursday, January 25, 1849
 Time: Evening

Journal, Wednesday, January 17, 1849.¹⁵⁴

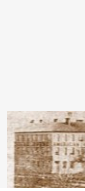
1849 Venues	
City Hotel	1
Mechanic's Hall	1
Representatives Hall	2
Senate Chamber	<u>4</u>
Total	8

¹⁵⁴ *Journal*, Wednesday, January 17, 1849, p. 3.

1850

The Kilmiste Family: Vocal Concert

The KILMISTE FAMILY will give a performance to-night at the American House; and will undoubtedly sustain the high reputation they have gained in all the places they have visited both in England and the United States. We suppose, of course, that they will have a full house. See advertisement and bills.



Name: The Kilmiste Family
 Entertainment: Vocal Concert
 Venue: American House
 Date: Friday, Saturday and Monday, January 18, 19 and 21, 1850
 Time: 7:30 p.m.
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

Journal, Friday, January 18, 1850.¹⁵⁵

AMUSEMENTS
At the American House To-Night.
CONCERT—En-Costume, by the
Kilmiste Family,
 Commencing at 7½. Admission 20c. Particulars see small bills. Jan 18

Journal, Friday, January 18, 1850.¹⁵⁶

The KILMISTE FAMILY will give their third Concert to-night at the American. They attract full houses.

Journal, Monday, January 21, 1850.¹⁵⁷

The Storm Brothers: Grand Concert

GRAND CONCERT!!!
 Laugh while you can!—The STORMS are coming!
 THE STORM BROTHERS, who have appeared before audiences in the principal cities in the United States, will give one of their rare musical entertainments in the city of Springfield, next week.
 Rodolph Storm, the world renowned Banjoist, will introduce his 24 stringed Banjo, which combines the harmony of the Eolian Harp and Guitar with it.
 Cards of admission, 50 cts, children half price.
 April 26, 1850.d2d

Name: The Storm Brothers
 Entertainment: musical entertainment:
 Rudolph Storm on 24 string banjo,
 Eolian Harp, and guitar
 Date: May 1850
 Price: 50 cents. Children: 25 cents

Register, Monday, April 29, 1850.
Journal, Saturday, April 27, 1850.¹⁵⁸

Capitol House Opens: also known as Gray's Saloon

CAPITOL HOUSE.
 THIS establishment having been enlarged and improved, is now opened under the above name, and ready for the reception of boarders.
 It is situated on the south side of the square, directly opposite the south front of the Capitol, directly over Gray's Confectionary and Birchall & Owen's Drug store. Its location being convenient to business, and on the second floor, above the bustle usually found at a public house, and commanding a view of the square, makes it a very desirable stopping place for those wishing to spend a few days in the city.
 A spacious hall has been fitted up for the accommodation of Concerts, Parties and public Assemblies.
 The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited
 by (may I dawt!) JOHN W. GRAY.

Name: Capitol House
 Location: South Side of Square opposite south door to Capitol
 Description: A special hall has been fitted up for the accommodation of Concerts, Parties, and public assemblies.
 Owner: John W. Gray

Journal, Monday, May 20, 1850.¹⁵⁹

¹⁵⁵ *Journal*, Friday, January 18, 1850, p. 3.
¹⁵⁶ *Journal* Friday, January 18, 1850, p. 3.
¹⁵⁷ *Journal*, Monday, January 21, 1850, p. 3.
¹⁵⁸ *Register*, Monday, April 29, 1850, p. 3. *Journal*, Saturday, April 27, 1850, p. 3.
¹⁵⁹ *Journal*, Monday, May 20, 1850, p. 3.

Mr. H. Walther: Concert

We invite attention to the Concert this evening. Mr. Walther has the reputation of being a distinguished performer. The room of Mr. Gray is well adapted to the purpose of concerts, having been enlarged and put in complete order.

Name: H. Walther St. Louis
 Entertainment: Violin and Piano Concert
 Venue: Capitol House, John W. Gray
 Date: Sunday, May 26, 1850

Journal, Sunday, May 26, 1850.¹⁶⁰

Grand Concert.
NOTICE is hereby given to the lovers of good music and the public in general, that Mr. H. Walther, of St. Louis, intends to give a Concert next Monday or Tuesday, upon the Piano Forte with Violin accompaniment. Mr. Walther is one of the best performers in St. Louis, and well recommended as a first rate master on the Piano from the Southern States. It will be a rare treat—nobody should fail to attend. The particulars will be given on the day of the concert. may 24.

Name: H. Walther, St. Louis
 Entertainment: Violin and Piano Concert
 Venue: Capitol House, John W. Gray
 Date: Monday and Tuesday, May 27 and 28, 1850

Journal, Friday, May 24, 1850.¹⁶¹

Lyceum: Hon. David Lawrence Gregg: Lecture on the Press

While the Lecture delivered by Hon. D. L. GREGG before the Lyceum, last night, in spoken of in high terms by all who listened to it. It was mainly on the subject of the press, and the remarks made by him on the evil effects of light literature, which is now thrown broadcast over the land, through the medium of cheap publications, received unqualified commendation. The lecture of Mr. Gregg should be published.

Name: Lyceum
 Entertainment: Lecture:
 Hon. David Lawrence Gregg
 Venue:
 Date: Tuesday, September 3, 1850
 Time: evening

David Lawrence Gregg was born in Pennsylvania on July 21, 1819. He moved west and settled in Joliet, Illinois, to practice law. He edited the *Joliet Courier*, the first paper in Will County, Illinois. He was elected to the Illinois House of Representatives in 1842, serving two two-year terms. He then accepted an appointment by President James K. Polk as United States Attorney for the District of Illinois. He was a delegate to the Illinois Constitutional Convention of 1847, representing Cook County. In 1850, he was named the Illinois Secretary of State as a Democrat, filling the unexpired term of the deceased Horace S. Cooley. Gregg was then re-elected to a two-year term. He then was a presidential elector for the 1852 election. He was a leading candidate in 1852 for the Democratic nomination as Governor of Illinois, but was defeated by Joel Aldrich Matteson.

Journal, Wednesday, September 4, 1850.¹⁶²

While Mr. GREGG'S LECTURE, upon the printing art, the power and duty of the press, before the Lyceum, last evening, was an able and eloquent production; and was listened to, by a large audience, with much gratification. He treated the subject in a masterly manner, evincing much labor and great research. We trust that our citizens may be favored with many more of "the same sort."

President Franklin Pierce then appointed Gregg the Commissioner to the Kingdom of Hawaii. He was involved with unsuccessful annexation discussions with the Hawaiian monarchy. In 1857, he left the office to become Hawaiian finance minister. Gregg returned to the United States, settling in Carson City, Nevada.

Register, Wednesday, September 4, 1850.¹⁶³

President Andrew Johnson commissioned him receiver of public moneys for the district of lands subject to sale in the city.

Gregg died in Carson City on December 23, 1868 and was buried in Lone Mountain Cemetery.

1850 Venues	
American House	1
Capitol House	1
Unknown	<u>2</u>
Total	4

¹⁶⁰ *Journal*, Sunday, May 26, 1850, p. 3.

¹⁶¹ *Journal*, Friday, May 24, 1850, p. 3.

¹⁶² *Journal*, Wednesday, September 4, 1850, p. 3.

¹⁶³ *Register*, Wednesday, September 4, 1850, p. 2.

1851

The Excelsiors Concert

The "Excelsiors" intend giving another concert in this city—perhaps on Saturday night.

Journal, Thursday, January 9, 1851.¹⁶⁴

The Excelsiors, Give a CONCERT TO-NIGHT (Saturday,) at the Court House. Those who have heard the Excelsiors speak highly of them; we are sure they will have a crowded house. It is their last night.

Journal, Saturday, January 11, 1851.¹⁶⁵

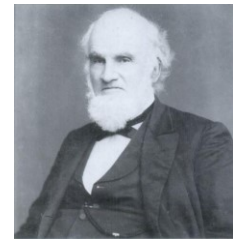
Name: The Excelsiors
 Entertainment: Concert
 Venue: Court House
 Date: Saturday, January 11, 1851
 Time: Evening
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



Dr. Jonathan Blanchard: Lecture on Education-Abolitionist

Dr. Blanchard's Lecture.
 Dr. Blanchard, President of the Knox Manual College, delivered a lecture on Education in the Representatives' Hall last Evening. It was an able one. He set forth the advantages and absolute necessity of educating the rising generation in Illinois, and the means to accomplish this object. For more than an hour a large audience listened to his remarks with deep attention.
 One point of his lecture struck us as being peculiarly fitted to our condition. He remarked upon the great natural wealth of Illinois; her capability of giving sustenance and homes to an immense population; the certainty that she would now travel on, with a giant's tread to greatness, and the manifest propriety, in her peculiar position, that Professorships of Agriculture,—which would embrace Horticulture and other kindred sciences, should be made a part of the Educational advantages of our Colleges. The truth and force of these remarks ought to arrest the attention of every legislator in Illinois. Agriculture is and must be the great employment of our people. Science connected with agriculture enables the farmer the more readily to develop the resources of the soil, to beautify the face of the country with orchards, hedges, residences,—in a word, while it secures to the farmer the benefits of all our natural advantages, it gives a zest and a pleasure to the profession of agriculture which cannot be enjoyed without it.
 We should be glad if other gentlemen, connected with the institutions of learning in our State, would favor us with lectures the present winter.
 President Sturtevant was not present, as expected, last evening. We hope, soon, to have the pleasure of announcing a lecture from him;—also from Professor Turner, of Jacksonville.

Name: Dr. Jonathan Blanchard
 Entertainment: Lecture: Education
 Venue: Representatives' Hall
 Date: Tuesday, January 14, 1851
 Time: evening
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



Jonathan Blanchard was an American pastor, educator, social reformer, and abolitionist. Born in Rockingham, Vermont on January 19, 1811, he attended Middlebury College before accepting a teaching position in New York. In 1834, he began study at Andover Theological Seminary. He left in 1836 after the college denounced the American Anti-Slavery Society (AASS) and demanded that students reject abolitionist views. Blanchard joined the AASS and preached in favor of abolition in southern Pennsylvania. In 1837, he was stoned in the streets by citizens in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He was considered one of the most effective agents of the AASS and is credited with converting Thaddeus Stevens to the abolitionist cause.

Blanchard married Mary Avery Bent on September 19, 1838. Bent left her family home of Middlebury, Vermont in 1835 for Pennsylvania, where she became principal of the Girls' High School in Harrisburg. She met Blanchard in that city when he was with the AASS. They had twelve children.

In 1837, Blanchard moved to Cincinnati, Ohio to attend Lane Seminary, where he graduated in 1838 and was soon ordained to preach in that city at Sixth Presbyterian Church, a New School congregation. The church provided Blanchard with an opportunity to spread abolitionist ideals without eschewing mainstream Christianity. There, he helped publish the abolitionist newspaper *The Philanthropist* until it was forced to close in the aftermath of the Cincinnati riots of 1836.

In 1841, Blanchard founded the *Presbyterian of the West*, later known as the *Herald and Presbyterian*, a radical Presbyterian weekly journal. He represented the Ohio State Anti-Slavery Society as a delegate to the 1843 World Anti-Slavery Convention in London, England and was elected its American vice president. In early October 1845 in Cincinnati, Blanchard debated the morality of slavery with fellow Presbyterian minister Nathan Lewis Rice. This debate was recorded in full, and later published as *A Debate on Slavery Held in the City of Cincinnati* (Cincinnati: William H. Moore & Co., 1846).

Journal, Wednesday, January 15, 1851.¹⁶⁶

¹⁶⁴ Journal, Thursday, January 9, 1851, p. 3.

¹⁶⁵ Journal, Saturday, January 11, 1851, p. 3.

¹⁶⁶ Journal, Wednesday, January 15, 1851, p. 2.

Blanchard's first opposition to Freemasonry came in 1845, when he condemned a Covington, Kentucky lodge that refused aid to a widow of a long-time member. A mob of over fifty men attacked him over the article. The next Sunday, Blanchard preached against secret societies, a position that he would hold for the rest of his life.

In 1845, he accepted the presidency of Knox College in Galesburg, Illinois. The school had recently been opened by anti-slavery social reformers who sought a Christian utopia. The school was deeply in debt, but Blanchard was able to secure financial stability. The Old Main building, now recognized as a National Historic Landmark, was constructed during his tenure. When Senator Stephen A. Douglas assisted with the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, Blanchard harshly criticized him in a newspaper article. He would do the same after Douglas' support for the Kansas-Nebraska Act. In 1855, Blanchard went on a lecture circuit of Kentucky with fellow abolitionists Cassius Marcellus Clay and John Gregg Fee.

Shortly after his arrival in Galesburg, Blanchard became associated with the Congregational Church, leaving the Presbyterian Church because of their uncertain stance on slavery. Knox College founder George Washington Gale was a devout Presbyterian. Uncertainties surrounding the school's ties to either church led to controversy among the faculty. Furthermore, Blanchard supported the Liberty Party (later the Free Soil Party), a political threat to Gale's Whig Party. Blanchard served as a presidential elector for the Free Soilers in 1848. In 1857, the Knox College board requested that both Blanchard and Gale resign their positions, and both agreed. However, the decision proved controversial, as local civic leaders such as Edward Beecher protested the ruling. A school committee then re-admitted Blanchard as president, and he served until the board elected a new President the next year.

Blanchard lectured in the region for the next two years. In 1860, Blanchard was named president of the Illinois Institute, a small college in Wheaton, Illinois founded a few years earlier by Wesleyans. When Warren L. Wheaton donated his farmland to the college later that year, Blanchard renamed the school after him and it became known as Wheaton College. In 1861, Jonathan Blanchard organized College Church in Wheaton. The church first met on the campus of Wheaton College as "The First Church of Christ in Wheaton." Blanchard wanted the church to be known for its opposition to slavery, secret societies, and alcohol use.

Under Blanchard's leadership, Wheaton College was modeled after Oberlin College, a school that was open to all students and that taught both a classic curriculum and radical social ideals. Blanchard would allow African-American students at Wheaton College to board in his house. His anti-Masonry views prohibited the founding of fraternities or sororities on campus. Blanchard saw Wheaton College "as an 'arsenal' and 'drill camp' for the hosts of righteousness in the moral warfare of the world . . . a means of training social activists . . ." He was president until 1882.

In 1884, Blanchard unsuccessfully sought the candidacy of the American Prohibition Party, the successor of the Anti-Masonic Party, for President of the United States.

Blanchard died suddenly at his home in Wheaton on May 14, 1892. He had suffered through influenza the previous week. He was buried in Wheaton Cemetery.

Dr. E. R. Roe: Lecture on *Geology of the State of Illinois*

... delivered a lecture to the Illinois state legislature on the geology of Illinois which was immediately followed by the establishment of a State Geological Department.

Dr. E. R. Roe, will deliver a free lecture in the REPRESENTATIVES' HALL, THIS EVENING—January 29th,—on the Geology of the State of Illinois, at one quarter before seven o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend.

Journal, Wednesday, January 29, 1851.¹⁶⁷

Name: Dr. E. R. Roe
Entertainment: Lecture: *Geology in the State of Illinois*
Venue: Representatives' Hall
Date: Wednesday, January 29, 1851
Time: 6:45 p.m.



Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

E. R. Roe was a physician, soldier, author, and publisher. At age 6, he moved with his father to Cincinnati Ohio. He graduated from the Louisville Medical Institute at age 29 and began to practice medicine at Anderson, Indiana but soon removed to Shawneetown, Illinois. In 1850, he moved to Jacksonville, Illinois, where he lectured extensively on natural history, and wrote for the press for two years. He was editor of the *Jacksonville Journal* and in this period printed *The William J Watson Oregon Trail* pamphlet. Later he edited the *Constitutionalist* for a few months. He lectured on natural science at Shurtleff College and delivered a lecture to the Illinois state legislature on the geology of Illinois which was immediately followed by the establishment of a State Geological Department. In 1852, he moved to Bloomington. Dr. Roe became prominent as an educator. In 1861 at the outbreak of the Civil War, he immediately championed the Union cause and raised three companies of young men, mostly Normal School students. Roe was elected Captain then promoted to Major and Lt Colonel. He was seriously wounded in the assault on Vicksburg on May 22, 1863 and returned home. He was then elected Circuit Clerk by the combined vote of both parties and in 1867 became editor of the *Bloomington Pantograph*. In 1879 he was elected to the Twenty Seventh General Assembly. In 1871 he was appointed Marshall for the southern district of Illinois where he served for nine years. Dr Roe was a prolific author who wrote more than a dozen books.

¹⁶⁷ *Journal*, Wednesday, January 29, 1851, p. 3.

Robinson Family

The Robinson Family.
THIS celebrated company has been much enlarged and fitted out with new Scenery and new Wardrobe, &c., and are now on their way to this place.
 Jan 20

Name: Robinson Family
 On their way to this place.

Journal, Friday, January 24, 1851.¹⁶⁸

We are requested to state that the ROBINSON FAMILY postponed their performance last evening on account of the Ladies Supper. This evening, without fail, they open with a rich bill. Mr. R. has taken great pains to arrange elevated seats, so as to make his patrons comfortable.

Name: Robinson Family
 Postponed performance last evening, Thursday, January 30, 1851, because of Ladies Supper.
 Date: Friday, January 31, 1851

Journal, Friday, January 31, 1851.¹⁶⁹

Rev. John Mason Peck: Lecture-Abolitionist

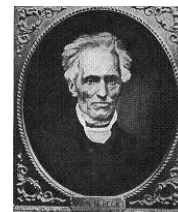
Public Lecture.
Rev. J. M. Peck, by request of many citizens, will give a public Lecture in the State House, this evening, (Friday,) at 7 o'clock, on "*The Elements of Western Character.*" Gentlemen and ladies are invited to attend.

Name: Rev. John Mason Peck
 Entertainment: Lecture: *The Elements of Western Character*
 Venue: State House
 Date: Friday, January 31, 1851
 Time: 7:00 p.m.
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



Journal, Friday, January 31, 1851.¹⁷⁰

John Mason Peck was an American Baptist missionary to the western frontier of the United States, especially in Missouri and Illinois. A prominent anti-slavery advocate of his day, Peck also founded many educational institutions and wrote prolifically.



Born on October 31, 1789 in the parish of Litchfield, South Farms, Connecticut to a farming family, John received little formal education. At an 1807 revival at the Congregational Church, eighteen-year-old John joined the Litchfield Congregational Church.

On September 14, 1811, he joined the Baptist Church in New Durham. On the next day, he preached his first sermon and was immediately licensed and subsequently ordained. Peck taught school and soon also served as pastor at the Baptist churches in Catskill and Amenia, New York. He became interested in missionary work and went to Philadelphia to study from 1816-17, while awaiting assignment. There, Peck met James Ely Welch, who became his missionary partner. He was appointed a missionary to work in St. Louis and vicinity. Thus began his Western career.

On July 25, 1817, he his wife and three children set out in a covered wagon on a long journey of 1,200 miles to St. Louis and reached there on December 1. His associate, Rev. James E. Welch, had reached the field before him and together they organized the First Baptist Church, the first Protestant church in St. Louis. By year's end, they founded the first missionary society in the West-The United Society for the Spread of the Gospel. In 1820, his missionary support was discontinued. Peck refused to move and instead, he continued his itinerant ministry independently and church-planting efforts around St. Louis. Two years later, the Massachusetts Baptist Mission Society employed Peck at \$5.00 a week while conducting missions.

Peck became active in establishing Bible societies and Sunday Schools. Distributing bibles "silently undermine[d] the opposition to missions" as well as spread literacy and Christian principles (including temperance and opposition to slavery) among the dispersed rural population.

In 1822, Peck moved to Rock Springs, Illinois to farm. He also arranged a circuit to visit the various societies that he continued to establish. On one trip, Peck visited Daniel Boone, then nearly 80, and later wrote a book about the frontiersman's life. In 1824 Peck's preaching helped Illinois Governor Edward Coles defeat efforts to revise Illinois' constitution to permit slavery.

At Rock Spring, Peck established a seminary for general and theological education. In 1836, the Rock Spring Seminary, after a significant contribution from Benjamin Shurtleff, M.D. of Boston, became united with the seminary at Upper Alton, now Shurtleff College. It became part of the Southern Illinois University system in 1957.

¹⁶⁸ *Journal*, Friday, January 24, 1851, p. 3.

¹⁶⁹ *Journal*, Friday, January 31, 1851, p. 3.

¹⁷⁰ *Journal*, Friday, January 31, 1851, p. 3.

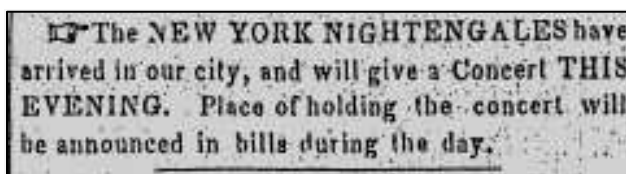
His work in preaching covered the State of Illinois. The American Baptist Home Mission Society was organized in 1832, under Peck's influence. This society directed its efforts toward the people of the frontier: settlers, Native Americans, and later former Confederate slaves.

Peck also helped establish the Illinois State Baptist Convention in 1834 and became its first president. He wrote prolifically, including work on agriculture, frontier history and Native American matters. Among his works were *A Biography of Father Clark*, *Emigrant's Guide*, *Gazetteer of Illinois*, and *Annals of the West*. In 1854, Illinois' legislature commissioned him to write the first history of the state. In 1843 he founded the American Baptist Publication Society. On April 25, 1828, he began the publication of a weekly religious journal -- the *Western Pioneer and Baptist*. Peck also founded the Western Baptist Historical Society.

During his 40-year ministry, Peck helped establish 900 Baptist churches, saw 600 pastors ordained and 32,000 were added to the Baptist faith.

Peck died at Rock Spring on March 24, 1857, at age 68. His body was reinterred at Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis. He was a man of many remarkable qualities, robust in intellect, strong in purpose, positive in his opinions, and bold in their advocacy, a born missionary, and a thorough-going Western man.¹⁷¹

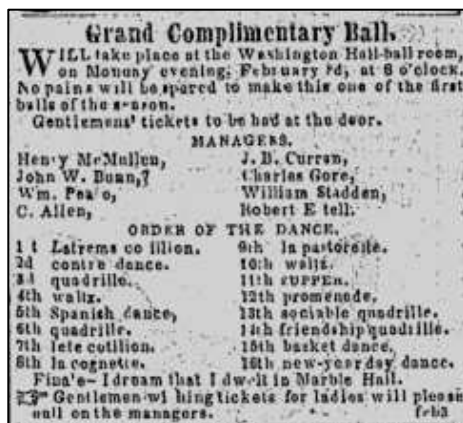
The New York Nightengales: Concert



Name: The New York Nightengales
 Entertainment: Concert
 Venue: to be announced
 Date: Monday, February 3, 1851
 Time: evening
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

Journal, Monday, February 3, 1851.¹⁷²

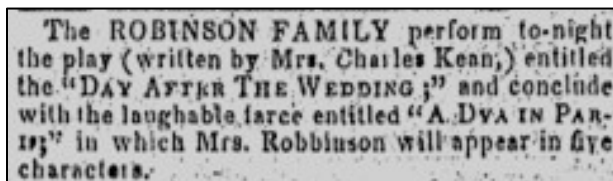
Grand Complimentary Ball



Name: Grand Complimentary Ball
 Entertainment: Ball
 Venue: Washington Ballroom
 Date: Monday, February 3, 1851
 Time: evening at 8 o'clock
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

Journal, Monday, February 3, 1851.¹⁷³

Robinson Family: Plays



Name: Robinson Family
 Entertainment: Play: *Day After the Wedding*
 and farce *A Day in Paris*
 Venue: Gray's Saloon
 Date: Monday, February 3, 1851
 Time: evening

Journal, Monday, February 3, 1851.¹⁷⁴

¹⁷¹ From William Cathcart, editor, *The Baptist Encyclopedia*, 1881, reprint, 1988, pp. 892-893. - Scanned and formatted by Jim Duvall.

¹⁷² *Journal*, Monday, February 3, 1851, p. 3.

¹⁷³ *Journal*, Monday, February 3, 1851, p. 3.

¹⁷⁴ *Journal*, Monday, February 3, 1851, p. 3.

The performances by the ROBINSON FAMILY on Thursday night, are—"Musical Burletta, entitled, Married in spite of herself;" Songs, Duets, &c. and will conclude with the funny farce of Family Jars, and a Recitation by Mr. PERRY.

Name: Robinson Family
 Entertainment: Play: *Married in Spite of Herself* and farce *Family Jars* and Recitation by Mr. Perry
 Venue: Gray's Saloon
 Date: Thursday, February 6, 1851
 Time: evening
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

Journal, Thursday, February 6, 1851.¹⁷⁵

DAILY JOURNAL.
SPRINGFIELD:
 Thursday Evening, February 6, 1851.

Professor Turner's Lecture.
 On Saturday night last, was well attended. Professor Turner is deeply impressed with the necessity of securing means for the proper education of the rising generation of Farmers and Mechanics of this State. He says, and he says truly; that they compose ninety-five of every one-hundred of our male population,—that all possible facilities are furnished by our collegiate institutions for the education of what are termed the learned classes,—to perfect them in the highest possible degree in their professions;—while no adequate means are found, to educate farmers and mechanics in a manner which will enable them to combine science with labor in their respective employments. This is an oversight, which, when brought to the attention of the masses of the people, must excite some surprise. Science is as necessary to the farmer and mechanic, as to the lawyer, the physician or the clergyman;—not the same branches altogether, but those indispensable to their best success. Who can appreciate the benefits which would result from sending abroad, into the State yearly, for a series of years, some three or four hundred young men, educated with special reference to their becoming farmers and mechanics? They would make, truly, the wilderness bud and blossom as the rose. They would make improvements in architecture, agriculture, horticulture and other kindred arts, which our State only need to render it the most desirable and beautiful, as it will be the most productive portion of the Union. "Progress" is the motto of our age; and he who ensconces himself behind the old systems of education will find himself behind the times, and fail in performing his part in advancing the great schemes of improvement which belong to our age.

We wish Professor Turner God's speed in his patriotic and philanthropic undertaking. We wish he could go into every town and village and hamlet in our State, and represent the great truths in regard to the education of the masses which he presented to his audience in the Hall of Representatives on Saturday evening. With him, we are satisfied, that the people only need to understand this matter, to follow up his suggestions with effective action. Agriculture and mechanics are the great industrial pursuits of the State. The first must ever remain so while the teeming richness of our soil shall invite the cultivating hand of the husbandman,—and the latter must of consequence result from the increasing population of the State. That these great interests will forget their duty to themselves, when they properly understand what that duty is, is not to be believed.—We hope the presses of this State, devoted

tives on Saturday evening. With him, we are satisfied, that the people only need to understand this matter, to follow up his suggestions with effective action. Agriculture and mechanics are the great industrial pursuits of the State. The first must ever remain so while the teeming richness of our soil shall invite the cultivating hand of the husbandman,—and the latter must of consequence result from the increasing population of the State. That these great interests will forget their duty to themselves, when they properly understand what that duty is, is not to be believed.—We hope the presses of this State, devoted to the interests of the masses, will take up this matter in the spirit and determination that its importance obviously demands.

Mr. Turner's plan, as we understand it, embraces the establishment of a State University,—in which, in addition to the usual branches taught in Universities, the system of education shall be adapted to the peculiar callings of the industrial classes. Connected with such an institution, there should be a model farm, where the best system of cultivation should be practiced, and where experiments could be made in agriculture, horticulture and their kindred arts. Young farmers could spend with great advantage six months, a year, or even a full collegiate term, in such an institution, to advantage, and when leaving it would be practically acquainted with all the processes which would enable them to prosecute the business of farming profitably and pleasantly. What does not England owe to scientific farming? What do not our farmers lose for want of a true knowledge of the best manner of managing their farms? And, in addition, such knowledge will place our farmers in that position of society,—its front rank,—where they ought always to be found. Other industrial interests would secure advantages from education suited to their wants.

We know the up-hill business of a Reformer. It is, and has been so in every age. In this age, however,—such are the startling improvements of the day,—that men are cautious how they condemn the announcement of any new achievement in science. We have never become familiar with the wonders effected by the power of steam,—which has placed the great central valley of the Mississippi one hundred years

in advance of what it would have been but for that discovery. We know too, the apparent miracles effected by the magnetic telegraph, by which means messages outstrip the speed of the sun, and equal the speed of thought. Now our wonder and astonishment is called out to witness another achievement, the conversion of the most abundant element in nature, water, at a trifling expense, into gas, which serves for purposes of light, for heat, and for preparing the food that sustains life. The whole mighty mass of intellectual life is moving onward. The announcement of Professor Turner's plan to educate the masses,—to give new intellectual life to the cultivators of our soil; to the framers of our habitations; to the manufacturers of all those fabrics and articles necessary for the comfort and happiness of a highly improved state of society—is an instance of the result of the examination and investigation, by mind, in our present day, which promises vast benefits to a neglected portion of our population.

We may be enthusiastic. Sometimes we love to be so. To those who are satisfied with the ding-dong rules of society and education which have been handed down to us almost from the dark ages, these remarks may be regarded out of place. But to others, who would see society advance,—who desire to add in every possible manner their humble influence to accelerate that advancement, they will at least not be condemned.

It is understood that Professor Turner will take opportunities, as he can, to express his views on the subject of this article in other parts of the State. We suggest to citizens who desire to hear him, to extend to him invitations for that purpose. Their attention in this respect will be well compensated.

Journal, Thursday, February 6, 1851.¹⁷⁶

¹⁷⁵ Journal, Thursday, February 6, 1851, p. 3.

¹⁷⁶ Journal, Thursday, February 6, 1851, p. 2.

Pupils of Illinois Institution for the Education of the Blind Concert

Concert.
A concert will be given THIS EVENING, at the 2d Presbyterian Church, (Friday) at half past 7 o'clock, by the Pupils of the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Blind. Tickets for sale at Birchall & Owen's, and Johnson & Bradford's, and also at the door— at 25 cents each. feb7

Journal, Monday, February 3, 1851.¹⁷⁷

Name: Pupils of the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Blind
Entertainment: Choir Concert
Venue: 2nd Presbyterian Church
Date: Friday, February 3, 1851
Time: 7:30 p.m.
Price: 25 cents
Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



Citizens Ball

CITIZENS BALL.
THERE will be a Ball given at the Court House, on Monday evening, the 10th inst., where all citizens and strangers, are requested to participate in the delightful amusement of dancing.
MANAGERS.
C. W. Chatterton, Wm. Stadden,
B. C. Webster, M. Harschfeld,
Isaac R. Diller, John A. Lightfoot,
V. Hickox, Emmet Mobillien,
A. R. Kimball, C. P. Webster,
I. B. Curran, Charles Gove,
Charles Fisher, J. Francis,
Obed Lewis.
Tickets 25— to be had at Corneau & Diller's, Ives & Curran's, Birchall & Owen's, Geo. Chatterton's, and of I. R. Diller, clerk of the House of Representatives. Blank tickets of invitation for ladies, can be had at Corneau & Diller's. feb7:11

Journal, Friday, February 7, 1851.¹⁷⁸

Name: Citizens Ball
Entertainment: ball: dancing
Venue: Court House
Date: Monday, February 10, 1851
Time: evening
Price: \$2
Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



Robinson Family: Plays

The performances by the ROBINSON FAMILY on Friday night, are—for the first time in this city—the play of "STATE SECRETS," to be followed by Songs, and a Fancy Dance, and to conclude (by particular request of many citizens, owing to its immense success on its first representation,) with the laughable farce of "A DAY IN PARIS," in which Mrs. Robinson personate five characters.

Journal, Friday, February 7, 1851.
Register, Friday, February 7, 1851.¹⁷⁹

Name: Robinson Family
Entertainment: Play, songs, dance
State Secrets, A Day in Paris
Date: Friday, February 7, 1851
Time: night
Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

GREAT ATTRACTION AT "GRAY'S SALOON."— This (Monday) evening, the Robinson Family give an entire change of performance this evening—"Nature and Philosophy," or "The Youth who never saw a Woman;" to conclude with "Seeing the Elephant."

Journal, Monday, February 10, 1851.¹⁸⁰

Name: Robinson Family
Entertainment: Play, songs, dance:
Nature of Philosophy or The Youth who never saw a Woman; Seeing the Elephant
Venue: Gray's Saloon
Date: Monday, February 10, 1851
Time: evening
Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

¹⁷⁷ *Journal*, Monday, February 3, 1851, p. 3.

¹⁷⁸ *Journal*, Friday, February 7, 1851, p. 3.

¹⁷⁹ *Journal*, Friday, February 7, 1851, p. 3. *Register*, Friday, February 7, 1851, p. 2.

¹⁸⁰ *Journal*, Monday, February 10, 1851, p. 3.

Robinson Family: Plays

THE ROBINSON FAMILY.—This talented family appear, this, Tuesday evening, in the much admired Drama of "Theresa's Vow." Mr. Perry will appear as Austerlitz. To be followed by Songs, &c., among which we find the beautiful ballad of "Mother Dear." The evening's performance to conclude with the beautiful farce of the "Loan of a Lover," in which Mr. Fleming appears as Peter Spike, and Mrs. Robinson in her great character of Gertrude. Come one—come all!

Journal, Tuesday, February 11, 1851.¹⁸¹

Name: Robinson Family
 Entertainment: Play, songs:
Theresa's Vow; Loan of a Lover
 Venue: Gray's Saloon
 Date: Tuesday, February 11, 1851
 Time: evening
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

HURRAH FOR FUN.—The Robinson Family give our citizens a rich treat this evening, at Gray's Saloon. A new farce, called "Did you ever send your wife to St. Louis," will be introduced, in which Mr. Fleming and Mr. Perry appear as principals. Also, the beautiful farce of a "Wife's First Lesson." All who wish to enjoy a good laugh, should not fail to go.

Register, Thursday, February 13, 1851.¹⁸²

Name: Robinson Family
 Entertainment: Play, songs, dance:
Did You Ever Send Your Wife to St. Louis and Wife's First Lesson
 Venue: Gray's Saloon
 Date: Thursday, February 13, 1851
 Time: evening
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

PRIZE OF A SILVER PITCHER is offered by the Robinson Family this evening. Tickets 50 cents. Each person buying a ticket is entitled to a chance for the prize. The Pitcher can be seen at Ives & Carran's jewelry establishment.
 The bill offered this evening, is one that promises lots of fun. The plays are "The Green Land-Lord," and "The two Gregories," including a fancy dance by Mrs. Cleveland, and songs, duets &c., by the company. We are in for that pitcher.

Journal, Friday, February 14, 1851.¹⁸³

Name: Robinson Family
 Entertainment: Play, songs, dance:
The Green Land Lord and The Two Gregories
 Venue: Gray's Saloon
 Date: Friday, February 14, 1851
 Time: evening
 Prize: 50 cent tickets for a chance at the Pitcher
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

ONLY A FEW NIGHTS MORE!—The Robinson Family are soon to "pull up stakes." But it seems that they are determined to out-do every succeeding night's performance. Mr. Robinson informs us that he has engaged for a limited number of nights, the eccentric comedian, Mr. L. HARRIS; who makes his first appearance this (Saturday) evening, in two of his best characters, "Sir Lawrence," in the play of the "Maid of Munster;" and as "Thomas," in the "Hole in the Wall." He will also appear in a comic medley. Mr. Perry in a recitation.
 We judge the above is decidedly the best bill yet offered.

Register, Saturday, February 15, 1851.¹⁸⁴

Name: Robinson Family
 Entertainment: Comedian: Mr. L. Harris; *Maid of Munster and Hole in the Wall*
 Venue: Gray's Saloon
 Date: Saturday, February 15, 1851
 Time: evening
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

¹⁸¹ *Journal*, Tuesday, February 11, 1851, p. 3.

¹⁸² *Register*, Thursday, February 13, 1851, p. 3.

¹⁸³ *Journal*, Friday, February 14, 1851, p. 3.

¹⁸⁴ *Register*, Saturday, February 15, 1851, p. 2.

ANOTHER "SILVER PITCHER."—Mr Robinson informs us that in consequence of many Ladies being prevented from attending on Friday last, he will offer another "Pitcher" of larger size, this (Tuesday) evening, on which occasion is offered a "tip-top" bill. The play of "State Secrets," to be followed with Songs, Duets, a Fancy Dance, &c. To conclude with the laughable farce of the "Lottery Ticket,"—Mr. Fleming as "Wormwood," Mr Perry as "Capias," Mrs. Robinson as "Mrs. Corsett." As their stay is short, all who want to enjoy an evening of merriment, now is their time

Journal, Tuesday, February 18, 1851.¹⁸⁵

Name: Robinson Family
 Entertainment: Play, songs, dance:
State Secrets and *Lottery Ticket*
 Venue: Gray's Saloon
 Date: Tuesday, February 18, 1851
 Time: evening
 Prize: 50 cent tickets for a chance at the Pitcher
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

Mr. Young: Exhibitions

Mr. Young's Exhibitions
 Of the Passions, History, &c., illustrated by beautiful dissolving views, at the 1st Presbyterian Church.

SUBJECTS for this (Thursday) evening, will embrace a prelude, demonstrating the peculiar mental faculties which distinguish the sexes respectively; with their harmony—together with the exhibitions of all the previous subjects.

The following expression of satisfaction, which was kindly suggested by several gentlemen, who had attended the first lecture, &c., was prepared and undersigned by the Rev. Messrs. E. Miller; Chas. Dresser, Dr. James Smith, B. S. Edwards, esq., attorney at law, and H. Vanhoff, esq., to give confidence to their fellow-citizens who may not have attended:

WE the undersigned, having attended the first of Professor Young's Exhibitions and Lectures, in the 1st Presbyterian Church, cheerfully bear testimony to the moral, entertaining and instructive character of his performances, and as calculated to make a very deep and salutary impression both upon the old and young. The graphic representations of the passions which he introduces, the beautiful and accurate portraits, together with the illustrative remarks by which they are accompanied; cannot fail to interest and delight a thinking mind, whilst they are sure to attract the attention of the most listless, and leave a pleasing and useful impression on every heart. If the true nature of this exhibition were known to our fellow-citizens, we are persuaded the house would be crowded every night.

E. MILLER,
 CHAS. DRESSER,
 JAMES SMITH,
 B. S. EDWARDS,
 H. VANHOFF.

Tickets 25 cents, children 15 cents.
 Springfield, Feb. 13, '51.

Register, Tuesday, February 18, 1851.¹⁸⁶

Name: Mr. Young's Exhibitions
 Entertainment: Passions, History illustrated in dissolving views; mental faculties distinguishing the sexes
 Venue: First Presbyterian Church
 Date: Thursday, February 30, 1851
 Time: evening
 Prize: 25 cents. Children 15 cents
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield



¹⁸⁵ *Journal*, Tuesday, February 18, 1851, p. 3.

¹⁸⁶ *Register*, Tuesday, February 18, 1851, p. 3.

Robinson Family: Plays

ROBINSON FAMILY—Charles the 1st, or "the Merry Monarch" comes off to-night. The best comedy of the day. An amateur gentleman of this city has volunteered his services, for this evening only, to play the part of "Rochester." After which the laughable local farce of "Did you ever send Your Wife to St. Louis,"

If any person has got the blues they can be cured by going to Gray's Saloon this evening.

Journal, Wednesday, February 19, 1851.¹⁸⁷

ROBINSON FAMILY.—Only a few nights more.—The celebrated comedy of "Charles the Second," will be produced at Gray's saloon, this evening, with the laughable local farce, which was so well received at its first representation, of "Did you ever send your wife to St. Louis?" An amateur gentleman of this city, will make his only appearance in the part of "Rochester," in the comedy of "Charles the 2d." Mr. Fleming as 'Capt. Copp,' Mr. Robinson as 'Mary Copp.' We believe the comedy alone should secure a full house, as it is one of the most popular plays of the day.

Register, Wednesday, February 19, 1851.¹⁸⁸

Name: Robinson Family
 Entertainment: Plays:
Charles II with farce
Did You Ever Send Your Wife to St. Louis?
 Venue: Gray's Saloon
 Date: Wednesday,
 February 19, 1851
 Time: Tonight
 Abraham Lincoln was in
 Springfield.

Benefit of Mrs. E. L. Robinson.
 To-night will be presented the "Idiot Witness," or "A Tale of Blood," with an after-piece entitled "Loan of a Lover," Songs, Duets, &c.—with a Song, dedicated to the Ladies of Springfield, by Mrs. ROBINSON. Mrs. R. is regarded as one of the best performers of the company,—has made every effort to please,—and should have a full house.

Journal, Thursday, February 20, 1851.¹⁸⁹

Name: Robinson Family
 Entertainment: Plays: *A Tale of Blood; Loan of a Lover*
 Venue: Gray's Saloon
 Date: Thursday, February 20, 1851
 Time: Tonight
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

THE ROBINSON FAMILY will, this evening, produce the long-looked-for "Temperance Drama." It has been in rehearsal some time, and a rich treat may be expected, as a domestic play that is calculated to instruct, with a good moral, always meets with a warm reception. Mr. Fleming appears in the part of 'Frank Freeheart;' Mr. Perry as 'Levi Graball,' attorney; Mrs. Robinson as the heroine; Mr. Robinson as 'Old Bussy.' We are informed this play will not be repeated, as the company leave for Jacksonville, on Tuesday next. Mr. Stafford, of this city, took the last pitcher

Register, Friday, February 21, 1851.¹⁹⁰

Name: Robinson Family
 Entertainment: Play: *Temperance Drama*
 Venue: Gray's Saloon
 Date: Friday, February 21, 1851
 Time: Tonight
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

Washington's Birthday Celebration Ball

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY BALL.
 THE public are respectfully informed that in consequence of Washington's birth-day coming on Saturday, the annual ball will be given on Monday evening at 9 o'clock, February 26, 1851, at Washington Hall, over the post office.
 Nothing will be left undone to render this ball every way worthy of the occasion it is intended to commemorate. [feb21 d31] A. LABARTHE.

Register, Friday, February 21, 1851.¹⁹¹

Name: Washington's Birthday Ball
 Entertainment: Ball
 Venue: Washington Hall, over Post Office
 Date: Monday, February 24, 1851
 Time: 9 o'clock
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

¹⁸⁷ *Journal*, Wednesday, February 19, 1851, p. 3.

¹⁸⁸ *Register*, Wednesday, February 19, 1851, p. 2.

¹⁸⁹ *Journal*, Thursday, February 20, 1851, p. 3.

¹⁹⁰ *Register*, Friday, February 21, 1851, p. 2.

¹⁹¹ *Register*, Friday, February 21, 1851, p. 2.

Robinson Family: Plays

THE ROBINSON FAMILY.—To-night will be presented the new play of "Tom Noddy's Secret," and the laughable farce of "Luck in a Name," Songs, Fancy Dance, &c.

Journal, Tuesday, February 25, 1851.¹⁹²

Name: Robinson Family
 Entertainment: Play *Tom Noddy's Secret* with farce of *Luck in a Name*
 Venue: Gray's Saloon
 Date: Tuesday, February 25, 1851
 Time: Tonight
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

THE ROBINSON FAMILY.—This, (Wednesday) evening, will be played the celebrated comedy in two acts, of "Charles II.," and the farce of "Mistaken Fathers."

Journal, Wednesday, February 26, 1851.¹⁹³

Name: Robinson Family
 Entertainment: Play, songs, dance: *Charles II* and *Mistaken Fathers*
 Venue: Gray's Saloon
 Date: Wednesday, February 26, 1851
 Time: evening
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

ROBINSON FAMILY.—To-night the play of "Blue Devils," with the laughable farce of the "Lottery Ticket." Songs, &c:

Journal, Thursday, February 27, 1851.¹⁹⁴

Name: Robinson Family
 Entertainment: Play *Blue Devils* with farce of *Lottery Ticket*
 Venue: Gray's Saloon
 Date: Thursday, February 27, 1851
 Time: Tonight
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

LADIES NIGHT—MRS. ROBINSON IN THREE OF HER BEST CHARACTERS.—To-night will be presented the play of the "Foundling," with the farce of the "Secret Pannell."

Journal, Friday, February 28, 1851.¹⁹⁵

Name: Mrs. Robinson
 Entertainment: Play *Foundling* with farce of *Secret Pannell*
 Venue: Gray's Saloon
 Date: Friday, February 28, 1851
 Time: Tonight
 Ladies Night
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

The Campbell Minstrels

The Campbell Minstrels give a concert to-night at the American House. They come highly recommended, and we are sure no one will be disappointed who attends.

Journal, Monday, March 24, 1851.¹⁹⁶



Name: The Campbell Minstrels: Murphy, West and Peel
 Entertainment: Minstrels Operatic Troupe
 Venue: American House
 Date: Monday and Tuesday, March 24 and 25, 1851
 Time: 8:00 p.m.
 Price: 50 cents. Children: 25 cents
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

"The Campbells are Coming."
 AMERICAN HALL!
 TWO NIGHTS ONLY!
 Monday and Tuesday Evenings, March 24 and 25.
 MURPHY, WEST & PEEL'S celebrated Operatic Troupe, the original and well known Campbell Minstrels, have the honor to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Springfield, that they will give TWO entertainments as above.
 For particulars see programme.
 ADMISSON 50 cts Children half price.
 Doors open at 7 o'clock: Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. JAS. NORRIS, Manager.
 Dr. F. A. JONES, Agent. mar24

Journal, Monday, March 24, 1851.¹⁹⁷

Minstrelsy was a type of popular entertainment in the United States, principally of the 19th century, which consisted of the theatrical presentation of elements of African-American life in song, dance, and speech. At first this was performed by whites impersonating blacks, and later was participated in by blacks. By the end of the 1820s there had evolved an indigenous and novel American, or blackface, minstrelsy. The performer blackened his face with burnt cork and wore costumes that represented a caricature, to the white audience, of the 'typical black' person. The classic age of blackface minstrelsy was from ca. 1840–1870. An important change was the development of minstrel troupes consisting of black performers. Whereas the few that had existed in the early days had not been considered important, black companies attained true significance after the Civil War. Often under the management of whites, but occasionally led by blacks, these troupes provided a showcase for the talents of black musicians. By 1890 African Americans were firmly established in American show business. By the turn of the century most professional troupes had turned from classic minstrelsy to burlesque.

¹⁹² *Journal*, Tuesday, February 25, 1851, p. 3.
¹⁹³ *Journal*, Wednesday, February 26, 1851, p. 3.
¹⁹⁴ *Journal*, Thursday, February 27, 1851, p. 3.
¹⁹⁵ *Journal*, Friday, February 28, 1851, p. 3.
¹⁹⁶ *Journal*, Monday, March 24, 1851, p. 3.
¹⁹⁷ *Journal*, Monday, March 24, 1851, p. 3.

The Baker Family

Name: The Baker Family
 Entertainment: Vocal Concert
 Venue: Court House
 Date: Saturday and Monday, May 31 and
 June 2, 1851
 Time: 8:00 p.m.
 Price: 25 cents



'THE DAILY JOURNAL.
The Baker Family design to be in
 this city, and give Concerts on Saturday and
 Monday evenings. We anticipate a rich musical
 treat.

Register, Saturday, May 31, 1851.¹⁹⁸

Journal, Thursday, May 29, 1851.¹⁹⁹

Malone Raymond and Family

SECOND AND LAST NIGHT.
AMERICAN HOUSE, Friday Evening, August 29.
 Mr. MALONE RAYMOND will give his entertain-
 ment, called 'ABROAD & AT HOME' consisting of
 SONGS, DEBATS, ANECDOTES AND SKETCHES of
 life and character in many lands: assisted by MRS.
 MALONE RAYMOND, and the Misses FANNY, EM-
 ILY and LOUISA.

PROGRAMME—PART FIRST.
 Glee.—Mild as the moonbeams; Braham.
 Mrs. M. Raymond and Misses Fanny and Louis.
 Duett—Meet me by moonlight; Wells.
 Misses Fanny and Louis.
 Solo Piano—Variations on 'The last Rose of summer';
 Miss Emily.
 Ballad.—The bonny wee wife; Miller.
 Miss Louis.
 Song—Widow Nachree; Lott.
 Mr. Malone Raymond.

PART SECOND.
 Solo Piano—Grand Polka de concert; Wallace.
 Miss Emily.
 Serenade—Pretty star of the Night; Waylett.
 Duett.—Alley Croaker; Miss Fanny.
 Irish Melody.
 Mrs. Raymond and Miss Fanny.
 Song—The Four Saints; Irish Melody.
 Mr. Malone Raymond.
 Duett—On to the Field of Glory; Bonnetto.
 Misses Fanny and Louis.
 To commenced at eight o'clock.

Register, Friday, August 29, 1851.²⁰⁰

Name: Malone Raymond and family-- Fanny, Emily
 and Louisa
 Entertainment: Vocal Concert: *Abroad and at Home*
 Venue: American House
 Date: Friday, August 29, 1851
 Time: 8:00 p.m.
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



Fanny Raymond Ritter was America's first female musicologist. She was born sometime between 1830 and 1840, most likely in England, and died in Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1891. Her father was most likely Richard Malone, an Irish entertainer who immigrated to America and toured with his daughters in a family act using the stage name Raymond. Published references to Fanny in magazines and newspapers prior to her marriage in 1865 to Frederic Louis Ritter, often use the names Fanny Malone Raymond and Katharine Frances Malone Raymond.

Fanny excelled as a salon musician, teacher, vocalist, and keyboardist. References to Fanny as a performer in *Dwight's Journal* described her as a fine organist and "the mistress of the German language, in the songs of Schubert, Schumann, and Robert Franz." Fanny was also sought after as a translator, writer, and historian, and, in 1859, her translations, including Wagner's essays, Ehlert's letters, and a short novel by Elise Polka, began to

be published. "[t]he name of Miss Raymond . . . is a sufficient guaranty for the faithfulness, musical adaptability and genuine poetic feeling of the translations." Her efforts culminated in the translation of the *Gesammelte Schriften und Texten* of Robert Schumann, published in book form in 1876. Her first original article appears to have been "A Sketch of the Troubadours, Trouveres, and Minstrels" for the *New York Weekly Review* on August 13, 1870. Fanny did original research as early as 1868 when she is credited with writing explanatory notes for her series of "historical recitals" performed at both Vassar and in New York. Many of these essays were then compiled in a book entitled *Lyre, Pen, and Pencil* published in 1891.¹¹

¹⁹⁸ Register, Saturday, May 31, 1851, p. 2.

¹⁹⁹ Journal, Thursday, May 29, 1851, p. 3.

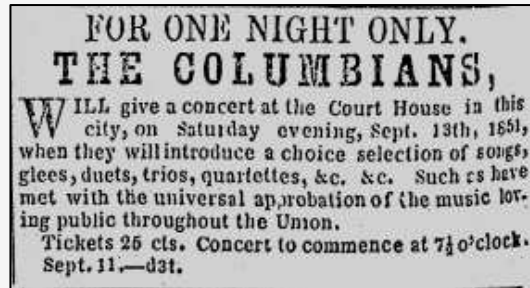
²⁰⁰ Register, Friday, August 29, 1851, p. 2.

One of her most significant essays, *Woman as a Musician: An Art-Historical Study* was written in 1876 for the Centennial Congress of the Association for the Advancement of Women. Ritter's essay was the first specifically musical writing of its kind and as such was a catalyst for dialogue in American musical circles concerning women's place in music. She was America's first female musicologist. She distilled the thoughts of her time period into a clear and concise critical essay concerning women in a self-critical manner.²⁰¹

The Columbians: Song Concert



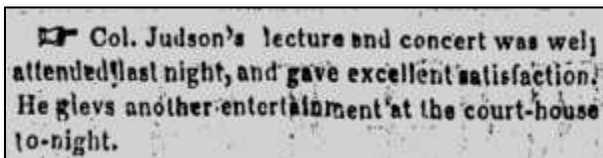
Name: The Columbians
 Entertainment: Vocal Concert
 Venue: Court House
 Date: Saturday, September 13, 1851
 Time: 8:00 p.m.
 Price: 25 cents



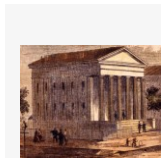
Journal, Thursday, September 11, 1851.²⁰²

Register, Thursday, September 11, 1851.²⁰³

Col. Judson: Lecture and Concert



Name: Col. Judson
 Entertainment: Lecture and concert
 Venue: Court House
 Date: Tuesday and Wednesday, December 9 and 10, 1851
 Time: Evening
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



Register, Wednesday, December 10, 1851.²⁰⁴

1851 Venues	
1 st Presbyterian Church	1
2nd Presbyterian Church	1
American House	2
Court House	2
Gray's Saloon	4
Washington Ballroom (Hall)	1
State House	3
Unknown	2
Total	16

²⁰¹ *The Transformation of American Society, 1870-1890*, John A. Garraty, ed., University of South Carolina Press, 1968, p. 1. Brederic Louis Ritter's historical significance as the first comprehensive American Music Historian and a professor of music at Vassar College is uncontested. *Fanny Raymond Ritter: America's First Lady of Musicology*, Bonnie Jo Dopp, University of Maryland, April, 1995. *Dwight's Journal* (Saturday, 26 October 1861), p. 239. *Music in America*, Frederic Louis Ritter, Scribner, 1883, pp. 386-387. *Lyre, Pen, and Pencil: Essays, Studies, Sketches*, Fanny Raymond Ritter, ed. Millie W. Carpenter, Edward Schuberth & Co., 1891. *Woman as a Musician: An Art-Historical Study*, Fanny Raymond Ritter, Edward Schuberth & Co., 1876.

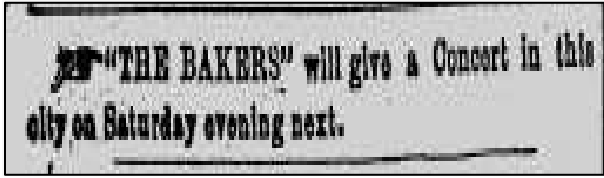
²⁰² *Journal*, Thursday, September 11, 1851, p. 3.

²⁰³ *Register*, Thursday, September 11, 1851, p. 2.

²⁰⁴ *Register*, Wednesday, December 10, 1851, p. 2.

1852

The Bakers: Vocal Concert

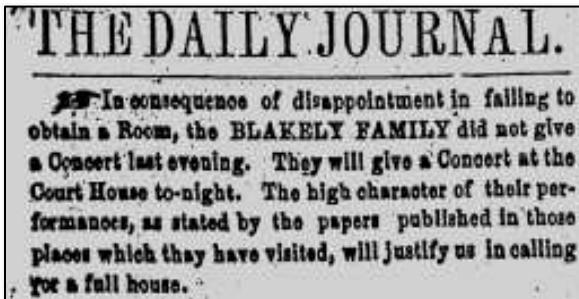


Journal, Tuesday, February 24, 1852.²⁰⁵

Name: The Bakers
 Entertainment: Vocal Concert
 Venue: Court House
 Date: Saturday, February 28, 1852
 Time: evening



The Blakely Family

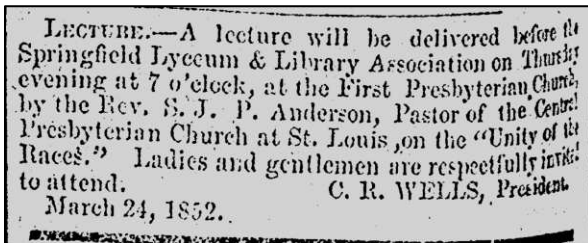


Journal, Tuesday, March 23, 1852.²⁰⁶

Name: The Blakely Family
 Entertainment: Vocal Concert
 Venue: Court House
 Date: Tuesday, March 23, 1852
 Time: to-night



Springfield Lyceum and Library Association: Lecture by Rev. S. J. P. Anderson



Register, Wednesday, March 24, 1852.²⁰⁷

Name: Springfield Lyceum and Library Association
 Entertainment: Lecture: Rev. S. J. P. Anderson on
Unity of the Races
 Venue: First Presbyterian Church
 Date: Thursday, March 25, 1852
 Time: 7:00 p.m.
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



Rev. S. J. P. Anderson, D.D. was born in Prince Edward County, Virginia on December 5th, 1814. The early years of his life were spent in the country, on the farm of his father. At a village school and with the aid of a tutor at home, he prepared for college. In 1831, he went to the University of Ohio at Athens, and afterwards to Hanover College, Indiana, where he graduated in 1835. He studied theology at Union Theological Seminary. His first church was at Danville, Virginia where he remained five years, when he moved to Norfolk, Virginia. He soon was considered one of the ablest and most effective preachers in Virginia. After five years at Norfolk, he moved to St. Louis and in 1851 became the pastor of the Central Presbyterian, a church yet in its infancy, few in numbers, embarrassed with debt, and greatly afflicted by the death of its first pastor. Under his ministry, the church grew steadily and became one of the largest and most influential churches in the city. He was a preacher of marked ability—earnest, evangelical and eloquent. He was a man of fine scholarship, large reading, and almost faultless taste; his mind was richly stored, not only with biblical, but also with historical learning. His sermons were not only sound and able, as expositions of gospel truth, but they were usually finished productions as they came from his hand. At an early age, he became ill. He lost his voice, forcing him to retirement and silence. The latter years of his life were passed under a cloud of despondency and melancholy which never wholly cleared away. He died on September 10, 1873.²⁰⁸



²⁰⁵ *Journal*, Tuesday, February 24, 1852, p. 3.

²⁰⁶ *Journal*, Tuesday, March 23, 1852, p. 3.

²⁰⁷ *Register*, Wednesday, March 24, 1852, p. 2.

²⁰⁸ *The Christian Observer*, vol. 52, no. 40 (1 October 1873): 1, column 6.

**Springfield Lyceum and Library Association:
Question For Discussion: Capital Punishment**

The Lyceum.
The next regular meeting of the Springfield Lyceum and Library Association, will be held at the court house on Wednesday evening next at 7 o'clock.
The Question—Ought capital punishment to be abolished?—which has been debated at two previous meetings, will be taken up for final discussion.
The public are respectfully invited to attend.
T. S. MATHER, Secretary.

Name: Springfield Lyceum and Library Association
Entertainment: Question: *Ought capital punishment to be abolished?*
Venue: Court House
Date: Wednesday, April 7, 1852
Time: 7:00 p.m.



*Journal, Wednesday, March 31, 1852.*²⁰⁹

**Springfield Lyceum and Library Association:
Question for Discussion: Maine Liquor Law**

LYCEUM.
The next regular meeting of the Springfield Lyceum and Library Association, will be held on Wednesday evening, April 14th.
Several amendments to the Constitution will be submitted, and twelve Directors of the Library will be chosen.
QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION—"Is it expedient to adopt the Maine Liquor Law in Illinois?"
DISPUTANTS:
Affirmative, J. D. Bail,
E. R. Wiley,
S. W. Robbins,
Negative, George L. Lueden,
F. A. Moore,
J. Richardson.
The members are requested to meet punctually at 7 o'clock. The discussion will commence at half past 7 o'clock.
The public are invited to attend.

Name: Springfield Lyceum and Library Association
Entertainment: Question: *Is it expedient to adopt the Maine Liquor Law in Illinois?*
Date: Wednesday, April 14, 1852
Time: 7:00 p.m.

*Journal, Wednesday, April 14, 1852.*²¹⁰

**Springfield Lyceum and Library Association:
Question for Discussion: Maine Liquor Law**

The next regular meeting of the Springfield Lyceum and Library Association, will be held for the choice of officers at the Court House, on Wednesday evening, May 5, at 7 o'clock.
The question—Is it expedient to pass the Maine Liquor Law in Illinois, which was continued from the last meeting, will be taken up for final discussion.

Name: Springfield Lyceum and Library Association
Entertainment: Question: *Is it expedient to adopt the Maine Liquor Law in Illinois?*
Venue: Court House
Date: Wednesday, May 5, 1852
Time: 7:00 p.m.



*Journal, Wednesday, May 5, 1852.*²¹¹

²⁰⁹ *Journal, Wednesday, March 31, 1852, p. 3.*

²¹⁰ *Journal, Wednesday, April 14, 1852, p. 3.*

²¹¹ *Journal, Wednesday, May 5, 1852, p. 3.*

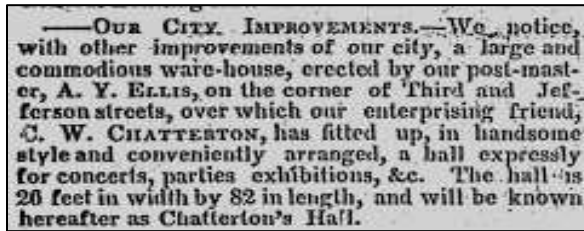
The Kilmistes' Concert



Name: The Kilmistes
 Entertainment: Vocal Concert
 Venue: City Hotel
 Date: Thursday, May 27, 1852
 Time: 8:00 p.m.
 Price: 25 cents

Register, Thursday, May 27, 1852.²¹²

Chatterton's Hall



Name: Chatterton's Hall
 Third and Jefferson Streets

C. W. Chatterton, has fitted up, in handsome style and conveniently arranged, a hall expressly for concerts, parties, exhibitions, etc. The hall is 20 feet in width and 82 in length, and will be known hereafter as Chatterton's Hall.

Journal, Wednesday, December 22, 1852.²¹³

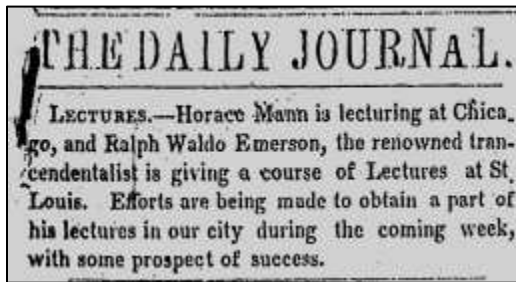
1852 Venues	
Court House	4
City Hall	1
Chatterton's Hall	opens
1 st Presbyterian Church	1
Unknown	<u>1</u>
Total	7

²¹² *Register*, Thursday, May 27, 1852, p. 2.

²¹³ *Journal*, Wednesday, December 22, 1852, p. 3.

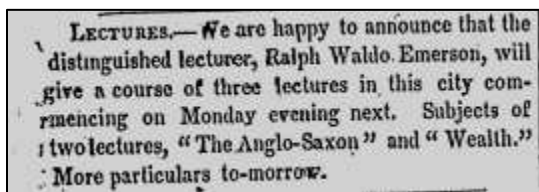
1853

Horace Mann and Ralph Waldo Emerson May Lecture



Journal, Tuesday, January 4, 1853.²¹⁴

Ralph Waldo Emerson: Gives Three Lectures

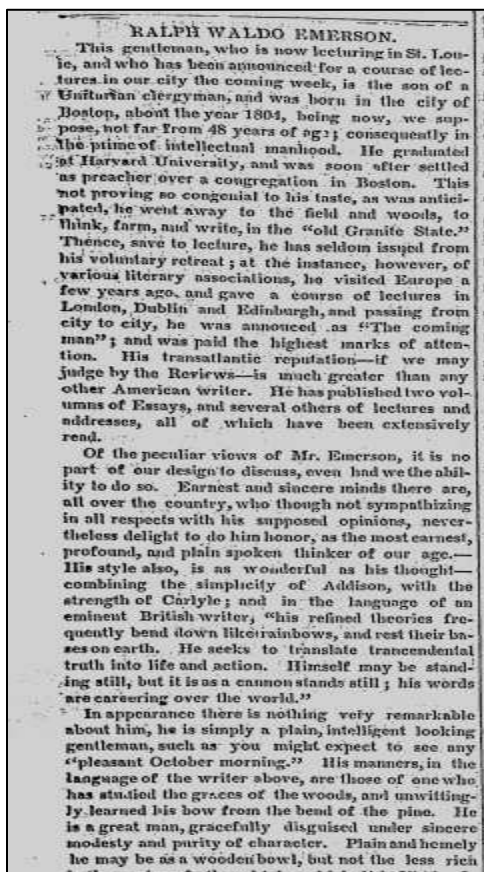


Journal, Thursday, January 6, 1853.²¹⁵



Name: Ralph Waldo Emerson
 Entertainment: Lectures: *Wealth* and *The Anglo-Saxon*
 Venue: State House: Senate Chamber
 Date: Monday, January 10, 1853
 Time: evening

Diary of Orville Hickman Browning

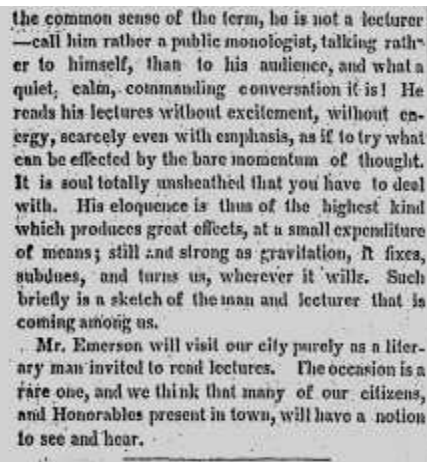


Journal, Saturday, January 8, 1853.²¹⁶

Monday January 10 At night I attended in the hall of the house, and heard a lecture from Ralph Waldo Emerson on the Anglo Saxon. His language was chase, strong and vigorous—much of his thought just—his voice good—his delivery clear, distinct and deliberate—his action nothing. He limned a good picture of an Englishman, and gave us some hard raps for our apishness of English fashions & manners.

Tuesday, Jan 11 1853 Heard Emerson's lecture in the hall of the House of Rep; upon power. He is chaste & fascinating, and whilst I cannot approve all his philosophy, I still listen with delight to his discourses. They contain much that is good, and are worth hearing.

Wednesday, Jan 12 1853 Went to Ridgleys to supper, and attended Miss Julia to the State House to hear Emerson's third lecture on culture.

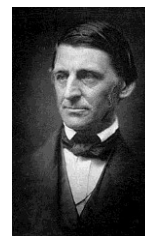


²¹⁴ Journal, Tuesday, January 4, 1853, p. 3.

²¹⁵ Journal, Thursday, January 6, 1853, p. 3.

²¹⁶ Journal, Saturday, January 8, 1853, p. 2.

Ralph Waldo Emerson (May 25, 1803 – April 27, 1882) was an American essayist, lecturer, and poet who led the transcendentalist movement of the mid-19th century. He was a champion of individualism and a critic of the countervailing pressures of society. He shared his thoughts through dozens of published essays and more than 1,500 public lectures across the United States.



Emerson gradually moved away from the religious and social beliefs of his contemporaries, formulating and expressing the philosophy of transcendentalism in his 1836 essay *Nature*. Following this work, he gave a speech entitled *The American Scholar* in 1837, which Oliver Wendell Holmes Sr. considered to be America's "intellectual Declaration of Independence."

Emerson wrote most of his important essays as lectures first and then revised them for print. His first two collections of essays, *Essays: First Series* (1841) and *Essays: Second Series* (1844), represent the core of his thinking. They include the well-known essays *Self-Reliance*, *The Over-Soul*, *Circles*, *The Poet* and *Experience*. Together with *Nature*, these essays made the decade from the mid-1830s to the mid-1840s Emerson's most fertile period.

Emerson wrote on a number of subjects, never espousing fixed philosophical tenets but developing certain ideas such as individuality, freedom, the ability for mankind to realize almost anything, and the relationship between the soul and the surrounding world. Emerson's "nature" was more philosophical than naturalistic: "Philosophically considered, the universe is composed of Nature and the Soul."

He remains among the linchpins of the American Romantic Movement, and his work has greatly influenced the thinkers, writers and poets that followed him. When asked to sum up his work, he said his central doctrine was "the infinitude of the private man." Emerson is also well known as a mentor and friend of Henry David Thoreau, a fellow transcendentalist.

The Newhall Family: Concert

The Newhall Family gave a Concert at the Senate Chamber last night. The attendance was good and the exercises of a very agreeable character.

Journal, Wednesday, January 5, 1853.²¹⁷

Name: The Newhall Family
Entertainment: Concert
Venue: State House: Senate Chamber
Date: Tuesday, January 4, 1853
Time: evening
Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



Springfield Musical Association: Groerflo Flute Concert

We understand that the Musical Association of this city, assisted by Mr. GROERFLO, a distinguished Flutist, propose giving a CONCERT the first of the coming week, in the State House provided one of the Halls can be secured. Mr. Groerflo is blind, and resorts to this means of livelihood, till he has learned English sufficiently to give instruction. Those who may attend will be treated to most beautiful and artistical music; besides conferring great good upon one unfortunate yet eminently deserving.

Journal, Saturday, January 15, 1853.²¹⁸

Name: The Springfield Musical Association
Mr. Groerflo (Gorenflo) (blind)
Entertainment: Flute Concert
Venue: State House
Date: Week of January 16, 1853
Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



²¹⁷ *Journal*, Wednesday, January 5, 1853, p. 3.

²¹⁸ *Journal*, Saturday, January 15, 1853, p. 3.

Springfield Musical Association: Groerflo Flute Concert

CONCERT.
THE Springfield Musical Association, as-
 sisted by the celebrated Flutist,
Mr. Gorenflo,
 Will give a concert on Monday Evening January 17th at the
 Senate Chamber.

Introduction,	Piano,	Mr. Wal'ora.
Chorus, Victoria, from "Eza Biavolo"	by the Society.	
Divertissement sur un air "de Caratlas"	Mr Gorenflo.	
Part Song, in Chorus, "Isle of Greece."	Mr Gorenflo.	
Flute Solo, Caratlas in "Der Froisshen,"	Mr Gorenflo.	
PART 2d.		
Fantasia Piano	by a young lady of Springfield.	
Chorus from Opera Cinderella "When my twilight hours"	Mr Gorenflo.	
Flute Solo, Variations from "Tancredi,"	Mr Gorenflo.	
Pirates Glen,	by members of the Society.	
Flute Fantasia, in which several National airs will be intro-	duced,	Mr Gorenflo.
Chorus, "Likely trip,"	Society.	

TICKETS 25 cents, to be had at the bookstores and at the door.

The Concert to-night, in the Senate Chamber, offers special attractions. The performances of the "blind Flutist," are alike beautiful and astonishing. The Choir, who will assist on the occasion, need no commendation in our community. Their praise is in all the churches. The object of the concert is a noble and generous one, and we hope to see a full house.

Name: The Springfield Musical Association

Mr. Groerflo (blind)

Entertainment: Flute Concert; singing, piano

Venue: State House: Senate Chamber

Date: Monday, January 17, 1853

Time: evening

Price: 25 cents

Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



Journal, Monday, January 17, 1853.²¹⁹

Temperance Lecture by Rev. James Smith D. D.

On January 23, 1853, Abraham Lincoln attended a temperance lecture by Rev. James Smith D. D., pastor of First Presbyterian Church.²²⁰

Brooklyn Sax Horn Band

The "Brooklyn Sax Horn Band" will give a musical entertainment, at Chatterton's Hall, to-morrow evening. Their performances have been highly commended by the press wherever they have visited. A rich entertainment may be expected.

Name: Brooklyn Sax Horn Band

Entertainment: musical band concert

Venue: Chatterton's Hall, 3rd and Jefferson

Date: Wednesday, January 26, 1853

Time: evening

Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

Register, Tuesday, January 25, 1853.²²¹

The saxhorn is a family of valved brass instruments that have conical bores and deep cup-shaped mouthpieces. The saxhorn family was developed by Adolphe Sax, who is also known for creating the saxophone family. The sound of the saxhorn has a characteristic mellow tone quality and blends well with other brass.

By 1835, brass bands began to supplant other forms of wind bands in the United States. A conglomeration of brass instruments--including keyed bugles, ophicleides, natural French horns, trumpets, post horns, and trombones--comprised the instrumentation of many of these bands, and quality undoubtedly suffered from lack of intonation, balance, and blend produced by the wide variety of horn lengths and timbre. The curious mixture, while inevitable during this time, was no doubt frustrating to any serious bandmaster trying to lead a band of high quality.

In an effort to address this problem, during the 1840s a number of instrument makers in Europe began making sets of chromatic valved bugles designed for all possible voices from bass to soprano. One of these makers, Adolph Sax, had the promotional and business savvy to make his newly manufactured *saxhorn* the instrument of choice for brass bands. The saxhorn (the universal name for this class of instrument) had much to offer: more consistent tone quality in all registers, better intonation, greater technical facility, and the ability to create a homogeneous sound from the bass to soprano register. The conical design, like that of the cornet, created a warm, mellow sound especially pleasing to the listener.²²²

²¹⁹ *Journal*, Monday, January 17, 1853, p. 3.

²²⁰ *Collected Works*, vol. II, p. 188.

²²¹ *Register*, Tuesday, January 25, 1853, p. 2.

²²² https://www.lipscomb.edu/windbandhistory/rhodeswindband_06_19thcenturyamerican.htm#saxhorn

The Newhall Family: Concert

The Newhall Family gave a concert here last evening. The performance gave great satisfaction. We understand that the company will be disbanded for the present,—it being desired that the younger members should spend sometime at school. Mr. and Mrs. Hills are located at Jacksonville, as teachers of music.

Name: Newhall Family
 Entertainment: music concert
 Date: Monday, April 25, 1853
 Time: evening

Journal, Tuesday, April 26, 1853.²²³

Winchell's Drolleries

Winchell's Drolleries.
At Chatterton's Hall. For two Nights Only.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENING JUNE 1 & 2.
 The Ladies and Gentlemen of this City are respectfully informed that Mr. W. will appear as above and open his budget of comicallities—personations of queer, quaint and quizzical characters—Scotch, Irish, Dutch, French, Yankee, Hoosier, peculiarities taken from nature and daguerretyped to the life.
 Commencing at 7 1/2 o'clock precisely.
 Tickets only 25 cents, at the door. jel

Name: Winchell's Drolleries
 Entertainment: comic
 Venue: Chatterton's Hall, 3rd and Jefferson
 Date: Wednesday and Thursday, June 1 and 2, 1853
 Time: 7:30 p.m.
 Price: 25 cents

Journal, Wednesday, June 1, 1853.²²⁴

Masonic Hall: Solicitation for Construction Bids

MASONIC HALL.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the 15th of June next for the erecting, enclosing and flooring of the Masonic Hall, in the City of Springfield, including materials for the same, according to a plan and specifications which may be seen at the Cabinet Ware-Room of J. A. Hough, on and after Monday next. The whole to be furnished by the first of November next. On said 15th of June the proposals will be opened and the contract let to the lowest responsible bidder.
 G. L. HUNTINGDON,
 GROVER AYRES,
 J. R. DILLER,
 JOHN T. STUART,
 J. A. HOUGH, } Building Com.
 jeinkwid

Name: Masonic Hall
 Northeast corner of Fifth and Monroe Streets
 Event: taking of bids for construction of hall
 Date: June 15, 1853
 To be finished by November 1, 1853

Journal, Wednesday, June 1, 1853.²²⁵

Blakely Family: Musical Concert

CONCERT.
THE "BLAKELY FAMILY," respectfully announce a MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT at the COURT HOUSE, THIS EVENING, (Thursday) JUNE 2d, assisted by J. M. HUBBARD, the greatest American Violinist of the age.
 Vocal Score—2 Ladies and 4 Gentlemen.
 Orchestra—Piano Forte (4 hands) by two ladies; 1st and 2d Violin and Double Bass.
 Tickets 25 cents; for sale at Hotel and the door. Doors open at 7. Concert commences at 8 o'clock. jel

Name: The Blakely Family
 Violin Concert, J. M. Hubbard
 Entertainment: Musical, violin, vocal, orchestra
 Venue: Court House
 Date: Thursday, June 2, 1853
 Time: 8 p.m.
 Price: 25 cents



Journal, Thursday, June 2, 1853.²²⁶

²²³ *Journal*, Tuesday, April 26, 1853, p. 3.

²²⁴ *Journal*, Wednesday, June 1, 1853, p. 3.

²²⁵ *Journal*, Wednesday, June 1, 1853, p. 3.

²²⁶ *Journal*, Thursday, June 2, 1853, p. 3.

London Crystal Palace Panorama

Great Excitement at Chatterton's Hall.
Fifth and Last Night of the
LONDON CRYSTAL PALACE.
\$100 WORTH of fine Jewelry to be distributed amongst the audience as gifts. Tickets to be had at Chatterton's Jewelry Store, where the gems can be examined. The number of tickets has been limited to 300, and the price 50 cents.
 Panorama begins to move at half past eight. Call early if you wish a seat.
 July 20—Id.

Name: London Crystal Palace
 Entertainment: Panorama
 Venue: Chatterton's Hall, 3rd and Jefferson Streets
 Date: Wednesday, July 20, 1853
 Time: 8:30 p.m.
 Price: 50 cents

Register, Wednesday, July 20, 1853.²²⁷

Swiss Bell Ringers

THE SWISS BELL RINGERS,
 Will give a Concert at the American House tomorrow night. Their arrangements are such that they can give but one Concert in this City.



Name: Swiss Bell Ringers
 Herr Freeberthyser, musical director
 Entertainment: Bell Ringers; musical sea shells
 Venue: Court House
 Date: Thursday, September 23, 1853
 Time: 7:30 p.m.
 Price: 25 cents. Children: 15 cents

Journal, Wednesday, September 22, 1853.²²⁸

Swiss Bell Ringers!
Farewell Concerts in the United States!
Great Attraction and Novelty!
 At the Court House in Springfield, on Thursday Evening, September 23d.
Positively for one Night only.
FREEBERTHYSER'S
 Celebrated Original Swiss Bell Ringers,
 HAVE the pleasure to announce to the citizens of Springfield, that they will give ONE GRAND CONCERT of Bell, Instrumental and Shell Music, as above. One of the rarest novelties of the age in Herr F.'s recently invented **MUSICAL SEA SHELLS,** which is a new edition to the "divine art." It will be necessary to say, that after many years of laborious study and experiment, Herr F. has most triumphantly succeeded in constructing some sixty beautiful Gems of the Ocean into instruments that breathe forth tones of exquisite melody.
 Price of Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.
 Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 7 1/2.
HERR FREEBERTHYSER, Musical Director,
 Sept 19 MAJOR BURNELL, Advertiser.

SWISS BELL RINGERS.
 "Those evening Bells, those evening Bells,
 How many a tale their music tells."
 On Thursday evening, the original SWISS BELL RINGERS, (who have attracted so much attention the past ten years,) will give one of their wonderful performances, in this city. To us, there is scarcely anything, in the musical world, so singular as the *modus operandi* of these artists in producing the regularity which it is necessary to have to the perfection of a tune. The tones of the Bells are clear, sparkling and brilliant, and never fail to inspire most profound feelings of delight. A great novelty of Musical Sea Shells, comprising some sixty beautiful "Gems of the Ocean," has lately been added to their entertainments, which is spoken of by our exchanges as a complete triumph of art.
 We are assured, that their engagements are such, that it will be impossible for them to give but one Concert in this city.
 The Swiss Bell Ringers will perform at Mechanicsburgh and Decatur.

Journal, Tuesday, September 20, 1853.²²⁹

Prof. Daggy and Doctor Fuller: Astronomy Lectures

ASTRONOMY.
PROF. DAGGY and DOCTOR FULLER, will continue their exercises in the Court House for 4 evenings more—Saturday evening, 17; Monday evening, 19; Tuesday evening, 20, and Wednesday evening, 21.
 Their course of lectures and illuminations will not be repeated in this city. For particulars see programme.
 Admission 25 cts. Children half price. Tickets for the rest of the course 75 cts. To be had at Lauphear and Mayo's Music Store.
 sep. 17.



Name: Prof. Daggy and Doctor Fuller
 Lectures: Astronomy
 Entertainment: Astronomy Lectures and Illuminations
 Venue: Court House
 Date: Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, September 17, 19, 20, and 21, 1853
 Time: evening
 Price: 25 cents. Children 1/2 price

²²⁷ *Register*, Wednesday, July 20, 1853, p. 2.

²²⁸ *Journal*, Wednesday, September 21, 1853, p. 3.

²²⁹ *Journal*, Tuesday, September 20, 1853, p. 3.

ASTRONOMICAL LECTURES.
 Prof. DAGGY will deliver the last of his Lectures on Astronomy, ~~at~~ This evening. In this he will review his series of Lectures and illuminate his paintings illustrative of the science of Astronomy. We hope there will be a full house.-- The gentlemanly lecturer really deserves this compliment from our citizens.

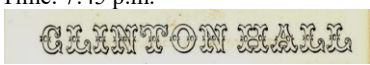
Journal, Wednesday, September 21, 1853.²³⁰

Herr Alexander

CLINTON HALL.
HERR ALEXANDER
 WILL PERFORM THIS EVENING, (Wednesday Oct. 12.) Performance will commence at a quarter to 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7. ~~at~~ New and Astounding Wonders every night during the Fair. Oct 12.

Journal, Wednesday, October 12, 1853.²³¹

Name: Herr Alexander
 Entertainment: new and astounding wonders
 Venue: Clinton Hall
 Date: Wednesday, October 12, 1853
 Time: 7:45 p.m.



Christy's Nightingale Serenaders

CHRISTY'S SERENADERS.—This widely renowned musical troupe will give a concert at Chatterton's Hall this evening. They number ten performers, who have elicited the highest praise from the press and the public wherever they have performed. They favor us with one concert only. None should fail to avail themselves of the opportunity of enjoying the rich musical treat they offer this evening.

Register, Friday, December 16, 1853.²³²

Failed to pay bill for printers in a Missouri town

The very celebrated and talented company of "Christy's Nightingale Serenaders," after a short sojourn in this city, left day before yesterday, omitting to pay their printer's bill. As we suffer to the tune of a considerable sum, we commend them to the kind regards of those of the craft into whose hands they may fall.— Pay in advance is a good rule in their case.—*Mo. Rep.*
 Just so. Well, they did us slightly, and we so notified the folks "down below," but too late, it seems.

Register, Friday, December 23, 1853.²³³

Name: Christy's Nightingale Serenaders
 Entertainment: Musical concert
 Venue: Chatterton's Hall, 3rd and Jefferson Streets
 Date: Friday, December 16, 1853
 Time: evening

Christy's Minstrels were a blackface group formed by Edwin Pearce Christy, a well-known ballad singer, in 1843, in Buffalo, New York. They were instrumental in the solidification of the minstrel show into a fixed three-act form. The troupe also popularized "the line," the first act of the standardized 3-act minstrel show, with the interlocutor in the middle and "Mr. Tambo" and "Mr. Bones" on the ends.

Christy's novel three-part shows began with a "walkaround," the company marching onto the stage singing and dancing. A staple of the walkaround was the cakewalk, which white audiences loved despite not realizing that it originated with plantation slaves imitating their masters' walks. The troupe was then seated in a semicircle, with one member on each end playing the tambourine or the bones. The endmen were named Brother Tambo and Brother Bones and the participants engaged in an exchange of jokes between the group's songs and dances.

It was customary for Tambo to be slim and Bones to be fat. A character called Mr. Interlocutor sat in the middle of the group, acting as the master of ceremonies. As the interlocutor took his place in the middle of the semicircle he uttered the time-honored phrase: "Gentlemen, be seated. We will commence with the overture." During the performance he conducted himself in a dignified manner that contrasted well with the behavior of the rowdy endmen.

Part two (the "olio") was the variety section, a precursor to vaudeville. It included singers, dancers, comedians and other novelty acts, as well as parodies of legitimate theater. A preposterous stump speech served as the highlight of this act, during which a performer spoke in outrageous malapropisms as he lectured. The performer's demeanor was meant to be reminiscent of the hilarious pomposity of Zip Coon; he aspired to great wisdom and intelligence, but his hilarious mangling of language always made him appear foolish and ignorant.

²³⁰ *Journal*, Wednesday, September 21, 1853, p. 3.

²³¹ *Journal*, Wednesday, October 12, 1853, p. 3.

²³² *Register*, Friday, December 16, 1853, p. 3.

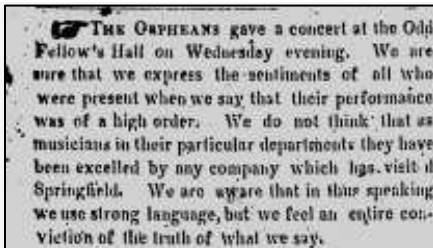
²³³ *Register*, Friday, December 23, 1853, p. 3.

Part three ended the show with a one-act play, typically a vignette of carefree life on the plantation. After *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was published in 1852 and the play became famous, minstrel shows appropriated the major characters for sketches that changed the abolitionist themes in the original into an argument for the supposedly benign character of slavery.

In 1846 they first performed in Polmer's Opera House in New York City. From March 1847 until July 1854, they ran for a seven-year stint at New York City's Mechanics' Hall. After performing at a benefit performance for Stephen Foster in Cincinnati, Ohio, on August 25, 1847, the group specialized in performances of Foster's works. Foster sold his song, *Old Folks at Home*, to Christy for \$15,000 for his exclusive use. The troupe's commercial success was phenomenal.

Besides Christy himself, the troupe originally included Christy's stepson George Christy, often considered the greatest blackface comic of the era. When by September 1855 George and Edwin Christy had retired from the group, the company continued under the name of 'Christy's Minstrels', until Edwin Christy took out an injunction to prevent them. Christy was emotionally affected by the American Civil War, and committed suicide in 1862.²³⁴

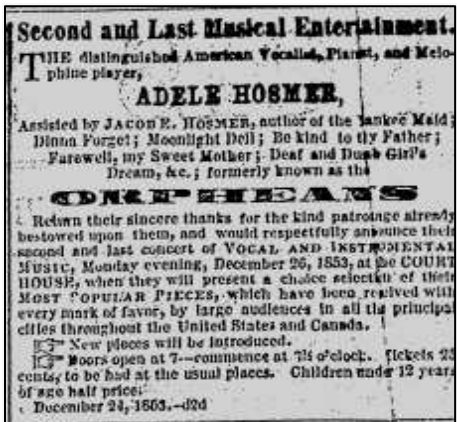
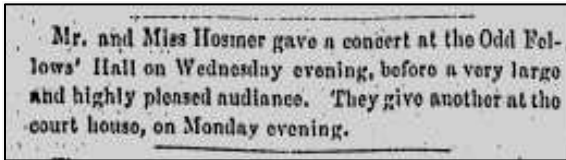
The Orpheans Concert



Journal, Friday, December 23, 1853.²³⁵

Review:
 Name: The Orpheans
 Entertainment: Vocalist, pianist
 Venue: Odd Fellows Hall
 Date: Wednesday, December 21, 1853
 Time: evening
 Lincoln was in Springfield.

Adele Hosmer formerly known as Orpheans: Vocal and Instrumental Music



Register, Monday, December 26, 1853.²³⁶

Name: Adele Hosmer
 Formerly known as the Orpheans
 Entertainment: Vocalist, pianist
 Venue: Court House
 Date: Monday, December 26, 1853
 Time: 7:30 p.m.
 Price: 25 cents. Children half price
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

1853 Venues	
Clinton Hall	1
Court House	4
Chatterton's Hall	4
Odd Fellow's Hall	1
Senate Chamber	2
State House	1
Unknown	2
Total	15

²³⁴ The New Christy Minstrels, a folk group from the 1960s, were named with reference to this group, but they did not perform in blackface. Lott, 1993, 267 According to the *New York Times* report, Edwin Christy took out an injunction against the troupe calling themselves 'Christy's Minstrels' "though there was no person among them by the name of Christy." The troupe, then headed by a Joseph Murphy, did perform on September 10th as 'Christy's Minstrels' and were sued for contempt of court. The judge, Mr. Justice Clerke, dismissed the contempt charge after the defendants claimed they had announced to the audience prior to the performance that they were not now 'Christy's Minstrels' and had expressed an intention of continuing under a different name. *New York Times*, September 14, 1855: *LAW INTELLIGENCE: MINSTRELS IN COURT*. Article by Michael Walters, citing Andrews, Frank, *Talking Machine Review*, November 1977 issue

²³⁵ *Journal*, Friday, December 23, 1853, p. 3.

²³⁶ *Register*, Monday, December 26, 1853, p. 2.

1854

Blakely Family: Orchestral and Chorus Company

Concert!
Blakely's Orchestral & Chorus Company.
(BLAKELY FAMILY.)
 WILL give a Musical Entertainment at Clinton's Hall, on Tuesday evening, March 28. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Single tickets, 50 cts. Tickets admitting one gentleman and two ladies \$1. Children half price.
 mar25--d3d. D. B. BLAKELY, Manager.

Name: The Blakely Family
 Entertainment: orchestra and chorus musical entertainment
 Venue: Clinton's Hall
 Date: Tuesday, March 28, 1854
 Time: 7:00 p.m. doors open
 Price: 50 cents. Children: half price.
 One gentleman and two ladies: \$1

CLINTON HALL

The BLAKELY'S Concert comes off to-morrow night at Clinton's Hall. They are great favorites here, and we are fearful the Hall will not hold half who want to hear them.

*Journal, Monday, March 27, 1854.*²³⁷

Bayard Taylor: Lectures on Arabs

Mr. Bayard Taylor has been engaged to lecture this evening at the Baptist church. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock, subject "Arabs." Tickets 25 cents.

Name: Bayard Taylor
 Entertainment: Lecture: Arabs
 Venue: Baptist Church
 Date: Friday, April 14, 1854
 Time: 8:00 p.m.
 Price: 25 cents
 "Unquestionably the most delightful and popular lecture ever given to a Springfield audience.
Lincoln's Herndon, p. 61.

*Register, Friday, April 14, 1854.*²³⁸

The Blind Vocalists

The BLIND VOCALISTS give a vocal and instrumental Concert at Clinton's Hall on Tuesday evening, 2d May. The press wherever they have been speak in the highest praise of their performances.

THE BLIND VOCALISTS
 Mr. CHAS. ROE AND Miss MARY COE
 FORMERLY of the New York Institution for the Blind, respectfully inform the citizens of Springfield and vicinity, that they will give an entertainment
Vocal and Instrumental Music
 At Clinton's Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 2d.
 Before commencing the concert Mr. Coe will give an explanation of the mode of educating the blind. During the evening, Miss Brush will read a portion of the Bible, in print, which will be selected by the audience. Their slate, writing case, &c., will be exhibited.
 Admission, 25 cents—children, 15 cents. Doors at 6 o'clock. Concert to commence at 7 1/2 o'clock.
 May 1, 1854. P. T. COE, Agent.

Name: The Blind Vocalists
 Entertainment: Musical, violin, vocal, orchestra
 Venue: Clinton's Hall
 Date: Tuesday, May 2, 1854
 Time: 7:30 p.m.
 Price: 25 cents

CLINTON HALL

*Journal, Saturday, April 29, 1854.*²³⁹

*Register, Tuesday, May 2, 1854.*²⁴⁰

The Riley Family

The Concert of the RILEY FAMILY, at Clinton's Hall on Saturday was well attended. They are a charming troop in a musical way, to say nothing of their pictures and the poetry. We are glad to learn that they will probably revisit our city some time next fall. We shall probably have a good Hall and things to match.

Name: The Riley Family
 Entertainment: concert, musical, poetry
 Venue: Clinton's Hall
 Date: Saturday, May 6, 1854

CLINTON HALL

*Journal, Monday, May 8, 1854.*²⁴¹

²³⁷ *Journal, Monday, March 27, 1854, p. 3.*

²³⁸ *Register, Friday, April 14, 1854, p. 3.*

²³⁹ *Journal, Saturday, April 29, 1854, p. 3.*

²⁴⁰ *Register, Tuesday, May 2, 1854, p. 2.*

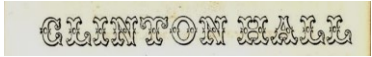
²⁴¹ *Journal, Monday, May 8, 1854, p. 3.*

May Day Party

A fine May-party is being arranged for Friday evening in Clinton's Hall. There will be music, speeches, refreshments, decorations and a May-queen crowned with a garland of flowers.

Journal, Monday, May 8, 1854.²⁴²

Name: May Day Party
 Entertainment: music, speeches, refreshments, decorations and May queen crowned with flowers
 Venue: Clinton's Hall
 Date: Friday, May 12, 1854
 Time: evening



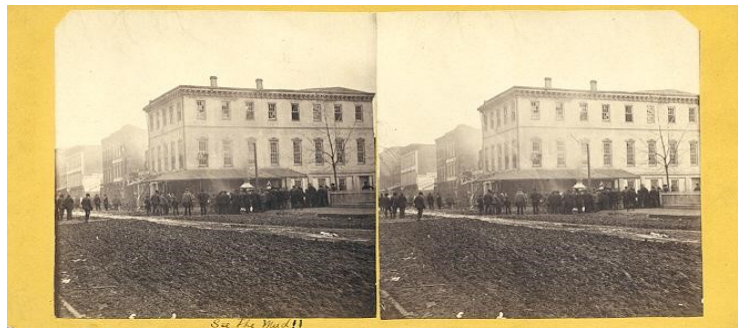
Masonic Hall Construction Report and Opening

We are happy to announce that the Masonic Hall, now being erected by the Fraternity in the city, is rapidly progressing to its completion. When finished it will be an ornament to the city, and reflect great credit upon the mechanical skill of our friend Thomas J. Dennis. It will also furnish for the use of the public, a large and commodious Concert Hall. The Masonic brethren deserve great credit for the energy displayed in this enterprise, and we trust that it will not only be a source of pride and gratification, but of profit to them in a pecuniary sense.

Journal, Tuesday, June 27, 1854²⁴³

Name: Masonic Hall
 Event: construction report: near completion
 Will have Concert Hall
 Date: June 27, 1854

The Masonic Hall was built in 1853 and early 1854. It was listed as a venue for the first time in October 1854. The public hall was on the second floor. The building was destroyed by fire in 1871. It had been located at the northeast corner of Fifth and Monroe, where the Lincoln Square Apartments were built in the 1990s.



Masonic Hall at the northeast corner of Fifth and Monroe Streets²⁴⁴

Senator Shields Speech at Masonic Hall

Senator Shields
 Addressed a large audience at the Masonic Hall, last evening. We will give an account of his remarks to-morrow.

Register, Tuesday, October 17, 1854.²⁴⁵

Name: Senator James Shields
 Entertainment: Address
 Venue: Masonic Hall
 Date: Monday, October 16, 1854
 Time: evening
At the same hour, Lincoln was giving his longest known speech in Peoria, Illinois.

²⁴² *Journal*, Monday, May 8, 1854, p. 3.

²⁴³ *Journal*, Tuesday, June 27, 1854, p. 3.

²⁴⁴ Marcel A. Duboce's stereoview of fire at the Northeast Corner of Fifth and Monroe Streets, February 22, 1871.

²⁴⁵ *Register*, Tuesday, October 17, 1854, p. 2.

The Campbell Minstrels

The Campbells are Coming
AT MASONIC HALL,
Friday and Saturday, October 27 and 28.
TWO NIGHTS ONLY!
 THE OLD and ORIGINAL CAMPBELLS are still composed of the following versatile talent, viz:
 T. B. PRINDERGAST, HERSCHELL FENTON,
 S. E. CLARK, J. H. ROSS,
 J. H. BURDETT, G. W. DENBEST,
 W. W. NEWCOMB, G. S. FOWLER,
 DAN BRYANT, F. M. BELLER.
 With the above distinguished talent the Campbells are presumed to far excel any other party ever organized.
 F. A. CLARK, Manager,
 J. H. BURDETT, Musical Director.
 Admission 50 cents.
 Doors open at 7 1/2. Concert to commence at 8 to 8, October 19, '64.

Journal, Thursday, October 19, 1854.²⁴⁶

Name: The Campbells
 Entertainment: Minstrels
 Venue: Masonic Hall
 Date: Friday and Saturday, October 27 and 28, 1854
 Price: 50 cents
 Time: 8 p.m.



The Campbell Minstrels sang last night in the Masonic Hall, to a crowded audience. — They sing again to-night.

Journal, Saturday, October 28, 1854.²⁴⁷

Madame Rosa DeVries: Vocal Concert

Appearance of Madam Rosa DeVries in Springfield.
 This celebrated singer will appear on Monday night next, at the Masonic Hall in this city, accompanied by one of the best corps of voices and musical performers that have ever given entertainments in this country. This is unquestionably the best musical treat ever offered our citizens. All the cities they have visited have been electrified by the novelties they produce. We believe this is the first opera troupe that has offered an exhibition here. Those who have not enjoyed the pleasure of such exhibitions will now have an opportunity to witness the legitimate opera on a scale worthy the attention of the most-refined connoisseurs of any country.
 A diagram of seats will be exhibited to-day at Chatterton's store, and seats will be sold at one dollar each, the purchasers receiving tickets with numbers on them corresponding with the seats. — Ushers will be in attendance to show holders of tickets their seats at any time they may choose to take them, and no other persons can occupy those seats. Those desiring good seats will get their numbers early.

Register, Saturday, November 11, 1854.²⁴⁸

Name: Madame Rosa DeVries
 Entertainment: Vocal Concert: 4 men and 2 ladies; opera troupe
 Venue: Masonic Hall
 Date: Monday, November 13, 1854
 Time: night
 Price: \$1.00



The De Vries family, of Dutch descent, performed as operatic singers for three generations. They were mainly active in France, Belgium, and the United States in the second half of the 19th and the early 20th centuries. Rosa De Vries van Os (April 12, 1828 in The Hague - March 30, 1889 in Rome) was a soprano who made her debut in The Hague, and sang at the Théâtre d'Orléans in New Orleans, as well as in Canada and Italy.

²⁴⁶ *Journal*, Thursday, October 19, 1854, p. 2.

²⁴⁷ *Journal*, Saturday, October 28, 1854, p. 3.

²⁴⁸ *Register*, Saturday, November 11, 1854, p. 2.

Masonic Hall: Madame Rosa DeVries: Vocal Concert

THE CONCERT ON MONDAY NIGHT.—We hope that the opening of the fine and commodious exhibition rooms in the Masonic Hall, will be the means of elevating the character of our public amusements. Hitherto our public entertainments have not been of a very high order, but rather to the contrary. This has been chiefly owing to the want of a room of suitable size and arrangements for respectable exhibitions. This fine concert room removes this objection, and it now rests with our community to decide on the future character of our public amusements. If by a good attendance on them, we encourage the giving of Concerts by musicians of established reputation, and other exhibitions of the like kind, such exhibitions will be frequent with us, and the public taste will thereby be improved and refined, instead of being detained by the low and worthless entertainments which have been heretofore presented to us. In this view of the matter the success of the concert on Monday evening becomes a subject of more than usual importance. The exhibition is one of the best of the kind. Madame De Vries is famed as a singer of the highest cultivation. Her execution is wonderfully perfect, and she stands conspicuously in the very first class of opera singers. She is a particular favorite in St. Louis, and her recent concerts there have had larger and more fashionable audiences, than the opera and the theatres, which were offering unusual attractions. The pianist who accompanies her, is also a very fine musician—such an one as we have never before had an opportunity of hearing in Springfield; and the violin player is a fine artist in his line.

The same entertainment offered us to-night has been attended for several nights in St. Louis by more than a thousand persons, and a better opportunity could not be presented us to express our approbation of this refined and fashionable species of evening amusements. If Madame De Vries is greeted by a large audience, it will be the means of attracting other eminent public exhibitors, and our public amusements will be permanently improved; but if the attendance is small (which we do not anticipate,) we shall probably be given over to monkey shows, negro dances and such other amusements as are suited to vulgar minds and low taste.

While we are on this subject we will make a passing remark to the boys and thoughtless young men who have been in the habit of interrupting our public amusements by loud whistling, and other noises. We would say to such persons, that such conduct is disrespectful to the audience, and especially to the ladies, and degrading to those engaged in it. Stamping on the floor is quite unusual in Concert rooms. Applause is expressed only by clapping of hands; and we hope for the credit of the place, that we shall not be annoyed at Madame De Vrie's Concert with such interruptions as those which disgraced their perpetrators at the first exhibition of the Campbell Mastrals.

While we are on this subject we will make a passing remark to the boys and thoughtless young men who have been in the habit of interrupting our public amusements by loud whistling, and other noises. We would say to such persons, that such conduct is disrespectful to the audience, and especially to the ladies, and degrading to those engaged in it. Stamping on the floor is quite unusual in Concert rooms. Applause is expressed only by clapping of hands; and we hope for the credit of the place, that we shall not be annoyed at Madame De Vrie's Concert with such interruptions as those which disgraced their perpetrators at the first exhibition of the Campbell Mastrals.

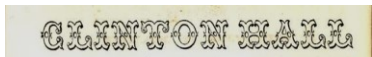
Tickets for sale at Chatterton's Bazar.

Journal, Saturday, November 11, 1854.²⁴⁹

Mrs. Dr. L. P. Britt: Spiritual Lectures

SPIRITUAL LECTURES;
MRS. DR. L. P. BRITT will give the third lecture of the course on the "Agitation of Thought," upon the religious, political and social equality of the human race, this evening at 7 o'clock, at Clinton's Hall, and continue every evening until the course is completed. Subject this evening, as given by the Spirits, "The Law of Affinity as existing in Spirit Life."
 Admission—25 Cents, to defray expenses. [Nov 22]

Name: Spiritual Lectures
 Entertainment: Dr. L. P. Britt Lecture:
Agitation of Thought: The Law of Affinity
 Venue: Clinton's Hall
 Date: Wednesday, November 22, 1854
 Time: 7:00 p.m.
 Price: 25 cents
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



Register, Wednesday, November 22, 1854.²⁵⁰

²⁴⁹ *Journal*, Saturday, November 11, 1854, p. 3.

²⁵⁰ *Register*, Wednesday, November 22, 1854, p. 2.

J. F. Holland Dancing School and Cotillion Party

DANCING SCHOOL.
AT THE MASONIC HALL.—J. F. HOLLAND,
 from Philadelphia, gives respectful notice that he is about commencing a series of classes in the art of Dancing, to extend through the present fall and winter. His experience as a skillful teacher of this accomplishment gives him full confidence that he can render satisfaction to his patrons in Springfield.

A COTILLION PARTY
 will be given on Thursday evening, Nov. 23-4, commencing at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of opening the series. Tickets, \$1.50. Tickets to be had at G. W. Chatterton's store and the City Hotel, or at the Masonic Hall, in the evening. For further information, apply to G. W. Chatterton, or to J. F. Holland at the City Hotel. [Nov 20th.]



Name: J. F. Holland
 Entertainment: Dancing School and Cotillion Party
 Venue: Masonic Hall
 Date: Fall and Winter 1854-1855
 Cotillion Party
 Date: Thursday, November 23, 1854
 Time: 7:00 p.m.
 Price: \$1.50
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

Register, Thursday, November 30, 1854.²⁵¹

Paul Julien: Violin Concert

PAUL JULIEN,
 AWARDED THE FIRST PRIZE OF THE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC AT PARIS—PENSIONER OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT—HONORARY MEMBER OF THE GRAND PHILHARMONIC SOCIETIES OF PARIS, LONDON AND NEW YORK, AND OF THE NEW YORK MUSICAL FUND SOCIETY.

This most wonderful star that has risen in the musical horizon of the present century, was born at Crest, (Drome,) the 12th of February, 1841. At six years of age he commenced to play the violin, and at seven years he made his debut in public, with immense success, at the Grand Theatre of Marseilles. From this moment his father resolved to make him a great artist, and with that intention he bent his steps towards Paris. Before arriving at Paris, he gave concerts at Avignon, Nimes, Lyons and numerous other large cities, at all of which he obtained the same marked success which attended him at Marseilles.

In May, 1849, PAUL JULIEN arrived in Paris, and played in several Grand Concerts, and the triumphs he there obtained created quite an excitement in the musical world; he soon became the favorite of the Salons, the spoiled child of the ladies of the beau monde. His father, however, who had destined for him the career of a great artist, and who feared, above all, that he would be spoiled by lottery, was exerting every means in his power to obtain for him an entrance to the Grand Conservatory of Music, so that he might persevere in his taste for serious studies.

Success soon crowned his efforts, and on the 24th of December of the same year, PAUL JULIEN entered the Conservatory, and at the end of six months, he carried off the First Prize, against nineteen competitors.

The Paris Press at this time being full of praise of the young artist, at the great honor obtained by a child of only ten years, excited the curiosity of the great impresario, Lumley, who went to Paris expressly to hear him, and immediately engaged him for several performances at her Majesty's Theatre at London.

We will not enter here into a detail of his reception in London, merely observing that it was of the most enthusiastic description—all that his most ardent admirers could have wished; but will content ourselves by giving an extract from a leading London journal, which speaks volumes.

From the "London Times" of July 23, 1851.

"Last Wednesday, during the intermission in the 'Affaire di Portici,' the young violinist, PAUL JULIEN, executed two pieces. I hasten to say that London ratifies the prodigious success obtained by this extraordinary child, in all the principal cities of France, and in the Paris concerts. When we remember that PAUL JULIEN has just attained his tenth year; that at the age of seven years, his father (a mechanic) was his only instructor, we are filled with astonishment, penetrated with admiration in seeing the precocious talent of the young virtuoso, not because, in playing, he triumphs over the difficulties of his instrument, but because he expresses the music as a spring to all choice spirits. The violin of PAUL JULIEN is but the echo of his soul, he puts them both in unison. This is how he charms all ears and touches all hearts; why PAUL JULIEN has had an immense success at London as at Paris; this is why the applause, encores, and

Name: Paul Julien
 Entertainment: Violin Concert
 Venue: Masonic Hall
 Date: Saturday, December 2, 1854
 Time: tonight
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



Paul Julien was born in Crest, France in 1841. His father had little money for education. At the age of five, Paul displayed an ear for music. His father, who was a clarinetist and violinist, belonged to an amateur band and frequently took Paul with him to rehearsal where Paul beat time and showed a remarkable understanding and enjoyment of the music. He sang ballads in a pleasing manner and in a short time he became skilled in playing a little hunting horn which his father had given him as a toy. He delighted in collecting the children of the neighborhood and making them march to lively airs which he at the head of the troop played upon his horn.

His father wanted to give Paul regular violin lessons and found an old fiddler of the neighborhood and borrowed a violin which he altered by reducing its size so that his son could use it. Lessons began and all leisure moments of day and evening were spent on lessons. Paul progressed rapidly beyond belief. The practicing irritated the neighbors, and Paul was once frightened when one of them threatened to break his violin over his head. At length the owner of the violin came to claim his property. When he saw what the father had done to reduce it in size, he was indignant. The father with genuine French adroitness summoned the boy and told him to play Weber's beautiful Dream which he executed with such unexpected and extraordinary expression, precision, and spirit that the old man's anger was changed at once into affectionate admiration. Paul was six.

Journal, Thursday, November 23, 1854.²⁵²

M. PAUL JULIEN gives his last Concert to-night. He is a violinist of the highest reputation. Some regard him as superior to Ole Bull. The Concert is to come off in Masonic Hall.

Journal, Saturday, December 2, 1854.²⁵³

²⁵¹ Register, Thursday, November 30, 1854, p. 3.

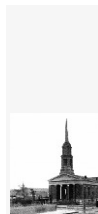
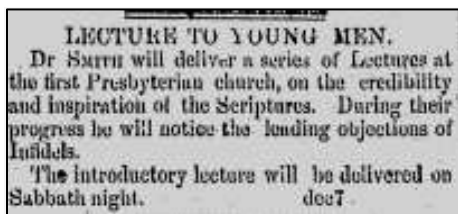
²⁵² Journal, Thursday, November 23, 1854, p. 6.

²⁵³ Journal, Saturday, December 2, 1854, p. 3.

The father now became anxious to obtain better instruction than he could give to his son. He took the boy to Marseilles confident that he would find some professor willing to assist the development of so promising a genius without charge. Julien was unable to procure employment and he soon found himself in that city without friends and without a sou in his purse. Agonized to see his little son shivering with cold and pinched with hunger, the father went as a last resort to the proprietor of a large cafe nearby and obtained permission to bring the boy in the evening to play to the company. The anxious father ran back to his lodgings and spent the rest of the day in hearing Paul rehearse over and over again the pieces he was to perform at the café. In the evening they found a large company assembled and among them several musicians of eminence. Paul took his position and began to play. Every eye was fixed upon his pale engaging countenance and every ear was soon astonished and charmed at the power, correctness, and sweetness of his playing. At the conclusion of the piece, he was overwhelmed with applause. The musicians gathered round and enthusiastically congratulated both father and son. Late in the evening, the father and son returned to their residence with their pockets and their hearts overflowing.

Paul now found instructors and occasional opportunities for the public display of his talents. He played at grand concerts in many of the large towns in the south of France and always with marked success. However, his father was not satisfied till he had Paul admitted to the Conservatoire National at Paris. He remained a member for some years during which his father struggled to survive until in July 1850 the boy gained the first prize against seventeen competitors. He was nine years old and the instrument that he played at the final examination was one of the commonest qualities, having cost but twelve francs. Paul now appeared frequently at concerts in Paris and London where his playing excited unbounded astonishment and applause.

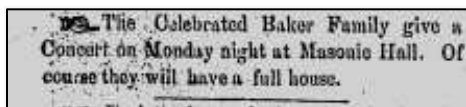
Dr. Smith: Lectures on the Scriptures



Name: Lecture to Young Men
 Entertainment: Dr. James Smith: Lecture:
Credibility and Inspiration of the Scriptures
 Venue: First Presbyterian Church
 Date: Sunday, December 10, 1854
 Time: night
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

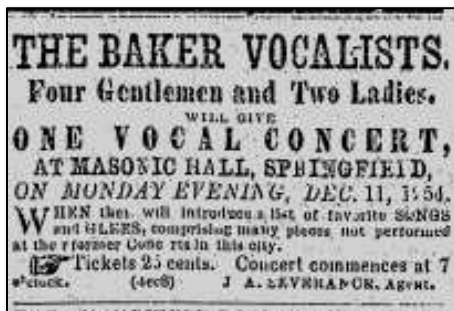
Journal, Saturday, December 9, 1854.²⁵⁴

The Baker Family: Vocal Concert



Name: The Baker Family
 Entertainment: Vocal Concert: 4 men and 2 ladies
 Venue: Masonic Hall
 Date: Monday, December 11, 1854
 Time: 7:00 p.m.
 Price: 25 cents
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

Journal, Saturday, December 9, 1854.²⁵⁵



Journal, Saturday, December 9, 1854.²⁵⁶

²⁵⁴ *Journal*, Saturday, December 9, 1854, p. 3.

²⁵⁵ *Journal*, Saturday, December 9, 1854, p. 3.

²⁵⁶ *Journal*, Saturday, December 9, 1854, p. 3.

**SECOND NIGHT OF
The Baker Vocalists.**
4 GENTLEMEN AND 2 LADIES.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Will give one Vocal Concert at MASONIC HALL, Springfield Ill., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, 1854, when they will sing a programme of popular songs and glees, comprising many pieces not performed at their former concerts in this city.
Tickets 25 cents, concert commences at 7 o'clock.
Dec. 9, 1854. J. A. SEVERANCE, Agent.

Last Night.
THE BAKER VOCALISTS.
Four Gentlemen and Two Ladies.
WILL GIVE
ONE VOCAL CONCERT,
AT MASONIC HALL, SPRINGFIELD,
On Wednesday Evening, December 13, 1854.
With an entire change of Programme.
Tickets 25 cents. Concert commences at 7 o'clock.
J. A. SEVERANCE, Agent.

Name: The Baker Family
Entertainment: Vocal Concert:
4 men and 2 ladies
Venue: Masonic Hall
Date: Wednesday, December 13, 1854
Time: 7:00 p.m.
Price: 25 cents
Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

Register, Wednesday, December 13, 1854.²⁵⁷ Journal, Thursday, December 14, 1854.²⁵⁸

New England Supper

NEW ENGLAND SUPPER.
The anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock, will be commemorated to-night by a Festival, at Masonic Hall.-- The arrangements for the occasion have been made by "the Sons of New-England," but they will be happy to see others from every portion of our broad land present on the occasion. We hope there will be a goodly number of our citizens attend at the Hall. When the descendants of the "Chivalry of Virginia," celebrate the landing at Jamestown, we hope to be present.-- We are one people; and we trust have one glorious destiny.

Name: New England Supper -- Sons of New England
Entertainment: supper; anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock
Venue: Masonic Hall
Date: Friday, December 22, 1854
Time: tonight
Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



Journal, Friday, December 22, 1854.²⁵⁹

University Supper

UNIVERSITY SUPPER.--This entertainment, we understand, is to come off on Wednesday evening, Dec. 27th, at the Masonic Hall. In conversation with some of the Ladies, the other day, who have the thing in hand, we ascertained that the preparations are on a GRAND SCALE, indeed! Where are the Tickets to be had? Every body will be there of course. For so worthy an object, and one that so deeply concerns every one of our citizens, who can refuse to buy a ticket? It will be certainly one of the finest affairs of the sort ever held in this city.

Name: University Supper
Entertainment: supper
Venue: Masonic Hall
Date: Wednesday, December 27, 1854
Time: evening
Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



Journal, Friday, December 22, 1854.²⁶⁰

²⁵⁷ Register, Wednesday, December 13, 1854, p. 2.

²⁵⁸ Journal, Thursday, December 14, 1854, p. 3.

²⁵⁹ Journal, Friday, December 22, 1854, p. 3.

²⁶⁰ Journal, Friday, December 22, 1854, p. 3.

New England Supper Review

NEW ENGLAND SUPPER:
 On last evening—the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims—the descendants of New England ancestry, and other gentlemen, to the number of sixty, met at Masonic hall, and partook of a fine supper, prepared by Mr. Lenihan.— There were remarks made by Wm. H. Herndon and James H. Matheny, Esqrs., and Rev. Mr. Crane and Rev. Mr. Dodge. A number of sentiments were offered, but the following were only obtained:

W. D. Ward—
 God grant that the Republican principles of our Pilgrim Fathers may soon spread over the earth.

By C. A. Ashton—
 Massachusetts—The home of the Pilgrim Fathers, the hot bed of Americanism; the first in war, the first in peace, the first in statesmanship. May her precept be felt from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

By J. D. Harper—
 Plymouth Rock—The most renowned and hallowed Rock of the old Bay State. May its remembrance ever be kept sacred in the hearts of the sons of Pilgrim sires.

By D. Sherman—
 The Old Bay State—She has her Plymouth Rock her Lexington and her Bunker Hill. Among her distinguished sons is an Everest, whose name is a tower of strength and a rampart to the constitution; her past history is the guarantee of her fidelity to the Union and the safe pledge of her unspotted honor for all time to come.

By Rev. Mr. Dodge—
 Old H. land—The refuge of the Pilgrim Fathers.

By S. Bell—
 Rhode Island—The home of Roger Williams Stephen Hopkins and O. H. Perry.

By Francis Taylor—
 Pilgrim Fathers—worthy sires—may their descendants emulate their virtues; then shall they shine in our great republic as the stars in our national emign.

By D. C. McQuinn—from New Hampshire—
 The Y-nkets—May they never crowd New England when there is plenty room in Illinois.

By John Cook—
 "Faith, Hope and Charity, these three"—The Mayflower, Plymouth Rock and the State of Illinois—the cradle of Liberty, the corner-stone of the Federal Arch, the garner house of the world.

By S. Francis—
 The memory of the late President of the Society—Col. Thomas Mather.

The Festival was a pleasant one. Every thing passed off agreeably. The Masonic Hall is a fine room for such gatherings, and Lenihan makes ample provision for guests.

Review
 Name: New England Supper --
 Sons of New England

Journal, Saturday, December 23, 1854.²⁶¹

Bullard's Great Panoramic Mirror

**Bullard's
 Great Ponoramic Mirror
 OF
 NEW YORK CITY.**
 THIS celebrated series of Paintings, will be exhibited in MASONIC HALL on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 28th, 29th and 30th.
 For particulars see bills.

Name: Bullard's Great Panoramic Mirror
 Entertainment: Panorama: series of paintings exhibited
 Venue: Masonic Hall
 Date: Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, December 28, 29, and 30, 1854
 Time: evening
 Lincoln was in Springfield.



Journal, Tuesday, December 26, 1854.²⁶²

1854 Venues	
Baptist Church	1
Clinton's Hall	4
First Presbyterian Church	1
Masonic Hall	<u>10</u>
Unknown	16

²⁶¹ *Journal*, Saturday, December 23, 1854, p. 3.

²⁶² *Journal*, Tuesday, December 26, 1854, p. 2.

1855

Bullard's Great Panoramic Mirror



Register, Monday, January 1, 1855.²⁶³

Name: Bullard's Great Panoramic Mirror
 Entertainment: Panorama: series of paintings exhibited
 Venue: Masonic Hall
 Date: Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, January 4, 5, and 6, 1855
 Time: evening
 Friday, January 5, 1855, 2:00 p.m. children and schools
 Price: 10 cents
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

Printers' Festival Celebrating Benjamin Franklin's Birthday



Register, Wednesday, January 10, 1855.²⁶⁴

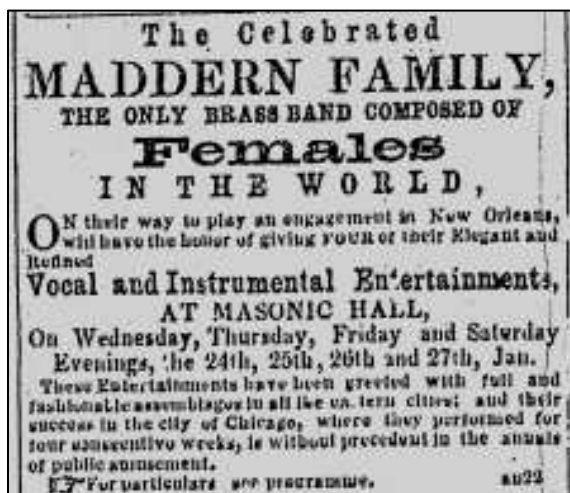
Name: Springfield Typographical Union
 Entertainment: Printers' Festival: Anniversary of Benjamin Franklin's Birthday; Brass Band
 Venue: Masonic Hall
 Date: Wednesday, January 17, 1855
 Time: supper at 9:00 p.m.
 Price: \$2.00
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

The Young Men's Association: Lecture by Dr. Rice

Letter: Mary Stuart to Bettie Stuart, January 11, 1855
 Dr. Rice delivered the opening lecture before the young mens association this week. His subject – the signs of the times. Attended, and was much interested.²⁶⁵

Name: The Young Men's Association
 Entertainment: Lectures: Dr. Rice *The signs of the times*
 Date: January 11, 1855 week

Maddern Family: Musical Entertainment



Journal, Thursday, January 25, 1855.²⁶⁶

Name: Maddern Family
 Entertainment: Female Brass Band, vocal and instrumental entertainment; females
 Venue: Masonic Hall
 Date: Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, January 24, 25, 26, and 27, 1855
 Time: evenings
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

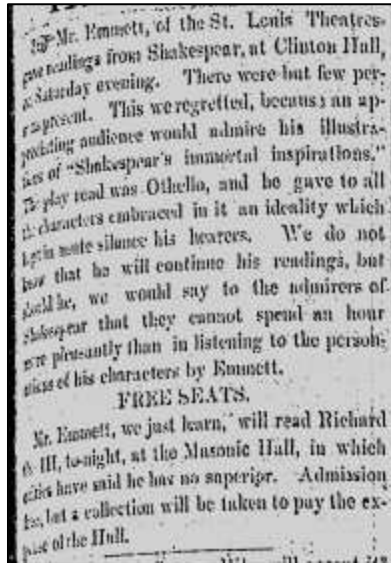
²⁶³ *Register*, Monday, January 1, 1855, p. 2.

²⁶⁴ *Register*, Wednesday, January 10, 1855, p. 2.

²⁶⁵ Stuart-Hay Papers, *Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum*, Springfield, Illinois.

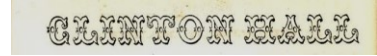
²⁶⁶ *Journal*, Thursday, January 25, 1855, p. 2.

Mr. Emmett: Reading Shakespeare



Journal, Monday, January 29, 1855.²⁶⁷

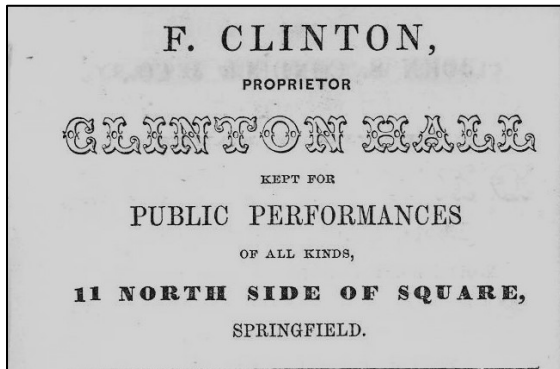
Name: Mr. Emmett
 Entertainment: Reading Shakespeare: *Othello*
 Venue: Clinton Hall
 Date: Saturday, January 27, 1855
 Time: evening



Venue: Masonic Hall
 Entertainment: Reading Shakespeare: *Richard III*
 Date: Monday, January 29, 1855
 Time: night
 Price: collection
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

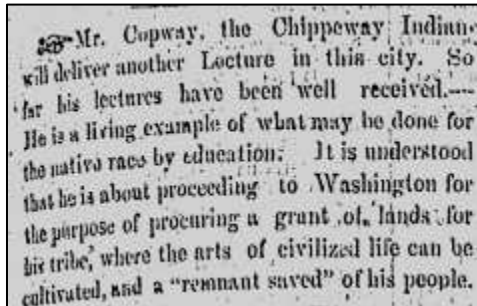


Clinton Hall



Advertisement in the 1855-56 *City Directory*.²⁶⁸

Mr. Copway, Chippeway Indian: Lecture



Journal, Tuesday, January 30, 1855.²⁶⁹

Name: Mr. Copway, Chippeway Indian
 Entertainment: Lecture
 Venue: Unknown

²⁶⁷ *Journal*, Monday, January 29, 1855, p. 3.

²⁶⁸ Francis Clinton, a confectioner and baker, operated a store on the north side of the public square in 1858. He bought the west half of the east half of Lot 7 in Block 7 in September 9, 1843. His 3-story building would have been the sixth one west from the corner of Washington and Sixth. *Research by Curtis Mann, Sangamon Valley Collection, Lincoln Library, Springfield, Illinois.*

²⁶⁹ *Journal*, Tuesday, January 30, 1855, p. 3.

Mr. Boothroyd: Reading Shakespeare

Mr. Boothroyd, in his readings of Shakespeare: last night, at Masonic Hall, to a good audience, gave great satisfaction. As a reader, his superior can scarcely be found. He gives his last readings in this city, at the Masonic Hall, this evening. The admirers of Shakespeare will do well to attend.

Journal, Tuesday, January 30, 1855.²⁷⁰

Name: Mr. Boothroyd
 Entertainment: Reading Shakespeare
 Venue: Masonic Hall
 Date: Monday and Tuesday, January 29 and 30, 1855
 Time: evening
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



Julius A. LaBarthe Dancing and Waltzing Academy

Dancing and Waltzing Academy.
 MR. JULIUS A. LABARTHE has opened his classes for instructions in dancing, at the METROPOLITAN NEW HALL, where he will be happy to teach the ladies and gentlemen of Springfield, the most fashionable Dancing and Waltzing now taught in the eastern cities: Scottish, Polka, Mazourka and Quadrille, &c.
 Misses' Class, Thursday and Saturday at three o'clock.
 Gentlemen's Class, Thursday and Saturday evening, from seven until ten o'clock.
 Twelve lessons constitute the course. Terms--\$5.
 Private lessons will be given if desired.
 Feb 6-11 J. A. LABARTHE.

Register, Tuesday, April 17, 1855.²⁷¹

Name: Monsieur Julius A. LaBarthe
 Entertainment: Dancing Classes
 Venue: Metropolitan New Hall



Miss O. S. Wait: Lectures

ITEM COLUMN.
 A LADY LECTURER.--Miss O. S. Wait is now lecturing with a view of delivering a course of lectures on subjects of the greatest public interest, which have occupied her mind for many years--the true sphere of woman, her rights and duties, with the means of individual advancement, happiness and self-culture, form her principal themes. We are informed that her lectures are of the highest literary merit, replete with beautiful imagery and profound thought.--They have been received with great approbation and applause wherever delivered.
 Miss Wait is a native of Southern Illinois. Her lectures to-morrow night (Saturday) at Clinton Hall, and we bespeak for her a large audience with the utmost confidence that they will be well spent in listening to the well-arranged and finished productions of the author.

Journal, Friday, February 2, 1855.²⁷²

Name: Miss O. S. Wait
 Entertainment: Lecture: *The Womanly Influence of Education*
 Venue: Clinton Hall
 Date: Saturday, February 3, 1855
 Time: 7:00 p. m.
 Price: Gentlemen 10 cents. Ladies free.
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



SPECIAL NOTICES.
 MISS WAIT'S LECTURES on *The Womanly Influence and Education* will be continued at Clinton Hall THIS SATURDAY EVENING.
 Hour--7 o'clock--Admission fee: Gentlemen 10 cents. Ladies free. Feb 2-23

²⁷⁰ *Journal*, Tuesday, January 30, 1855, p. 3.

²⁷¹ *Register*, Tuesday, April 17, 1855, p. 3.

²⁷² *Journal*, Friday, February 2, 1855, p. 3.

President Francis Springer: Lecture

LECTURE.—A series of Discourses on the eventful life of Paul, the Apostle, has been commenced to be delivered in the Court House by President Sraunorn of the University. They are designed mainly for the benefit of the students, but all interested are invited to attend. The subject for next Lord's Day Evening (Feb. 4,) at half past 6 o'clock is—the conversion of Saul of Tarsus. Preaching may also be expected in the court house regularly on Sabbath mornings at 11 o'clock.

*Journal, Friday, February 2, 1855.*²⁷³

Rev. Springer was the first Lutheran pastor in Springfield, Illinois. He arrived in May 1839 and the first Lutheran worship service was held on Sunday, September 19, 1841, when eight Springfield citizens met at his home at the corner of Eighth and Jackson. Rev. Springer and Abraham Lincoln were neighbors from 1844-1847.

Francis Springer was born in Roxbury, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, in 1810. Orphaned at age five, he was raised by a Lutheran minister until age 14 when he was indentured to a carriage and ornamental painter for four years. Although his opportunities for education were limited, he entered Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, immediately following his indenture. While in college, he supported himself with teaching jobs and working as a painter. He continued his studies at the Lutheran Theological Seminary, also in Gettysburg. He traveled to Otego and Schohaire, New York, to learn from well-known ministers there. The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Maryland licensed him to preach on October 18, 1836. Six months later, on April 11, 1837, he married Mary Kreigh at Clear Spring, Maryland, and was ordained by the Maryland Synod on October 17, 1837.



The Springers traveled west to work with Rev. Daniel Scherer, who is credited with bringing the Lutheran religion to Illinois. After working in Hillsboro for a few months, the Springers moved to Springfield. A few weeks after his arrival, Rev. Springer placed an advertisement in the *Sangamo Journal* for his English and Classical School. After six months in Springfield, the Springers purchased a lot at the corner of Eighth and Jackson Streets, in a new subdivision being developed by Elijah Iles. A few months later, in early 1840, an Episcopalian minister, Rev. Charles Dresser, and his family moved into a new home across Jackson street, now known as the Lincoln Home.

In 1840, State Representative Abraham Lincoln wrote and sponsored legislation to incorporate the "Mechanics Union," a group of laborers concerned about the educational needs of their children. The charter gave the following purposes for the Union: "Relief to the sick and disabled members thereof, and to the widows and orphans of deceased members; for the establishment of a common school and a public library, and for the promotion of literature, science, and the mechanic arts." In December 1842, the Mechanics Union purchased the former First Presbyterian Church building at the corner of Third and Washington Streets and began conducting classes soon thereafter. In 1844, Rev. Springer was hired as a teacher for the School. This was the beginning of a good public school system.

Rev. Charles Dresser sold his home to Abraham Lincoln in 1844, and the Lincolns became the Springer's new neighbors. While there is no documentation of their daily encounters, it is safe to assume that their children probably played together and that the wives, both of whom had husbands who traveled on circuits, became well-acquainted. Lincoln's only known comments about his neighbor were written on April 13, 1864 in a letter in which Lincoln described Rev Springer as "one of my best friends, than whom there is no more dependable man."

The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of the West named Rev. Springer their president in 1846. In 1847 the Synod started a school in Hillsboro called the "Literary and Theological Institute of the Evangelical Institute of the Far West," (commonly called Hillsboro College or Lutheran College). Rev. Springer became its first president. At the same time, he received a call to be pastor of Hillsboro's Zion Lutheran Church. The Springers sold their Springfield home and moved to Hillsboro. Although the School was well- received and attracted students from most of the surrounding states, it was sometimes necessary to raise funds to keep it going. The financial support of the College by Springfield residents convinced the founders that moving the School to Springfield might increase its opportunities for growth. The name of the School was changed to Illinois State University, and in early 1852, it moved to temporary Springfield quarters at Washington and Third Streets. Originally the Presbyterian Church, the building had also housed the Lutheran congregation. Eight acres of land approximately 1.5 miles northeast of the statehouse was donated by the Pascal Enos

Name: President Francis Springer of Illinois State University
 Entertainment: Series of lectures on Paul the Apostle
 Venue: Court House
 Date: Sunday, February 4, 1855
 Time: 6:30 p. m.
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



²⁷³ *Journal, Friday, February 2, 1855, p. 3.*

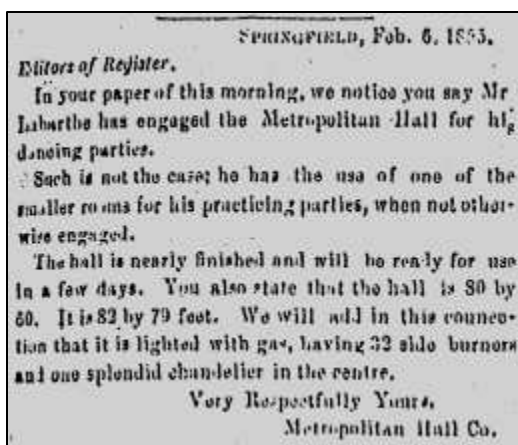
family in July 1852. Springfield Mayor James Conkling gave the address at the corner stone laying ceremony, and the citizens of Springfield provided a great deal of monetary support. Students began attending classes in their new quarters in 1854. Many prominent citizens, including most of the patriarchs of Springfield, served on the Board of Trustees of Illinois State University. Abraham Lincoln was elected to the Board in June 1860. Robert Todd Lincoln and John Hay attended the school in the late 1850s. In 1855, Rev. Springer resigned from his post as president of the University, possibly in response to criticisms about the poor financial status of the institution.

Rev. Springer continued his educational career in Springfield, first as principle of the Ward 1 School, and later as Superintendent of the Springfield public school district. He left that post in 1861 to enlist in the army. When he was refused due to his age, he offered his services as chaplain to the 10th Illinois Cavalry. His regiment eventually ended up in Fort Smith, Arkansas, an old military post, and Rev. Springer was named chaplain of the post. He was also made superintendent of the Freedman's Bureau while at Fort Smith.

His experiences with the people of the south, made homeless and often traumatized by the war, convinced him that at least some of them would have a better life in the north. He explained his ideas to Elijah Iles and James Lamb, and the three of them purchased property at 1308 South Seventh and built the "Home for the Friendless." Widows and orphans then began to arrive on trains from the south.

He retained both titles until he resigned in August 1867. Upon his return to Springfield he resumed his preaching and teaching careers. In 1874, Rev. Springer moved to Hillsboro and served as the Montgomery County Superintendent of Schools for the next four years. While in Hillsboro, he kept in close contact with his family and friends in Springfield. He died in October 1892.²⁷⁴

Status of Metropolitan Hall



Name: Metropolitan Hall
 Entertainment: status and opening
 Date: Tuesday, February 6, 1855
 Information: 83' x 79'
 Lighted with gas
 32 side burners
 Chandelier in center

Register, Wednesday, February 7, 1855.²⁷⁵

David Kraft: Brass Band



Name: David Kraft Band
 Entertainment: Brass Band and Caller
 Venue: Unknown

Register, Wednesday, February 7, 1855.²⁷⁶

²⁷⁴ www.trinity-lutheran.com/files/archives/vignettes/vignette_springer.pdf

²⁷⁵ *Register*, Wednesday, February 7, 1855, p. 3.

²⁷⁶ *Register*, Wednesday, February 7, 1855, p. 3.

Chess Club Formation

CHESS CLUB.—Those favorable to the formation of a "Chess Club" in this city are requested to meet at the Gentlemen's Dressing Room at the Masonic Hall on **THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, 9th inst.,** for the purpose of organizing such a club. J41 Feb 5

*Journal, Monday, February 5, 1855.*²⁷⁷

Name: Chess Club
 Entertainment: formation of chess club
 Venue: Masonic Hall, gentlemen's dressing room
 Date: Thursday, February 9, 1855
 Time: evening
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



Nicholas Goodall: Violin Concert

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL
NICK GOODALL HAS ARRIVED
 AND WILL POSITIVELY APPEAR ON
 Wednesday and Thursday Eve's, Feb. 7th and 8th
AT MASONIC HALL,
For Two Nights Only!
MASTER NICK GOODALL,
THE VIOLINIST— Aged only 12 years—
 better known as 'LE PETIT OLE HELL.'
 The most extraordinary child of the 19th century. His performances must be seen and heard to be believed. The New York and Philadelphia papers pronounce him superior to the great Norwegian OLE HULL, and the greatest Artist ever heard in those cities.
 It is indispensable for all parents and guardians of youth to attend this Concert, to be satisfied what patience and perseverance will do, and absolutely necessary for the younger branches to attend and witness the marvellous execution of this precious child. He is assisted by Pro. J. K. Goodall, the celebrated Tenor and Bass Singer, late leader of Kate Hays' Band in Eng and America, whose versatile genius, vocal and instrumental, stamps him one of the greatest artists of the day.
 His songs are irresistible, and can only be sung by the "Lions of Louisville and Cincinnati papers."
 Prof. GOODALL will be assisted by Master Nelson Piano Forte, whose execution is as good as on the Veil.
 Admission 50 cents. Children under 12 years 25 cents.
 Doors open at half past 6 o'clock. Concert begins at half past 7 o'clock.
 Front seats reserved for ladies.
 J. A. DAVIS, Agent.
 Tickets for sale at the City Hotel, American House and at the door.

Master NICHOLAS GOODALL'S first concert took place last evening at the Masonic Hall, and was attended by a highly appreciative audience, who testified their applause in a bountiful manner. To think that a boy of his age, viz. twelve years, should execute difficult violin pieces is not saying the one-half, for he not only overcomes every difficulty, but reads and renders the music with as much and more pathos than any violinist we ever heard. His execution is the most astonishing we ever witnessed, and consider him far ahead of any violinist we ever heard, added to which, his deportment is most engaging and pleasing. We commend Master Nick and his accomplished father "who is the prince of Bass Singers, and the best violoncelist in this or any other country," to the good graces of our citizens. His second concert takes place to-night at the Masonic Hall. Doors open at 7. Tickets 50 cents.

Name: Master Nicholas Goodall –
 12 years old
 Entertainment: Violin Concert
 Venue: Masonic Hall
 Date: Wednesday and Thursday,
 February 7 and 8, 1855
 Time: 7:30 p.m.
 Price: 50 cents. Children 15 cents.
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



*Journal, Thursday, February 8, 1855.*²⁷⁸

²⁷⁷ *Journal, Monday, February 5, 1855, p. 3.*

²⁷⁸ *Journal, Thursday, February 8, 1855, p. 3.*



**Grand Full Dress
CONCERT AND BALL**
MASONIC HALL, SPRINGFIELD, ILLS.,
Master Goodall,
Will by request of many citizens give his
FAREWELL, CONCERT & BALL
THIS, FRIDAY EVENING
in the above Hall. Tickets \$1.
Doors open at 6½. Concert
commences at 7
DANCE will commence at 9½ o'clock
after an intermission of 15 minutes

Journal, Friday, February 9, 1855.²⁷⁹

Nick was the son of a man who was the first violinist in the orchestra of Ford's Theatre in Washington when Lincoln was assassinated. When Nick was eight, he toured the country as a prodigy. In 1865 he was 16 -- pale, slim, and silent. Nick's nervous system broke down as did many others whose poise was greater than Nick's after they had seen the blinding swiftness with which the great President, "the sprig of lilac," was snatched from the loveliest garden in the world.

Name: Master Nicholas Goodall
Entertainment: Farewell Violin Concert and Ball
Venue: Masonic Hall
Date: Friday, February 9, 1855
Time: 7:00 p.m.
Dance: 9:30 p.m.
Price: \$1.00
Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



MASTER NICHOLAS GOODALL!
THE EXTRAORDINARY VIOLINIST,
Will, by request, give a GRAND CONCERT to the
Children of the City Schools
AND NEIGHBORHOOD,
This afternoon at 2 o'clock, at Masonic Hall, Springfield.
He respectfully requests parents and guardians of youth to
send their children to be convinced what "patience and
perseverance will do," by application and strict obedience to
their teachers. The room will be warm and comfortable and
every care to their comfort taken.
Clergymen and teachers admitted free.
Tickets only 25 cents. [Feb10-11d]

Register, Saturday, February 10, 1855.²⁸⁰

MASTER NICK GOODALL will positively give
his last concert in this city this afternoon, at Masonic
Hall, to the children of the schools of the city, their
parents and teachers—all persons who delight in the
"concord of sweet sounds" should be in attendance, as
we feel assured the "Fiddler Boy" will render satisfac-
tion to every one. Indeed we know of no artist old or
young who is more worthy of patronage than this
youthful prodigy.

Register, Saturday, February 10, 1855.²⁸¹

Name: Master Nicholas Goodall
Entertainment: Violin Concert for students
Venue: Masonic Hall
Date: Saturday, February 10, 1855
Time: 2:00 p.m.
Price: 25 cents. Clergy and teachers free.
Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



... the next evening Thursday there was a very large party at Mrs. Ridgeley's a perfect squeeze. The House was brilliantly lighted with gas - The company very gaily dressed - the supper very good and upon the whole everything very pleasant. Master Goodall and his father who having been giving concerts here were present and entertained the company with some fine music on the violin. The little fellow plays very finely - he is about as large as John.

Letter: John Stuart to Bettie Stuart, 11 February 1855

Nicholas Goodall (a.k.a. Julian Nicholas Goodall) was born in Shropshire, England, about 1840. He was the son of a music teacher and dancing master J.K. Goodall with whom he immigrated to the United States in 1851. It was advertised that he was 11 years old in 1853 when he appeared in Philadelphia in concert. A child prodigy, he was billed as the "Le Petit Ole Bull," a reference to a famous Norwegian violinist of the day, Ole Bull. He played the familiar but ever sweet Last Rose of Summer as I never heard it before and followed it by such a rendering of Rock Me to Sleep Mother as brought tears to the eyes of his listeners. All this time we the invisible audience were perfectly silent and Goodall entirely self-absorbed. We ventured no applause and he sought none. Forgetful of everything but his music hour after hour he delighted our ears with such a concert as it is seldom one's fortune to hear under like conditions. The dimly outlined figure in the chair seemed to us not a half-witted vagabond fiddler but a being inspired with an unearthly genius

²⁷⁹ Journal, Friday, February 9, 1855, p. 2.

²⁸⁰ Register, Saturday, February 10, 1855, p. 2.

²⁸¹ Register, Saturday, February 10, 1855, p. 2.

expressing in music as much and more than others express in words. At length he gently glided into Schubert's Serenade. I had heard it often but now it seemed new [to] me. Why had no one before this strange man discovered and brought forth the wealth of feeling in that most exquisite composition? He played it through twice and when the last note died away dropped his violin across his knees. I looked at my watch. It indicated one o'clock. You will agree with me that in the death of the friendless vagabond in the Watertown Asylum the other day a great artist passed away who at least from a professional point of view was worthy to rank with the great violinists of other days and to shake hands in the shadow world with Ole Bull and Paganini.²⁸²

At 2 o'clock in the morning of January 19, 1881, there died in the Jefferson County almshouse on the outskirts of Watertown, New York, a man wrapped in a dark veil of mystery... Penniless, a veritable vagabond who wandered from place to place, pitied, admired, a man without friends, he would long since have been completely forgotten if that were all. But it was not, for he was a human paradox. Unkempt, personally unattractive, he was unfortunately a victim of a peculiar mental complex which rendered him so moody and taciturn to such an inarticulate degree that he disclosed nothing as to the identity of his parents, the place of his birth and only contradictory fragments of his early life. Yet it is said that he could speak several languages fluently. Despite the cheap and slovenly clothing which covered his body his marvelous talent, antithetically, stands forever illumined and lustrous in the white samite of musical genius which ranked him with Paganini, Ole Bull and others of the world's greatest violin virtuosi. This man was Nick Goodall, whose fame America's noted novelist Irving Bacheller helped to revive posthumously in that best-seller of 1900, Ben Holden, a Tale of the North Country. And because of that Nick Goodall's ashes today repose in a modestly marked grave in Watertown's old Arsenal Street cemetery, while his plain, unembellished but fine-toned violin is a prized relic in the museum of the Jefferson County Historical Society in Watertown.

Dead at 32, Nick Goodall who, with his magic bow, had charmed audiences in Boston, New York, Salem, Elmira and in Washington, D.C., was even believed by Mr. Bacheller to have been in Ford's Theatre that tragic night of April 14, 1865, when John Wilkes Booth shot President Lincoln as he and Mrs. Lincoln sat in their box awaiting the final act of "Our American Cousin,"... for in the orchestra conducted by William Withers, Nick's father was first violinist. Nick, a lad of 16 at the time, naturally would have attended the performance for that reason as well as for the reason that President and Mrs. Lincoln, before whom he had played and captivated with his wonderful music, were to attend the performance, Mr. Bacheller theorized. He further theorized that the tragedy so shocked the two sensitive Goodalls that the father died not long afterward but, before death, placed Nick in same nearby asylum only to ultimately be released to roam the country mentally disturbed, but with mind never divested of that miraculous ability to enchant with music of such beautiful quality as to be beyond adequate description.

Yet this was the man who appeared to love the natural beauties of the North Country wandering for years among the communities of Jefferson, Lewis and St. Lawrence counties, always welcomed by the tavern keepers who fed him because he always drew a crowd of patrons to them when he suddenly turned up at their hostleries in the warm months. In the winter months he may have sought haven in some poorhouse. Many stories circulated regarding the cause of his mental condition. One was that his father shut him in a room and compelled him to practice ten to twelve hours a day without food or rest. Another was that his father "beat his brains out." The meager information obtained from him about himself and his family was that when he played as a boy the women used to kiss him. One thing is certain. He must have been born with a great talent for music which, through the exhaustive practicing in his youth developed an unsurpassed technique bringing out an incomparable sense of interpretation of the great works of Shubert, Mozart, Mendelssohn, Beethoven, Brahms, Bach, Paganini, Liszt and the other great masters which were so indelibly engraved upon his brain that he never forgot them and subconsciously played them with perfection throughout the balance of his short life.²⁸³

But his mastery was not confined to the violin. He could play a piano as well and it is recounted that one afternoon when he was scheduled to play a program he saw a piano in the room, laid his violin on the floor, turned to the pianoforte and completely overwhelmed his audience. Said *The Watertown Times* the morning that Nick Goodall died: 'The eccentric and wonderful violinist known throughout the United States as Nick Goodall, breathed his last and his soul fled from this world of trouble and woe.' * * * "He was a great artist." * * * 'No one can imagine the delight with which lovers of good music have sat listening.' * * * "We think he deserved a place among the list of great violinists who have passed away." Nick Goodall, unkempt artist with the red flannel rag around his neck and his feet encased in leather laced walking shoes, whom strangers often took for a tramp.

In a commercial way, he was a flop. He used to be late for his concerts. When he would finally arrive, he might or might not play like a master. The tempo would change from a brilliant pace to heavier tones whose immensity seemed to light the countenance of the artists with an inner fire. One little note might waver into silence. Nick might stop before his great audience and shout an oath, the impact of which was like a drunkard's reel before a Communion altar. Churchmen and ladies would leave, drawing their skirts and holy robes about them.

²⁸² *Mystery Master of the Violin*, Davia F. Lane, The Quarterly, published by the St. Lawrence County Historical Association, Vol. V. Number 3, Canton, New York, July 1960.

²⁸³ <http://www.slcha.org/quarterly/issues/v005no3.pdf> <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~twigs2000/rowena.html>

Female Brass Band Concert

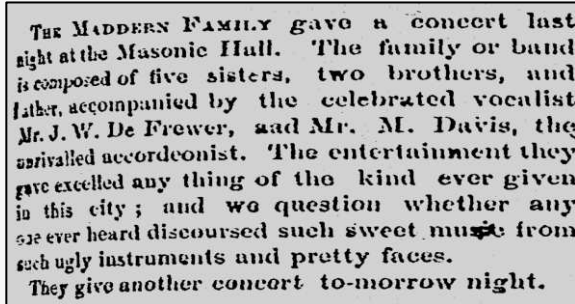


Journal, Monday, February 12, 1855.²⁸⁴

Name: Female Brass Band
 Entertainment: Brass Band Concert
 Venue: Masonic Hall
 Date: Monday, February 12, 1855
 Time: tonight
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



Maddern Family

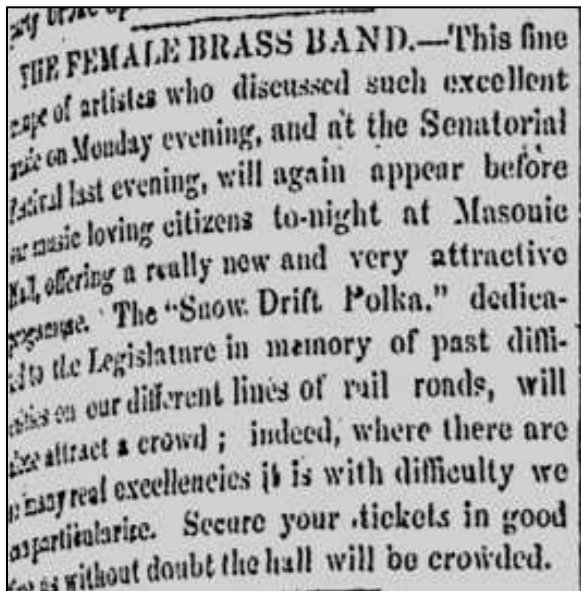


Journal, Tuesday, February 13, 1855.²⁸⁵

Name: Maddern Family: Five sisters, two brothers, and father, J. W. Frewer vocalist and M. Davis, accordion
 Entertainment: Vocal and Band Concert
 Venue: Masonic Hall
 Date: Monday and Wednesday, February 12 and 14, 1855
 Time: night
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

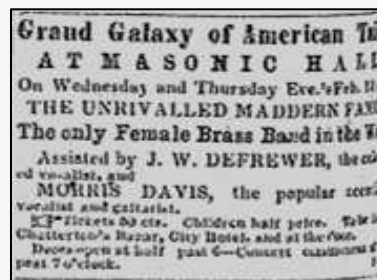


Female Brass Band Concert



Journal, Wednesday, February 14, 1855.²⁸⁶

Name: Female Brass Band
 Entertainment: Brass Band Concert
 Venue: Masonic Hall
 Date: Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, February 12, 13, and 14, 1855
 Time: tonight
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



Journal, Thursday, February 15, 1855.²⁸⁷

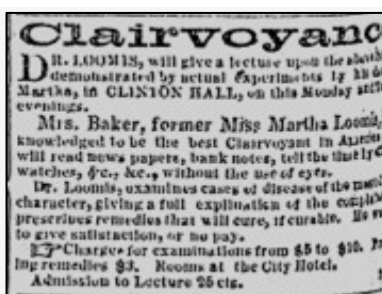
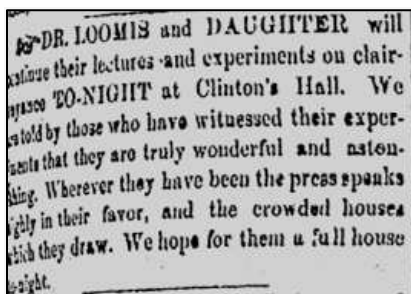
²⁸⁴ *Journal*, Monday, February 12, 1855, p. 2.

²⁸⁵ *Journal*, Tuesday, February 13, 1855, p. 3.

²⁸⁶ *Journal*, Wednesday, February 14, 1855, p. 3.

²⁸⁷ *Journal*, Thursday, February 15, 1855, p. 2.

Dr. Loomis: Clairvoyance Lecture



Name: Dr. Loomis and Martha Loomis Baker
 Entertainment: Clairvoyance
 Venue: Clinton Hall
 Date: Wednesday, February 14, 1855
 Time: tonight
 Tickets: 25 cents
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



Journal, Wednesday, February 14, 1855.²⁸⁸ *Journal*, Thursday, February 15, 1855.²⁸⁹

Maddern Family: Female Brass Vocal and Concert Band

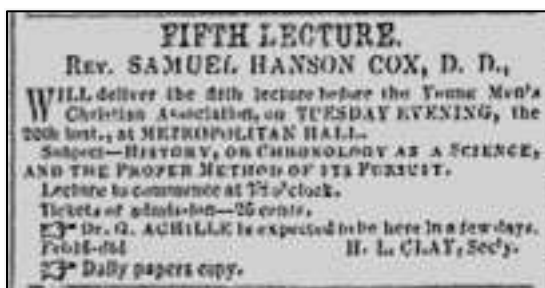


Name: Maddern Family: Female Brass Band
 Five sisters, two brothers, and father, J.W. Frewer vocalist and M. Davis, accordion
 Entertainment: Vocal and Band Concert
 Venue: Masonic Hall
 Date: Friday and Saturday, February 16 and 17, 1855
 Time: 7:30 p.m.
 Price: 25 cents
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



Register, Saturday, February 17, 1855.²⁹⁰

**The Young Men's Christian Association:
 Lecture by Dr. Samuel Hanson Cox, D.D., Abolitionist**

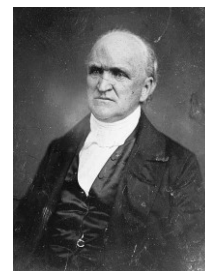


Name: The Young Men's Association
 Name: Samuel Hanson Cox, D.D.
 Entertainment: Lecture: *History, or Chronology as a Science, and the Proper Method of its Pursuit*
 Venue: Metropolitan Hall
 Date: Tuesday, February 20, 1855
 Time: 7:30 p.m.
 Price: 25 cents



Register, Saturday, February 17, 1855.²⁹¹

Samuel Hanson Cox was an American Presbyterian minister and a leading abolitionist. Cox was born on August 25, 1793, in Rahway, New Jersey to a Quaker family. After renouncing his religion and serving in the War of 1812, he studied law before entering the ministry. He was pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Mendham, New Jersey from 1817 to 1821. He then moved to New York City, where he was pastor of two churches from 1821 to 1834. In 1832, he helped found the University of the City of New York, now New York University, teaching classes in theology and contributing the college's motto, *Perstare et praestare* ("To persevere and to excel"). Due to his anti-slavery stance, he was mobbed, and his house and church were sacked in the Anti-abolitionist riots of 1834, and he was burned in effigy by another mob in Charleston, South



²⁸⁸ *Journal*, Wednesday, February 14, 1855, p. 3.

²⁸⁹ *Journal*, Thursday, February 15, 1855, p. 2.

²⁹⁰ *Register*, Saturday, February 17, 1855, p. 2

²⁹¹ *Register*, Saturday, February 17, 1855, p. 2

Carolina. After the riots he moved out of the city, and from 1834 to 1837 was professor of pastoral theology in Auburn, New York.

He was known beyond the church for his skills as an orator, despite or perhaps because he was described as "eccentric" and would sometimes lapse from English into Latin. One speech he made in 1833, in which he put the responsibility for slavery in America on the British government, made such a great impression that it was widely republished. Cox has been described as "one of the most famous celebrities in the Presbyterian Church... famous for his linguistic attainments, for his wit and occasional eccentricities, and very famous for his bursts of eloquence on great occasions." When awarded the Doctor of Divinity by the College of New Jersey, which later became Princeton University, he derided it as a couple of "semi-lunar fardels."

For seventeen years, Cox was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn Heights, while also serving as Professor of Ecclesiastical History at the Union Theological Seminary and as a leader of the "New School" Presbyterians. In 1854, owing to a throat infection and loss of his voice, he moved to Owego, New York. He died at Bronxville, New York, on October 2, 1880.²⁹²

Female Brass Band Concert

THE FEMALE BRASS BANE.—This celebrated troupe who have entertained our citizens the past few nights with their pleasing and novel performances, give another concert to-night at the Masonic Hall. Those who have not heard them should by all means attend.

Journal, Saturday, February 17, 1855.²⁹³

Name: Female Brass Band
Entertainment: Brass Band Concert
Venue: Masonic Hall
Date: Saturday, February 17, 1855
Time: tonight
Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



Nicholas Goodall: Violin Concert

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO
MASTER NICHOLAS GOODALL.

A NUMBER of the citizens of Springfield being desirous of offering to the above named gifted young musician a substantial testimonial of their appreciation of his genius and merit, have determined to get up for him a complimentary concert, in the MASONIC HALL, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, 21st inst.

A subscription paper has been circulated, and is already numerously signed. It will be left at Chatterton's Bazaar for further signatures, until the time of the concert.

Mr. Goodall and his son will no doubt use every exertion to make their entertainment acceptable, and a rich treat to the lovers of music may be relied on.

This concert will probably be the most fashionable and popular one of the season.

The programme will appear in Tuesday's papers.
Tickets 50 cents each. (P4201-1)

Register, Wednesday, February 21, 1855.²⁹⁴

Name: Master Nicholas Goodall
Entertainment: Complimentary Benefit Concert
Venue: Masonic Hall
Date: Wednesday, February 21, 1855
Time: evening
Price: 50 cents
Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



²⁹² *The New International Encyclopaedia*, Daniel Coit Gilman, Harry Thurston Peck, and Frank Moore Colby (eds.), 1902, p. 391. *Recollections of a Long Life*. Theodore Ledyard Cuyler, (1902) Chisholm, Hugh, ed. (1911). *Encyclopædia Britannica*. 7 (11th ed.) Samuel Hanson Cox, Cambridge University Press, pp. 353–354.

²⁹³ *Journal*, Saturday, February 17, 1855, p. 3.

²⁹⁴ *Register*, Wednesday, February 21, 1855, p. 6.

Washington Birthday Celebration: Military and Civic Ball

MILITARY AND CIVIC BALL.
COMPANY "A," SPRINGFIELD ARTILLERY,
 will give their annual Ball, on Thursday evening, February 22d, (Washington's birthday,) at the Masonic Hall.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Capt. Hopkins,	Daniel Hannan,
Lieut. Hawker,	G. W. Chatterton,
Sergt. Miller,	J. Pritchard,
Thos. J. Bussell,	P. A. Dorwin,
Wm. W. Gannely,	R. M. Ridgely.

Tickets can be had of either of the above persons, and at Johnson & Bradford's, Birchall & Owen's, G. W. Chatterton's and I. B. Curran's.

A general invitation is extended to the ladies, as there is no special invitation tickets.

The company will meet at their armory, on Monday evening, February 19, at 7 o'clock. [Feb16-dht]

Name: Company A, Springfield Artillery
 Entertainment: Annual Military and Civic Ball; Kraft's Brass Band; Washington's Birthday
 Venue: Masonic Hall
 Date: Thursday, February 22, 1855
 Time: evening
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



Register, Saturday, February 17, 1855.²⁹⁵

MILITARY AND CIVIC BALL.
COMPANY "A," SPRINGFIELD ARTILLERY,
 will give their annual Ball, on Thursday evening, February 22d, (Washington's birthday,) at the Masonic Hall.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Capt. Hopkins,	Daniel Hannan,
Lieut. Hawker,	G. W. Chatterton,
Sergt. Miller,	J. Pritchard,
Thos. J. Bussell,	P. A. Dorwin,
Wm. W. Gannely,	R. M. Ridgely.

Tickets can be had of either of the above persons, and at Johnson & Bradford's, Birchall & Owen's, G. W. Chatterton's and I. B. Curran's.

A general invitation is extended to the ladies, as there is no special invitation tickets.

Kraft's Brass Band will perform on the occasion. Feb16-dht.

Register, Wednesday, February 21, 1855.²⁹⁶

Metropolitan Hall

When Metropolitan Hall was finished in 1855 its seating capacity of 1,200 was the largest in the state...

Stock Company Plays in Metropolitan Hall

In February and March 1855, a traveling stock company played in Metropolitan Hall to good crowds.²⁹⁷

The Young Men's Christian Association: Lecture by Dr. Achilli, Italian Lecturer

SIXTH AND SEVENTH LECTURES.
DR. ACHILLI, the Italian Lecturer, who has been the second time under Roman Catholic inquisition in Italy, will deliver the sixth and seventh lectures before the Young Men's Christian Association,
 On Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, Feb. 21 and 22, AT METROPOLITAN HALL.

Subject of the first lecture:
 "Romanism in every country is (Imperium Imperis) an empire within an empire."¹

Second lecture:
 "Romanism is working desperately for the destruction of liberty and the restoration of civil war and ecclesiastical despotism."²

Doors open at 7 1/2 o'clock. [Feb19-051s]
 Journal copy.

Name: Young Men's Christian Association
 Name: Dr. Achilli
 Entertainment: Italian lecturer
 Venue: Metropolitan Hall
 Date: Wednesday and Thursday, February 21 and 22, 1855
 Time: 7:30 p.m.
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



Register, Wednesday, February 21, 1855.²⁹⁸

²⁹⁵ Register, Saturday, February 17, 1855, p. 2

²⁹⁶ Register, Wednesday, February 21, 1855, p. 6.

²⁹⁷ Here I Have Lived, p. 189.

²⁹⁸ Register, Wednesday, February 21, 1855, p. 6.

Theatre

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE.—On Monday night the entertaining play of Charles II. was performed at Metropolitan Hall, followed by the "Merry Cobler" and the laughable farce of "Box and Cox." The audience was large and of the most respectable character. In addition to the Dramatic Corps, Mr. Boyle, an accordionist of rare merit and a capital singer, appears between the plays and is received with much applause. Mr. Bailey, of London, an accomplished violinist also appears and displays his musical powers to a captivating extent.

The play of Charles II, written by the author of the celebrated song, "Sweet Home," was performed with great correctness, and the audience seemed to appreciate every scene. Mr. Emmett as the Merry Monarch, sustained the part admirably. There is one thing worthy of remark respecting this actor: He does not over act as is generally case with those young in the profession. He is easy, graceful and natural in every character he represents—no foolish ranting and tearing to the disgust of taste and refinement. Mr. Salisbury as Captain Copp, pleased all. He is certainly a good actor in whatever position he is placed. Mrs. Boyle and Salisbury never fail to win applause, and Mr. Goby is one of those apt young men who are always improving.

In the after pieces Teddy Saunders, who is really a comical fellow and a star comedian kept the audience in an unbroken laugh. In "Box and Cox" he and Salisbury made fun enough to remove the "blues" from the bluest, if there were any such present. Salisbury's Englishman was imitable and created much remark.

The company appear to-night at Masonic Hall, when they intend introducing new and varied novelties; and as they are worthy of very substantial encouragement, the ladies and gentlemen of the city will fill the Hall. Go all, no such amusement has ever before been administered in the city. While at Metropolitan Hall the company were received by fashionable and refined audiences.— Each exhibition passed orderly and pleasantly.— This Hall is now being changed, as we mentioned yesterday, in stage arrangements and it will soon be ready for other exhibitions. The theatrical company regret to be compelled to leave a Hall so popular as the "Metropolitan."

The plays to-night are the 'Lost Son' and 'Loan of a Lover.' We understand that this is the last week of the Theatrical performance in this place, and that the company will leave here for Bloomington.

Review

Name: Theatre

Entertainment: Plays: *Charles II*, *Merry Cobler*, and *Box and Cox*; singing by Mr. Boyle and violin by Mr. Bailey; *Lost Son* and *Loan of a Lover*

Venue: moved from Metropolitan Hall to Masonic Hall

Date: Wednesday, March 7, 1855

Time: also tonight

Price: 25 cents

Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

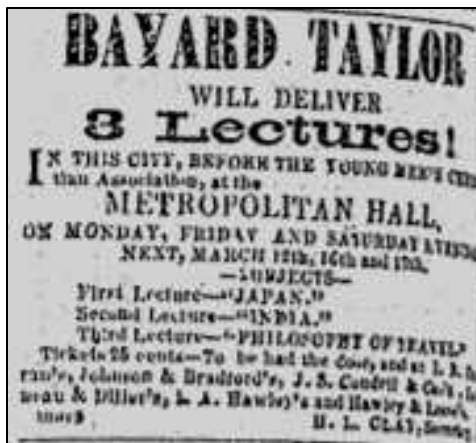


Journal, Wednesday, March 7, 1855.²⁹⁹

The Young Men's Christian Association: Three Lectures by Bayard Taylor

Taylor arrived in a driving rain and found the town a quagmire. Wisely he kept his impressions to himself until he published the first volume of *At Home and Abroad* in 1859. There, in addition to a few remarks about the mud, he wrote: *I must do Springfield the justice to say that it has its sunshine side, when the mud dries up with magical rapidity and its level streets become fair to look upon. The clouds cleared away on the morning after my arrival, and when my friend, Captain Diller, took me to the cupola of the State House and showed me the wide ring of cultivated prairie, dotted with groves of hickory, sugar-maple, and oak, which in spheres the capital of Suckerdome, I confesses that it was a sight to be proud of. The young green of the woods and the promising wheat fields melted away gradually into blue, and the fronts of distant farm-houses shown in the morning sun like the sails of vessels in the offing. The wet soil of the cornfields resembled patches of black velvet—recalling to my mind the dark, prolific loam of the Nile Valley.* Bayard Taylor

²⁹⁹ *Journal*, Wednesday, March 7, 1855, p. 2.

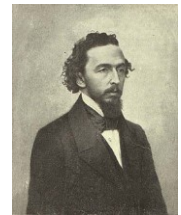


Name: Bayard Taylor
 Entertainment: 3 lectures: Japan,
 India and The Philosophy of Travel
 Before: Young Men's Christian Association
 Venue: Metropolitan Hall
 Date: Monday, Friday, and Saturday, March
 12, 16, and 17, 1855
 Time: tonight
 Price: 25 cents
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



Journal, Friday, March 9, 1855.³⁰⁰

Bayard Taylor (1825-1878) was an American poet, translator, and travel author. He wrote *Eldorado or Adventures in the Path of Empire* (1850). Bayard was born at Kennett Square, Chester County, Pennsylvania, on January 11, 1825, the son of Quaker farmers. He attended school at West Chester, and later at Unionville. At 17 he was apprenticed to a printer in West Chester. He studied languages and literature and started to write poetry, his first published in Philadelphia's *Saturday Evening Post* in 1841. Taylor was a voracious reader. While apprenticing with a printer, he became acquainted with Rufus Griswold, editor of *Graham's Magazine* and by his encouragement and support, *Ximena; or the Battle of the Sierra Morena and Other Poems* (1844) was published. With a cousin and friend, he set sail for Liverpool in 1844 for a tour of Europe. He travelled through England, Germany, and Italy, purportedly living on six cents a day and sent accounts to *The New York Tribune*, *The Saturday Evening Post*, and *The United States Gazette*. *Views Afoot or Europe seen with a Knapsack and Staff* (1846) is a compilation of all the articles he wrote during the two years.



Upon returning to Kennett Square, Taylor and Mary S. Agnew became engaged. Looking to secure an income so as to be marriage-worthy in the eyes of Mary's parents, Taylor moved to New York in 1847 and obtained an editing position with the *New York Tribune* that would turn out to be a life-long association with the newspaper. *Rhymes of Travel, Ballads, and Poems* was published in 1848 and further entrenched his reputation as a poet.

Taylor now found himself a recognized man of letters; moreover, Horace Greeley, then editor of the *Tribune*, placed Taylor on the *Tribune* staff in 1848. His next journey, made when the gold-fever was at its height, was to California, as correspondent for the *Tribune*. He returned by way of Mexico and published in 1850 a highly successful book of travels, entitled *El Dorado or Adventures in the Path of Empire*. Ten thousand copies were said to have been sold in America, and thirty thousand in Great Britain, within a few weeks of publication. *A Book of Romances, Lyrics, and Songs* (1851) turned out to be one of Bayard's most popular compilations. Bayard's popularity generated by his *Tribune* articles and his books launched him into the spotlight and invitations for appearance as lecturer poured in, and his stage presence and exciting adventures did not disappoint.

In 1851, he set sail for Europe, visiting England, Austria, Egypt, and China. From England, towards the end of 1852, he sailed for Calcutta, proceeding from there to China, where he joined the expedition of Commodore Perry to Japan. In 1854 he published his travels and some poetry in *A Journey to Central Africa; or, Life and Landscapes from Egypt to the Negro Kingdoms of the White Nile* (New York, 1854); *The Lands of the Saracen; or, Pictures of Palestine, Asia Minor, Sicily and Spain* (1854); and *A Visit to India, China and Japan in the Year 1853* (1855).

On December 20, 1853, he returned from these journeys and became a successful public lecturer, delivering addresses in every town of importance from Maine to Wisconsin. After two years of lecturing, he traveled in northern Europe, Sweden and the Arctic, Germany and England to study Swedish life, language and literature, including a visit with Lord Alfred Tennyson. *Northern Travel: Summer and Winter Pictures of Sweden, Denmark, and Lapland* was published in 1857.

His next travel adventure was sailing to California to report on the Gold Rush for his friend Horace Greeley's *New York Tribune*. *Eldorado or, Adventures in the Path of Empire* (1850) was the result and became a best-seller.

The most noteworthy result was the long narrative poem "Lars," but his "Swedish Letters" to the *Tribune* were also republished in 1857, under the title *Northern Travel: Summer and Winter Pictures*.

In 1859 Taylor received an invitation to lecture at San Francisco and he again traversed the whole extent of the western American gold region.

Soon after settling, Taylor started plans to build "Cedarcroft," his estate just outside of Kennett Square. Ralph Waldo Emerson and Horace Greeley were among the illustrious guests who were invited to its opening in 1860. Taylor continued his lecture tours, wrote poetry and articles for the *Tribune*, especially as Washington correspondent during the Civil War.

³⁰⁰ *Journal*, Friday, March 9, 1855, p. 2.

In 1862, he entered the diplomatic service as Chargé d'Affaires under the American minister to Russia at St. Petersburg at St. Petersburg, and the following year (1863) became chargé d'affaires at the Russian capital. The American president Abraham Lincoln attended one of his lectures on Russia in 1863.

Hannah Thurston, the first of his four novels, was published in 1863. This book had a moderate success, but neither in it nor in its successors did Bayard Taylor show any special talent as a novelist.

In 1864 he returned to the United States and resumed his active literary labors. *Hannah Thurston; A Story of American Life* (1864), a novel which Nathaniel Hawthorne especially liked, was Taylor's first, followed by *John Godfrey's Fortunes; Related by Himself* (1864) and *The Story of Kennett* (1866). *Colorado, a summer trip* (1867) was based on one of the last travels Taylor was becoming more and more settled at Cedarcroft, which afforded him much relaxation and focus for his writing, though it was financially a stretch to maintain at times. He was steadily working on one of his most respected works, a translation in original meters of Goethe's *Faust* (2 vols. 1870-71).

In 1869 he accepted a professorship with Cornell University, lecturing on such German literary notables as Goethe, Lessing, and Schiller. *Joseph and his Friend; a story of Pennsylvania* (1870) was his last published novel, and not a success.

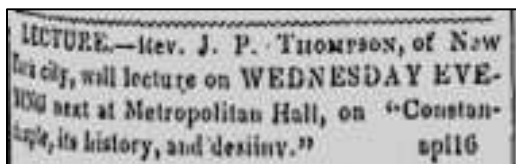
In 1874, he went to Iceland to report for the *Tribune* the one thousandth anniversary of the first settlement there. In June 1878 he was accredited United States minister at Berlin. He travelled to Berlin in 1878, aboard the same ship Mark Twain was on, who had developed a friendly affection for Taylor. He never quite revived his spirit of adventure and travel in Germany however, and a liver condition was sapping his spirit.

Notwithstanding the resistless passion for travel that had always possessed him, Bayard Taylor was (when not actually en route) sedentary in his habits, especially in the later years of his life. He died on December 19, 1878 only a few months after his arrival in Berlin. His remains were sent back to New York to lie in state in the Governor's Room of City Hall, and then sent on by train to Kennett Square, where he lies buried in the Longwood Cemetery, Pennsylvania.

Taylor's most ambitious productions in poetry -- his "Masque of the Gods" (Boston, 1872), "Prince Deukalion" a lyrical drama (Boston, 1878), "The Picture of St. John" (Boston, 1866), "Lars; a Pastoral of Norway" (Boston, 1873), and "The Prophet;" a tragedy (Boston, 1874) -- are marred by a ceaseless effort to overstrain his power. However, he will be remembered by his poetic and excellent translation of Goethe's *Faust* (2 vols., Boston, 1870-71) in the original metres.

His best short poems are "The Metempsychosis of the Pine" and the well-known Bedouin love-song. The most valuable of these prose dissertations are the *Studies in German Literature* (New York, 1879). Collected editions of his *Poetical Works* and his *Dramatic Works* were published at Boston in 1888; his *Life and Letters* (Boston, 2 vols., 1884) were edited by his wife and Horace E. Scudder.³⁰¹

Rev. Joseph Parish Thompson: Lecture on Constantinople-Abolitionist



Journal, Monday, April 16, 1855.³⁰²

Name: Rev. Joseph Parish Thompson
 Entertainment: Lecture: *Constantinople, its history and destiny*
 Venue: Metropolitan Hall
 Date: Wednesday, April 18, 1855
 Time: evening



Joseph Parish Thompson, an abolitionist and Congregationalist minister, was born in Philadelphia on August 7, 1819. He studied theology at Andover Seminary and continued his studies at Yale Divinity School. He became the pastor of the Chapel Street Congregational Church (now the Church of the Redeemer) in New Haven. During his years at New Haven, he was one of the originators of *The New Englander*, a Congregational quarterly review, later renamed the *Yale Review*. Thompson was pastor at the St. David AME Zion Church in Sag Harbor in 1839. He worked with the Quaker community and others to help slaves escape. They were hidden beneath the pews via a trap door under the main sanctuary. St. David's became a stop on the Underground Railroad.



From 1845 to 1871, he was the first pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle Church in New York. During those years, he preached the church's anti-slavery beliefs, which included supporting women's suffrage (voting) and promoting the abolition of alcoholic drinks. He frequently preached to a congregation of 2,500 parishioners. Black pastors were invited as guest preachers. William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, and Sojourner Truth spoke at the church. Rioters tried to burn the church and Dr. Thompson's home in 1863, but they were stopped by members of the congregation.

A Confederate sympathizer attempted to shoot Thompson during a worship service because of his deep loyalty to the Union. During his time at the Broadway Tabernacle, he also played a major role in the development of 20 Congregational churches in Manhattan

³⁰¹ <http://www.online-literature.com/bayard-taylor/> Biography written by C.D. Merriman for Jalic Inc

³⁰² *Journal*, Monday, April 16, 1855, p. 3.

and Brooklyn. He convened the first national meeting of Congregational churches in Albany in 1852. About 500 ministers and delegates from 17 different states attended this historical gathering. Thompson supported mission activities around the world. The church carried out educational and religious activities in poor neighborhoods of New York City. He often traveled to Washington, D.C., where he spoke with President Lincoln about issues related to the Civil War. At one Sunday service, when a serious shortage of regiments was plaguing the Union Army, he convinced the congregation to contribute the \$30,000 needed to finance a new regiment.

Thompson collaborated further with President Lincoln through his work as president of the Christian Union Commission (also known as the American Union Commission).

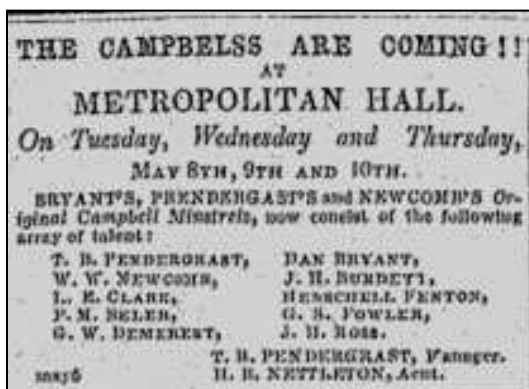
One of the most notable achievements of Thompson's pastorate was the impetus he generated in the growth of congregationalism, not only in and about New York City but also throughout the country. In his era, Thompson's Tabernacle played a major role in the development of nearly 20 Congregational churches in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

He published some twenty volumes and acted as editor-in-chief of *The Independent*, a weekly newspaper, from its beginning in 1848 until 1862. He was a superintendent of the Underground Railroad, the founder of *The Independent*, an anti-slavery religious weekly started in 1848, served as president of the American Union Commission, was a member of the committee to create the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art, and assisted the Treaty of Berlin with the religious liberty clause.

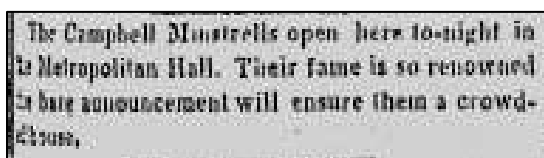
After President Lincoln's assassination, Mary Lincoln gave Dr. Thompson one of the president's canes. This walking cane had been the property of Henry Clay of Kentucky. Mary gave it to Thompson, "as a friend whom her husband greatly honored."

Exhausted by the tremendous energies he had extended on behalf of the war effort, the abolition of slavery and his ministries in the Tabernacle, he resigned in late 1871. He moved to Germany in 1873 where he lived until his death in 1879. He was especially absorbed in studies in Egyptology, and also contributed largely to the proceedings of numerous international congresses on the law of nations, geographical research, the regulation of trade, peace, education, and other subjects. He was, moreover, very active with his pen in explaining the history and polity of the United States to European minds. He died in Berlin on September 20, 1879, aged 60 years.

The Campbell Minstrels



Register, Saturday, May 5, 1855.³⁰³



Journal, Tuesday, May 8, 1855.³⁰⁴

Name: Campbell Minstrels
 Entertainment: Minstrels
 Venue: Metropolitan Hall
 Date: Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday,
 May 8, 9, and 10, 1855
 Time: evenings



³⁰³ *Register*, Saturday, May 5, 1855, p. 2.

³⁰⁴ *Journal*, Tuesday, May 8, 1855, p. 3.

The Cantabours: Vocal and Instrumental Music

SPECIAL NOTICES.
 The CANTABOURS have the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of Springfield, that they will give an entertainment of Vocal and Instrumental Music, at Metropolitan Hall, Monday evening, May 14th. For further particulars see small bills.
 The gentlemen forming the above company bring recommendations to some of our best known citizens. Their performances are highly spoken of, and we feel quite sure, that those who may attend their concert will be highly entertained and gratified.

Name: The Cantabours
 Entertainment: Vocal and Instrumental Music
 Venue: Metropolitan Hall
 Date: Monday, May 14, 1855
 Time: evening.



Journal, Monday, May 14, 1855.³⁰⁵

Rev. J. L. Crane: Temperance Lecture

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—Rev. J. L. Crane will lecture on the Prohibitory Liquor Law, on Wednesday evening next, in the Methodist E. Church at 7½ o'clock. There will be a lecture in this Church, every week, by different speakers until the 31st day of June next.

Name: Rev. J. L. Crane
 Entertainment: Temperance lecture
 Venue: Methodist Church
 Date: Wednesday, May 16, 1855
 Time: 7:30 p.m.



Journal, Monday, May 14, 1855.³⁰⁶

Blakely Family: Musical Concert

BLAKELY'S.
 This Company did not give a Concert, as was intended, last night, on account of the inclemency of the weather. They will, however, give a Concert to-night at the Masonic Hall. We need not state that this is the best Company of performers traveling in the United States. That is acknowledged. The present is, however, the last visit they will make to the West, and the admirers of fine music will do well to attend their last performance here.
BLAKELY'S ORCHESTRAL CHORUS COMPANY.—The great success of this Troupe in the various cities where they have performed, has made them universal favorites in their line. It is doubtful not too much to say that they have no equals in the U. States. The Eastern, Western and Southern papers are full of the highest encomiums upon their performances. They happily blend the beauties of vocal with instrumental music. Brilliant audiences have attended them wherever they have appeared. The tour through the South, from which they are now on their return, has been the most brilliant and successful of any company of American musicians that have ever made their appearance in the Southern States. They sang five nights in Macon, Ga., and received the largest audiences ever convened in that town on similar occasions.

Name: Blakelys Orchestral Chorus Company
 Entertainment: Vocal and instrumental concert
 Venue: Masonic Hall/Odd Fellow's Hall
 Date: Saturday, June 2, 1855
 Time: tonight



In that, and several other large towns, after giving a regular series of concerts, they were publicly invited by the citizens to return and give another concert and in every instance received with the greatest enthusiasm. The violin, in the hands of Mr. Hubbard, is said by good judges, to be second only to the great Sivori, his preceptor and their performance are every where spoken of as the most exquisite which have ever been listened to in our Union. This company will be recollected by our citizens, gave a series of concerts here last fall, and we have no hesitation in saying that their entertainments gave the best satisfaction and were the most enthusiastically received of any company that has ever visited our city. It is useless for us to say that those who wish to get a good seat at Odd Fellows' Hall must go early."

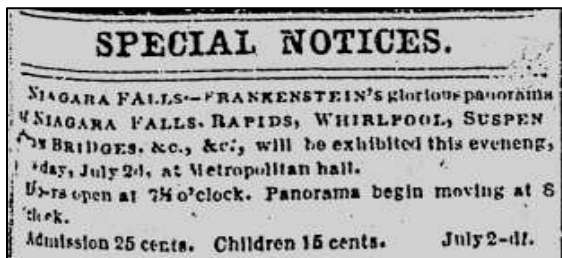
Journal, Saturday, June 2, 1855.³⁰⁷

³⁰⁵ *Journal*, Monday, May 14, 1855, p. 3.

³⁰⁶ *Journal*, Monday, May 14, 1855, p. 3.

³⁰⁷ *Journal*, Saturday, June 2, 1855, p. 3.

Godfrey Frankenstein's Niagara Falls Panoramas



*Register, Monday, July 2, 1855.*³⁰⁸

Name: Frankenstein
 Entertainment: Panorama exhibits of Niagara Falls
 Venue: Metropolitan Hall
 Date: Monday, July 2, 1855
 Time: 8:00 p.m.
 Price: 25 cents. Children 15 cents.



Godfrey Nicolas Frankenstein was an American painter. He came from a family of painters who migrated from Germany to New York City when Godfrey was 11. Already a prodigy, Godfrey began designing signs for money, which turned into his own full-fledged sign-making business at the age of 13. At 19, he opened a portrait studio in Cincinnati. Two years later he was the first president of that city's Academy of Fine Arts.

In 1844 at age 24, he visited Niagara Falls. Plenty of artisans found the vastness of the Falls a great challenge. They would sit for hours and attempt to recreate its beauty either on canvas, paper or wood engravings. Many realized a single rectangle was too confining. They tried long strip paintings, panoramas, curved cycloramas and three-dimensional dioramas, anything to replicate what it was like to see the Falls in person.



The trip changed Godfrey. Now he had a purpose as an artist to create a lasting legacy. He would paint murals, perhaps hundreds, and then show them to audiences one at a time, like a moving picture, telling a story in the process.

Year after year, for nearly nine years, he went back to the Falls. He went during the changing of the seasons making small sketches of one angle the first year followed by another angle the next. He bravely stood in all kinds of weather from the heat of the summer to the sub-zero chills of the winter. He drew the Falls in contrasting and opposite ways: by moonlight and in bright sunshine; before and after a rainstorm; and during a snowfall followed by a thaw. Each time, Frankenstein would set up his easel and produce scene after glorious scene. He sketched the Falls and its surroundings from the top and from the bottom, close-up and far away, from one side to the other, nearly 200 subjects in all.

Frankenstein then began a five-year process to transfer the sketches to canvas. He picked 80 to 100 good drawings and copied each one to single panels that stood at least eight-foot high. The end-product was a roll of canvas that unfurled was nearly 1000 feet long. When it was displayed, one panel would be viewed followed by the next, creating a seamless spectacle of broad landscapes and augmented perspectives. In addition, the audience would get a geology lesson. Frankenstein cleverly juxtaposed scenes from different years to show the changes, including the rock slide that dropped the overhang known as Table Rock into the churning waters below.



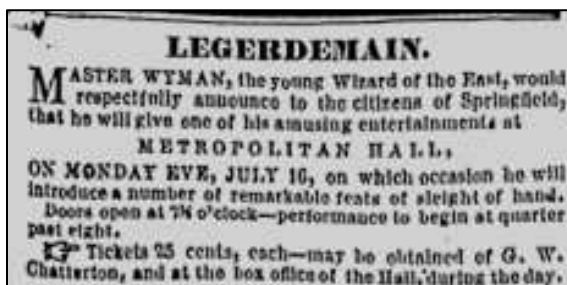
"Frankenstein's Panorama" as it was called, was a huge hit. In 1853, thousands flocked to the Broadway Amusement Center in New York to sit in the dark and watch the scenery unfold. Live music played and commentary by Frankenstein himself completed the entertainment. And all this for only 50 cents.

Reviewers were just as enthralled: "We see Niagara above the Falls and far below... We have sideways and lengthways; we look down upon it; we are before it, behind it, in it... into its spray on the deck of the *Maid of the Mist*; tempting its rapids among the eddies; skimming its whirlpool below..."³⁰⁹

³⁰⁸ *Register, Monday, July 2, 1855, p. 3. Godfrey N. Frankenstein's Moving Panorama of Niagara Falls, Joseph Earl Arrington, New York History Vol. 49, No. 2 (April 1968), pp. 169-199. www.jstor.org/stable/23162739*

³⁰⁹ *Niagara: A History of the Falls, Pierre Berton.*

Legerdemain: Master John Wyman, Wizard



Name: Legerdemain, Master Wyman
 Entertainment: Wizard
 Venue: Metropolitan Hall
 Date: Monday, July 16, 1855
 Time: 8:15 p.m.
 Price: 25 cents



Register, Tuesday, July 17, 1855.

Journal, Saturday, July 14, 1855.³¹⁰

John Wyman Jr. (1816-1881), was born in Albany, New York, in 1816. He was a successful magician and ventriloquist, billed as “Wyman the Wizard.” His career as an entertainer began simply enough as a mimic. He could reproduce the sound of people’s voices as well as animal sounds to such a degree people thought they were listening to the real thing. How this transferred to magic is not known, but before long he became a full-fledged magician, and mimicry was only a small part of his show. He entertained several U.S. Presidents, including Martin Van Buren, Millard Fillmore and four times for Abraham Lincoln. For a time, Wyman was under the management of P. T. Barnum. Houdini called Wyman “one of the most honest men of our profession.” He was one of the most financially prosperous entertainers of his time.



Wyman was one of the first performers to present “Gift Shows.” These were performances where the performer gave gifts or prizes like gold and silver watches at the end of his shows. He was known for giving quality prizes.

He wrote several books, among them being: *Wyman's Hand-Book of Magic* (1850). *Ventriloquism Made Easy Also An Exposure of Magic*, Our Ned (E. Mason Jr.) published by Wyman the Wizard (1860). *Jokes and Anecdotes of Wyman, the Magician & Ventriloquist*, published in Philadelphia in (1866).


During his career, he lived in Baltimore and Washington D.C. and made Philadelphia his home where he continued to live after he retired. He later moved to New Jersey, where he owned real estate, and died in Burlington in 1881.

³¹⁰ *Register*, Tuesday, July 17, 1855, p. 3. *Journal*, Saturday, July 14, 1855, p. 2.

Grand Balloon Ascension: Prof. O. K. Harrison

GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION
 BY
PROF. O. K. HARRISON,
 THE WORLD-FEIGNED FIRE KING AND HAL-
 LOONIST!

THE INHABITANTS OF SPRINGFIELD
 and surrounding country are respectfully informed
 that Prof. O. K. HARRISON,
 one of the most eminent, skilled
 and daring navigators of the air
 of the present century, will make
 A GRAND ASCENSION
 in his MAMMOTH SILK AIR-
 SHIP



ECLIPSE,
 at Springfield on SATURDAY
 AUGUST 11th, between the
 hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M.
 This will be the forty-sixth
 voyage which Prof. HARRISON
 has made through the depths of
 air, since the beginning of his in-
 trepid career as an Aeronaut.—
 He has never yet failed of the
 most triumphant success while
 plowing the mighty atmospheric
 sea, in his magnificent and awfl-
 ing air-craft. Those who
 have never witnessed the infla-
 tion of a balloon, or who have
 never seen the majestic spectacle
 of an ascension—the greatest triumph of modern science—
 will find in this exhibition, entertainment and instruction
 combined. To the thousands of people who have never been
 present at a Balloon Ascension, it may be interesting to
 know the amount of material necessary to inflate the
 Balloon, and lift Prof. HARRISON from the earth. It re-
 quires two thousand pounds of Oil of Vitriol! Fifteen
 hundred pounds of wrought iron turnings! Twenty-five
 hundred gallons of pure water—one ton of ice! The
 position of the Balloon will be such as to enable every per-
 son to see the process of inflation which will begin precisely
 1 o'clock.

Admission 25 cents; Children and servants 15 cents.
 In the evening of the same day there will be a MAG-
 NIFICENT
DISPLAY OF FIRE-WORKS.
 under the direction of H. G. BOWEN.
 This will be the most grand and splendid affair in the line
 of pyrotechnics ever witnessed in the western country.
 For particulars see Programme.

Admission to the Fireworks 25 cents; children and
 servants 15 cents.

P. S. A splendid Brass Band will be in attendance dur-
 ing the afternoon and evening. ang6-14.
 Register copy.

Name: Prof. O. K. Harrison
 Entertainment: Balloon Ascension
 Venue:
 Date: Saturday, August 11, 1855
 Time: 1 for inflation and 2 and 5 p.m. for ascension
 Evening fireworks Price: 25 cents Children and
 servants: 15 cents
 Brass Band throughout the day

BALLOON ASCENSION.—Mr. O. H. Harrison,
 makes a balloon ascension from this place on Saturday
 next. As it will be the first ever made here, a large
 number of the "rurals", will be in to see the sight, of
 course.

Journal, Wednesday, August 8, 1855.³¹¹

Military Parade and Ball

MILITARY PARADE AND BALL.—This evening
 the Springfield Artillery, Capt. Hopkins,
 and the Fair grounds, making a very fine ap-
 pearance. This evening the company give a
 ball at Masonic Hall, which we hope will be
 attended.

Name: Springfield Artillery
 Capt. Hopkins
 Entertainment: Parade and Ball.
 Venue: Masonic Hall
 Date: Thursday, September 27, 1855
 Time: morning and evening.
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

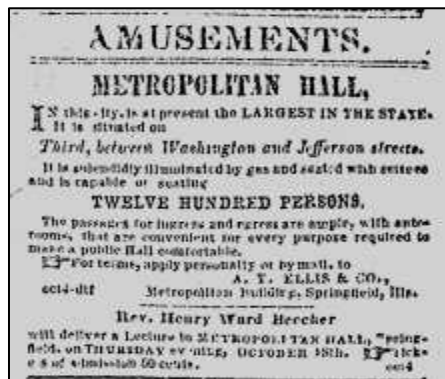


Journal, Thursday, September 27, 1855.³¹²

³¹¹ *Journal*, Wednesday, August 8, 1855, p. 2.

³¹² *Journal*, Thursday, September 27, 1855, p. 4.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher Lecture: Abolitionist



Journal, Thursday, October 4, 1855.³¹³

Henry Ward Beecher (June 24, 1813 – March 8, 1887) was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, the eighth of thirteen children of Lyman Beecher, a Calvinist Presbyterian preacher from Boston. His siblings included author Harriet Beecher Stowe, who achieved worldwide fame with her abolitionist novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, educators Catharine Beecher and Thomas K. Beecher, and activists Charles Beecher and Isabella Beecher Hooker. Lyman would later become known as “the father of more brains than any man in America.” Beecher’s mother, Roxana Foote, died when Henry was three and Lyman remarried to Harriet Porter, whom Henry later remembered as “severe” and subject to bouts of depression.



Name: Rev. Henry Ward Beecher
 Entertainment: Lecture: *Conservatism and Progression*
 Venue: Metropolitan Hall
 Date: Thursday, October 18, 1855
 Time: evening
 Price: 50 cents



Henry Ward Beecher (June 24, 1813 – March 8, 1887) was an American Congregationalist clergyman, social reformer, and speaker, known for his support of the abolition of slavery, his emphasis on God’s love, and his 1875 adultery trial.

The Beecher household was, one of the children later recalled, “the strangest and most interesting combination of fun and seriousness.” The family was poor, and Lyman Beecher assigned his children “a heavy schedule of prayer meetings, lectures, and religious services” while banning the theater, dancing, most fiction, and the celebration of birthdays or Christmas. The family’s pastimes included story-telling and listening to Lyman play the fiddle. Henry had a childhood stammer and was considered slow-witted and one of the less promising of the brilliant Beecher children. His less-than-stellar performance earned him punishments such as being forced to sit for hours in the girls’ corner wearing a dunce cap. At age 14, he began his oratorical training at Mount Pleasant Classical Institution, a boarding school in Amherst, Massachusetts.

Beecher attended Amherst where he had his first taste of public speaking and, setting aside his early dream of going to sea, resolved to join the ministry. During his Amherst years, he also developed an interest in the new pseudoscience of phrenology—an attempt to link personality traits with features of the human skull—and befriended Orson Squire Fowler, who later became the theory’s best-known American exponent. Beecher graduated from Amherst College in 1834 and then attended and graduated in 1837 from Lane Theological Seminary outside Cincinnati, Ohio. Lane was headed by Beecher’s father, who had by this time become “America’s most famous preacher.” Lane’s student body was riven in these years by the slavery question: whether to support a form of gradual emancipation, as Lyman Beecher did, or to stand by principle and demand immediate emancipation. Henry stayed largely clear of the controversy, sympathetic to the radical students but unwilling to defy his father.

Beecher met his future wife, Eunice Bullard, the daughter of a well-known physician, and on August 3, 1837, married Eunice. Their marriage was not a happy one. Henry was gone from his home for prolonged absences. The couple also suffered the deaths of four of their eight children.

Harry and Eunice proceeded to the small, impoverished town of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, where Beecher had been offered a post as a minister of the First Presbyterian Church. He received his first national publicity when he became involved in the break between “New School” and “Old School” Presbyterianism, which were split over questions of original sin and the slavery issue; Henry’s father Lyman was a leading proponent of the New School. Lyman’s Old School enemies blocked Henry’s official confirmation as minister in Lawrenceburg after Henry refused to swear an oath of allegiance to their views, and the resulting controversy split the western Presbyterian Church into rival synods.

Henry’s Lawrenceburg church declared its independence from the Synod in order to retain him as its pastor, but the poverty that followed the Panic of 1837 caused him to look for a new position. He was invited to visit Indianapolis in 1839, and he was offered the ministry of the Second Presbyterian Church there on May 13, 1839. Uncommon for a speaker of his era, Beecher would use humor and informal language including dialect and slang as he preached. His preaching was a major success, building Second Presbyterian into the largest church in Indianapolis, and he also led a successful revival meeting in nearby Terre Haute. However, mounting debt led Beecher to again seek a new position in 1847, and he accepted the invitation to become the first pastor of the Plymouth Church in Brooklyn, New York. Beecher’s national fame continued to grow, and he took to the lecture circuit, becoming one of the most popular speakers in the country and charging correspondingly high fees. He soon acquired fame on the lecture circuit for his novel oratorical style, in which he employed humor, dialect, and slang.

³¹³ *Journal*, Thursday, October 4, 1855, p. 3.

Henry developed a theology emphasizing God's love above all else. He also grew interested in social reform, particularly the abolitionist movement. Though Beecher hated slavery as early as his seminary days, his views were generally more moderate than those of abolitionists like William Lloyd Garrison, who advocated the breakup of the Union if it would also mean the end of slavery. In the years leading up to the Civil War, he raised money to purchase slaves from captivity and to send rifles—nicknamed “Beecher's Bibles”—to abolitionists fighting in Kansas and Nebraska. He toured Europe during the Civil War speaking in support of the Union.

A personal turning point for Beecher came in October 1848 when he learned of two escaped young female slaves who had been recaptured; their father had been offered the chance to ransom them from captivity, and appealed to Beecher to help raise funds. Beecher raised over two thousand dollars to secure the girls' freedom. On June 1, 1856, he held another mock slave auction to purchase the freedom of a young woman named Sarah.

In his widely reprinted piece “Shall We Compromise,” Beecher assailed the Compromise of 1850, a compromise between anti-slavery and pro-slavery forces brokered by Whig Senator Henry Clay. The compromise banned slavery from California and slave-trading from Washington, D.C. at the cost of a stronger Fugitive Slave Act; Beecher objected to the last provision in particular, arguing that it was a Christian's duty to feed and shelter escaped slaves. Slavery and liberty were fundamentally incompatible, Beecher argued, making compromise impossible: “One or the other must die.”

In 1856, Beecher campaigned for abolitionist John C. Frémont, the first presidential candidate of the Republican Party; despite Beecher's aid, Frémont lost to Democrat James Buchanan. During the pre-Civil War conflict in the Kansas Territory, known as “Bloody Kansas,” Beecher raised funds to send Sharps rifles to abolitionist forces, stating that the weapons would do more good than “a hundred Bibles.” The press subsequently nicknamed the weapons “Beecher's Bibles.” Beecher became widely hated in the American South for his abolitionist actions and received numerous death threats.

In 1863, during the Civil War, President Abraham Lincoln sent Beecher on a speaking tour of Europe to build support for the Union cause. Beecher's speeches helped turn European popular sentiment against the rebel Confederate States of America and prevent its recognition by foreign powers. At the close of the war in April 1865, Beecher was invited to speak at Fort Sumter, South Carolina, where the first shots of the war had been fired; Lincoln had again personally selected him, stating, “We had better send Beecher down to deliver the address on the occasion of raising the flag because if it had not been for Beecher there would have been no flag to raise.”

After the war, Beecher supported social reform causes such as women's suffrage and temperance. He also championed Charles Darwin's theory of evolution, stating that it was not incompatible with Christian beliefs. Influenced by British author Herbert Spencer, Beecher embraced Charles Darwin's theory of evolution in the 1880s, identifying as a “cordial Christian evolutionist.” He argued that the theory was in keeping with what Applegate called “the inevitability of progress,” seeing a steady march toward perfection as a part of God's plan. In 1885, he wrote *Evolution and Religion* to expound these views. His sermons and writings helped to gain acceptance for the theory in America.

In 1867, he campaigned unsuccessfully to become a delegate to the New York Constitutional Convention of 1867-1868 on a suffrage platform, and in 1869, was elected unanimously as the first president of the American Woman Suffrage Association.

In the Reconstruction Era, Beecher sided with President Andrew Johnson's plan for swift restoration of Southern states to the Union. He believed that captains of industry should be the leaders of society and supported Social Darwinist ideas. During the Great Railroad Strike of 1877, he preached strongly against the strikers whose wages had been cut, stating, “Man cannot live by bread alone but the man who cannot live on bread and water is not fit to live,” and “If you are being reduced, go down boldly into poverty.” His remarks were so unpopular that cries of “Hang Beecher!” became common at labor rallies, and plainclothes detectives protected his church.

Beecher was a prominent advocate for allowing Chinese immigration to continue to the US, helping to delay passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act until 1882. He argued that as other American peoples, such as the Irish, had seen a gradual increase in their social standing, a new people was required to do “what we call the menial work,” and that the Chinese, “by reason of their training, by the habits of a thousand years, are adapted to do that work.”

Beecher enjoyed the company of women, and rumors of extramarital affairs circulated as early as his Indiana days, when he was believed to have had an affair with a young member of his congregation. In 1858, the *Brooklyn Eagle* wrote a story accusing him of an affair with another young church member who had later become a prostitute

Several members of Beecher's circle reported that Beecher had had an affair with Edna Dean Proctor, an author with whom he was collaborating on a book of his sermons. Beecher and Proctor allegedly carried on their affair for more than a year. According to historian Barry Werth, “it was standard gossip that ‘Beecher preaches to seven or eight of his mistresses every Sunday evening.’”

In a highly publicized scandal, Beecher was tried on charges that he had committed adultery with a friend's wife, Elizabeth Tilton. Henry had publicly denounced Victoria Woodhull's advocacy of free love. Outraged at what she saw as his hypocrisy, she published a story titled “The Beecher-Tilton Scandal Case” in the paper *Woodhull and Claflin's Weekly* on November 2,

1872. The article made detailed allegations that America's most renowned clergyman was secretly practicing the free-love doctrines that he denounced from the pulpit. The story created a national sensation. At Beecher's urging, Woodhull was arrested in New York City and imprisoned for sending obscene material through the mail. The scandal split the Beecher siblings; Harriet and others supported Henry, while Isabella publicly supported Woodhull. The subsequent trial "drove Reconstruction off the front pages for two and a half years" and resulted in a hung jury. It was one of the most widely reported U.S trials of the century. Beecher's long career in the public spotlight led biographer Debby Applegate to call him "The Most Famous Man in America."

After the heavy expenses of the trial, Beecher embarked on a lecture tour of the West that returned him to solvency. In 1884, he angered many of his Republican allies when he endorsed Democratic candidate Grover Cleveland for the presidency, arguing that Cleveland should be forgiven for having fathered an illegitimate child. He made another lecture tour of England in 1886.

On March 6, 1887, Beecher suffered a stroke and died in his sleep on March 8. Still a widely popular figure, he was mourned in newspapers and sermons across the country. Henry Ward Beecher is interred at Green-Wood Cemetery in Brooklyn, New York.

Paul Julien and Adelina Patti, and Gockel and Barrili: Vocal Concert

Paul Julien and Adelina Patti appeared at Metropolitan Hall on November 3, 1855, and played a return engagement on the 12th.

The Concert To Night.
The two favorite artists, Julien and Patti, assisted by Gockel and Barrili, will give a grand concert, at Metropolitan Hall, this evening. We very rarely meet with a combination of so useful talent so attractive as these two artists. Adelina Patti, but eleven years of age, has accomplished wonders—and when she first made her appearance in New York, the musical circles were in ecstacy. The strength of her voice, the finished style of her singing and the feeling which she throws into her songs is not to be described, and she makes you forget the child, and you think you hear the magic voice of Jessy Lind, or the sweet warbling of poor Sontag. Adelina Patti is a rising star in the musical firmament, and young as she is, she has surpassed the greatest Prima Donna. Oh Paul Julien, we let the New York Herald speak. This is its opinion of the young artist: "The people of the United States have now found the violinist upon whose shoulders the mantle of Paganini must fall. This artist is only of fourteen years of age, and made his first appearance in public in Murailles in 1847, and at that period he displayed such remarkable talent that he was encouraged to study; and on the 4th of July, 1852, he landed in the United States. His great talents first attracted the attention, and excited the admiration of Madame Sontag. He played in the concerts which she gave here, and excited the greatest enthusiasm among the professionals and amateurs. In Boston, Philadelphia and other large cities, the favor he received was even greater than in the metropolis. We have before alluded to his triumph in Havana, a city where magic is the great study of the inhabitants, and where none but the greatest artists can move the audiences in anything like enthusiasm. He steals into the hearts of his auditors; he leads them captive by his delicious tone; he charms the unfatored by his great natural power and his entire freedom from the convulsed puppyisms which frequently disgust the public with artists, otherwise meritorious. His last great feat—the performance of Paganini's variations upon one string, has been entirely successful, and it is wonderful to see a child attack an I overcome difficulties against which other artists have struggled for years without success."

FAREWELL TO AMERICA.
THE MANAGEMENT OF
PAUL JULIEN & ADELINA PATTI
THE TWO GREAT
YOUTHFUL GENIUSES!
BEG LEAVE TO ANNOUNCE TO THEIR
Friends and the public in general, that previous to their departure for London, where they have to appear at her Majesty's Theatre, for a series of concerts, they will give
GRAND FAREWELL
and positively the
LAST CONCERT IN THIS CITY
On SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 3d,
AT METROPOLITAN HALL.
On which occasion they will be assisted by
AUGUSTE GOCKEL,
The most Eminent Cellist and Brilliant Pianist, and
ETTORRE BARRILI,
The late Baritone of the Academy of Music of New York, where he originally performed the part of Ricoletto, in the Opera of that name, Musical Conductor and Director.
The Programme will contain the most gems of the following great masters: Pergolesi, Haydn, Mozart, Rossini, Verdi, Donizetti, Bellini, and Liza; and Miss Adelina Patti will sing the most favorite songs of Malibran, Jenny Lind, Sontag, Alboni, Labonte, Pasoldi, Anna Bishop and Catherine Hayes.
TICKETS may be obtained at the store of M. Geo. W. Chatterton, where a diagram of the Hall may be seen, and seats secured without extra charge.
Tickets..... \$1.
Doors open at 7 o'clock—commence at 7 1/2.
NOTICE—A new style of books has been gotten up expressly for the concerts of Adelina Patti and Paul Julien. They contain all the translations of songs and Music for Piano Forte, for all the songs of Miss Patti and Ettore Barrili. The books may be had at the hall on the evening of the Concert. Price 25 cents.
The Programme on the day of the Concert.

Name: Paul Julien and Adelina Patti;
Gockel and Barrili
Entertainment: Vocal Concert
Venue: Metropolitan Hall
Date: Saturday, November 3, 1855
Time: 7:30 p.m.
Price: \$1.00

During an 1862 American tour, she sang John Howard Payne's *Home, Sweet Home* at the White House for the President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, and his wife, Mary Lincoln. The Lincolns were mourning their son Willie, who had died of typhoid. Moved to tears, the Lincolns requested an encore of the song. Henceforth, it would become associated with Adelina Patti, and she performed it many times as a bonus item at the end of recitals and concerts.



Journal, Saturday, November 3, 1855.³¹⁴

Adelina Juana Maria Patti was born in Madrid, of Italian parents who were working in Madrid, tenor Salvatore Patti and soprano Caterina Barilli. In her childhood, the family moved to New York City where Adelina grew up in the Bronx. She sang professionally from childhood and developed into a *coloratura* soprano with perfectly equalized vocal registers and a surprisingly warm, satiny tone.

Adelina made her operatic debut at age 16 on November 24, 1859 in the title role of Donizetti's *Lucia di Lammermoor* at the Academy of Music, New York. On August 24, 1860, she was a soloist in the world premiere of Charles Wugk Sabatier's *Cantata* in Montreal which was performed in honor of the visit of the Prince of Wales. In 1861, at the age of 18, she was invited to Covent Garden to execute the role of Amina in Bellini's *La sonnambula*. She had such remarkable success at Covent Garden that season that she bought a house and used London as a base. Her career was one of success after success. She sang not only in England and the United States, but also as far afield as mainland Europe, Russia, and South America, inspiring and critical superlatives wherever she went. Her girlish good looks gave her an appealing stage presence, which added to her celebrity status.

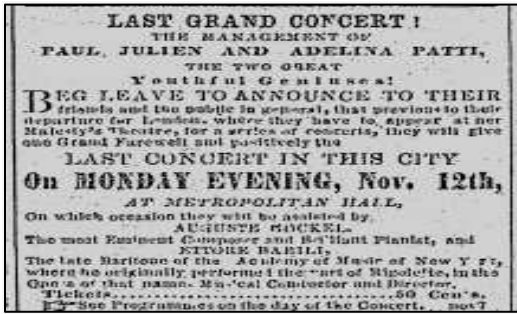


³¹⁴ *Journal, Saturday, November 3, 1855, p. 3.*

Adelina enjoyed the trappings of fame and wealth, but she was not profligate with her earnings, especially after losing a large proportion of her assets as a result of the breakup of her first marriage. She invested wisely large sums of money and she saw out her days amid luxurious surroundings. In her retirement, Adelina, now officially Baroness Cederström, settled in the Swansea Valley in south Wales.

Regarding her technique, critic Rodolfo Celletti said, "Her voice was a technical marvel. The staccatos were marvels of accuracy, even in the trickiest intervals, her legato was impressively smooth and pure; she connects the voice from note to note, phrase to phrase, lifting and gliding with an exceptional virtuosity. Her chromatic scale was deliciously sweet, and her trill was wonderful and solid."

Adelina cut more than 30 gramophone recordings of songs and operatic arias. By then she was aged in her 60s, with her voice well past its prime after a busy operatic career stretching all the way back to 1859. Thirty-two Patti recordings were reissued on CD in 1998 by Marston Records (catalogue number 52011-2).



Name: Paul, Julien and Adelina Patti
 Entertainment: concert
 Venue: Metropolitan Hall
 Date: Monday, November 12, 1855
 Time: evening
 Price: 50 cents
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



Journal, Wednesday, November 7, 1855.³¹⁵

Adelina Patti came to Chicago in 1853 when she was ten years old and sang in the dancing hall of the Tremont House. She was described as "a somewhat delicate, pale-faced, dark-browed child, with thick glossy black hair hanging in two long braids down her back, dressed in rose-colored silk, pink stockings, and pantalettes. She is perfectly at ease and glances around confidently, with a mischievous smile lurking about her mouth, but reserving her special radiance for rows of young girls in the front chairs, with some of whom she has made a hotel acquaintance. At that time she doted upon children, dolls, candy, and birds. She could be induced to sing any time by the promise of a box of candy or a bird in a cage. She was an imperious little creature also. She hated encores.

On this tour with Adelina began her series of farewells in 1855, when she was twelve years old, and continued them in various cities for fifty-two years thereafter.

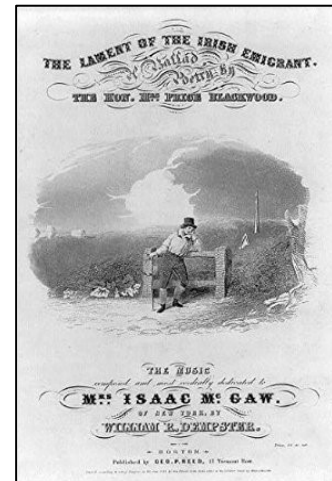
Mr. William R. Dempster: Ballad Entertainment



Name: Mr. William R. Dempster
 Entertainment: ballad and songs
 Venue: Masonic Hall
 Date: Thursday, November 8, 1855
 Time: 8:00 p.m.
 Price: 50 cents
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



"'Tis sweet to die for our country." The verses appeared in "Mr. Dempster's Ballad Soirées" (?1839, 1844). The composer, William Richardson Dempster (1809?-71) was born in Scotland and died in London. A naturalized citizen of the United States, he was a successful composer and singer. His specialty was music set for the songs of Tennyson's longer poems.

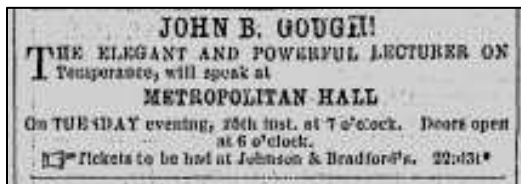


Journal, Wednesday, November 7, 1855.³¹⁶

³¹⁵ Journal, Wednesday, November 7, 1855, p. 2.

³¹⁶ Journal, Wednesday, November 7, 1855, p. 2.

John B. Gough: Temperance Lecture



Register, Monday, December 24, 1855.³¹⁷



Name: John B. Gough
 Entertainment: Temperance Orator
 Venue: Metropolitan Hall
 Date: Tuesday, December 25, 1855
 Time: 7:00 p.m.
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

John Bartholomew Gough (August 22, 1817 - February 18, 1886) was an American temperance orator. He was born at Sandgate, Kent, in England, and was educated by his mother, a schoolmistress. At the age of twelve, after his father died, he was sent to the United States to seek his fortune. He arrived in New York City in August 1829, and went to live for two years with family friends on a farm in Oneida County, New York. He then entered a book-bindery in New York City to learn the trade.



There in 1833 his mother and sister joined him. After his mother's death in 1835, he fell in with dissolute companions and became a confirmed drunkard. He lost his position, and for several years supported himself as a ballad singer and story-teller in the cheap theatres and concert-halls of New York and other eastern cities. He had always had a passion for the stage and made one or two efforts to become an actor, but owing to his habits gained little favor.

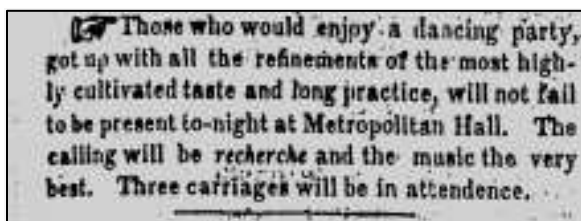
He married in 1839 and became a bookbinder on his own account. The effort to do his work without giving up his nightly dissipations so affected him that he was on the verge of delirium tremens. He lost his wife and child and was reduced to the utmost misery.

Even this means of livelihood was being closed to him, when in Worcester, Massachusetts, in October 1842, a little kindness shown him by a Quaker induced him to attend a temperance meeting and to sign a temperance pledge. After several lapses and a terrific struggle, he determined to devote his life to lecturing in behalf of temperance reform.

He set forth, carpet-bag in hand, to tramp through the New England states, glad to obtain even seventy-five cents for a temperance lecture, and soon became famous for his eloquence. An intense earnestness derived from experience, and his power of imitation and expression, enabled him to work on the sensibilities of his audiences. He was accustomed to mingling the pathetic and humorous in such a way as to attract thousands to hear him who had no purpose but to be interested and amused. In the first year of his travels, he spoke 386 times, and thenceforward for seventeen years he dealt only with temperance. During that period he addressed over 5,000 audiences. He visited England in 1853, by invitation of the London Temperance League, was entertained by George Cruikshank, the veteran artist and total abstainer, and his first address, delivered at Exeter Hall, produced a great sensation. He intended to stay but six months, but was kept busy for two years. In 1854 he had undertaken to speak at Oxford, and the students had determined to prevent him. He was greeted with hisses, cat calls, and yells. But Gough had a disciplined temper and the courage of his convictions, and an appeal to the Briton's proverbial love of fair play ended in his obtaining a hearing. On a subsequent visit, in 1878, he was received with distinguished attention by the Oxonians. He returned to the United States in 1855 and took up his old work with unabated success.

In 1857 he made another journey to England and lectured for three years. In his temperance efforts, Gough always kept aloof from politics or any organized effort to accomplish results through legislation, relying entirely on moral influences and on the total abstinence pledge. He died on February 18, 1886.

Dancing Party



Register, Monday, December 31, 1855.³¹⁸

Name: Dancing Party
 Entertainment: Dancing
 Venue: Metropolitan Hall
 Date: Monday, December 31, 1855
 Time: evening
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



³¹⁷ *Register*, Monday, December 24, 1855, p. 2.

³¹⁸ *Register*, Monday, December 31, 1855, p. 3.

New Year's Eve Soiree

MAGNIFICENT ENTERTAINMENT.
NEW YEAR'S EVE SOIREE!
THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY IN-
 formed that there will be a **GRAND BALL**, given on
 New Year's Eve, at the **METROPOLITAN HALL**, on
 which occasion nothing will be left undone by the Man-
 agers in rendering this the most superb fête of the season
 and superior to any thing in way of a Grand and Magnif-
 icent Ball ever before offered to the citizens of Springfield.
 Mr. SILVERNAIL'S complete celebrated Quadrille Band
 will be in attendance.
 "Go with the dance, let joy be unconfin'd,
 No sleep till morn, when youth and pleasure meet,
 To chase the glowing hours with flying feet."
Rules to be Observed.
 It is respectfully urged that gentlemen in attendance
 will cheerfully comply with the few simple but highly
 desirable rules, as on this occasion they will be most strictly
 enforced.
 Black or blue dress and frock coats will only be worn,
 with black pantaloons to match. Pumps, dress and gaiter
 boots only will be used. Light colored gloves only permit-
 ted.
 The enforcement of the above rules will impart a tone to
 the ball room, the necessity of which gentlemen will at
 once understand, and by which none will derive more
 pleasure than those most scrupulous in the fulfilment
 of them.
 Professor MAURICE, of New York, will, on this occa-
 sion, officiate as Floor Manager.
 [] Gentlemen wishing carriages will please leave their
 cards at the American House, stating name, residence and
 hour. [] Tickets Three Dollars. [] Sale limited to
 one hundred. (dec29) H. RANDO RICE.

Name: New Year's Eve Soiree
 Entertainment: Ball; Mr. Silvernail's Quadrille Band
 Venue: Metropolitan Hall
 Date: Monday, December 31, 1855
 Time: evening
 Price: \$3.00
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



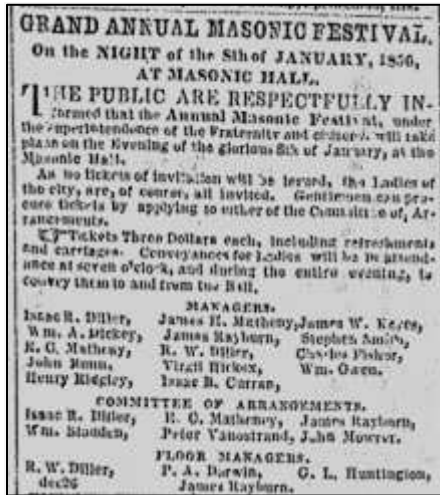
Journal, Saturday, December 29, 1855.³¹⁹

1855 Venues	
Clinton Hall	3
Court House	19
Masonic Hall	14
Methodist Church	1
Metropolitan Hall	13
Unknown	<u>5</u>
Total	38

³¹⁹ *Journal*, Saturday, December 29, 1855, p. 3.

1856

Grand Annual Masonic Festival

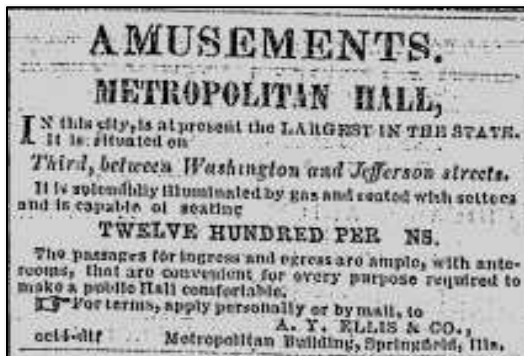


Name: Grand Annual Masonic Festival
 Entertainment: Ball
 Venue: Masonic Hall
 Date: Monday, January 8, 1856
 Time: evening
 Price: \$3.00
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



Journal, Saturday, December 29, 1855.³²⁰

Metropolitan Hall: Largest in the State of Illinois

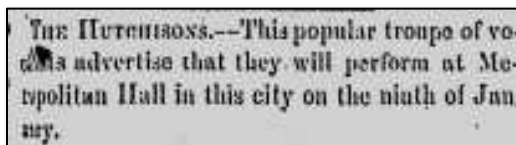


Name: Metropolitan Hall
 Entertainment: 1,200 seat amusement hall—largest in state
 Venue: Third St. between Washington and Jefferson
 Description of facility



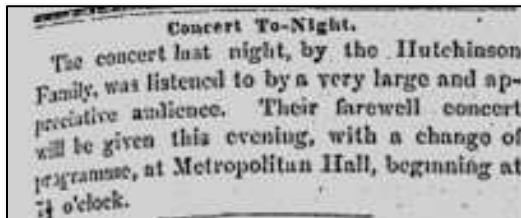
Journal, Thursday, January 17, 1856.³²¹

The Hutchinson Family, Abolitionists



Name: Hutchinson Family
 Entertainment: Vocal Farewell Concert
 Venue: Metropolitan Hall
 Date: Thursday, Wednesday and Thursday, January 9, 16 and 17, 1856
 Time: 7:30 p.m.
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

Journal, Saturday, December 29, 1855.³²²



Journal, Thursday, January 17, 1856.³²³



³²⁰ *Journal*, Saturday, December 29, 1855, p. 3.

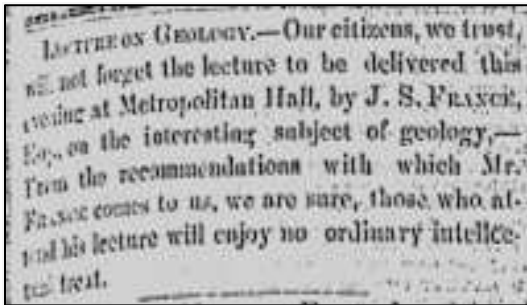
³²¹ *Journal*, Thursday, January 17, 1856, p. 3.

³²² *Journal*, Saturday, December 29, 1855, p. 3.

³²³ *Journal*, Thursday, January 17, 1856, p. 3.

The Hutchinson Family Singers were an American family singing group who became the most popular American entertainers of the 1840s. The group sang in four-part harmony a repertoire of political, social, comic, sentimental and dramatic works, and was considered by many to be the first uniquely American popular music performers. The group formed in the wake of a string of successful tours by Austrian singing groups such as the Tyrolese Minstrels when American newspapers were demanding the cultivation of native talent. John Hutchinson orchestrated the group's formation with his brothers Asa, Jesse, and Judson Hutchinson in 1840. The Hutchinsons gave their first performance on November 6 of that same year. Jesse Hutchinson quit the main group to write songs and manage their affairs. He was replaced by sister Abby Hutchinson. The Hutchinsons were a hit with both audiences and critics, and they toured the United States. They popularized four-part close harmony. The group's material included controversial material promoting abolitionism, workers' rights, temperance, and women's rights.

J. S. France: Lecture on Geology



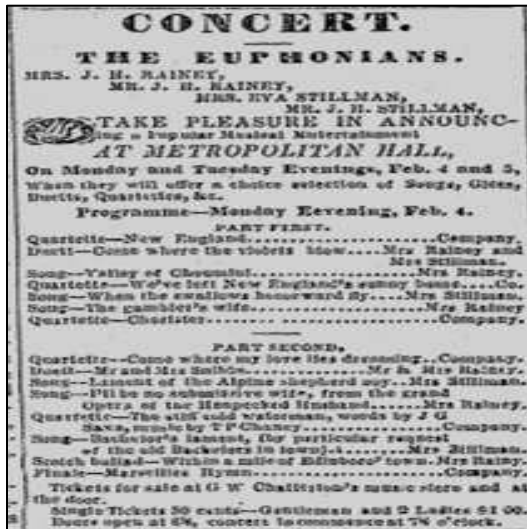
Journal, Monday, January 28, 1856.³²⁴

Name: J. S. France
 Entertainment: Lecture: Geology
 Venue: Metropolitan Hall
 Date: Monday, January 28, 1856
 Time: evening
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

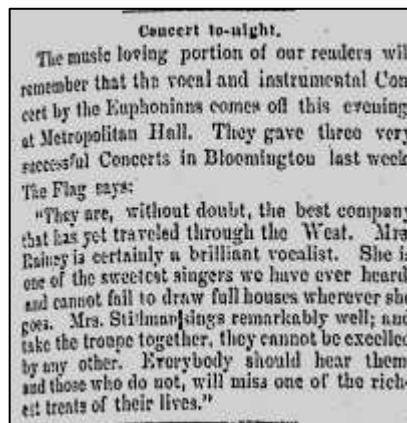


March, 14, 1855, from "Ladd's building, immediately north of the Court House, Pontiac, Illinois." The *Livingston County News*, published and edited by J. S. France was "independent in everything." It was a twenty-four column paper, well printed for the times, having only two columns of advertisements. Just how many subscribers it had is hard to state, but a reasonable guess could hardly place the number above two hundred.³²⁵

The Euphonians: Vocal Concert



Journal, Friday, February 1, 1856.³²⁶



Journal, Monday, February 4, 1856.³²⁷

Name: The Euphonians: Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Rainey, Mr. J. H. and Mrs. Eva Stillman
 Entertainment: musical entertainment: songs, glees, duets, quartettes
 Venue: Metropolitan Hall
 Date: Monday and Tuesday, February 4 and 5, 1856
 Time: 7:30 p.m.
 Price: 50 cents. Gentleman and 2 ladies, \$1.00.
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



³²⁴ *Journal*, Monday, January 28, 1856, p. 3.

³²⁵ *History of Livingston County, Illinois*, Chicago, William Le Baron, 1878, pp. 224-572. Transcription from book form to digital by David W. Weis, 2008.

³²⁶ *Journal*, Friday, February 1, 1856, p. 2.

³²⁷ *Journal*, Monday, February 4, 1856, p. 3.

The Euphonians: Review

The Concert,
By the Euphonians, last night, was attended by a large and fashionable audience, who expressed themselves highly pleased with the entertainment. We have heard the highest encomiums passed upon the efforts of both Mrs. Rainey and Mrs. Stillman. They give another entertainment, *this evening*, at Metropolitan Hall, with a change of programme. Those who enjoy good music should not fail to attend.

Journal, Tuesday, February 5, 1856.³²⁸

Name: The Euphonians:
Mrs. Rainey and Mrs. Stillman
Entertainment: Songs, Glee, Duets, Quartettes
Venue: Metropolitan Hall
Date: Tuesday, February 5, 1856
Time: evening Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



Dr. C. H. Burrows: Lectures

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.—Dr. C. H. Burrows will deliver the first of a series of lectures at Metropolitan Hall this evening, on the subject of Anatomy, Physiology, Hygiene and Phrenology. The first lecture will be devoted to the structure and uses of the bones; broken limbs, curved spines, decayed teeth, &c. Dr. B. has a set of splendid plates, a Patech skeleton, and two mannikins, for the purpose of illustrating the subjects discussed. His lectures are spoken of in high terms by the press in different portions of the State. No charge for admission.

Journal, Friday, February 8, 1856.³²⁹

Name: Dr. C. H. Burrows
Entertainment: Lectures: Anatomy, Physiology, Hygiene, and Phrenology
Venue: Metropolitan Hall
Date: Friday, February 8, 1856
Time: evening
Price: free
Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



Macallister The Wizard

MACALLISTER THE WIZARD
SOIREE'S MAGIQUES!!
METROPOLITAN HALL, SPRINGFIELD.
THE public is most respectfully informed that the great Wizard of the Age, MACALLISTER, will make his first appearance in this city, on Wednesday evening, in a brilliant series of his popular, wonderful and original Soiree Magiques, on the same exclusive scale of grandeur and effect that have distinguished those surprising exhibitions throughout Europe and America.
Macallister's Magic Cabinet of original, mechanical, scientific and philosophical apparatus, by beyond all comparison, the richest and largest in the world, which now comprises over one hundred mechanical phenomena, which, in connection with other wonderful conjurations of his art, the world is denied to equal! His great and original Mechanical Potock, Spanish Harlequin, Mystic Chinese Cabinet, Intermittent Bottle, containing 22 kinds of liquor, and Magic Crystal Glass, the Nose Amputation, the new and beautiful Oriental Watch Tower, and the astonishing feat of sending six watches through a man's body, while held by himself; the California Gold Box, and Mysterious Rappings; Magic Cauldron, the Wonderful Portfolio, Helmsman's Magic; his last great invention, called the Internal Trap, and the Mysterious Disappearance, are among the incomprehensible phenomena of the 19th century.
There will be a continued change of entertainment, and nothing is announced in the bills of the day that is not performed at night. The performances consist entirely of mechanical, chemical, scientific and philosophical experiments, both amusing and instructive, and may be witnessed by all classes, there being nothing affecting the religious or political feelings of any sect or denomination. As a proof, his exhibitions have always been attended by ministers and the heads of churches, schools and colleges.
Doors open at 6 1/2; exhibition will commence at 7 1/2. Admission cards 50 cents—Children 25 cents.
February 18, '66. J. N. WESTON, Agent.

MACALLISTER.—Recollect the entertainment at Metropolitan Hall to-night—after which the distribution of 47 gifts, valued at \$400, will take place.



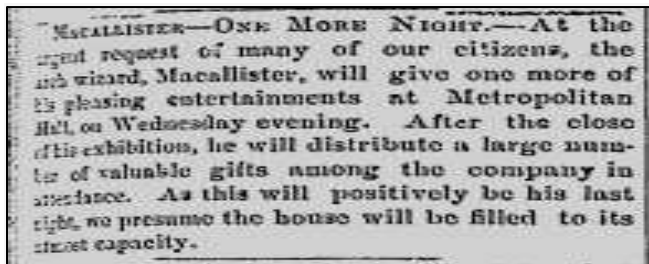
Register, Tuesday, February 19, 1856.³³⁰ *Journal*, Saturday, March 1, 1856.³³¹ *Macallister, the Celebrated Wizard and Magician*
Issued 1851, New York, by Gleason's Pictorial Drawing Room Companion.

³²⁸ *Journal*, Tuesday, February 5, 1856, p. 3.

³²⁹ *Journal*, Friday, February 8, 1856, p. 3.

³³⁰ *Register*, Tuesday, February 19, 1856, p. 2.

³³¹ *Journal*, Saturday, March 1, 1856, p. 3.



Journal, Monday, March 3, 1856.³³²

Name: Macallister
 Entertainment: Wizard
 Venue: Metropolitan Hall
 Date: Wednesday, March 5, 1856
 Time: 7:30 p.m.
 Price: 50 cents. Children 25 cents.
 Andrew MacAllister, the Celebrated Wizard and Scottish magician.
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



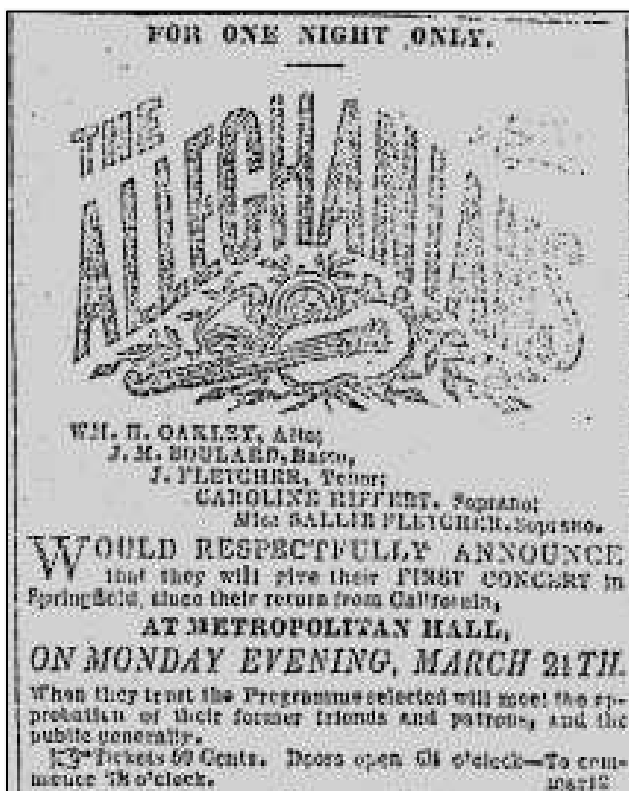
John Stuart to Bettie Stuart, March 2, 1856

Letter: Last night they John Ginnie and Frank went to the Metropolitan Hall to see McCallester practice magic

*Mary Stuart to Bettie Stuart, March 6, 1856*³³³

Letter: John and Ginnie were all in a fever to go see the performances of Macalister the magician last evening, but father thought best not, and so they were disappointed.

The Alleghanians: Vocal Concert



Journal, Wednesday, March 12, 1856.³³⁴

Name: The Alleghanians
 Entertainment: Vocal Concert
 Venue: Metropolitan Hall
 Date: Monday, March 21, 1856
 Time: 7:30 p.m.
 Price: 50 cents
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



³³² *Journal*, Monday, March 3, 1856, p. 3.

³³³ Stuart-Hay Papers, *Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library*, Springfield, Illinois.

³³⁴ *Journal*, Wednesday, March 12, 1856, p. 3.

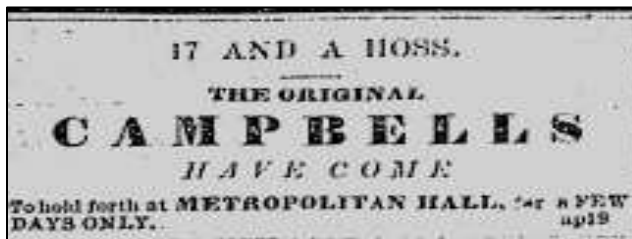


Journal, Tuesday, March 25, 1856.³³⁵

Name: The Alleghanians
 Entertainment: Vocal Concert
 Venue: Metropolitan Hall
 Date: Wednesday, March 26, 1856
 Time: 7:30 p.m.
 Price: 50 cents
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



The Campbells: Vocal Concert



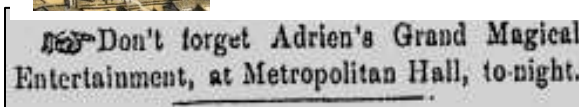
Journal, Wednesday, April 23, 1856.³³⁶

Name: The Campbells
 Entertainment: Vocal Concert
 Venue: Metropolitan Hall
 Date: April 1856

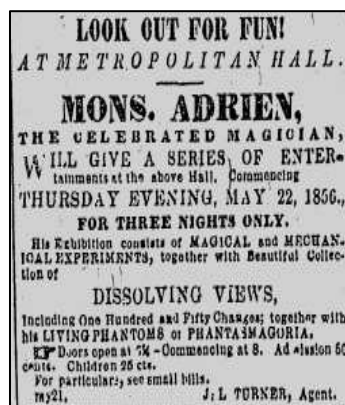


Mons. Adrien: Grand Magical Entertainment

Name: Adrien's Grand Magical Entertainment
 Entertainment: Magic and mechanical experiments, dissolving views
 Venue: Metropolitan Hall
 Date: Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, May 22, 23, and 24, 1856.
 Time: 8:00 p.m.
 Price: 50 cents. Children 25 cents.
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



Journal, Thursday, May 22, 1856.³³⁷



Journal, Thursday, May 22, 1856.³³⁸

Mons Adrien was French born. He was a magician, ventriloquist and plate spinner who was popular in mid-1800s America. He was part of a performing family that included his father, Adrien deLille, his son Adrian deLille and his daughter Louise deLille. He played Philadelphia in 1836. He had an especially enthusiastic following in upstate New York. From 1841 through the mid-1850s, newspapers in Fulton County New York printed numerous stories about his wonderful shows. Mons. Adrien was one of the most successful 19th century travelling magicians. In the May 10, 1851 issue of the *Peoples Press* (Salem, North Carolina), a reporter noted, "The following is a list of what each [magician] made ... Mons. Adrien, the French magician, \$20,000." That's \$588,200 in today's money! Real Name: Victor de Lille.

³³⁵ Journal, Tuesday, March 25, 1856, p. 3.

³³⁶ Journal, Wednesday, April 23, 1856, p. 2.

³³⁷ Journal, Thursday, May 22, 1856, p. 3.

³³⁸ Journal, Thursday, May 22, 1856, p. 3.

Ox Horn Players and Little Jamie Concert

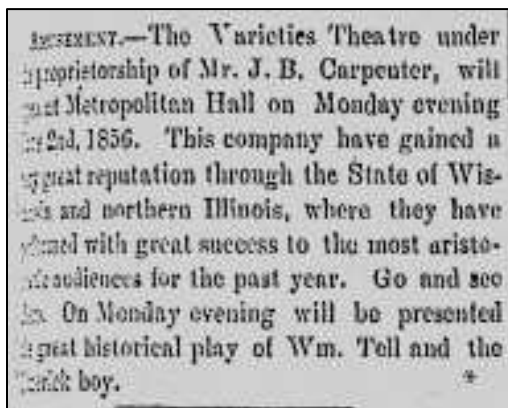


Journal, Tuesday, May 27, 1856.³³⁹

Name: Ox Horn Players and Little Jamie
 Entertainment: Druid Band: vocal and instrumental concert
 Venue: Metropolitan Hall
 Date: Saturday, May 31, 1856
 Time: 8:15 p.m.
 Price: 25 cents
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



The Varieties Theatre



Journal, Wednesday, May 28, 1856.³⁴⁰

Name: The Varieties Theatre,
 J. B. Carpenter, proprietor
 Entertainment: plays *Wm. Tell* and *the Limerick Boy*.
 Venue: Metropolitan Hall
 Date: Monday, June 2, 1856
 Time: evening
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



³³⁹ *Journal*, Tuesday, May 27, 1856, p. 2.

³⁴⁰ *Journal*, Wednesday, May 28, 1856, p. 3.

The Varieties Theatre

Varieties Theatre!
 AT METROPOLITAN HALL.
 LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON, June 16th.
 GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
 TO
Miss Carpenter.

SPRINGFIELD, June 13, 1856.

Miss CARPENTER—Madam: We, the undersigned, having witnessed your endeavors to contribute to the amusement of our Theatre-loving community, and respecting you as a Lady, a Vocalist and actress, feel desirous of showing a mark of esteem by tendering you a Complimentary Benefit, and if agreeable to yourself and the gentlemanly proprietor, Mr. Carpenter, you will please set apart any night you deem proper for the occasion. Yours, &c.,
 J. W. Thompson, N. N. Wilson, J. Huntington, G. J. Warren, B. H. Wood, W. H. Wilton, H. Mercer, E. Sancliers, N. Newman, J. Fisher, J. Carpenter, Ed. Keys, G. Stockton, J. I. B. Burd, P. M. Perkins, G. M. Miller, J. Nelly, J. L. Johnson, P. Myer, J. W. Crenery, G. C. Croton, W. Bishop, W. Owens, J. Wilson, J. W. Morrison, J. Rayburn, W. H. Harney, H. Gerhardt, P. Vanorstram, Fred I. Dean, T. S. Crafton, J. A. McCandless, C. B. Chapman, W. B. Elliott, C. B. Shurt, P. Wright, J. Connelly, Jr., W. W. Fitchett, M. G. B. Hickox, F. J. V. Owan, A. X. Ellis, D. Paccant, S. Halliday, P. A. Down, J. N. Smith, G. B. Mattera, J. O. Piper, B. L. Smith, C. W. Chatterton, J. Franty, L. Greene, Q. B. Fink, J. B. Sawyer, H. J. Luce, H. A. Wiley, J. P. Fritchard, Wm G. Mauser, J. Smith, D. McWilliams, W. T. Davis, and forty more of your admirers.

SPRINGFIELD, June 16, 1856.

KIND FRIENDS:—Grateful for the generous expression of you, thro' the medium of the press, to entertain you to the capacity I now fill, I would respectfully state that I will be most happy to appear again before my friends in this city, at any time my brother, Mr. Carpenter, may designate. Assuring you that no advantages will be overlooked to render your entertainment agreeable and pleasant, and trusting that you may be fully compensated for the good will which has prompted this unexpected kindness.
 I remain, yours truly,
 Miss CARPENTER.

SPRINGFIELD, June 16, 1856.

GENTLEMEN:—At your kind and gentlemanly request that I should devote one evening's entertainment in your city as a complimentary Benefit to Miss Carpenter, I would state that your invitation is most respectfully accepted, and that I do select this
MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 16th,
 for that occasion, which will be the last appearance of my Company before you the present season.
 With due acknowledgments for the friendly patronage tendered to me during my stay in your city, permit me to subscribe myself
 Your obt' servant,
 J. B. CARPENTER.

The evenings' entertainment will commence with the beautiful Comedy of
USED UP.
 By particular request Miss Carpenter will go
"BOBBING AROUND."
FANCY DANCE, by a gentleman of this city, who has volunteered for this occasion only.
 The whole to conclude with the laughable Irish Farce of the
LIMERIC BOY.
 Admission 50 cts. Doors open at 7 1/2, commence at 8 1/2.

Name: The Varieties Theatre
 Entertainment: Plays: *Wm. Tell* and
 Benefit for Miss Carpenter
 Venue: Metropolitan Hall
 Date: Monday, June 16, 1856
 Time: 8:30 p.m.
 Price: 50 cents
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



Journal, Monday, June 16, 1856.³⁴¹

Springfield Library Association (Union): Lecture by Elihu Burritt, Abolitionist

ELIHU BURRITT,
 THE
Learned Blacksmith,
 WILL LECTURE BEFORE THE
SPRINGFIELD LIBRARY UNION,
 ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVE-
 nings of this week, (the 20th and 21st Insts.)
 AT METROPOLITAN HALL.
 SUBJECTS—"The Value and Perpetuity of the American
 Union," and "Peace."
 Admission 25 cents. Tickets at the door. June 15

Name: Springfield Library Association (Union)
 Entertainment: Elihu Burritt, the learned
 blacksmith: Lecture: *The Value and Perpetuity
 of the American Union and Peace*
 Venue: Metropolitan Hall
 Date: Friday and Saturday, June 20 and 21, 1856
 Time: evening
 Price: 25 cents
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



Journal, Monday, June 16, 1856.³⁴²

³⁴¹ Journal, Monday, June 16, 1856, p. 2.

³⁴² Journal, Monday, June 16, 1856, p. 2.

Elihu Burritt was an American diplomat, philanthropist and social activist. He was born on December 8, 1810, in New Britain, Connecticut. As an adult he was active in many causes: opposing slavery, working for temperance, and trying to achieve world peace. He first trained as a blacksmith and had "Learned Blacksmith" as a nickname.



During a trip abroad in 1846–47, he was touched by the suffering of the Irish peasantry. He founded the peace organization the League of Universal Brotherhood in 1846. He organized the first international congress of the Friends of Peace, which convened in Brussels in September 1848. Burritt attended the "Peace Congresses" at Frankfurt in 1850, London in 1851, Manchester in 1852 and Edinburgh in 1853. The outbreak of the Crimean War and the American Civil War jolted his views.

In 1864, Abraham Lincoln appointed Burritt United States consul in Birmingham, England, a role that required him to report regularly on "facts bearing upon the productive capacities, industrial character and natural resources of communities embraced in their Consulate Districts." As a result, he travelled widely from his home in Harborne, largely on foot, to explore the local area. Burritt's association with Birmingham dated back 20 years, and he was highly sympathetic to the industrial and political culture of the town as well as being a friend of many of its leading citizens, so his portrait of the surrounding area was largely positive.

Elihu Burritt died on March 6, 1879 in New Britain, Connecticut.

Burritt published at least 37 books and articles, including *Sparks from the Anvil* and *Ten Minute Talks*. In 1847, his pamphlet *A Journal of a Visit of Three Days to Skibbereen* made residents of the United States more aware of the potato famine in Ireland. He recorded his thoughts on the industrialization of communities in the Black Country in his book *Walks in the Black Country*, which brought the term "the Black Country" into widespread common usage. It was "black by day and red by night," adding appreciatively that it "cannot be matched, for vast and varied production, by any other space of equal radius on the surface of the globe." The third, longest, and most important of the travel books he wrote about Britain for American readers, was his 1868 work *Walks in The Black Country and its Green Borderland*

Mrs. Macready's Readings



Journal, Wednesday, July 23, 1856.³⁴³

Name: Mrs. Macready
 Entertainment: Readings
 Venue: Metropolitan Hall
 Date: Friday, July 23, 1856.
 Time: evening
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield, but did not attend.



³⁴³ *Journal*, Wednesday, July 23, 1856, p. 3.

African Minstrels: Perform to Emancipate Relatives

The African Minstrels, composed of the sons of Africa, will give their first performance in this city at Metropolitan Hall, to-morrow evening. They have a worthy object in view—the purchasing the freedom of their relatives in bondage—and should receive the sympathy of all who can feel for the condition of the slave.

Journal, Wednesday, July 23, 1856.³⁴⁴

Name: African Minstrels -- 9 minstrels
 Entertainment: Performance for purpose of emancipating relatives from a state of slavery in the south
 Venue: Metropolitan Hall
 Date: Friday and Saturday, July 25 and 26, 1856
 Time: 8:30 p.m.
 Price: 50 cents
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield in the evening.



**THE NEW AND ONLY
 AFRICAN MINSTRELS.**
 Composed of nine genuine Sons of Africa,
 WILL perform at METROPOLITAN HALL, on
 FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 25th.
 These Minstrels are travelling through the country for the express purpose of emancipating their relatives from a state of slavery in the south.
 Doors open at 7½ o'clock—Performance to commence at 8 o'clock.
 Tickets of admission 50 cents. July 25

Register, Friday, July 25, 1856.³⁴⁵

THE AFRICANS.—Another large audience greeted this celebrated troupe at Metropolitan Hall, last evening. This is positively the last night they perform here, and we advise those wishing to see original negro doings and sayings to be on hand. They leave for Bloomington next week. To the craft, we recommend the agents as perfect gentlemen. * *

Journal, Saturday, July 26, 1856.³⁴⁶

Mrs. Macready: Dramatic and Musical Soirees

MRS. MACREADY.
 The Eminent Actress, and only Dramatic Reader before the American public, assisted by
MISS CLARA KEAN,
 From the Royal Academy of Music, London; and
MR. CAMEONS,
 From the Conservatoire, Milan, will give one of her
**DRAMATIC AND
 MUSICAL SOIREES**
 AT METROPOLITAN HALL,
 On MONDAY, JULY 28, 1856.
 Doors open at 7½—to commence at 8 o'clock.
 TICKETS—FIFTY CENTS. July 22-d11

Register, Friday, July 25, 1856.³⁴⁷

Name: Mrs. Macready, Clara Kean, and Mr. Cameons
 Entertainment: Dramatic reader, musical soirees
 Venue: Metropolitan Hall
 Date: Monday, July 28, 1856
 Time: 8:30 p.m.
 Price: 50 cents
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



Mrs. MACREADY, and the musical and dramatic troupe under her direction, gave one of their truly excellent and chaste dramatic representations, interspersed with choice music, at the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville, on Friday, 25th inst. About one hundred of the patients attended to their great entertainment and benefit. Mrs. Macready did not appear at Metropolitan Hall last evening as advertised. She will appear at Masonic Hall this evening. We bespeak for this talented troupe full benches upon their second appearance here.

Register, Tuesday, July 29, 1856.³⁴⁸

Name: Mrs. Macready
 Entertainment: musical and dramatic troupe under her direction
 Venue: Masonic Hall
 Date: Tuesday, July 29, 1856
 Time: evening
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield



³⁴⁴ *Journal*, Wednesday, July 23, 1856, p. 3.

³⁴⁵ *Register*, Friday, July 25, 1856, p. 2.

³⁴⁶ *Journal*, Saturday, July 26, 1856, p. 3.

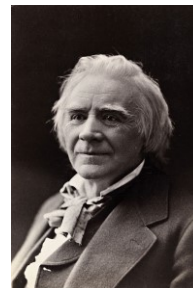
³⁴⁷ *Register*, Friday, July 25, 1856, p. 2.

³⁴⁸ *Register*, Tuesday, July 29, 1856, p. 3.

Ole Bull: Violin Concert in Metropolitan Hall

On August 18, 1856, Ole Bull gave a concert at the Metropolitan Hall.³⁴⁹

Ole Bornemann Bull was a Norwegian virtuoso violinist and composer. Robert Schumann once wrote that Bull was among "the greatest of all," and that he was on a level with Niccolò Paganini for the speed and clarity of his playing. Bull was also a friend of Franz Liszt and played with him on several occasions.



Bull was born in February 1810 in Bergen, Norway. He was the eldest of ten children. His father wanted him to become a minister, but he desired a musical career. At the age of four or five, he could play all of the songs he had heard his mother play on the violin. At age nine, he played first violin in the orchestra of Bergen's theatre and was a soloist with the Bergen Philharmonic Orchestra. After living for a while in Germany, where he pretended to study law, he went to Paris but fared badly for a year or two. He was eventually successful in becoming a high-level virtuoso, giving thousands of concerts. In England alone these included 274 in 1837, during which visit he also travelled to some of the more remote parts of Britain. Bull became very famous and made a huge fortune. He is believed to have composed more than 70 works, but only about 10 are known today. He was the owner of one of the finest violins of the world, made by Gasparo da Salò about 1574 for Ferdinand II, Archduke of Austria. A commercial signature line of Ole Bull violins was manufactured in Germany.

Bull was caught up in a rising tide of Norwegian romantic nationalism, and acclaimed the idea of Norway as a sovereign state, separate from Sweden—which became a reality in 1905.

Bull visited the United States several times and was met with great success. In 1852, he obtained a large tract of land in Pennsylvania and founded a colony he called New Norway, but that is commonly referred to as Ole Bull Colony. He soon gave up on this venture, as there was scarcely any land to till, and went back to giving concerts. Today the site is the location of the Ole Bull State Park, in Stewardson Township, Potter County, Pennsylvania.

Bull died from cancer in his home on Lysøen on August 17, 1880. He had held his last concert in Chicago the same year, despite his illness. A testament to his fame was his funeral procession, perhaps the most spectacular in Norway's history. The ship transporting his body was guided by 15 steamers and a large number of smaller vessels.

In 2006, director Aslak Aarhus released a motion picture titled *Ole Bull—The Titan*, the story of Bull's exploits and the impact it had on his French wife and children, who remained neglected in Bergen. In 2010 the Norwegian record label 2L released world premiere recordings of Ole Bull's violin concertos.

Daughters of Springfield: Madam Chapman Concert

GRAND CONCERT!
 RICH ENTERTAINMENT OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC
 BY THE
DAUGHTERS OF SPRINGFIELD.
MADAM CHAPMAN, AT THE REQUEST
 of many citizens, and for the purpose of encouraging a musical taste, will, with her class of sixty odd pupils, give a Concert at METROPOLITAN HALL, on
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
 the 4th and 5th of September, consisting of Songs, Glee, Choruses, Quartets, &c. &c.
 In consideration of the diligence, industry and labor characterizing Mrs. Chapman's efforts in cultivating a musical taste in this community, it is hoped that our citizens will show an appreciation of her worthy efforts on this occasion, by being present at the Concert, which will not only encourage her to continue in her good work, but encourage her numerous pupils, who are endeared to her by the strongest ties of friendship, for the good advice, and very worthy example she has ever set before them.
 Admission 25 cts. Doors open at 7—Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

Name: Daughters of Springfield
 Entertainment: Madam Chapman: vocal and instrumental music; 60 scholars
 Venue: Metropolitan Hall
 Date: Thursday and Friday, September 4 and 5, 1856
 Time: 8:00 p.m.
 Price: 25 cents



Journal, Wednesday, September 3, 1856.³⁵⁰

³⁴⁹ *Here I Have Lived*, p. 187, fn. 3.

³⁵⁰ *Journal*, Wednesday, September 3, 1856, p. 2.

CONCERT TO-NIGHT.--In consequence of the rain on Saturday, Mrs. CHAPMAN's Concert was postponed until this evening, at Metropolitan Hall. Her class numbers 60 scholars, and we advise lovers of music to attend.

Journal, Monday, September 8, 1856.³⁵¹

Bohemian Amateur Association Grand Ball

THE BALL.—A grand ball, to be given by the Bohemian Amateur Association, is to come off this evening at Masonic Hall. We learn extensive preparations are in progress to make the affair very agreeable. The supper to be given at the Capitol House.

Journal, Tuesday, September 16, 1856.³⁵²

GRAND CIVIC BALL!
BY THE
BOHEMIAN AMATEUR ASSOCIATION
AT MASONIC HALL, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 17th.
Tickets \$3, including supper—to be had at W. Watson & Son's, Capitol House, and Skinner & Key news depot.
Supper at the Capitol House. sept 16-

Register, Monday, September 15, 1856.³⁵³

Name: Bohemian Amateur Association
Entertainment: Grand Ball and Supper
Venue: Masonic Hall
Date: Wednesday, September 17, 1856
Time: evening Capitol House



Springfield Library Association: Lecture by Rev. Theodore Parker - Abolitionist

Springfield Library Association.
REV. THEODORE PARKER WILL DELIVER a lecture at Metropolitan Hall, on Friday evening, Oct. 24, '56.
Subject—"The Progressive Development of Mankind."
Tickets 25 cents to be obtained at Johnson & Bradford's.

Journal, Thursday, October 23, 1856³⁵⁴

Name: Springfield Library Association
Name: Rev. Theodore Parker
Entertainment: lecture *The Progressive Development of Mankind*
Venue: Metropolitan Hall
Date: Friday, October 24, 1856
Time: evening
Tickets: 25 cents



Theodore Parker, the great disunionist, and abolition speaker of Massachusetts, held forth at Metropolitan Hall on Friday evening. He preached disunion and nigger supremacy, after the most approved mode, and pointed to Fremont's election as the great end to be achieved to secure these desirable results. Fremont and Russell are to be well bolstered in this quarter by Banks and Burlingame, Sanford and Theodore Parker. The two former have run hoop.—Parker is now the great gun of Fremont and Russell hereabouts. What! Fred Douglas coming? Hurry him along, neighbors. The time is short.

Register, Monday, October 27, 1856.³⁵⁵

YES. Theodore Parker, the great disunionist, and abolition speaker of Massachusetts, held forth at Metropolitan Hall, on Friday evening. He preached disunion and nigger supremacy, after the most approved mode, pointed to Fremont's election as the great end to be achieved to secure these desirable results.—*Register*.
The above is a sample of the manner in which the reckless scribblers of the Register manufacture falsehoods to impose upon the people. We are reliably informed by a Democrat who heard Mr. Parker, that there is not a grain of truth in the above paragraph. Mr. Parker said nothing about "disunion," nothing about "nigger supremacy," and nothing about "Fremont's election." It was purely a literary lecture and had nothing to do with politics on one side or the other. We have no admiration for Theodore Parker, nor yet for the reckless mendacity of the Register, which perverts everything to its base purposes.

Journal, Monday, October 27, 1856.³⁵⁶

³⁵¹ *Journal*, Monday, September 8, 1856, p. 3.

³⁵² *Journal*, Tuesday, September 16, 1856, p. 4.

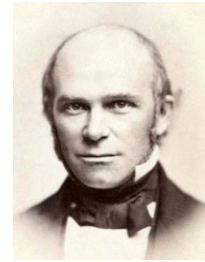
³⁵³ *Register*, Monday, September 15, 1856, p. 2.

³⁵⁴ *Journal*, Thursday, October 23, 1856, p. 3.

³⁵⁵ *Register*, Monday, October 27, 1856, p. 3.

³⁵⁶ *Journal*, Monday, October 27, 1856, p. 2.

Theodore Parker was an American preacher, lecturer, and writer, a public intellectual, and a religious and social reformer and abolitionist. He was an American Transcendentalist and reforming minister of the Unitarian church. His words and popular quotations would later inspire speeches by Abraham Lincoln and Martin Luther King, Jr. He played a major role in moving Unitarianism away from being a Bible-based faith, and he established a precedent for clerical activism that has inspired generations of liberal religious leaders. Although ranked with William Ellery Channing as the most important and influential Unitarian minister of the nineteenth century, he was an extremely controversial figure in his own day, and his legacy to Unitarian Universalism remains contested.



Parker was born August 24, 1810 in Lexington, Massachusetts, the youngest child of a large farming family. Growing up, he attended the Lexington church. He quietly became Unitarian when he was a boy. He admired the fervor of the evangelicals, however, and as a young man considered converting to Calvinist Orthodoxy.

His religious sensibility developed partly in response to domestic tragedy. By age 27 he had lost most of his family--his parents and seven of nine siblings--mostly to tuberculosis. His mother had died of the disease when he was 12. In the face of these disasters, Parker developed a strong faith in the immortality of the soul and in a God who would allow no lasting harm to come to any of His children. His firm belief in the benevolence of God led him to reject Calvinist theology as cruel and unreasonable.

Ambition also helped keep Parker a Unitarian. He dreamed of joining the Boston social elite, which was predominantly Unitarian. Intellectually precocious and driven to excel, he became a schoolteacher at 16. At 19, he passed the entrance examinations of Harvard College, but was unable to pay the tuition. He read the entire Harvard curriculum on his own. In 1832, he started an academy in Watertown. While there, he met his future wife, Lydia Dodge Cabot, youngest child of a prominent and wealthy Unitarian family.

Parker had considered a legal career, but decided to become a minister. Largely on his own, he studied Latin, Greek, Hebrew, German, theology, church history, and biblical studies. In 1834, despite his lack of a college degree, Harvard Divinity School admitted him with advanced standing.

At Harvard, Parker read voraciously, became an assistant instructor in Hebrew and, for a time taught himself to read a new language every month. By 1836, he claimed a reading knowledge of "twenty tongues." Among his many extracurricular activities, he edited the *Scriptural Interpreter*, a student journal of biblical criticism, and published many small articles in the Unitarian weekly, the *Christian Register*.

Parker completed his Divinity School courses in the spring of 1836. In April 1837, he married Lydia Cabot. That June, Parker was ordained minister of the West Roxbury Unitarian church, which had only 60 adult members.

Parker found he could fulfill all his duties to his little parish and still devote most of his energy to studying and to building his literary and scholarly reputation. He read thousands of books, wrote scores of short pieces for the *Register*, as well as major scholarly articles for various journals, including the principal Unitarian periodical, the *Christian Examiner*. Meanwhile, he won notice around Boston for his intelligent, eloquent, heartfelt sermons. His theology, however, made him an increasingly controversial figure.

Parker's ideas were consonant with those of the Transcendentalist movement, which emerged among younger Unitarians in the mid-1830s. Parker attended meetings of the so-called "Transcendentalist Club" and contributed many articles and reviews to the most important Transcendentalist periodical, *The Dial* (1840-1844). In 1838, he enthusiastically listened to the Transcendentalist Ralph Waldo Emerson deliver the Divinity School Address. Its prophetic tone inspired Parker to begin preaching on church and social reform.

Parker emerged as a major Transcendentalist spokesman in May 1841, when he delivered A Discourse on the Transient and Permanent in Christianity at an ordination. Parker intended the main point of the sermon to be that Jesus preached the Absolute Religion. What made the strongest impression on Parker's audience, however, was his vehement denial of the factuality of Biblical miracles and of the miraculous authority of both the Bible and Jesus. Particularly outraged were three Trinitarian guests in the audience. They published an attack on the sermon in the newspapers and demanded to know if Unitarians considered Parker a Christian minister. During the resulting uproar, most Unitarian ministers, and a large portion of the Unitarian lay public, concluded that Parker's theology was not Christian.

Parker found himself denied access to Unitarian pulpits and shut out of the *Register* and the *Examiner*. He feared his ministerial career was over. The controversy did in fact cost him friendships and forced him to abandon his early dream of becoming accepted as a member of the Boston elite. Even his wife's family, he later wrote, treated him as if he had committed a crime.

His West Roxbury congregation stood by him, however, and the outcry against him made him famous. In the fall of 1841, audiences flocked to hear him deliver a course of lectures. Parker systematically laid out his ideas about inspiration, Jesus, the Bible, and the church. Unitarian critics denounced the book as "deistical" and impious.

In the fall of 1842, Parker caused further controversy by defending John Pierpont, minister of the (Unitarian) Hollis Street Church in Boston. Pierpont's support for temperance legislation had divided his congregation. Parker's accusation delighted Pierpont's friends but insulted Parker's Boston colleagues.

Parker's conflict grew particularly intense with his colleagues in the (all Unitarian) Boston Association of Congregational Ministers. The Association had a confrontational meeting with him in January 1843 in which they tried to persuade him to resign his membership. He refused.

In January 1845, Parker accepted the invitation of some supporters to preach regularly in Boston. Over the following year, he preached in the morning at the Melodeon and in the afternoon at West Roxbury. In December 1845, Parker's supporters organized the 28th Congregational Society of Boston. He was installed as its minister in January 1846, his isolation from his colleagues symbolized by his preaching his own installation sermon (*The True Idea of a Christian Church*). He resigned his West Roxbury pulpit the following month.

The core of Parker's society consisted of about 300 people who financed the society and managed its affairs. Attendance at Parker's services grew from 1000 in 1846 to 2000 in 1852, prompting the congregation to move from the Melodeon to the more spacious Boston Music Hall.

With Parker's move to Boston, he became a nationally prominent intellectual. He lectured all over the North, published books and sermons continuously, edited the *Massachusetts Quarterly Review* (1848-1851), corresponded extensively, and collected a personal library of 13,000 volumes, every one of which he was reputed to have read.

In theology, Parker's ongoing biblical research persuaded him that Jesus had not preached the Absolute Religion, but had made serious theological mistakes. His new view was reflected in the revised, 4th edition of the *Discourse of Matters Pertaining to Religion* (1854). In 1858, he attacked revivals in two sermons that became national best-sellers, *A False and True Revival of Religion* and *The Revival of Religion Which We Need*.

Parker developed a new sociological understanding of society. He filled his sermons and lectures with statistics, talked about social "classes," and became preoccupied with ethnology and "romantic" racial theory. He asserted that the Anglo-Saxon "race" was "more progressive" than all others, European or non-European, and made many condescending and disparaging comments about the potential of "Africans" for progress. Despite such views, he favored the racial integration of Boston schools and churches, and he became a leading abolitionist.

Parker believed that the United States came closer to being an industrial democracy than any other society in the world, but fell far short of the ideal. To bring it closer, he developed a comprehensive program of cultural, social, and political reform.

He criticized what he saw as the "aristocratic" atavisms in American literature and education, and championed better schools and universal education. He supported efforts to alleviate urban poverty, and urged that the criminal justice system reform criminals not punish them. He advocated for the end of the "degradation of women" and endorsed women's suffrage (notably in his sermon, *On the Public Function of Woman* [1853]).

Parker saw slavery as the greatest obstacle to achieving industrial democracy. He denounced the Mexican War (1846-1848) as an attempt to expand slavery and led Boston opposition to the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850. The act established a federal bureaucracy to catch slaves who had escaped to the free states. Most Boston Unitarian ministers either refused to oppose the legislation, or publicly supported it as a constitutional obligation and as a politically necessary concession to the South that would "save the Union" and "settle" the slavery issue. Some argued that catching fugitive slaves was sanctioned by Scripture. Parker pronounced the act a violation of Christian ideals and a threat to free institutions. In his *Sermon of Conscience* (1850), he openly called for it to be defied.

Parker served as the abolitionists' Minister at Large to fugitive slaves in Boston. He chaired the executive committee of the Vigilance Committee, the principal Boston organization providing fugitives with material aid, legal assistance, and help in eluding capture. In 1850, when a fugitive in his congregation, Ellen Craft, was threatened with arrest, he hid her in his house until arrangements could be made to send her to Canada. In 1854, his agitation on behalf of another fugitive, Anthony Burns, led to Parker's indictment by a federal grand jury. He was charged with obstructing a federal marshal. Popular opinion was so much on his side, however, that prosecuting him became a political impossibility. In 1855, the case was dismissed on a technicality.

Parker grew convinced that there could be no wholly political solution to the slavery crisis. During the proto-civil war in Kansas territory, he raised money to buy weapons for the free state militias, and later became a member of the secret committee that helped finance and arm John Brown's failed attempt, in October 1859, to start a slave insurrection in

Virginia. When Brown was arrested, Parker wrote a public letter defending Brown's actions and the right of slaves to kill their masters (John Brown's Expedition Reviewed).

Parker's health began to fail in 1857. In January 1859, he suffered a physical collapse, brought about by tuberculosis, which ended his preaching career. In February, he left wintry Boston with his wife and others for the warmth of the Caribbean. While on the island of Santa Cruz in March and April, he wrote a long, autobiographical letter to his congregation that was also a confession of faith. It soon was published as Theodore Parker's Experience as a Minister. Parker then traveled to England, Switzerland, and Italy. His condition worsened in the winter of 1859, and he died on May 10, 1860, in Florence.³⁵⁷

Masonic Fraternity Winter Lectures

Lectures During the Winter.
The Masonic Fraternity of our city are making very liberal arrangements for a series of literary lectures during the approaching winter. They seek by this means not merely to assist in completing and furnishing their new Hall, but at the same time to afford our citizens and the many strangers who will throng here during the session of the Legislature an opportunity for pleasant and instructive entertainment. The lecturers will embrace some of the first minds of the country. The following is a list, so far as made out: Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, Hon. Sidney Breese, David Paul Brown, Esq., Wm. Gillmore Simms, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Donald G. Mitchell, (Ik Marvel,) Hon. C. B. Huddock, late United States Minister to Portugal, Hon. G. P. Marsh, late United States Minister to Turkey, Hon. John Reynolds, Henry Giles, Esq., Rev. Dr. Rice, of St. Louis, Rev. Francis Vinton, of New York.
The gentlemen who have the matter in charge state that other brilliant lecturers will be added to the above list. In a few days their plans will be consummated, when season tickets for families will be issued, and we trust our citizens will subscribe liberally to forward this really most praiseworthy movement. It certainly deserves the highest encouragement. The opening of the course will in due time be announced.

Name: Masonic Fraternity

Entertainment: arrangements for winter lectures

Lecture Proposals:

Joseph R. Chandler

Sidney Breese

David Paul Brown

William Gillmore Simms

Ralph Waldo Emerson

Donald G. Mitchell

C. B. Huddock

G. P. Marsh

John Reynolds

Henry Giles

Rev. Dr. Rice

Rev. Francis Vinton

Journal, Friday, November 28, 1856.³⁵⁸

Review of the Trade and Improvements of Springfield for 1856.

Concert Hall

Two three-story brick stores, with iron fronts, on Washington Street, north side of the Square. Size. 20 by 70 feet; George Pasfield owner; Hannon & Ragsdale, architects and builders; Ford & Kidd, masons, Willard & Zimmerman, painters; cost \$10,000. The upper story of these two stores is finished for a hall, to be used for balls, concerts, Etc.

Illinois State Journal, Springfield, Illinois.

³⁵⁷ An extensive bibliography of Parker's publications to 1846 appears in Dean Grodzins, *American Heretic: Theodore Parker and Transcendentalism* (2002); see also Joel Myerson, *Theodore Parker: A Descriptive Bibliography* (1981). There are two editions of Parker's writings, *The Collected Works of Theodore Parker*, 14 vols. (1863-1872), and *The Works of Theodore Parker*, Centennial Edition, 15 vols. (1907-1913). The five principal biographies of Parker are John Weiss, *Life and Correspondence of Theodore Parker* (2 vols; 1864), Octavius Brooks Frothingham, *Theodore Parker: A Biography* (1874), John White Chadwick, *Theodore Parker: Preacher and Reformer* (1900), Henry Steele Commager, *Theodore Parker: Yankee Crusader* (1936), and Dean Grodzins' 2002 book. See Michael Fellman, "Theodore Parker and the Abolitionist Role in the 1850s," *Journal of American History* (December 1974) and Paul A. Teed, *Racial Nationalism and its Challengers: Theodore Parker, John Rock, and the Antislavery Movement*, *Civil War History* (June 1995).

³⁵⁸ *Journal*, Friday, November 28, 1856, p. 2.

New England Festival

NEW ENGLAND FESTIVAL
AT CONCERT HALL,
MONDAY EVE., DECEMBER 22, 1856.
TICKETS \$1 25, to be had at T. S. Little's, H. H. Nich-
olsen, H. P. Fox, and at the door.
There will be a band of music in attendance, and sev-
eral speakers are expected from abroad. dec18-56.

Name: New England Society
 Entertainment: band, speakers
 Venue: Concert Hall
 Date: Monday, December 22, 1856
 Time: evening
 Price: \$1.25
 Abraham Lincoln present.

Register, Saturday, December 20, 1856.³⁵⁹

The New England Festival.
 We copy below, from the Journal, the proceedings and toasts of the Festival on Monday evening:

The 236th anniversary of this event, was celebrated by a supper at Concert Hall, on Monday evening. Some two hundred persons, ladies and gentlemen, were present—mostly emigrants from New England, and their descendants. S. Francis, esq., president of the New England Society, presided, assisted by Mr. H. H. Richardson as secretary. The company sat down to an excellent supper prepared by Myers, at 9 o'clock, their entrance to the hall being heralded by the strains of fine music from the Springfield brass band, a new musical society, which performed well, and gave promise of great excellence. Rev. Mr. Marvin addressed the throne of grace. After supper the following sentiments were read, interspersed with music and by remarks from J. H. Matheny, esq., A. Lincoln, esq., Rev. Mr. Marvin, Dr. Wm. Jayne, Dr. Wright, Mr. Sleeper, Mr. Fitzhugh and others.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. The event we celebrate—the landing of the Pilgrims on the Rock of Plymouth, 236 years ago this day. They there kindled a fire which in our days will be a beacon, over yonder, to the friends of civil and religious freedom.
2. The first republican constitution, penned on board the Mayflower. It has expanded and extended into the glorious constitution which gives security and freedom to twenty-five millions of our people.
3. Religion and education, on which our fathers based their hopes for the welfare of their posterity.
4. The schools of New England. They have left an impress for good on the destinies of our common country.
5. The emigrants from New England. May they never forget that for the liberties they enjoy, their ancestors, men and women, were baptized in poverty, in sorrow, in captivity and in blood.
6. In the establishment of our national independence the Puritan and the Cavalier, marched side by side to shoulder. May their successors never forget that "all men are created free and equal."
7. The memory of George Washington, John Adams, and the patriots of the revolution north and south.
8. The army and navy. May their officers be as ready to pay and fight as was Captain Miles Standish, of glorious puritan memory.
9. The early mothers of New England. For all the qualities that adorn the sex, even to the highest traits of heroism, they had no superiors. When our country's weal requires it, their daughters will be found worthy successors of their meritorious mothers.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By ———.—The houses of New England! Like a vast fire; blazing on the altar of past joys—the sacred memories of their cherished scenes, cheer with new light the hearts that have bade them adieu.

By H. C. Walker.—New England. And let us cherish a confident hope of her final triumph, for the true spark of religious and civil liberty has been kindled and will burn, and no human agency can extinguish it.

By Dr. McFarland.—The memory of the just names in New England literature.

By Wm. G. Bacon.—New England—the birth-place of political liberty; the first refuge from religious oppression. May the principles of the Plymouth colonists ever be a guiding star to their posterity.

By H. G. Fitzhugh.—To the ladies of America, who by their presence and their smiles, shed a halo of bright glory over the American armies, and nerved them to deeds of noble daring. Without them the world would be a wilderness and man a savage.

By Dr. S. Bell.—The universal live yoke—where commonweal flourish—where energy calls or where right is to be maintained; there you find him.

By Dr. N. Wright.—May the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers in the Sucker state—the state of their adoption—make her the rival of New England in education, literature and devotion to the Union.

The company retired at an early hour. All seemed to enjoy the "reunion," and many regretted that it did not occur oftener than once a year.

Before the close, Rev. Mr. Marvin moved that the society meet at Myers' saloon on Saturday

Before the close, Rev. Mr. Marvin moved that the society meet at Myers' saloon on Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock, with the view of making some arrangements for a more efficient and useful organization of the society, at which all interested are invited to attend. The motion was unanimously agreed to, and it is hoped that there will be a large attendance at the meeting proposed.

Name: New England Festival
 Hough & Myers, Managers
 Entertainment: Theatre: Dinner and Springfield Brass Band and speakers: Abraham Lincoln
 Venue: Concert Hall
 Date: Monday, December 22, 1856
 Time: 9:00 p.m.
 Price: 50 cents. Children: 25 cents.

In the evening the New England Society celebrates the 236th anniversary of the landing of the pilgrims with a supper at concert Hall. The doors open at nine o'clock. After supper come many toasts, interspersed with music and remarks by J. H. Matheny, William Jayne, Erastus Wright, Lincoln and others. Day By Day, Angle, p. 156.



Register, Thursday, December 25, 1856.³⁶⁰

Panorama of Overland Trip to California

PANORAMA OF CALIFORNIA.—We advise our readers to go and inspect this splendid model of art now on exhibition at Concert Hall. The price of admission is only 25 cents, and it is money well spent.



Entertainment: Panorama of California
 Venue: Concert Hall
 Date: Wednesday, December 24, 1856
 Price: 25 cents
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

Journal, Wednesday, December 24, 1856.³⁶¹

³⁵⁹ Register, Saturday, December 20, 1856, p. 2.

³⁶⁰ Register, Thursday, December 25, 1856, p. 2.

³⁶¹ Journal, Wednesday, December 24, 1856, p. 3.

Panorama of Overland Trip to California

CONCERT HALL, TO-NIGHT.—The great Panorama of an overland trip to California is to be exhibited this evening at Concert Hall. It is painted in oil colors, from sketches taken on the spot, and received high encomiums from the California papers. Go and see it.



Name: Overland Trip to California
 Entertainment: *Panorama of Overland Trip to California*
 Venue: Concert Hall

Christmas Ball

CHRISTMAS BALL!
AT MASONIC HALL,
THURSDAY EVE., DEC. 25th.
 THERE will be a Grand Ball given at Masonic Hall, on Thursday, December 25th.
 Refreshments will be served during the evening.
 Tickets of admission \$2—to be had at the door.
 Dec-14



Name: Christmas Ball
 Entertainment: Ball
 Venue: Masonic Hall
 Date: Thursday, December 25, 1856
 Time: evening
 Price: \$2.00
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

Register, Saturday, December 20, 1856. ³⁶²

Springfield Theatre

Springfield Theatre.
 will be seen by the advertisement in another column, that a Theatre under the management of Messrs. Hough & Myers has been opened at Metropolitan Hall. We are assured that the company are all of them superior artists, and that many of them are known upon the boards as stars. As they have made arrangements to come here during the winter, they intend to perform at Metropolitan Hall, the scene of attractions. The pieces for to-night are the five act tragedy "The Wife or a Tale of Mantua," a standard play of superior merit; and the well known farce of "The Two Bonnycastles." We trust our citizens will give the company a generous attendance and a liberal patronage.

THEATRE!
HOUGH & MYERS.....Managers.
METROPOLITAN HALL, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
 The Company is composed of NINETEEN PERSONS, Ladies and Gentlemen.
SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 27, 1856.
 Will be presented the elegant five-act Comedy of
ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD
 Jasper Plum.....Mr. MATHEWS.
 Martha Gibbs.....Miss MARY McWILLIAMS.
 Dance—Irish Jig.....Miss DELIA WRIGHT.
 To conclude with the splendid Nautical Drama of
Black-eyed Susan!
 William.....Mr. T. B. DOUGLAS.
 Susan.....Miss M. McWILLIAMS.
 Doors open at 6 3/4 P. M. Performance to commence at 7 1/4, precisely. Tickets, 50 cents. Children under twelve years of age, 25 cents.
 Change of programme nightly. dec27

Journal, Thursday, December 25, 1856. ³⁶³

Journal, Saturday, December 27, 1856. ³⁶⁴

Name: Springfield Theatre:
 Hough & Myers, Managers
 Entertainment: Plays:
All That Glitters is Not Gold and *Black-eyed Susan!*
 Venue: Metropolitan Hall
 Date: Saturday, December 27, 1856
 Time: 7:30 p.m.
 Price: 50 cents. Children: 25 cents.
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

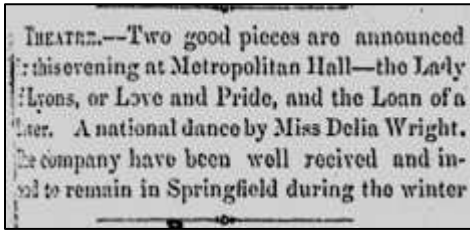


³⁶² *Register*, Saturday, December 20, 1856, p. 2.

³⁶³ *Journal*, Thursday, December 25, 1856, p. 3.

³⁶⁴ *Journal*, Saturday, December 27, 1856, p. 2.

Springfield Theatre

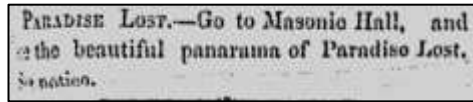


Journal, Monday, December 29, 1856.³⁶⁵

Name: Theatre
Entertainment: Plays: *The Lady of Lyons* or *Love and Pride* and *Loan of a Lover*; national dance by Delia Wright
Venue: Metropolitan Hall
Date: Monday, December 29, 1856
Time: evening
Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



Panorama of Paradise Lost



Journal, Monday, December 29, 1856.³⁶⁶

Name: *Paradise Lost*
Entertainment: Panorama of *Paradise Lost*
Venue: Masonic Hall



1856 Venues	
Masonic Hall	3
Metropolitan Hall	17
Concert Hall	<u>3</u>
Total	23

³⁶⁵ *Journal*, Monday, December 29, 1856, p. 3.

³⁶⁶ *Journal*, Monday, December 29, 1856, p. 3.

1857

New England Bards: Concerts

NEW ENGLAND BARDS.—These popular singers will commence their concerts this evening in Concert Hall. Their card will be seen by reference to another column.



Name: New England Bards
 Entertainment: Vocal Concert
 Venue: Concert Hall
 Date: Thursday and Friday, February 5 and 6, 1857
 Time: evening
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

Register, Thursday, February 5, 1857.³⁶⁷

Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln give a large party. Five hundred are invited, but owing to rain and to a bridal party in Jacksonville on the same evening, only three hundred attend. *Day By Day, Lincoln in the Year 1857*, p. 162.

NEW ENGLAND BARDS.—This company of vocalists are now in our city, after a most successful reception in Chicago and other cities of the North and East. They bring with them the most flattering notices of the press. The Chicago Press says:

"We learn that this popular troupe of vocalists leave our city for a tour South and West. They will make friends wherever they go, as second to no troupe now before the public. Their recent concerts in this city came in a time when the attention of our public was divided by numerous rival attractions, nevertheless the bards held their own. They will be sure to find a warm welcome whenever they come to Chicago."

The troupe are making arrangements for several concerts in this city, the first of which will be given on Friday evening at Concert Hall.

Journal, Wednesday, February 4, 1857.³⁶⁸

Mr. Couldock: Reading Shakespeare's *Macbeth*

Early in 1857, during the "gay season," the great actor Charles Walter Couldock played for several weeks. A crowded house, "composed of the beauty and chivalry of the State," rewarded him when he gave a benefit performance of "Richeliu" on the last night of the season. Paul Angle, *Here I Have Lived*, p. 189.

MR. COULDOCK.—Many of our citizens will be pleased to learn that, with much persuasion, the distinguished tragedian, Mr. Couldock, has consented to read Shakespeare's celebrated tragedy of *Macbeth* to-night, in Concert Hall. This is intended to afford an opportunity to many persons who do not patronize theatres to hear the immortal bard read by a man capable of doing so. Mr. Couldock has been lauded to the skies in various eastern cities on account of his reading. He will do full justice to the occasion. Let him be greeted by an overflowing house.



Name: Charles Walter Couldock was born in Long Acre, London, England on April 26, 1815. He first appeared on the stage in 1835, as Othello at Sadler's Wells Theatre. First appeared in America during the season of 1849-'50 at the Broadway Theatre, New York. On the 27th of May, 1850, he appeared in Philadelphia as Fazio, at the Arch.
 Entertainment: Shakespeare Reading, *Macbeth*
 Venue: Concert Hall
 Date: February 24, 1857
 Time: tonight

Register, Tuesday, February 24, 1857.³⁶⁹

³⁶⁷ *Register*, Thursday, February 5, 1857, p. 3.

³⁶⁸ *Journal*, Wednesday, February 4, 1857, p. 3.

³⁶⁹ *Register*, Tuesday, February 24, 1857, p. 3.

Last Night of the Season

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The Trustees and members of the Springfield Library Association are requested to meet at the Store of W. H. Ames on this evening at 7 o'clock.

NOTE.—LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.—This evening, being the last of the season, will be presented the beautiful comedy of the Honey Moon; to conclude with the comedy of the Devil, performed for the first time in this city.

Name: Last Night of Season
 Entertainment: Comedy Honey Moon
 Venue: Concert Hall
 Date: February 28, 1857
 Time: tonight



Journal, Saturday, February 28, 1857.³⁷⁰

Dr. Baird: Lectures

Mary Stuart to Bettie Stuart, March 23, 1857

Letter: I attended Dr Baird's lecture, 'last evening' on the state of Christendom, he was interesting, but one who is a constant reader of the *Observer*, is pretty well posted in all matters which he touched upon last evening. He is to deliver a free lecture this evening, on the Character of the present kings and rulers of the earth. I do not give the title of the lecture, but my impression of the subject after this he will commence a regular course of lectures, time and place to be announced this evening. I wish to go this evening though it is now raining hard. I saw last evening at the lecture, all the girls of your acquaintance each with a beaux.³⁷¹ Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

Thayer Family: Vocal Concert

The THAYER FAMILY will perform this and Monday evenings, at Concert Hall. They are highly recommended by the press everywhere.



Name: Thayer Family
 Entertainment: Vocal Concert
 Venue: Concert Hall
 Date: Saturday and Monday, April 25 and 27, 1857
 Time: evening
 Abraham Lincoln in Springfield.

Register, Saturday, April 25, 1857.³⁷²

Sigismund Thalberg: Concert

S. THALBERG'S
First and only Grand Concert
 In Springfield, will take place on
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 23d,
AT CONCERT HALL!
 THE MANAGER BEGS LEAVE TO ANNOUNCE, that, desiring to render this Entertainment the most brilliant and varied ever given in this city, the following eminent Artists, have been engaged, and will appear jointly with Mr. Thalberg.
 M^{lle}. TERESA PARODI,
 MAD. AMALIA PATI STRAKOSCH,
 Signor NICOLA and Herr MOLLENHAUER,
 M. STRAKOSCH, Director and conductor.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.
 1.—Variations on airs from "Pezina," by C. M. Von Weber. Herr Mollenhauer.
 2.—"Good night and pleasant Dreams," by V. Wallace. Sung by Madame Strakosch.
 3.—Fantasia on airs from "La Sonnambula," composed and performed by THALBERG.
 4.—"Jerusalem, thou that bildest the Prophets," Sung by M^{lle}. Teresa Parodi.
 5.—Grand Fantasia on airs from "Macchirelli," composed and performed by THALBERG.
 6.—Duetto from "Lucia di Lammermoor," by Rossini. Sung by M^{lle}. Teresa Parodi and Madame Strakosch.

PART II.
 7.—Aria from "Lucrezia Borgia," by Donizetti. Sung by Signor Nicolo.
 8.—"Within a mile of Edinboro," Sung by Madame Strakosch.
 9.—Andante and Serenade, from "Don Rodrigo," composed and performed by THALBERG.
 10.—The Huel Va se. Sung by M^{lle}. Teresa Parodi.
 11.—Fantasia "L'Elker d'Amore," composed and performed by THALBERG.
 12.—Grand Duetto from "Norma," Sung by M^{lle}. Teresa Parodi and Madame Strakosch.

Doors open at 7. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.
 TICKETS OF ADMISSION, to be obtained at Geo. W. Chatterton's Music Store. May 23.



Name: Thalberg, Sigismund.
 Entertainment: Vocal concert
 Venue: Concert Hall
 Date: Saturday, May 23, 1857
 Time: 8 p.m. evening



Sigismund Thalber was born at Geneva on January 7, 1812. At an early age he visited Vienna where he was taught piano by Sechter's and Hummel's and created a great sensation by his wonderful execution. In 1830 he toured Germany, and everywhere met the most flattering receptions. In 1834 he was appointed Court Pianist to the Emperor of Austria. In 1835 he visited Paris for the first time, and from that his fame spread rapidly over the whole civilized world. From Paris he went to London for several months. In 1837 he went to Vienna. In 1841, he toured Italy. In 1842 he visited Lyons and Paris, where he received from the King the order of the Legion of Honor. Next Belgium, where he was decorated with the Leopold Order by the King. He married in 1843. In 1844 he gave concerts during the carnival at Palermo, and afterwards went to Paris to conduct the publication of his Grand Sonate. In 1847, the King of Sweden presented him with the Wasa order, and at this time was worth \$150,000. His first concert in America took place at Niblo's Saloon on November 10, 1856. While on tour of the West, he left his concert troupe in Illinois and departed for Europe secretly and in disgrace. The cause was never publicly stated, but foreign papers, since his return to Paris, intimate that it was the seduction of Mad. D'Angri's youthful daughter. The angry mother shot him with a pistol. She missed and the rascal escaped that as well as the writs issued for his arrest. The affair was settled by the payment of some \$8,000 or \$10,000.

Journal, Thursday, May 21, 1857.³⁷³

³⁷⁰ Journal, Saturday, February 28, 1857, p. 3.

³⁷¹ Stuart-Hay Papers, Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library, Springfield, Illinois.

³⁷² Register, Saturday, April 25, 1857, p. 3.

³⁷³ Journal, Thursday, May 21, 1857, p. 2.

Gayeties Theatre

GAYETIES THEATRE.
Metropolitan Hall.
BURT, PIQUETTE & BINGHAM, Propr's.
PERFORMANCE EVERY EVENING.
 Admission 50 cents. Doors open at 7 1/2—curtains will rise at 8 o'clock. **THIS EVENING:**
 Second Night of the
Corsican Brothers, Or, La Vendetta!
 Falder del Franchi } Twin }MR. J. S. BINGHAM.
 Louis del Franchi } Brothers, }
 Emillio Lezardre }Miss M. A. MITCHELL.
 In consequence of the length of this piece and the difficulty in managing the machinery, no other piece will be played.
 Between the 1st and 2nd acts, the "Corsican Brother's Polka" composed by Geo. Burt, will be executed by the Orchestra.
 See small bills for synopsis of scenery, &c.

Journal, Wednesday, June 3, 1857.³⁷⁴

Name: Gayeties Theatre
 Entertainment: Plays: *Corsican Brothers*, or, *La Vendetta!*
 Venue: Metropolitan Hall
 Date: Wednesday, June 3, 1857
 Time: 8:00 p.m.
 Price: 50 cents
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



Gayeties Theatre

Gaieties Theatre.
METROPOLITAN HALL.
GREAT NOVELTIES.
FOURTH NIGHT OF THE
TRAGIC ROMANCE!
 On account of the great success this piece has met with, the managers are induced to place it before the public, under more, trusting to the kind patronage of our theatrical going friends.
FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 5.
Corsican Brothers!
 Falder del Franchi } twin brothers } J. S. BINGHAM.
 Louis del Franchi }
 Emillio Lezardre }Miss M. A. MITCHELL.
 To conclude with the
Nobleman and Cobbler!
 Christopher Strap,Mr. G. E. Durivage,
 Nancy Strap,Miss M. A. Mitchell.
 In consequence of the length of this play, and the difficulty in arranging the machinery no other piece will be played.
 Between the first and second acts, the "Corsican Brothers' Polka," composed by Geo. Burt, will be executed by the Orchestra.
 See small bills for synopsis of scenery, &c.
 Box seats now open, when places can be secured one day in advance. In consequence of the enormous expense incurred by the management in producing this piece the FREE LIST must positively be SUSPENDED with the exception of the press.
 Admission 50 cents. Front seats reserved for Ladies.
 Doors open at 7. Curtains rise precisely 7 1/2 o'clock.

Register, Friday, June 5, 1857.³⁷⁵

Name: Gayeties Theatre
 Entertainment: Plays: *Corsican Brothers!* and *Nobleman and Cobbler*
 Venue: Metropolitan Hall
 Date: Friday, June 5, 1857
 Time: 8:00 p.m.
 Price: 50 cents
 Abraham Lincoln in Springfield



The Corsican Brothers; or, the Fatal Duel is a play by Dion Boucicault, first seen in 1852. It is a melodrama based on a French dramatization of the novel by Alexandre Dumas.

From 1850 Dion Boucicault was employed by the actor Charles Kean, who leased the Princess's Theatre, London, as the house dramatist. Boucicault, fluent in French, travelled to France to find plays he could adapt for the English stage; a result of this was *The Corsican Brothers*, adapted from the 1850 play *Les Freres corses* by Eugène Grangé and Xavier de Montépin.

The play, directed by Charles Kean, opened at the Princess's Theatre on February 24, 1852. Charles Kean played both of the brothers Fabien dei Franchi and Louis dei Franchi, and Alfred Wigan played Chateau-Renaud.

³⁷⁴ *Journal*, Wednesday, June 3, 1857, p. 3.

³⁷⁵ *Register*, Friday, June 5, 1857, p. 2.

Winchell's Drolleries

ONE NIGHT ONLY!
Winchell's Drolleries!
CONCERT HALL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 24.
Quess, Quaint and Quizzical Comicalities!
SCOTCH, IRISH, DUTCH, FRENCH, YAN-
 kee and other oddities. For particulars, please come.
 Commencing at a quarter before eight o'clock. June 23



Name: Winchell's Drolleries
 Entertainment: Comedy
 (drolleries: something whimsically amusing or funny)
 Venue: Concert Hall
 Date: Wednesday, June 24, 1857
 Time: 7:45 p.m.

Journal, Tuesday, June 23, 1857.³⁷⁶

Wood's Minstrels

Wood's MINSTRELS.—The second entertain-
 ment given by this troupe, in our city, will take
 place this evening, at Concert Hall. Lovers of
 good music will bear this in mind.



Entertainment: Wood's Minstrels
 Henry Wood was manager of a 19th-century New
 York City minstrel show, best known for
 creating Wood's Minstrels. The group performed
 at Mechanics' Hall in New York City, among other
 locales.
 Venue: Concert Hall
 Date: Saturday, July 25, 1857
 Time: evening

Journal, Saturday, July 25, 1857.³⁷⁷

Winchell's Drolleries

WINCHELL AGAIN!—Our readers will bear in
 mind that Winchell, the comic delineator, gives
 another of his inimitable entertainments at
 Concert Hall this evening.



Name: Winchell's Drolleries
 Entertainment: Comedy
 Venue: Concert Hall
 Date: Monday, June 29, 1857
 Time: evening
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

Journal, Monday, June 29, 1857.³⁷⁸

Campbell Minstrels and Currier's Brass Band

The Campbells are Coming!
TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
JULY 30th AND 31st.
AT CONCERT HALL.
RUMSEY'S AND NEWCOMB'S WORLD
 renowned and only **CAMPBELL MINSTRELS**, com-
 prising twelve talented performers, the best in the world, to-
 gether with **CURRIER'S** Braes Band, consisting of ten mu-
 sicians. In this Grand Combination, the Campbells, as ever,
 offer a challenge to the World to compete with them.
 Doors open at 7½ o'clock, concert to commence at 8.
 ADMISSION 50 CENTS. jy28-dtd



Name: Campbell Minstrels
 Entertainment: (12 members) and Currier's
 Brass Band (10 musicians)
 Venue: Concert Hall
 Date: Thursday and Friday, July 30 and 31,
 1857
 Time: 8:00 p.m.
 Price: 50 cents

Journal, Saturday, August 1, 1857.³⁷⁹

³⁷⁶ Journal, Tuesday, June 23, 1857, p. 2.

³⁷⁷ Journal, Saturday, July 25, 1857, p. 3.

³⁷⁸ Journal, Monday, June 29, 1857, p. 3.

³⁷⁹ Journal, Saturday, August 1, 1857, p. 2.

Winchell's Drolleries

WINCHELL FOREVER.—The public will be gratified to learn that the everlast'g funny man, the comedian Winchell, is in the city and will fire off one of his side-splitting entertainments to-night at Concert Hall. To those who were present at his former exhibitions it is not necessary to say a single word, but to such as have not yet witnessed the decidedly rich entertainments that Winchell gets up, we say go to-night and if you do not laugh until your sides ache we will agree that either we are no prophet or you cannot be made to laugh. The programme will be entirely different from those of his former exhibitions in this city.

Name: Winchell's Drolleries, comedian
 Entertainment: Comedy
 Venue: Concert Hall
 Date: Monday, August 24, 1857
 Time: evening
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



Register, Monday, August 24, 1857.³⁸⁰

Lady of Lyons Play

Dramatic Institution!
METROPOLITAN HALL,
 PRICE REDUCED TO 25 CENTS!
 At the request of many of our citizens, the Association will repeat the play of the "Lady of Lyons."
TUESDAY EVE., AUGUST 25th.
 The performance will commence with Bulwer's beautiful Drama, entitled the
Lady of Lyons;
 OR LOVE AND PRIDE.
 Claude Melnotte.....Mr. J. S. BINGHAM
 Pauline.....Mrs. A. W. McDUGALL
 To conclude with the interesting farce of the
ROUGH DIAMOND.
 Cousin Joe.....Mr. J. S. Bingham
 Nurgery.....Mrs. A. W. McDougall
 Doors open at 7½ o'clock, Curtain rises at 8, precisely.
 Admision 25 cents.
 Front seats reserved for Ladies. dlt

Name: Dramatic Institution
 Entertainment: Plays:
Lady of Lyons and Rough Diamond
 Venue: Metropolitan Hall
 Date: Tuesday, August 25, 1857
 Time: 8:00 p.m.
 Price: 25 cents
 Front seats reserved for ladies
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



Journal, Tuesday, August 25, 1857.³⁸¹

Mr. Winchell: Comic

WINCHELL
AT CONCERT HALL.
 MR. WINCHELL begs leave to announce that at the earnest solicitation of his friends he has consented to remain, and give another entertainment on
Thursday Evening,
 AT
Concert Hall.
 The programme will be entirely different from any yet given in this city.
 Admision 25 cents.
 Improper persons not admitted. Performance to commence at 7½ o'clock.
 aug 27 dld

Name: Mr. Winchell
 Entertainment: Comedy
 Venue: Concert Hall
 Date: Thursday, September 3, 1857
 Time: 7:30 p.m.
 Price: 25 cents



Register, Monday, August 31, 1857.³⁸²

³⁸⁰ Register, Monday, August 24, 1857, p. 3.

³⁸¹ Journal, Tuesday, August 25, 1857, p. 2.

³⁸² Register, Monday, August 31, 1857, p. 2.

Dramatic Association

DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION,
METROPOLITAN HALL.
 MANAGER..... MR. J. S. BINGHAM
 SCENIC ARTIST,.... MR. J. S. SCHELL.
SATURDAY EV'G, SEPT. 5
FARCE NIGHT.
 Three fine farces of
WHO SPEAKS FIRST?
BOOTS AT THE SWAN,
 AND THE
DEAD SHOT.
 Mr. Wm. Henderson is engaged for two nights only,
 Due notice will be given of his
 appearance.
 * Seats reserved for ladies.
 Officer in attendance to keep order.
 Admissions, 50 cents. Doors open at 7 1/2 o'clock.
 Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

Name: Dramatic Association
 Entertainment: Plays: Farce: *Who Speaks First?*,
Boots at the Swan, and *the Dead Shot*
 Venue: Metropolitan Hall
 Date: Saturday, September 5, 1857
 Time: 8:00 p.m.
 Price: 50 cents
 Officer in attendance to keep order.



Register, Friday, September 4, 1857.³⁸³

Auction of Fine Oil Paintings

JOHN C. MAXCY,
Auction and Commission Merchant and General
LAND AGENT
 Nos. 4 & 5, Union Row, Springfield, Ill.
FINE OIL PAINTINGS—FOR SALE BY
 Auction.—I will sell by auction, at Concert Hall, at 8
 o'clock, on Friday, the 11th day of September, at early gas-
 light, some fine Oil Paintings, which have been on exhibition
 for some time in my Auction room, where they have been
 waiting for a favorable opportunity to make the sale. Many
 of them have been much admired; and all those who have
 seen them have made private offers, but all have been refused
 by peremptory orders from the proprietor to sell at auction.
 From this fact we have made no private sales. The atten-
 tion of all the lovers of fine art is called to this sale, as it is
 peremptorily sold for the benefit of the owner. The paint-
 ings are sold for cash.
 A catalogue given at the time of sale. Come one and all.
 Sale positive.
 J. C. MAXCY, Auct.

Name: John C. Maxcy, Auction
 Entertainment: Oil paintings auction
 Venue: Concert Hall
 Date: Friday, September 11, 1857
 Time: 8:00 p.m.



Journal, Wednesday, September 9, 1857.³⁸⁴

Springfield Library Association

Springfield Library Association.
 The Springfield Library Association met at
 the Court House on Tuesday October 20th at
 half past seven o'clock P. M. The President
 having called the house to order, the minutes of
 the previous meeting were read and after some
 alteration were adopted.
 The following resolution was then offered by
 Mr. Shepherd and on motion adopted:
Resolved, That a committee of three be ap-
 pointed to draft a revised constitution, by-laws
 and rules of order for the Springfield Library
 Association (under an act of the Legislature of
 Illinois incorporating the same) to report at the
 next regular meeting.
 Messrs. Zano, Darlaa and Johnson, were ap-
 pointed by the chair, and on motion Messrs.
 French and Thompson were added to said com-
 mittee.
 On motion Messrs. Thompson, Vanderen and
 French were appointed a committee to obtain
 lecturers for the Association during the coming
 winter.
 Messrs. Thompson, Vanderen and Zano were
 then, on motion appointed a committee to pro-
 cure a suitable room for the Association. After
 the constitution had been read, Mr. Thompson
 offered the following resolution, which on mo-
 tion was adopted.
Resolved, That the recording secretary be in-
 structed to furnish each of the city papers with
 a copy of the proceedings of this meeting.
 R. J. COATS, President.
 ARON JOHNSON, Rec., Sec.

Name: Springfield Library Association
 Entertainment: Meeting; corporate organization and
 prepare for lectures for the winter season
 Venue: Court House
 Date: Tuesday, October 20, 1857
 Time: 7:30 p.m.

Journal, Friday, October 23, 1857.³⁸⁵

³⁸³ *Register*, Friday, September 4, 1857, p. 2.

³⁸⁴ *Journal*, Wednesday, September 9, 1857, p. 3.

³⁸⁵ *Journal*, Friday, October 23, 1857, p. 3.

Harry McCarthy: Comic

CONCERT HALL.—Harry McCarthy has arrived, and will give one of his unique comical entertainments at Concert Hall to-night. We wish all the lovers of fun to go and hear him. Admittance only 25 cents.



Name: Harry McCarthy
 Entertainment: Comic
 Venue: Concert Hall
 Date: Friday, October 30, 1857
 Time: night
 Price: 25 cents



Journal, Friday, October 30, 1857.³⁸⁶

Harry McCarthy (1834–1888) was a songwriter from Ireland, where he became a variety entertainer and comedian in the mid 19th century. In 1861 he wrote the song “The Bonnie Blue Flag,” about the unofficial first Confederate flag, using the tune from “The Irish Jaunting Car.” The song was extremely popular, rivaling “Dixie” as a Confederate anthem. The song lost some of its popularity when, late in the war, McCarthy left the South for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. McCarthy is portrayed in a cameo role in the 2003 film *God and Generals* where he is played by actor Damon Kirsche. He stands on an impromptu outdoor stage and sings “The Bonnie Blue Flag” to a gathering of the Army of Northern Virginia high command.³⁸⁷

Springfield Library Association: Meeting to Arrange Winter Lecture Series

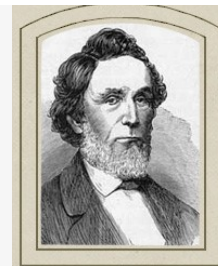
Tuesday Morning, November 17, 1857.
 The members of the Springfield Library Association have decided that a meeting will be held this evening at the Court House, to effect a permanent organization, arrange for a series of lectures for the season, and prepare to take possession of their new Hall on the south side.
 By order of the President.

Name: Springfield Library Association
 Entertainment: Meeting; organization and prepare for lectures for the season
 Venue: Court House
 Date: Tuesday, November 17, 1857
 Time: evening

Journal, Tuesday, November 17, 1857.³⁸⁸

**Springfield Library Association Winter Lecture Series:
 Lecture by William H. Herndon**

THE LECTURE TO-NIGHT.—The Library Association propose giving a series of popular lectures during the coming winter, from some of the most celebrated and talented lecturers that America can produce, as an occasional entertainment, to destroy the tedium of the long evenings, changing it to a season of literary and intellectual enjoyment.
 They propose opening the series by a free discourse from one of their own members, W. H. Herndon, esq. The subject is on “The Analysis of the Beautiful.” Those who are personally acquainted with Mr. H. know that he is capable of delivering a beautiful and eloquent address, one that will add honor to the talent of our city. And it is hoped that our citizens with their usual courteousness and kindness will attend to hear him, thus encouraging the gentlemen who are endeavoring to foster and carry out this praiseworthy enterprise.
 The lecture will take place on this (Thursday) evening at Concert Hall. Admittance free. To commence at 7 o'clock precisely.



Name: Springfield Library Association Winter Lecture Series
 Entertainment: Lecture: William H. Herndon
The Analysis of the Beautiful
 Venue: Concert Hall
 Date: Thursday, December 3, 1857
 Time: 7:00 p.m.
 Price: free

Attempting to capitalize on this fondness for public addresses, the Library association planned a home-talent lecture course for 1857, and Herndon was asked to present the first lecture at Concert Hall.
Lincoln's Herndon, p. 622.

Register, Thursday, December 3, 1857.³⁸⁹

³⁸⁶ *Journal*, Friday, October 30, 1857, p. 3.

³⁸⁷ <http://www.civilwar.org/education/history/on-the-homefront/culture/music/bonnie-blue-flag/bonnie-blue-flag.html>

³⁸⁸ *Journal*, Tuesday, November 17, 1857, p. 3.

³⁸⁹ *Register*, Thursday, December 3, 1857, p. 3.

Springfield Library Association: Lecture by Park Benjamin

LECTURE TO-NIGHT.—Another lecture by Park Benjamin, will be given before the Library Association in Concert Hall this evening. Subject—"The Ridiculous in Life," illustrated with facts. Tickets 25 cents. Lecture to commence at 7 o'clock precisely, as the lecturer wishes to leave on the 9 o'clock train.

PARK BENJAMIN'S second lecture on the "Ridiculous in Life," was delivered on Wednesday evening, at Concert Hall, to a very large and appreciative audience. It is gratifying to observe so great an interest manifested by our citizens in entertainments of this character.—Mr. Benjamin went to St. Louis on yesterday to fill an engagement there, and is expected to return to this city next week, and read his famous satire entitled "Fashion."

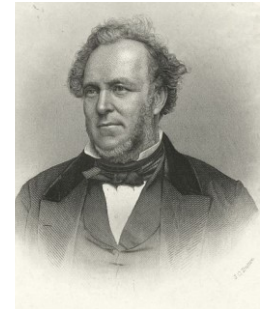


Name: Springfield Library Association
 Entertainment: Lecture, Park Benjamin
The Ridiculous in Life
 Venue: Concert Hall
 Date: Wednesday, December 9, 1857
 Time: 7 p.m., as lecturer to leave on 9 o'clock train
 Price: 25 cents
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

Journal, Wednesday, December 9, 1857.³⁹⁰ *Journal*, Friday, December 11, 1857.³⁹¹

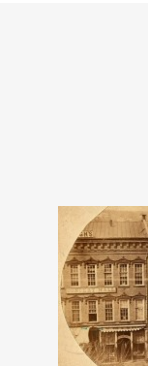
Park Benjamin Sr. was well known in his time as an American poet, journalist, editor and founder of several newspapers. He was born in British Guiana, on August 14, 1809, but was early sent to New England and graduated from Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut. He practiced law in Boston but abandoned it for editorial work there and later in New York.

On July 8, 1839, he joined with Rufus Wilmot Griswold to produce *The Evening Tattler*, a journal which promised "the sublimest songs of the great poets—the eloquence of the most renowned orators—the heart-entrancing legends of love and chivalry—the laughter-loving jests of all lands." In addition to fiction and poetry, it also published foreign news, local gossip, jokes, and New York police reports. In 1840 Benjamin helped to found *The New World* and after other brief editorial ventures became a lecturer, public reader, and periodical writer. Benjamin died, after a brief illness, on September 12, 1864.



Professor Oleary: Lectures on Phrenology and the Brain

LECTURES—Professor Oleary has commenced of course of lectures to the ladies and gentlemen of our city, on the phrenology and the brain. Although we did not hear the introductory lecture on Thursday evening, we have been assured that it was the best upon that subject ever delivered in this city. One of our citizens well calculated to judge, informs us that his lecture evinces the ripe and perfect scholar, the man of science and of superior judgment. Post master Keys, subjected his head to an examination, and some of our citizens who have known the squire the longest, say that the examination was truthful and perfect. The lectures will be continued nightly, at Concert Hall, where our citizens will be pleased and gratified by attending.



Name: Professor Oleary
 Entertainment: Lecture
Phrenology and the Brain
 Venue: Concert Hall
 Date: Thursday, December 17, 1857, et al.
 Time: night
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield in the evening.

Register, Monday, December 14, 1857.³⁹²

**Springfield Library Association Winter Lecture Series:
 Lecture by John G. Saxe, Poet and Editor of *Burlington Sentinel***

John G. Saxe, esq., the famed poet and witty editor of the *Burlington Sentinel*, will lecture before the Springfield Library Association this evening, at Concert Hall. Subject, "Yankee Land—" a humorous and descriptive poem. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.
 J. R. THOMPSON, Rec. Sec.



Name: Springfield Library Association
 Entertainment: John G. Saxe, poet and editor
 of *Burlington Sentinel*, will read *Yankee Land*, a humorous and descriptive poem
 Venue: Concert Hall
 Date: Wednesday, December 23, 1857
 Time: 7:30 p.m.

Register, Wednesday, December 23, 1857.³⁹³

John Godfrey Saxe was an American poet known for his re-telling of the Indian parable "The Blind Men and the Elephant," which introduced the story to a Western audience. Though a satirist, his poems written during more somber periods remain some of his most beautiful and enduring, including "Little Jerry the Miller" about his father's mill assistant. Few of the satirical works which made him famous are read today. He also said "Laws, like sausages, cease to inspire respect in proportion as we know how they are made."

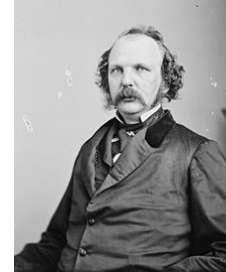
³⁹⁰ *Journal*, Wednesday, December 9, 1857, p. 3.

³⁹¹ *Journal*, Friday, December 11, 1857, p. 2.

³⁹² *Register*, Monday, December 14, 1857, p. 3.

³⁹³ *Register*, Wednesday, December 23, 1857, p. 3.

Saxe was born on June 2, 1816 in Highgate, Vermont, at Saxe's Mills, where his settler grandfather, John Saxe (Johannes Sachse), a German immigrant and Loyalist to the Crown, built the area's first gristmill in 1786. Saxe was the son of Peter Saxe, miller, judge, and periodic member of the Vermont General Assembly, and Elizabeth Jewett of Weybridge, Vermont. He was raised in a strict Methodist home. In 1835, Saxe was sent to Wesleyan University for a year, and then to Middlebury College, from which he graduated in 1839.



In 1841 he married Sophia Newell Sollace with whom he had a son. He was admitted to the Vermont bar in 1843 and for some years practiced law successfully in Franklin County. In 1850-51 he became state's attorney for Chittenden County.

Bored by his legal work, Saxe began publishing poems for *The Knickerbocker*, of which "The Rhyme of the Rail" is his most famous early work. He soon caught the attention of the prominent Boston publishing house Ticknor and Fields. Though he received no royalties for his first volume, it ran to ten reprintings and eventually outsold works by Nathaniel Hawthorne and Alfred, Lord Tennyson. His poem "The Puzzled Census-Taker" amused many, and "Rhyme of the Rail" was possibly the most admired poem of the period about rail travel. Saxe was editor of the *Sentinel* in Burlington, Vermont, from 1850 to 1856. In 1856, he served as attorney-general of Vermont.

Saxe became a sought-after speaker, toured frequently, and stayed prolific throughout the 1850s. In 1859 he ran unsuccessfully for governor of Vermont. As a northern Democrat, he advocated a policy of non-interference on slavery and supported Illinois Senator Douglas's policy of "popular sovereignty," a position which rendered the poet extremely unpopular in Republican Vermont. After his second electoral defeat, Saxe left his home state in 1860 for neighboring Albany, New York.

Saxe spent his summers in Saratoga, contributed articles for the *Albany Evening Journal* and *Albany Morning Argus*, and published poems in *Harper's*, *The Atlantic*, and the *Knickerbocker*, and remained popular on the lecture circuit.

Always mercurial, Saxe became more erratic following the death of his oldest brother in 1867. He was not temperamentally suited to assume the role of head of the family. Instead the poet's son, John Theodore Saxe, took the reins of his brother's lumber firm and managed the family's finances. In the 1870s, Saxe was living in Carroll Gardens, Brooklyn. There a series of woes afflicted Saxe. His youngest daughter died of tuberculosis. In 1875 he suffered head injuries in a rail accident near Wheeling, West Virginia, from which he never fully recovered. Over the next several years, his two oldest daughters, his eldest son, and his daughter-in-law also died of tuberculosis. In 1879, his wife burst a blood vessel in her brain and collapsed and died. A young son died in the 1840s. Saxe buried five of his six children as well as his wife. Saxe sank deep into depression and was moved back to Albany to live with his last surviving child, Charles. His decline from the rollicking poet to grieving recluse earned the sympathy of the people of Albany, and when he died on March 31, 1887, the New York State Assembly ordered his likeness to be chiseled into the "poet's corner" of the Great Western Staircase in the New York State Capitol.³⁹⁴

The Original Bakers: Vocal Concert

THE ORIGINAL BAKERS
WILL GIVE ONE VOCAL CONCERT
 only, at Concert Hall on THURSDAY EVE., DEC. 24th, 1857, when they will introduce a rich variety of popular pieces, comprising their late compositions and selections — Concert will commence at 7½ o'clock. Doors open three-quarters of an hour earlier.
 Tickets 25 cts; for sale at Myers & Co.'s, under the Hall, on the day and evening of the Concert, and at the door.
 dec22 J. A. SEVERANCE, Agent.



Name: The Original Bakers
 Entertainment: Vocal Concert
 Venue: Concert Hall
 Date: Thursday, December 24, 1857
 Time: 7:30 p.m.
 Price: 25 cents

Journal, Tuesday, December 22, 1857.³⁹⁵

³⁹⁴ *The Poems of John Godfrey Saxe* (Highgate Edition), Boston, Houghton, Mifflin and Company, 1881. *John G. Saxe, Poems* (New enlarged edition), Ticknor, Reed and Fields, 1849.

³⁹⁵ *Journal*, Tuesday, December 22, 1857, p. 2.

Professor Love: Magician and Ventriloquist

See advertisement of Prof. Love, the celebrated magician and ventriloquist who will give one of his exhibitions at Concert Hall tomorrow evening.



Name: Professor Love
 Entertainment: Magician and Ventriloquist
 Venue: Concert Hall
 Date: Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday,
 December 30, 31, 1857, and January 1 and 2, 1858
 Time: evening
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield on January 2,
 1858.

Journal, Tuesday, December 29, 1857.³⁹⁶

PROFESSOR LOVE.—This celebrated magician commences a course of exhibitions at Concert Hall, this evening, to continue for four consecutive nights. From all we have heard of Professor Love we judge him a proficient in his line, and altogether worthy of the patronage of our citizens. We copy the following from the Toledo Blade:

“As we anticipated, the exhibition of Professor Love drew out a full house and was well worthy of public attention. His tricks were all admirably performed, and their result broke so suddenly and unexpectedly upon the audience and called forth irresistible merriment, and unbounded applause. He is at least equal to the most celebrated performers that have ever visited this country. We have seen the whole race of magicians, from the old Fakir to the Fakir of Ava, who made the name respectable, and none dare approach him. Then came Blitz and Anderson, who were worthy of public attention. Blitz is a genius whose ventriloquism and wit are an unending source of amusement, but his tricks are far inferior to Love. The exhibition last night proved Professor Love to be fully equal to the best, so far as his jugglery is concerned.”

We have seen numerous extracts from the most respectable and influential papers in the country, all speaking in the same high terms of admiration of Professor Love but for the present we make the above suffice.

Register, Wednesday, December 30, 1857.³⁹⁷

1857 Venues

Concert Hall	16
Metropolitan Hall	4
Unknown	<u>1</u>
Total	21

³⁹⁶ *Journal*, Tuesday, December 29, 1857, p. 3.

³⁹⁷ *Register*, Wednesday, December 30, 1857, p. 3.

1858

Professor Love: Magician

PROFESSOR LOVE.—This unrivaled magician for the two last nights entertained large audiences at Concert Hall, and given entire satisfaction. He has few equals, and we doubt whether any superiors in his line. He seems to be at home in everything he undertakes to do. The bill for to-night is a good one, and we are confident that all who visit Concert Hall to-night will be highly gratified. We copied a long article from the Toledo Blade, a day or two ago, in regard to the ability of Professor Love. We are able to say for ourselves, that the Toledo Blade did not tell the half of the story. If our friends generally will do themselves the honor to visit Concert Hall to-night, they will find all we said to be true.

Register, Friday, January 1, 1858.³⁹⁸

Name: Professor Love
 Entertainment: Magician and Ventriloquist
 Venue: Concert Hall
 Date: Friday and Saturday, January 1 and 2, 1858
 Time: evening
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield on January 2, 1858



D. C. Cady's Quadrille Parties

MR. D. C. CADY'S
 QUADRILLE PARTIES WILL COMMENCE on Tuesday evening, Jan. 6th, at Concert Hall.
 Admittance \$1 per Couple. Carriages will be ready to take the ladies to and from the hall free of charge.
 Messrs Cady and Hughes will furnish the best music, without exception, for balls and private parties.
 Mr. Cady will give lessons on the violin at all hours on Mondays and Saturdays.
 Tuition \$8 for 24 lessons. Rooms over Cannedy & Johnston's Drug store.
 dec22 dlw

Register, Friday, January 1, 1858.³⁹⁹

Name: D. C. Cady
 Entertainment: Quadrille Parties
 Venue: Concert Hall
 Date: Tuesday, January 6, 1858
 Time: evening
 Price: \$1.00 per couple
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



³⁹⁸ Register, Friday, January 1, 1858.

³⁹⁹ Register, Friday, January 1, 1858.

Springfield Library Association: Lecture by Addison Dashiell Madeira, Esq.

Daily State Register.

MADEIRA'S LECTURE.—The lecture before the Springfield Library Association, on Tuesday night, by A. D. Madeira, esq., is acknowledged on all sides, to have been one of the most brilliant lectures ever before delivered in our city. The orator used neither notes or table, but standing upon the stage of Concert Hall, in full view of his auditory, he proceeded to deliver one of the most effective pieces of lecture oratory that has been our good fortune to listen to for a long time. No declamation or sophomoric flights disfigured it, but smoothly and gracefully, his words abounding in good advice (to young men who have a destiny to carve out,) fell upon his audience, charming them with learning and elegance of diction. Such an intellectual treat should never be missed, and as Mr. Madeira has consented, on the solicitation of the association, to return towards the last of the season and deliver another lecture, we hope that a crowded house will meet him as a homage to his attainments as an orator,

THE GREAT GIFT BALL.—It should be remembered that the 12th January, the day of the great enterprise gift ball, is drawing nigh, and there are still a good many tickets unsold. Those of our citizens who are fond of dancing as an amusement and recreation, should embrace the present opportunity, and each and every one should use a little extra exertion to see that all the tickets are sold.

The fact that John Maxey is the getter up, is a sufficient guarantee that it will be no humbug. He will give full satisfaction to those who will honor him with their patronage, regardless of consequences or expense. Mr. Maxey is sufficiently known in this community to satisfy every one that whatever he undertakes to do will be done according to the programme. The managers and committees are composed of the best men in the city, who will devote no little of their time and attention to this enterprise from now to the 12th inst., in order that full and entire satisfaction may be given to every one in attendance.—Those who desire tickets should procure them soon, as it is highly necessary to know the number of persons that will be in attendance, for several days in advance.

Register, Friday, January 8, 1858.⁴⁰⁰

Name: Springfield Library Association
 Entertainment: Lecture: Addison Dashiell Madeira
 Venue: Concert Hall
 Date: Tuesday, January 5, 1858
 Time: evening
 Price: \$1.00 per couple
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



Addison Dashiell Madeira was born on April 21, 1828 at Cincinnati, Ohio. He graduated from Shurtleff College at Upper Alton, Illinois. He was admitted to the bar and became the first city attorney at St. Joseph, Missouri. He studied theology at Covington, Kentucky and at age 32 years was ordained a Presbyterian minister. His first assignment was a church at Keokuk, Iowa. Next he went to St. Louis, remaining there for several years.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Rev. Madeira became private secretary to General Grant, although he had a brother in the Confederate Army. He also served as chaplain during the Civil War.

After the war he came to the Central Presbyterian Church at Kansas City. In 1888 he was called to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Independence, Missouri and continued there for fourteen years. He lived in retirement beginning in 1902.

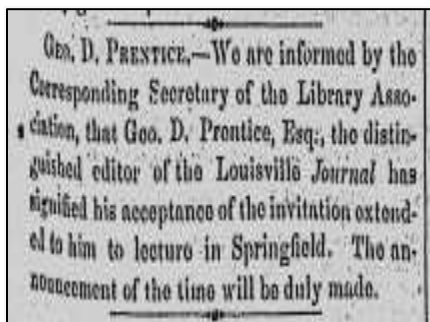
The Lincoln Truman Connection

From "Dear Bess: *The Letters from Harry to Bess Truman, 1910-1959*, edited by Robert H. Ferrell, 1983:

One day in 1890 the minister of the Presbyterian Church in Independence, Missouri, was walking along a quiet, shady street at the edge of town when he noticed some children he did not know. Dr. Addison Madeira asked for their names and invited the little Trumans to visit his Sunday school if their mother would permit them to come. Mrs. Martha Ellen Truman approved, the children enrolled, and Harry Truman soon glimpsed a little girl with golden curls named Elizabeth Virginia (Bess) Wallace. He fell in love, afterward said, and never really liked another girl. Harry was six years old. Bess, five.

⁴⁰⁰ *Register*, Friday, January 8, 1858, p. 3.

Springfield Library Association: Lecture by George D. Prentice, Esq.

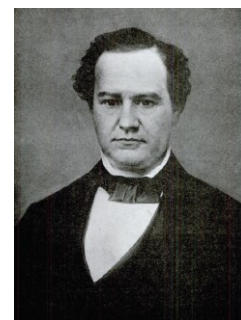


Journal, Friday, January 8, 1858.⁴⁰¹

George Dennison Prentice, born on December 18, 1802, was the editor of the *Louisville Journal*, which he built into a major newspaper in Louisville, Kentucky.

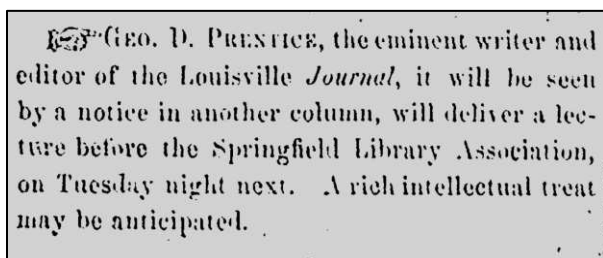
The son of a farmer, Prentice excelled in school and graduated from Brown University in 1823. Following graduation he began contributing to literary periodicals and studied law in Canterbury, Connecticut. Although he joined the bar in that state, he was more interested in literature. After practicing law briefly, he became editor of the *Hartford New England Review* in 1828. On the strength of his political writings, he was invited to come to Kentucky to write a campaign biography of Henry Clay, which sold 20,000 copies. He stayed in Louisville and accepted an offer to co-found the *Louisville Journal* newspaper in 1830, with the goal of rivaling the then-dominant *Louisville Public Advertiser*. Prentice soon found himself in an editorial feud with *Advertiser* publisher Shadrack Penn, which continued until Penn left the city in 1841.

The *Journal* quickly became popular in Louisville, largely because of Prentice's biting editorials and the savage wit of his replies to detractors. Prentice was a dedicated backer of the Whig Party. In the 1850s, Prentice editorialized in support of the Know-Nothing party and the pro-slavery, anti-Catholic and anti-foreigner movement that reached a hysterical level in the 1850s in many parts of the nation. In Louisville this culminated in the Bloody Monday riot of 1855, in which 22 people were killed. Just days before the riots, which occurred as mobs tried to prevent Irish and German citizens from voting on election day, Prentice had editorialized against the "most pestilent influence of the foreign swarms" loyal to a pope he called "an inflated Italian despot who keeps people kissing his toes all day." According to Archbishop John Lancaster Spalding, Prentice later publicly expressed regret over his role in the riots. Prentice supported the Union in the 1850s, but disagreed with many of its policies during the Civil War. In 1861 he joined a group that urged Kentucky not to secede from the Union but to establish itself as a neutral party in the war. In 1864 he created the famous "Sue Mundy" guerrilla character to mock the incompetence of Union General Stephen G. Burbridge, military commander of Kentucky. After the war Prentice opposed many of the policies of Reconstruction. His paper was one of the few that criticized federal rebuilding policies of the time. Prentice remained as editor of the paper during and after the 1868 merger that created *The Courier-Journal*. He died on January 22, 1870 of influenza and was buried in Cave Hill Cemetery.

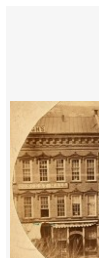


His legacy is generally unfavorable, with an editor from his own paper calling Prentice's writings "raw bigotry" in a 1993 feature on the history of the newspaper. A statue of Prentice by Alex Bouly was completed in 1875. It was originally displayed at the *Courier-Journal* building in Louisville, Kentucky, but was moved in 1914 to its present location in front of the Louisville Free Public Library's main branch. It has been a source of occasional controversy, due to Prentice's famous anti-Catholic and anti-immigrant rhetoric. A compromise reached at one point involved the city placing a new plaque for the statue, describing Prentice's "tarnished legacy." A Liberty ship, the *SS George D. Prentice*, was launched in 1943 and remained in service until 1969.

Springfield Library Association: Lecture by George D. Prentice



Register, Saturday, January 23, 1858.⁴⁰²



Name: Springfield Library Association
Entertainment: Lecture: George D. Prentice,
The Present Aspects of American Politics
Venue: Hall of the House of Representatives
Date: Tuesday, January 26, 1858
Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

⁴⁰¹ *Journal*, Friday, January 8, 1858, p. 3.

⁴⁰² *Register*, Saturday, January 23, 1858, p. 2.

LECTURE BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE.—A letter from GEORGE D. PRENTICE, Esq., received yesterday, announces that he will fulfil his lecture appointment in this city on Tuesday night next. The subject of Mr. Prentice's lecture will be "The Present Aspects and Tendencies of American Politics."
The lecture is non-political in its character, and in its treatment Mr. Prentice will be fresh and interesting. The wide spread fame of the lecturer can not fail to draw a crowded auditory. The lecture will be delivered in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

Journal, Saturday, January 23, 1858.⁴⁰³

COL. PRENTICE'S LECTURE.—The Library Association made a fine hit in securing Col. Prentice to lecture before them. He attracted an audience which in number and intelligence must have been most gratifying to him. The Hall of the House of Representatives was filled full and the galleries were crowded, a large portion of his auditors being ladies. We have no room in the crowded state of our columns to give even a brief synopsis of the lecture, but it is deserving of all the compliments which can be paid to it. His subject, "The present aspects of American Politics," was treated with an ability, an acumen and a candor, which appealed to the convictions of all. He was most thorough in exposing the fallacies of modern politicians and the recklessness of unscrupulous demagogues, and in exhibiting the dangers which now threaten to overturn the Union. His lecture was a brilliant and masterly effort and was received with hearty applause by all who heard it. It was a no party lecture, but was in its warnings profitable to all.

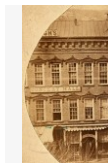
Journal, Thursday, January 28, 1858.⁴⁰⁴

Springfield Library Association: Lecture by Rev. C. P. Jennings

Lecture To-Night.
Rev. C. P. Jennings of his city will lecture to-night before the Springfield Library Association, at Concert Hall. Subject—"The Unity of the Human Race" To commence at 7 1/4 o'clock.
J. R. THOMPSON, Rec. Sec.

Journal, Wednesday, February 24, 1858.⁴⁰⁵

Name: Springfield Library Association
J. R. Thompson, Rec. Sec.
Entertainment: Lecture: Rev. C. P. Jennings,
The Unity of the Human Race
Venue: Concert Hall
Date: Wednesday, February 24, 1858
Time: 7:30 p.m.
Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



Leo Miller's Lectures

LEO MILLER'S LECTURES.—Prof. Miller, of Rochester, New York, will commence his lectures against the "Spirit Rapping Mania," this evening, at Concert Hall.
The press, East and West, unite in pronouncing this gentleman a logician, wit and humorist. We bespeak for him large and popular audiences.

Journal, Monday, March 1, 1858.⁴⁰⁶

Name: Prof. Leo Miller
Entertainment: Lecture *Spirit Rapping Mania*
Venue: Concert Hall
Date: Monday, March 1, 1858
Time: evening



⁴⁰³ Journal, Saturday, January 23, 1858, p. 3.

⁴⁰⁴ Journal, Thursday, January 28, 1858, p. 2.

⁴⁰⁵ Journal, Wednesday, February 24, 1858, p. 3.

⁴⁰⁶ Journal, Monday, March 1, 1858, p. 3.

Springfield Library Association: Mrs. Macready Readings

DRAMATIC READINGS.

MRS. MACREADY,
THE DISTINGUISHED DRAMATIC
READER, will give a choice selection of readings before the Springfield Library Association, at
CONCERT HALL,
WEDNESDAY EVE., MARCH 10, 1858.
 Commencing at 7½ o'clock.
 J. R. THOMPSON, Rec. Secretary.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.
 Selge of Corinth.....Byron
 Scene between Alp and Francesca,
 Miss McBride.....J. G. Saxe
 The History of the Belle of Broadway.
 The Lady's Request to Her Lover.....Woodward

PART SECOND.
THE RAVENEdgar A. Poe

PART THIRD.
 The Ballad of the Oysterman.....Oliver W. Holmes
 The fate of the Fisherman's Daughter.
 The Boy and his AngelCaroline M. Sawyer
 School for ScandalShoridan
 Act 2d, Scene 1st—Sir Peter and Lady Teazle.

PART FOURTH.
ZENEL—The Fate of the Pirate Aizen and his Crew.

TICKETS—25 CENTS.

Name: Springfield Library Association
 Entertainment: Mrs. Macready reading, including Byron, Saxe, Woodward, Poe, Holmes, Sawyer
 Venue: Concert Hall
 Date: Wednesday, March 10, 1858
 Time: 7:30 p.m.
 Price: 25 cents



Journal, Wednesday, March 10, 1858.⁴⁰⁷

Springfield Library Association: Mrs. Macready Shakespeare Readings

MRS. MACREADY,
WILL GIVE ANOTHER OF HER AD-
 mirable Readings before the Library Association, this evening, March 16th, at
CONCERT HALL,
 Commencing at 7½ o'clock.
 Tickets 25 cents.
 J. R. THOMPSON, Rec. Secretary.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.
 Nothing to Wear.....W. E. Butler
 The poem of the day, claimed by two Authors. An Episode of City Life, or a Satire on the extravagance of the times.
 Will the New Year come to-night, Mama?.....
 Two Phases in a Child's Life.
 The Candidate for Office.....A. Burlesque
 The fate of Poor Mr. Brown.

PART SECOND.
MACBETH.....Shakspeare
 Act 1st, Scene 6th—Lady Macboth, Macbeth and Attendant.
 Act 1st, Scene 7th—Macbeth and Lady Macboth.

PART THIRD.
 Parson Storer in a Fix.....Mrs. Partington
 The Magic of a Kiss misapplied.
 An Ode to John Bull.....
 Commemorative of the principal events of the Revolution.
 Love Chase.....Knowles
 Act 2d, scene 2d—Constance, Phoebe, Wildrake and Truelove.
 Act 3d, scene 2d—Constance and Wildrake.

PART FOURTH.
 The Polish BoyAnne S. Stephens

Name: Springfield Library Association
 Entertainment: Mrs. Macready reading, including scenes from Shakespeare's *Macbeth*
 Venue: Concert Hall
 Date: Tuesday, March 16, 1858
 Time: 7:30 p.m.
 Price: 25 cents



Journal, Tuesday, March 16, 1858.⁴⁰⁸

⁴⁰⁷ Journal, Wednesday, March 10, 1858, p. 2.

⁴⁰⁸ Journal, Tuesday, March 16, 1858, p. 2.

German Musical Association: Vocal and Instrumental Concert

The GERMAN MUSICAL ASSOCIATION, under the direction of Mr. H. Elsner, consisting of thirty-two members will give a Vocal and Instrumental Concert on Tuesday, March 30th, in Concert Hall, to which we call the attention of the public generally. mr27-3t*

Journal, Tuesday, March 30, 1858.⁴⁰⁹

Name: German Musical Association
 Director: H. Elsner
 Entertainment: Vocal and Instrumental
 Concert, 32 members
 Venue: Concert Hall
 Date: Tuesday, March 30, 1858



Springfield Library Association: Meeting

NOTICE.

The members of the Springfield Library Association, are requested to meet at their room in Logan's Building, South side the Square, Saturday evening, May 1, 1858, to make choice of officers for the ensuing term, and the transaction of other important business. By order,
 apr 30 d2t R. KELLY, Cor. Secretary.

Journal, Friday, April 30, 1858.⁴¹⁰

Name: Springfield Library Association
 Entertainment: Meeting; election of officers
 Venue: Logan's Building, south side of the Square
 Date: Saturday, May 1, 1858
 Time: evening

Glass Blowing

The scientific and amusing exhibition of glass blowing at Concert Hall, Wednesday was well received and there being a general desire to have it repeated, Mr. Basford will exhibit here again to-night. Prof. Tagliabue, the inventor, will form ships, spin glass thread, &c., on a pattern or mould. Go and see him. Tickets 25 cents; children 15 cents, and each person receives some specimen of the work.

Register, Friday, June 18, 1858.⁴¹¹

Name: Mr. Basford and Prof. Tagliabue
 Entertainment: Glass Blowing
 Venue: Concert Hall
 Date: Wednesday, June 16, and Friday, June 18, 1858
 Time: tonight
 Price: 25 cents. Children 15 cents.
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield and delivers "House Divided" speech in evening at the State House, across the street from the Concert Hall.



⁴⁰⁹ *Journal*, Tuesday, March 30, 1858, p. 3.

⁴¹⁰ *Journal*, Friday, April 30, 1858, p. 3.

⁴¹¹ *Register*, Friday, June 18, 1858, p. 3.

Mr. E. Godard: Grand Balloon Ascensions

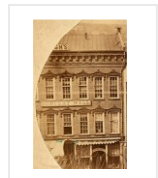
Postponed

Monsieur Eugène Godard definitely falls into the *Who knew?* category. During his long and productive career, from 1845 to 1890, Godard built dozens of hot air and gas balloons. He performed approximately 2,500 ascents in ten countries on two continents (Europe and America), setting several world records for altitude, distance, and duration of flight.

GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION
 AT SPRINGFIELD, ILL.,
 ON THURSDAY, JUNE 17,
 BY MR. E. GODARD,
 The celebrated French aeronaut, with his *gigantic balloon*,
LEVIATHAN,
 Containing 24,000 cubic feet, which will be inflated after a
 new process, in the short space of fifteen minutes.
Grand Parachute Attachment, invented by
 MR. E. GODARD,
AERONAUT AND MAGICIAN,
 WHO WILL GIVE
THREE MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS,
 At Concert Hall.
 ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY NIGHTS,
 During which he will perform a series of *entirely new ex-*
periments with his magnificent cabinet *de physique*, which
 cost upwards of \$20,000.
 Admission to balloon tent..... 50 cts.
 Children..... 25 cts.
 Admission to magical performance..... 50 cts.
 Children..... 25 cts.
 Doors to balloon tent will open at 5 o'clock p. m. Inflation
 will commence at 6 1/4 p. m. Ascension will take place at 7
 o'clock precisely.
 Doors of Concert Hall, for magical performance, will open
 at 7 1/2 o'clock, performance will commence at 8 precisely.
 J. H. A. P. SECUGER, Agent.

Name: Eugène Godard
 Entertainment: Balloon Ascension
 Venue: Balloon Tent
 Date: June 17, 1858
 Time: 7:00 p.m.
 Price: 50 cents, balloon tent
 25 cents children

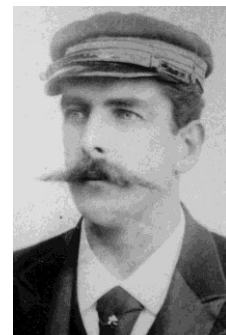
Name: Eugene Godard
 Entertainment: Magician
 Venue: Concert Hall
 Date: Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday,
 June 17, 18, and 19, 1858
 Time: 8:00 p.m.
 Price: 50 cents magic performance
 25 cents children



Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

Register, Monday, June 14, 1858.⁴¹²

Eugène Godard Ainé, a notable French aeronaut, was born in Clichy on August 26, 1827. In 1841 at age 14, he enrolled at the National Conservatory of Arts and Crafts in Paris. He did well in his studies and, being the son of a master mason, was intent on a career in architecture. After attending the launch of a gas balloon in 1845, however, he found his passion and began building balloons. By the end of 1846, he had designed, built, and successfully launched several unmanned hydrogen balloons. He and his brother established a workshop in Lille, where they constructed the balloon in which Eugène made his first free ascent on October 17, 1847, initiating his career as professional aeronaut and aerostat manufacturer.



In 1849, Godard went to Bordeaux and met the famous British balloonist Charles Green, who flew him aboard a balloon inflated with coal gas, which was cheaper and more easily obtained than hydrogen. Applying what he learned from Green, Godard constructed his next craft.

On October 6, 1850 Godard made his first long-distance flight from Paris to Gits, Belgium, aboard his balloon the *Ville de Paris*, described as a “noble and gigantic” balloon. The *Ville de Paris* was reportedly destroyed by fire about a month later following a mishap in Marseille where Godard and four passengers lost control of the balloon. Fortunately all five people survived.

In 1854 Godard made a series of ascents at the marriage of Emperor Franz Joseph I and Empress Elizabeth of Austria. On that occasion Godard signed an agreement with the Austrian government which stated that, in case of war, he would build balloons, organize balloonists’ companies, and perform observation ascents for the military. Franz Joseph declared him the “Aeronaut of the Emperor of Austria.”

In August 1855, Godard left France with his wife and his brother Auguste and went to the United States, where he remained until 1858. Godard’s many balloon ascents in North America included launches in New York City, New Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, San Francisco, and Springfield, Illinois and in Cuba. After a perilous ascent aboard the balloon *American* during a storm in Cincinnati, Godard invented the tear panel, which facilitates rapid deflation of a balloon.

In 1859, at the outbreak of the Franco-Austrian war, Godard returned to Europe and offered tethered observation balloon services to Emperor Napoleon III. In so doing, he instituted the art of aerial reconnaissance and broke the 1854 agreement he had made with Franz Joseph I, contributing to Austria’s defeat by the French.

After the war, Godard began building hot air balloons equipped with a boiler of his invention, known as the “Montgodarfières.” In 1863 he was again awarded the title “Aeronaut of the Emperor” by Napoleon III. He was commissioned to build a balloon to be used as a platform for aerial photography by renowned photographer Nadar. The aircraft, which was called *Le Géant* (The

⁴¹² *Register*, Monday, June 14, 1858, p. 2.

Giant), had an onboard darkroom, a two-story deck capable of carrying 50 men, and an envelope capacity of 210,000 cu ft. It was this balloon that inspired Jules Verne to write his adventure novel *Five Weeks in a Balloon*. Later that year Godard built an even larger craft, *L'Aigle* (The Eagle), whose furnace weighed 980 pounds and had a volume that dwarfed that of *Le Géant* with 490,000 cu ft.

On April 6, 1885 in Paris, Godard organized and directed France's first aviation competition. In 1888 he settled permanently in Brussels, where he died on September 9, 1890. He is buried in Saint-Ouen Cemetery in Paris.

POSTPONED.
Grand Balloon Ascension,
 AT SPRINGFIELD, ILL.,
 ON
MONDAY, JUNE 21.
 BY MR. E. GODARD.
THE CELEBRATED
 French Aeronaut with his GIGANTIC BALLOON,
LEVIATHAN,
 Containing 24,000 cubic feet, which will be inflated after a new process, in the short space of fifteen minutes.
GRAND PARACHUTE ATTACHMENT,
 INVENTED BY
MR. E. GODARD,
 Aeronaut and Magician,
 WHO WILL GIVE
THREE MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS,
 AT
CONCERT HALL,
 OR
 Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Night.
DURING WHICH HE WILL PERFORM
 a series of entirely new experiments, with his magnificent cabinet de Prague, which cost upwards of \$20,000.
 Admission to Balloon Tent.....50 cts.
 Children.....25 cts.
 Admission to Magical Performance.....50 cts.
 Children.....25 cts.
 Doors to Balloon Tent will open at 5 o'clock P. M. Inflation will commence at 6 3/4 P. M. Ascension will take place at 7 o'clock precisely.
 Doors of Concert Hall, for magical performance, will open at 7 1/2 o'clock; performance will commence at 8 precisely.
 Sold by A. P. SECURER, Agent.
 Register and German paper copy.

Journal, Thursday, June 17, 1858.⁴¹³

THE BALLOON ASCENSION.—Remember the balloon ascension by Mons. Godard, this evening, from the vacant lot north of the St. Nicholas. It will be an interesting spectacle, and will draw hundreds of spectators.
 His magical performance at Concert Hall, last night, was largely attended. It will be repeated this evening at 8 o'clock, with a change of programme.

Journal, Tuesday, June 22, 1858.⁴¹⁴

Name: Eugène Godard
 Entertainment: Balloon Ascension and Magician
 Venue: Concert Hall
 Date: Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, June 21, 22, and 23, 1858
 Time: 8:00 p.m.
 Price: 50 cents balloon tent
 25 cents children
 50 cents magic performance
 25 cents children
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



Godard instituted aerial reconnaissance.



Name: Eugène Godard
 Entertainment: Balloon Ascension
 Venue: Concert Hall
 Date: June 21 and 22, 1858
 Time: 8:00 p.m.
 Price: 50 cents
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



⁴¹³ *Journal*, Thursday, June 17, 1858, p. 2.

⁴¹⁴ *Journal*, Tuesday, June 22, 1858, p. 3.

Madame Isadora Clark: Vocal Concert

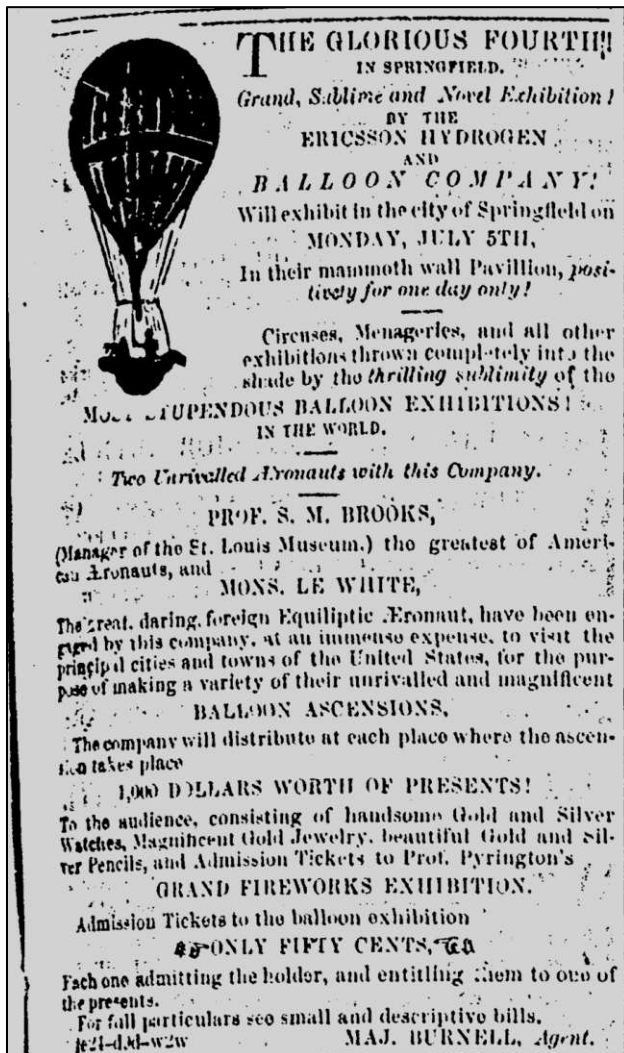


Name: Madame Isadora Clark
 Entertainment: Vocal Concert
 Venue: Metropolitan Hall
 Date: Saturday, July 3, 1858
 Time: evening



Journal, Friday, July 2, 1858.⁴¹⁵

July 4th Balloon Ascension: Eugène Godard



Name: Eugène Godard
 Prof. S. M. Brooks and Mons. Le White, balloonists/aeronauts
 Entertainment: Balloon Ascension and Magician
 Venue: Concert Hall
 Date: Monday, July 5, 1858
 Time: 8:00 p.m.
 Price: 50 cents balloon tent

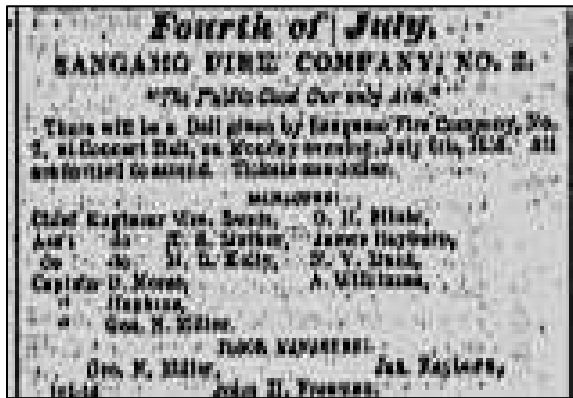


Journal, Friday, July 2, 1858.⁴¹⁶

⁴¹⁵ Journal, Friday, July 2, 1858, p. 2.

⁴¹⁶ Journal, Friday, July 2, 1858, p. 2.

Sangamo Fire Company, No. 2: July 4th Ball

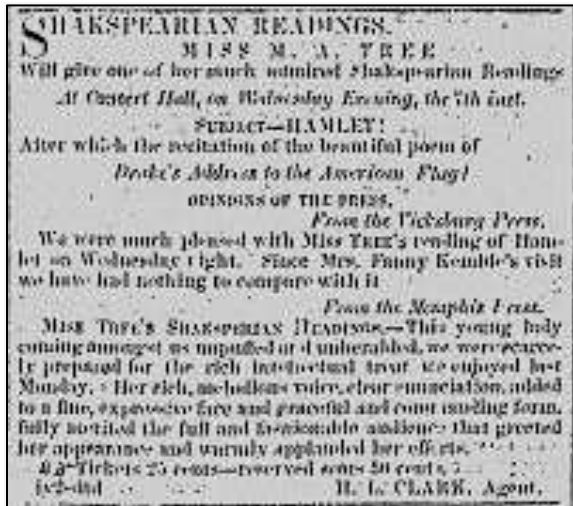


Journal, Friday, July 2, 1858.⁴¹⁷

Name: Sangamo Fire Company, No. 2
 Entertainment: July 4th Celebration Ball
 Venue: Concert Hall
 Date: Monday, July 5, 1858
 Time: evening
 Price: \$1.00
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



Miss M. A. Tree: Shakespearian Readings



Register, Saturday, July 3, 1858.⁴¹⁸

Name: Miss M. A. Tree
 Entertainment: Shakespearian Readings: *Hamlet*
 Venue: Concert Hall
 Date: Wednesday, July 7, 1858
 Time: evening
 Price: 25 cents
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



Downie and Oldfield: Concert



Journal, Saturday, July 24, 1858.⁴¹⁹

Name: Emily Downie, Mr. Oldfield, Mr. and Mrs. Downie
 Entertainment: Vocal, violin
 Venue: Concert Hall
 Date: Wednesday and Thursday, July 21 and 22, 1858
 Time: 8:15 p.m.
 Price: 25 cents. Children: 15 cents.



⁴¹⁷ *Journal*, Friday, July 2, 1858, p. 2.

⁴¹⁸ *Register*, Saturday, July 3, 1858, p. 2.

⁴¹⁹ *Journal*, Saturday, July 24, 1858, p. 2.

Madame Love: Magician



Name: Madame Love
 Entertainment: Magician
 Venue: Concert Hall
 Date: Friday, July 2, 1858
 Time: 8:00 p.m.
 Tickets: 25 cents



Journal, Friday, July 2, 1858.⁴²⁰

Merritt's Concert Band

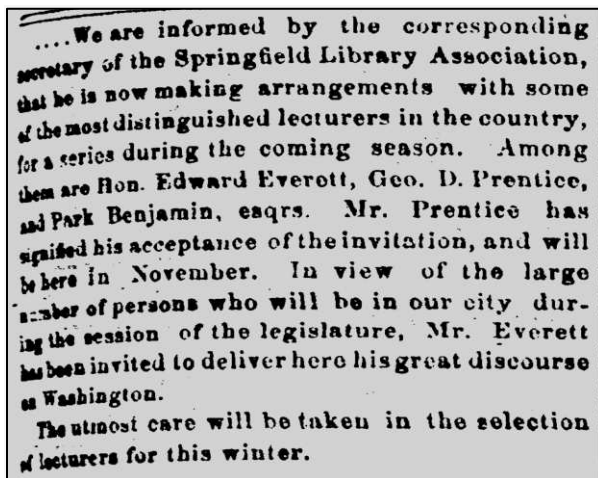


Name: Merritt's Concert Band
 Entertainment: Concert Band
 Venue: Concert Hall
 Date: Wednesday and Thursday,
 October 6 and 7, 1858
 Time: evening



Journal, Saturday, October 2, 1858.⁴²¹

Springfield Library Association: Planning Winter Lectures



Name: Springfield Library Association
 Entertainment: Planning Winter Lectures
 Possible lecturers: Edward Everett, Geo. D. Prentice and

Register, Saturday, October 9, 1858.⁴²²

⁴²⁰ *Journal*, Friday, July 2, 1858, p. 2.

⁴²¹ *Journal*, Saturday, October 2, 1858, p. 3.

⁴²² *Register*, Saturday, October 9, 1858, p. 3.

Springfield Library Association: Cancelled Lecture by George D. Prentice, Esq.

SPRINGFIELD LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
 FIRST LECTURE OF THE SEASON.
George D. Prentice, Esq.
 THE TALENTED AND WITTY POET
 and Editor, will deliver a Lecture before the Springfield
 Library Association, at
CONCERT HALL,
FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 19TH 1858.
 SUBJECT: "American Statesmanship."
 Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the principal Hotels, Book-
 stores, and of H. C. Myers & Co.
 A. M. GARLAND, Rec. Sec'y.
 nov16dtd

Geo. D. PRENTICE.—We received a note from
 Mr. Prentice last evening, dated at Louisville
 on the 12th, in which he requests us to state
 that owing to indisposition he will be unable to
 fulfill his appointment to lecture in this city on
 Friday. He says his visit to Illinois will prob-
 ably be postponed until February next. This
 will be a great disappointment to his hosts of
 friends in this State.

Name: Springfield Library Association
 Entertainment: Lecture by George D.
 Prentice cancelled
 Venue: Concert Hall
 Date: Friday, November 19, 1858
 Time: evening
 Tickets: 25 cents

Journal, Monday, November 15, 1858.⁴²³ *Journal*, Tuesday, November 16, 1858.⁴²⁴

Miss Eloise Bridges: Dramatic Reader

CONCERT HALL.—Miss Eloise Bridges ar-
 rived in this city yesterday, and will give her
 first entertainment at Concert Hall *this evening*,
 instead of Saturday, as previously announced.
 She comes with the highest testimonials, and
 will, we doubt not, be greeted with a crowded
 house. As a dramatic reader, she has gained
 a reputation unsurpassed by any of her con-
 temporaries, and her graceful and winning
 manners will insure her the sympathy of all.
 The programme for this evening is very at-
 tractive, embracing among other characters (in
 costume) Widow Bedott, Minnehaha, &c.

Shakespearean tragedienne Miss
 Eloise Bridges appeared as Lady
 Macbeth at the Murphy Theater in
 Pithole, Pennsylvania. Once
 extolled by a Richmond, Virginia,
 newspaper as "the most handsome
 actress in the Confederate States,"
 Miss Bridges performed in the
 region's most notorious boom
 town.
[//aoghs.org/tag/indian-territory-illuminating-oil/](http://aoghs.org/tag/indian-territory-illuminating-oil/)

Name: Eloise Bridges
 Entertainment: Dramatic Reading
 Venue: Concert Hall
 Date: Thursday, December 2, 1858
 Time: evening
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



Journal, Thursday, December 2, 1858.⁴²⁵

Springfield Library Association: Lecture by Rev. Henry Giles

Springfield Library Association,
REV. HENRY GILES
WILL LECTURE BEFORE THE
 Springfield Library Association on Tuesday and Wed-
 nesday evenings, December 14th and 15th,
AT CONCERT HALL.
 SUBJECTS:
 1st Lecture—"Women of Shakspeare."
 2d Lecture—"Irish Social Character and Humor."
 Admittance 25 cents. Tickets to be had at the bookstores,
 Myers, Fosselman's, and at the door.
 decl4 A. M. GARLAND, Rec. Sec.

GILES' LECTURES.—The two lectures delivered
 by the Rev. Mr. Giles before the Library As-
 sociation, of this city, were both most admi-
 rable. The first, on the "Women of Shakspeare,"
 not only in point of rhetorical display, but in-
 timato knowledge and thorough appreciation
 of the subject, was a gem. The second, on
 "Irish Social Character and Humor," was like-
 wise a most decided success, whether regarded
 in the matter of composition or the applause
 which its delivery elicited. The discourse was
 from beginning to end a series of brilliants of
 the very first water.
 We regret that so few, comparatively, of our
 citizens were present to hear Mr. Giles not
 only on their own account, but for the credit of
 the place. The Springfield Library Association,
 after going to the trouble and expense of secur-
 ing the best lecturers in the country in order to
 cater to the literary appetites of our citizens,
 deserve better encouragement than they are
 receiving. It speaks badly for the *belle letter*
 taste of a city of the size of Springfield, that it
 cannot decently support such an Association.
 Mr. Giles' two lectures cost the Association \$75
 —and yet not enough tickets were sold to pay
 half that amount. It is discouraging in the
 extreme when such a lack of interest, or some-
 thing worse, is thus manifested; and we think
 the Association has reason to grumble and find
 fault.

Name: Springfield Library
 Association
 Entertainment: Rev. Henry Giles
 two lectures:
Women of Shakespeare
Irish Social Character and Humor
 Venue: Concert Hall
 Date: Tuesday and Wednesday,
 December 14 and 15, 1858
 Time: evening
 Price: 25 cents



Journal, Wednesday, December 15, 1858.⁴²⁶ *Journal*, Friday, December 17, 1858.⁴²⁷

⁴²³ *Journal*, Monday, November 15, 1858, p. 2.
⁴²⁴ *Journal*, Tuesday, November 16, 1858, p. 3.
⁴²⁵ *Journal*, Thursday, December 2, 1858, p. 3.
⁴²⁶ *Journal*, Wednesday, December 15, 1858, p. 2.
⁴²⁷ *Journal*, Friday, December 17, 1858, p. 3.

Henry Giles (November 1, 1809 – July 10, 1882) was a Unitarian minister and writer. Born in County Wexford to a Roman Catholic family, Giles changed his religious belief several times, becoming a Protestant and a Dissenter. He studied for a time at the Royal Academical Institution of Belfast before finally becoming a Unitarian and officiating as a minister of that denomination in Greenock, Scotland and chapel of Toxteth Park, in the edge of Liverpool, England.



During his three years preaching in Liverpool, Giles gained a reputation as a preacher of marked oratorical power. In 1840, Giles moved to the United States, where he preached, lectured extensively, and wrote. He was an avid reader and was proficient in both French and German. He was widely known as a lecturer, and his numerous volumes of literary interpretation and criticism were well-received, particularly his *Human Life in Shakespeare*. Other works included *Lectures and Essays* (2 vols. 1845), *Christian Thoughts on Life* (1850), and *Illustrations of Genius in Some of its Applications to Society and Culture*. He was married in 1849, in Bangor, Maine, to Louise Lord, of Bucksport, Maine, with whom he had two daughters and a son. One daughter, Nora, was drowned off Bucksport in 1869, at the age of 18, in a sailing accident.

Giles was plagued by a variety of health issues. He had a hunchbacked, dwarfish stature which he claimed resulted from a nurse having let him fall as an infant, injuring his spine. Throughout his life, he struggled with alcoholism; although he initially found strong drink distasteful, he became acclimated to liquor when it was prescribed to him to counter an illness. His public life came to an abrupt halt around 1865, when he suffered a sudden paralytic attack while lecturing in Boston. He lived for seventeen years thereafter, and died in Quincy, Massachusetts.⁴²⁸

The February 13, 1858 Fire

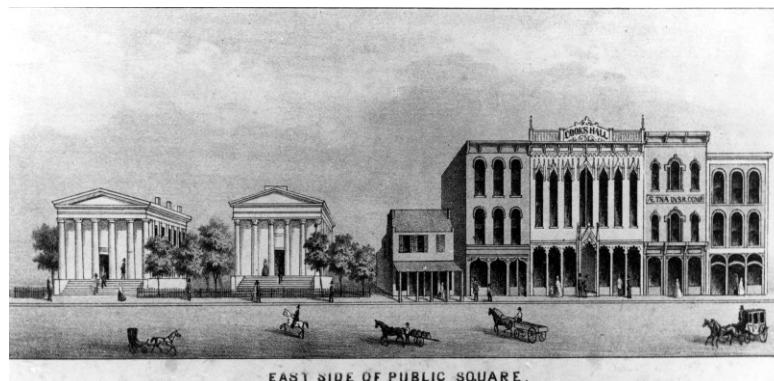
Fires were a constant threat and from time to time an unfortunate reality of life in mid-19th century Springfield. In the 1850s the Public Square suffered a number of very destructive fires. One of the most destructive occurred on the east side of the Public Square on Saturday, February 13, 1858.

On Saturday night [February 13, 1858] our city was visited by one of the largest and most destructive fires which we have yet been called to record. Before it was finally stayed, it consumed six stores, almost one-half [the south half] of the East side of the square...⁴²⁹

Cook's Hall

After the February 13, 1858 fire, the east side was rebuilt with four, three-story brick buildings. One of them housed a large public hall on the second floor. It came to be known as Cook's Hall and was a popular place for public gatherings, theatrical performances, balls and parties, and drills of the Springfield Grays. It is the third building from the right in the following picture.

Inauguration of Cook's Hall



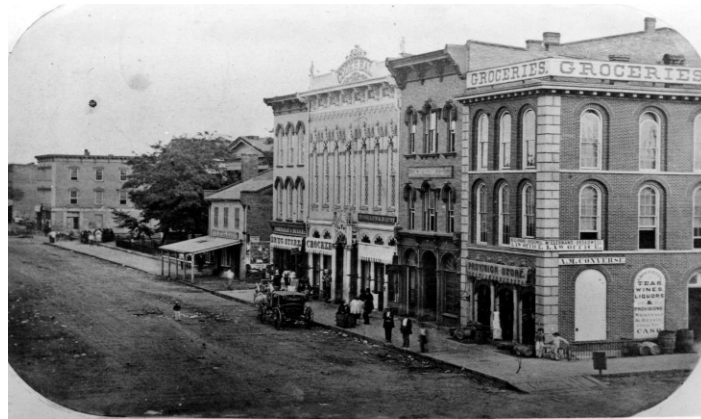
East Side of the Public Square: Circa 1860.⁴³⁰
Cook's Hall is the third building from the right.

⁴²⁸ Henry Giles, A. Judson Rich, in Joseph Henry Allen, ed., *The Unitarian review*, 1891, pp. 276-285. *Irish Literature*, Justin McCarthy, ed., 1904, p. 1280. *Unitarianism in America: A History of Its Origin and Development*, George Willis Cooke, 1902, p. 420. *New York Times*, July 7, 1869, p. 1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Giles

⁴²⁹ *Journal*, Monday, February 15, 1858, p. 2.

⁴³⁰ Drawn from nature on stone by H. Haerting, St. Louis. L. Gast, 1860.

When Metropolitan Hall was finished in 1855 its seating capacity of 1,200 was the largest in the state, but three years later it was forced to yield, in popular favor at least, to the hall which John Cook built on the second floor of the building which he erected south of the Marine and Fire Insurance Company. In Cook's opinion the distinctive features of this auditorium -- its size, its gallery, the gas lights -- could be adequately represented only by the name "Illiolopolitan Hall," but this was too much for Central Illinois, and so it quickly came to be known by its owner's plain but familiar name.⁴³¹ Paul Angle



East Side of the Public Square: Circa 1859.⁴³²
Cook's Hall is the third building from the right.

Madame Isadora Clark: Inauguration of Cook's Hall

GRAND GALA NIGHT!
 INAUGURATION OF COOK'S HALL.
 The public are respectfully informed that
MADAME ISIDORA CLARK,
 THE RENOWNED CANTATRICE,
 Will give her
ONLY GRAND CONCERT
 In Springfield, to open this elegant Hall, on
Thursday Evening, December 23d, 1858.
 Assisted by
SIGNOR DE PAREO,
 The celebrated Baritone, from the Conservatoire at Paris
W. H. CHILDS in Tenor.
C. C. CYRIAN, Pianist,
J. BEMMER, Pianist. And others.
 PRICES—Tickets \$1—(no extra charge for reserved seats).
 SALE OF SEATS will commence at the new store of G.
 W. Chatterton, on Tuesday, December 20th, when a program
 can be seen and seats selected.
 Doors open at 7½. Concert to commence at 8½ o'clock.
 (Subscribers can select their seats on Monday, Dec. 19th.)
 dec18-58

Name: Madame Isadora Clark
 Great cantatrice
 Entertainment: Vocal Concert
 Inauguration of Cook's Hall /
 Illiolopolitan Hall
 Venue: Cook's Hall
 Date: Thursday, December 23, 1858
 Time: 8:30 p.m.
 Price: \$1.00



INAUGURATION OF COOK'S HALL.—It will be
 seen that Illiolopolitan Hall will be inaugurated
 on the 23d, by Madame Isadora Clark, the great
 cantatrice, who will give one grand concert on
 the occasion.

Journal, Friday, December 17, 1858.⁴³³

Register, Tuesday, December 21, 1858.⁴³⁴

1858 Venues	
Concert Hall	19
Cook's Hall	1
House of Representatives	1
Metropolitan Hall	<u>1</u>
Total	22

⁴³¹ *Here I Have Lived*, p. 175.

⁴³² Original photograph by Preston Butler of Springfield, Illinois. *Collection of the author.*

⁴³³ *Journal*, Friday, December 17, 1858, p. 3.

⁴³⁴ *Register*, Tuesday, December 21, 1858, p. 2.

1859

Madame Isadora Clark at Cook's Hall

Madame Isadora Clark advertises her second grand concert at Cook's hall, for Saturday evening. She offers an entire new programme, with many additional attractions. Tickets to be had at Chatterton's.

Register, Thursday, December 30, 1858.⁴³⁵

Name: Madame Isadora Clark
 Entertainment: Concert
 Venue: Cook's Hall
 Date: Saturday, January 1, 1859
 Time: evening



Mrs. J. M. Mozart: Concert

GRAND CONCERTS.
MRS. J. M. MOZART,
 THE DISTINGUISHED AND
 popular ARTIST, formerly of the Musical Societies of Boston, and more recently of Chicago, where her Concerts have been attended with the most flattering success the past season, respectfully announces that she will give two of her popular entertainments in Springfield, at Illiopolitan Hall, on
Thursday and Saturday Evenings, January 6th and 8th.
 She will be assisted by the best available talent. Tickets, admitting a gentleman and two ladies, \$1 00; single tickets 50 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock; concert to commence at 7 3/4.
 Jan 4 59

January 8, 1859: Lincoln attends vocal concert by Mrs. Mozart at Cook's Hall.

Name: Mrs. J. M. Mozart
 Entertainment: Vocal Concert
 Venue: Illiopolitan (Cook's) Hall
 Date: Thursday and Saturday, January 6 and 8, 1859
 Time: 7:45 p.m.

In early January they (Abraham and Mary Lincoln) would bundle up and go to hear Mrs. J. M. Mozart sing songs and ballads at Cook's Hall on the east side of the square.

Price: \$1.00 for gentleman and two ladies; single tickets 50 cents.



Journal, Tuesday, January 4, 1859.⁴³⁶

Complimentary Concert.
 To Mrs. J. M. Mozart:
 Madam:—The undersigned, wishing to testify their appreciation of your merits as an artist, and their most perfect satisfaction with the concert given by you on last Saturday evening, respectfully request you to give another entertainment, similar in character, on your return from Jacksonville.
 Your most excellent treatment of those sterling songs and ballads, has left a deep and lasting impression on those who had the pleasure of listening to you, and created an earnest desire to hear you once more before you leave the West. Trusting that your engagements will permit you to accede to our request, we are, dear Madam, your most obedient servants,
 George Walker, J. M. Cumming,
 T. J. V. Owen, J. C. Lamb,
 Wm. W. Pease, T. H. Benson,
 E. M. Reading, D. A. Gage,
 J. S. Fisher, J. V. Z. Binney,
 John W. Bunn, J. S. Baker,
 Ben. H. Ferguson, A. Campbell,
 Geo. W. Chatterton, J. T. W. Judd,
 O. C. Brown, Henry Wells,
 Thos. S. Mather, E. M. Haines,
 W. H. Bailhache, J. W. Sheelins,
 J. G. Nicolay, Elliott Anthony,
 O. M. Hatch, Van H. Higgins,
 O. M. Sheldon, M. L. Hay,
 E. J. Taylor, Thomas Dyer,
 S. Hall, L. P. Clark,
 A. M. Gregory, E. K. Cassey,
 I. B. Carron, Jas. J. Clarkson,
 J. A. Matteson, Capt. J. W. Connell,
 B. S. Goodson, James Wing,
 J. B. Fosselman, T. J. Dennis,
 Wm. Bishop, T. M. Church,
 J. Chapman, J. S. Flemming,
 Thos. M. Rippon, B. A. Watson,
 Joseph Kelley, John Cook,
 A. Lincoln, E. L. Baker.

To Messrs. George Walker, O. M. Hatch, J. A. Matteson, A. Lincoln, Henry Wells, D. A. Gage, G. W. Chatterton, W. H. Bailhache, and others.
 Gentlemen:—Yours requesting me to give another concert in Springfield, has been received. It was my intention to have proceeded immediately to New York on my return from Jacksonville, but I cannot refuse so general a call for me to once again contribute to your entertainment, and will therefore, with the greatest pleasure accede to your request, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 11th, 1859, at Cook's new Hall.
 I fully appreciate the kindness and attention which you and the citizens generally, have extended to me, and believe me, gentlemen, I shall ever remember you with feelings of heartfelt gratitude.
 Mrs. J. M. Mozart.
 St. Nicholas Hotel, Jan. 10.

To Mrs. J. M. Mozart
 Madam: [January 10?] 1859. The undersigned, wishing to testify their appreciation of your merits as an artist, and their most perfect satisfaction with the concert given by you on last Saturday evening, respectfully request you to give another entertainment, similar in character, on your return from Jacksonville. Your most excellent treatment of those sterling songs and ballads, has left a deep and lasting impression on those who had the pleasure of listening to you, and created an earnest desire to hear you once more before you leave the West. Trusting that your engagements will permit you to accede to our request, we are, dear Madam, your most obedient servants,

Lincoln's name appears as one of 52 signers. Mozart's letter acceding to the request to give another performance is also printed in the Journal. Her first concert scheduled for January 6, was postponed because of inclement weather until Saturday, January 8, and in response to the above letter she sang again on the night of Tuesday, January 11 at Cook's Hall.

Cook's Hall.—COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO MRS. MOZART.—We publish elsewhere the correspondence between Mrs. Mozart and a large number of citizens and strangers in which she accepts their kind invitation to give her a complimentary benefit at Cook's Hall to-night.
 The reputation that Mrs. M., has already acquired in this city will, we feel sure, call out a full house; but we hope she will be greeted with even more than this and that every seat in the hall may be occupied. The surpassing sweetness of her voice, and her modest and unassuming manners have made her hosts of friends in this city, who will ever take pleasure in testifying their appreciation of her merits.
 On this occasion, besides the usual choice selections, Mrs. M., will sing Bishop's "Echo Song," with flute accompaniment by a citizen of Springfield; also the "Skylark"; and by general request will repeat "Coming thro' the eye" and "The dearest spot on Earth."
 She will be assisted by Misses. Currie, Childs, and Mozart, all of whom have made themselves general favorites with the music loving portion of the community.

Journal, Tuesday, January 11, 1859.⁴³⁷

⁴³⁵ Register, Thursday, December 30, 1858, p. 3.

⁴³⁶ Journal, Tuesday, January 4, 1859, p. 2.

⁴³⁷ Journal, Tuesday, January 11, 1859, p. 3.

Springfield Typographical Association: Commemoration of Birthday of Benjamin Franklin

FRANKLIN FESTIVAL
 THE FOURTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL
 OF THE
 SPRINGFIELD TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION
 WILL BE GIVEN AT
ELLEOPOLITAN HALL,
 OR
 MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 11, 1859.

THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS
 HEREBY take pleasure in announcing to the citizens
 generally, that the Fourth Annual Festival in commemoration
 of the name of that illustrious statesman and printer,
 BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
 will be given on the 11th day of January, 1859, being the
 125th anniversary of his birth-day.

The committee have made ample arrangements for the accom-
 modation of those who may honor them with their
 presence on that occasion; and, judging from the patronage
 extended to them on former occasions of the kind, they feel
 confident that there will be the largest and most respectable
 assemblage that has ever been witnessed in the Capital City.

The supper will be prepared by Messrs. WATSON & SON, in
 the most elegant style, with all the delicacies of the season.

In order that there may not be more guests than the com-
 mittee have provided for, they have thought proper to limit
 the number of tickets.

HONORARY MANAGERS.
 Gov. WILLIAM H. HISELL, Ex-Gov. JOSEPH A. MATTHEWS,
 Hon. JAMES K. DUNCAN, Hon. O. M. HATCH,
 Hon. JAMES MULLINE, Hon. WM. H. FOWELL,

E. L. Baker,	J. J. Clarkson,	Joseph Francis,
E. Cooney,	A. M. Garland,	Dr. P. H. Hallbach
C. L. Wheeler,	J. G. Nicolay,	F. W. Diller,
W. H. Hallbach,	Dr. S. Long,	J. N. Smith,
Geo. Walker,	Henry Bidgley,	Allen Francis,
Chas. H. Langhale,	H. G. Hepburn,	J. A. McDowell,
R. A. Richards,	S. Francis,	W. M. Farnsworth,
Heason Brayman,	Russell G. Nashel,	Wm. Stadden,
T. W. H. Kidd,	E. H. Hooper,	Chas. Lamb,

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
 T. S. Pinkard, W. O. Tomlinson, T. S. Van Vaghten,
 A. Avey, T. N. Francis, Robert Cummings,
 J. C. Rouxon, J. C. Hughes, H. E. Abbott,
 Jas. Galtner, W. F. Allen, J. E. Sullivan,
 W. A. Nixon, J. H. Clarkson, Chas. Cunningham,
 N. C. Moffett, E. B. Duck, W. G. Berchaval,
 G. W. Tutill, A. B. McDowell, J. H. Carter,

TICKETS \$3 00. For sale at the American House, 21
 Nicholas Hotel, G. W. Chatterton's and Watson & Son's.
 Music by H. D. Decker's Orchestra.
 Carriages will be in attendance at the door of the Hall at
 7 1/2 o'clock, P. M.

Name: Madame Isadora Clark
 Entertainment: Vocal Concert
 Special invitation of Legislature
 Venue: Cook's Hall
 Date: Thursday, February 17, 1859
 Time: evening
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield and attended.



Journal, Tuesday, January 11, 1859.⁴³⁸

Celebration of 100th Birthday of Robert Burns

THE BIRTHDAY OF ROBERT BURNS.—The *Register* says: "A meeting was held in this city on last Monday, to make arrangements to celebrate, on the 25th of January next, the one hundredth birthday of Robert Burns, the immortal poet of Scotland.

This day will be observed wherever the language, in which the illustrious bard wrote, is spoken. We hope that the friends and admirers of the poet in Springfield will have a lively time at the celebration. Burns was fond of festivals and fun. He loved to see

"The wheels o' life gae down-hill, scrievin',
 Wi' rattlin' glee."

Let his example be followed, and we may expect that the celebration festival will be a rare entertainment. We are assured that the lovers of poetry and song, and the admirers of Burns, will make this festival one of the finest affairs that will take place in our city during the winter."

Name: Celebration of 100th Birthday of Robert Burns
 Entertainment: Dinner and toasts, music, songs
 Venue: Concert Hall
 Date: Tuesday, January 25, 1859
 Time: evening
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



In the evening, Springfield's Concert Hall was the scene of a celebration marking the 100th birthday of the late Scottish poet Robert Burns. The organizers promoted an evening of "toasts, sentiments [,] and songs." A newspaper reported that the "supper was splendid and abundant, and was well attended. The toasts offered on this occasion were most appropriate, and were responded to by some of the most talented men of the state, among whom were, Abraham Lincoln . . . and others."

Journal, Friday, December 24, 1858.⁴³⁹

⁴³⁸ Journal, Tuesday, January 11, 1859, p. 3.

⁴³⁹ Journal, Friday, December 24, 1858, p. 3.

⁴⁴⁰ Journal, January 25, 1859, p. 3. Journal, January 27, 1859, p. 3. Journal, January 28, 1859, p. 3. The Greenville Advocate (Illinois), February 10, 1859, p. 2.

BURNS'
Centennial Anniversary,
Tuesday Evening, Jan. 25th, 1859.

GRAND SUPPER AND MUSICAL
Festival will take place at Concord Hall, commencing at 8 1/2 o'clock P. M., accompanied by vocal and instrumental music from the Young America Brass Band, two Scotch pipers, dressed in Highland costume, and a number of vocal singers, who will distinguish themselves on this occasion, among whom are Mr. Erving, Mr. Childs, Mr. Knox, Mr. Easton, and a host of others.

PROGRAMME OF THE EVENING.

Supper will commence at 8 1/2 o'clock, on which occasion a recitation from Burns' Poems will be delivered by the President, Wm. Harrower, Esq.

Part First.

Grand Overture, composed for the occasion, by the Young America Brass Band, with variations.

Mr. Harrower, Chairman, will then introduce the order of the evening by remarks on the Life of Burns, after which the regular order of the evening will come up, which has been arranged by the committee with Toasts, Sentiments and Songs, interspersed with Music from the Band.

THE STANDARD TOASTS.

First Toast.

Song, by Mr. Erving, "There was a Lad was born in Kyle."
By the Band..... Burns' Farewell.

Second Toast.

Song, by Mr. Mr. Easton..... Bruce's Address.
By the Band..... Scotts who has we Wallace bleed.

Third Toast.

Song, by Mr. Childs..... Star Spangled Banner.
By the Band..... Hall, Columbia.

Fourth Toast.

Song, by Mr. Easton..... A Man's a Man for a' That.
By the Band..... The White Cockade.

Fifth Toast.

Song, by Mr. Childs..... Hall, Columbia.
By the Band..... Washington's Grand March.

Sixth Toast.

Song, by Mr. Erving..... John Anderson, my Jo.
By the Band..... Coming thro' the Rye.

Seventh Toast.

Song, by Mr. Knox..... Green Grow the Rushes, O.
By the Pipers..... Maggie Lander.

Orations, responses, &c., will be delivered by Messrs. Lincoln, McClernand and others.

Part Second.

Grand Overture of Favorite Scotch Airs..... Y. A. Brass Band.

1. Roy's wife of Airdwalch..... Mr. Childs.
2. I'll be a Wife o' my Ains..... Mr. Richardson.
3. Ye Banks an' Braes o' Bonnie Doon..... Mr. Erving.
4. Adieu, O. Heart, warm, fond adieu..... Mr. Easton.
5. Duncan Gray cam' here to wed..... Mr. Duncan.
6. Music by the Band.
7. Scotch song..... Mr. Childs.
8. There's even the daisy fields were green..... Mr. Erving.
9. Annie Laurie..... Mr. Knox.
10. Sweet Home..... Mr. Harrower.
11. O, Willie brow'd a jock o' maist..... Mr. Robertson.
12. Auld Lang Syne and grand finale, by the Band and Company, all uniting in the chorus.

TICKETS for the Festival \$3, admitting one gentleman. To be had at Francis & Barrett's, H. C. Myers' and of the committee of Arrangements, and as the tickets are limited, it would be well to secure them before 6 o'clock in the evening.

The proceeds, after paying all expenses, will be given to the poor of Springfield, under the superintendence of a committee consisting of his honor the Mayor and Aldermen Francis, Hurst, Huntington and Harrower. Jan 25

Journal, Tuesday, January 25, 1859.⁴⁴¹

The Burns' Festival.

Today, the 25th inst. being the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns, will long be remembered by Scotchmen in this city, as well as in every other, did they gather together to celebrate the event, in speech and song, in toast and recitation—joined, too, by all of every nation, for all love to honor the genius. Concert Hall was well filled on this interesting occasion. Among the invited guests we observed the Hon. Abraham Lincoln, of this city, and U. F. Linder, Esq., of this county.

The banquet was spread by Myers, and embraced all that could be desired by the great epicure. The company sat down at nine o'clock, and after satisfying the appetite with nibbles, the "mountain dew" was brought out, and together with a large number of mysterious looking bottles, was freely circulated, during the remainder of the evening. Wm. Harrower presided at the head of the table, assisted by David Knox and Alex. Graham. The regular toasts were responded to in order by Messrs. Lincoln, Linder, Mathony, Blaisdell and others, and the toasts were filled up with songs by Messrs. Erving, Knox, Childs, Easton and others, together with instrumental music by the Young America Band. We expected to give the toasts this morning, but they were crowded out, together with reports of several of the speeches. We subjoin the remarks of Mr. Blaisdell, of Winnebago county:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN:—There are occasions when the heart is larger and more than at other times, and as I look upon this festive scene, I am well disposed to believe, sir, that this is one of those occasions. Just such an occasion as may be looked for whenever and wherever there is a gathering together of the genial folk of "auld Scotia dear"—a race of men, fit to man, which we know, and the world acknowledges, have no superiors as ardent lovers of the social virtues. And while it is late to night, exceedingly proper, for us to turn their eyes lovingly toward their land, and recount with a patriot's fervor her deeds of prowess, it is yet but a part of justice that the American citizen—a lover of that liberty, in defence of which the claymore of Scotland has been so often raised—sympathizer with that broad humanity which has found expression in her songs of

and that liberty, in defence of which the claymore of Scotland has been so often raised—sympathizer with that broad humanity which has found expression in her songs of sweet melody—should here bow in deference to the immortal genius of the Plowman Bard. What are realities to Scotchmen to-night are matters of imagination to American citizens—and yet who of us, whether our lot has been cast by the shores of the ocean or upon the soil and beautiful prairies, (guided by the genius of poor Bob Burns,) has not wandered in search along the flower decked margins of "Bonnie Doon" and the "sweet winding Devon?"

Of us, assembled around this festive board to-night, has not, under the guidance of Walter Scott, stood with "Marmion" on his castle's battlements—penetrated even the "hazle shades of Boscotney," and snuffing his cloak around him, laid himself down in the depths of the forest wilderness to sleep by the watch fires of Frederick Diaz. Indeed, sir, there are few of us who have not listened to "the wail of the boat of Morran," and wandered in imagination along the banks of the Carron in the days of the "border wars." As to the ladies, though I must let them not be forgotten at an hour like this—Burns' loved them—they love his country in return—and breath forth alike in the palace and the cot, in all corners of the civilized world, I had like to have said, in the courts of angels, the noble effusions of his "Lullaby."

The banks and lewes and streams I group'd
The castle o' Boscotney.

As just as familiar to our wives and daughters as the towers and sweet hearts as though that venerable castle with its dim old towers and battlements keeps was located in our midst.

As to the prowess of Scotland it has been proved on a thousand fields both in the new world as in the old—in modern days as well as in the days of Culloden, and Marston Moor. It took Marshal McDougal to lead the forlorn hope and bear upon his stalwart shoulders the Empire of Napoleon on the field of Wageningen, and it took a Scotchman to plant first upon the towers of the Malakoff the flag of the Allies.

As to Scottish literature I may only say, sir, that while it is rugged and self reliant as the sap rooted forest tree which defies the storms of the Eskneys, it is yet redolent of the fairest blossoms and the fairest fruits.

But this Mr. Chairman and gentlemen is not an occasion for long speeches, and I will conclude my remarks with a sentiment. I give you on this centennial anniversary of the birth of Burns—the name of GEORGE WASHINGTON—may his memory be ever as green in all our hearts as the fern and the laurel on the brow of Ben Vorlich.

Journal, Thursday, January 27, 1859.⁴⁴²

⁴⁴¹ Journal, Tuesday, January 25, 1859, p. 3.

⁴⁴² Journal, Thursday, January 27, 1859, p. 3.

Madame Isadora Clark: Vocal Concert at Cook's Hall

Madame Isadora Clark.
This great artiste, we are pleased to know, will once more delight the citizens of Springfield with her matchless voice. She will give a Grand Concert, at Cook's Hall, on Thursday evening, the 17th inst., in which she will be assisted by a brilliant array of auxiliary talent, both vocal and instrumental. Madame Clark gives this Concert, in compliance with a special invitation, signed by the Members and officers of the Legislature, of which we give a copy below.

As there will be no levee held at Gov. Bissell's mansion, on this evening, we anticipate, in addition to the attendance of the Members of the Legislature, that an immense audience will join them in paying a parting tribute to the great Prima Donna, of whom we write.

INVITATION TO MADAME ISADORA CLARK.
The undersigned, Members and Officers of the Illinois State Legislature, desiring to hear you previous to your departure from the West, and to pay a just tribute of respect to your rare genius and talents, do hereby invite you to give one more Concert in Springfield, previous to the close of the present session.

Signed by 88 Members and Officers:
J. M. Davis, J. D. Pulley, E. Gilmore, R. W. Milos, Wm. C. Rice, W. Motenalf, J. H. Sloss, J. Sweet, J. E. Detrich, L. S. Church, W. H. Underwood, J. S. Post, D. E. Head, S. W. Fuller, S. H. Martin, E. W. Blaisdell, C. L. Higbee, J. Chapman, W. A. Hacker, T. Brewer, G. O. Bestor, O. F. Harmon, Caspar Butz, J. A. Davis, W. H. Rosserolt, S. L. Baker, W. C. Shirloy, A. L. Knapp, T. J. Henderson, C. P. Button, W. D. Litchaw, S. L. Bryan, C. W. Vanleren, J. Connelly, W. S. Hurst, F. D. Preston, W. H. Morrison, H. C. McCleav, Wm. Engle, J. Updegraff, A. King, J. G. Graham, D. Stokel, R. S. Hick, H. S. Townsend, W. Berry, K. Kerley, C. Epler, J. D. Erwin, H. W. Hodget, A. J. Kuykendall, A. W. Mack, S. A. Hurlbut, J. H. Adams, C. B. Denis, S. P. Cummings, J. S. Roberts, J. G. Powell, J. D. Wood, H. L. Clay, M. Hood, W. Prothrow, V. H. Higgins, J. A. McCall, G. J. Shaw, J. McElvaine, J. DeWolf, G. D. A. Parks, Z. Applington, S. A. Buckmaster, W. P. Rush, M. O. Keen, R. Yates, T. A. Marshall, John Wood, C. E. Foote, W. J. Stephenson, E. D. Hitt, W. McMurtrie.

To the Hon. Members and Officers of the Illinois State Legislature:
GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the polite invitation with which you have honored me, I have made arrangements to give a Farewell Concert at Cook's Hall, on Thursday evening, February 17th. Thanking you for the high compliment which you have seen fit to bestow upon me,

I am very Respectfully Yours,
ISADORA ESPRIT CLARK.

Name: Madame Isadora Clark
Entertainment: Vocal Concert
Special invitation of Legislature
Venue: Cook's Hall
Date: Thursday, February 17, 1859
Time: evening
Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



Journal, Tuesday, February 15, 1859.⁴⁴³

Ye Concert of Ye Ancient People: Concert at Cook's Hall

"YE CONCERT OF YE ANCIENT PEOPLE."—
The Old Folks' Concert, on Tuesday evening at Cook's Hall, was the greatest triumph of the season. The hall was crammed and jammed in every sense of the word. It was fuller than it ever was before, every seat being occupied and at least two occupying every seat; besides the gallery was filled full and the aisles were wedged up with standing multitudes, and yet hundreds went away because they could not even get into the hall. They were most enthusiastically cheered throughout and at the close. To their grotesque costumes, they added the attraction of giving the audience a most delightful evening's entertainment.

Name: Old Folks' Concert
Entertainment: Ye Concert of Ye Ancient People
Venue: Cook's Hall
Date: Tuesday, March 1, 1859
Time: evening



An Old Folks' Concert was a form of musical and visual entertainment at which early American compositions by such composers as William Billings and Daniel Read were sung in period costume, while demonstrating early singing school methods. Old Folks' Concerts began in the early 1850s in New England, spread in popularity throughout the United States by the 1860s, and continued to be performed into the 20th century. They are especially associated with Robert "Father" Kemp, who formed a traveling troupe to perform this music, and who published a collection of music known as Father Kemp's Old Folks' Concert Music.

Journal, Thursday, March 3, 1859.⁴⁴⁴

Singing schools developed in Northeastern United States in the late 18th century, and became a popular way for people to learn to sing, and for composers to share, the religious and patriotic music being written and notated using the new system of "patent notes" and taught using solfege. The singing school movement spread west and south, but with the rise of the "Better Music Movement," the singing schools went largely out of use in New England by the 1830s.

⁴⁴³ *Journal*, Tuesday, February 15, 1859, p. 2.

⁴⁴⁴ *Journal*, Thursday, March 3, 1859, p. 3.

Though some in New England missed the "good old tunes," giving rise to the Old Folks' Concert that "revived the music and antiquated performance practices of the singing schools." What apparently began as an informal and amateur activity in the early 1850s became a popular form of entertainment under the leadership of Robert "Father" Kemp by the mid and late 1850s, whose professional troupe toured the United States and even England with featured soloist Jenny Twitchell Kempton.

Their music is of that kind which touches the heart and appeals to the sympathies of everyone. It calls to mind early associations long since buried in the "dead past," and revives the pleasantest recollections of the spring-time of existence, when "life was full of sunny years," and our hearts free from the "mountains of care" which weigh them down in after years.

The Old Folks Concerts were an exercise in nostalgia. In addition to singing the old tunes, nostalgia was enhanced by the appearance of the singers in period costumes and advertisements written in the style of early American typography]. In addition to professional troupes, Old Folks Concerts were often arranged by amateur groups for fund-raising.

Father Kemp retired in 1868, but other troupes, according to Steinberg (1973), continued the Old Folks' Concert tradition. As time went on, the language affectations of the concert posters and presenters become more pronounced, and the clothing all the more quaint, the music less religious. Like the minstrel show, says Steinberg (1973), the Old Folks' Concerts began to lampoon an inaccessible rural past.

Le Grand B. Cushman: Concert-Lecture

We hope our amusement loving friends will not forget the entertainment to-night of Mr. Cushman, at Cook's Hall. We presume that most of our citizens have already made themselves familiar with the splendid bill offered in his programmes, and from the very complimentary manner in which the press have everywhere spoken of his entertainments, we expect an evening of great fun and enjoyment.

Register, Friday, March 11, 1859.⁴⁴⁵

MR. CUSHMAN'S CONCERT-LECTURE.—Le Grand B. Cushman gave one of his interesting and instructive concert-lectures, last night at Cook's Hall. His great variety of songs, burlesques, readings, &c., were received with great enthusiasm and gave entire satisfaction to all present. To-night he will read the interesting poem from the pen of John G. Saxe, entitled "Proud Miss McBride," also another chapter from the Widow Bodott's papers, and many other interesting selections. Let there be a general turn out to-night to hear this popular lecturer.

Register, Saturday, March 12, 1859.⁴⁴⁶

CONCERT.—Le Grand B. Cushman gave one of his entertaining concerts last night to a large audience at Cook's Hall. He has concluded to give one more. Let all who wish a good treat go and hear him.

Journal, Saturday, March 12, 1859.⁴⁴⁷

Name: Le Grand B. Cushman
 Entertainment: reading the John G. Saxe poem entitled *Proud Miss McBride* and Concert and Lecture
 Venue: Cook's Hall
 Date: Friday and Saturday, March 11 and 12, 1859
 Time: evening
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



⁴⁴⁵ *Register*, Friday, March 11, 1859, p. 3.

⁴⁴⁶ *Register*, Saturday, March 12, 1859, p. 3.

⁴⁴⁷ *Journal*, Saturday, March 12, 1859, p. 3.

Springfield Library Association: Lecture by John G. Saxe

Springfield Library Association.
 John G. Saxe, Esq. the humorous American Poet, will read a humorous, and descriptive Poem on Love, before the Springfield Library Association, on Wednesday evening, March 16th at Cooks Hall. The Lecture will positively commence at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Tickets for sale at J. B. Fosselman's, G. W. Chatterton's, Corneau & Diller, and at the door. G. S. ROPER, Cor. Sec.
 march11dw

Journal, Saturday, March 12, 1859.⁴⁴⁸

Name: Springfield Library Association
 Entertainment: John G. Saxe, Esq.; reading of humorous poetry; Lecture, *Poem on Love*
 See page 133, 1857 for biography.
 Venue: Cook's Hall
 Date: Wednesday, March 16, 1859
 Time: 7:30 p.m.
 Price: 25 cents



Springfield Library Association: Lecture by Horace Mann

Springfield Library Association.
 Hon. HORACE MANN, of Ohio, will lecture before the Springfield Library Association on Tuesday evening next, March 22d, at Cook's Hall. Admission 25c. Tickets for sale at J. B. Fosselman's, G. W. Chatterton's, and Corneau & Diller's, and at the door. GEO. S. ROPER, Corresponding Secretary.
 March 16.



Journal, Friday, March 18, 1859.⁴⁴⁹

Name: Springfield Library Association
 Entertainment: Horace Mann Lecture
 Venue: Cook's Hall
 Date: Tuesday, March 22, 1859
 Time: evening
 Price: 25 cents
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



Horace Mann (May 4, 1796 – August 2, 1859) was an American educational reformer and Whig politician dedicated to promoting public education. He served in the Massachusetts State legislature (1827–1837). In 1848, after public service as Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, Mann was elected to the United States House of Representatives (1848–1853). About Mann's intellectual progressivism, the historian Ellwood P. Cubberley said:

No one did more than he to establish in the minds of the American people the conception that education should be universal, non-sectarian, free, and that its aims should be social efficiency, civic virtue, and character, rather than mere learning or the advancement of education ends.

Arguing that universal public education was the best way to turn unruly American children into disciplined, judicious republican citizens, Mann won widespread approval from modernizers, especially in the Whig Party, for building public schools. Most states adopted a version of the system Mann established in Massachusetts, especially the program for normal schools to train professional teachers. Educational historians credit Horace Mann as father of the Common School Movement.

Madame Frank and Otto Frank: Grand Opera Concert

GRAND CONCERT.—Remember that there will be a grand concert at Cook's Hall to-night. Madame Frank, Mr. Otto Frank, Mr. Hugh Eisner and Mr. Bodenhausen, all celebrated vocalists, will constitute the performers. The programme consists of the finest selections of opera music.

Register, Wednesday, March 23, 1859.⁴⁵⁰

Name: Madame and Otto Frank, Mr. Hugh Eisner, and Mr. Bodenhausen
 Entertainment: Opera Concert; Vocal and Instrumental Concert
 Venue: Cook's Hall
 Date: Wednesday, March 23, 1859
 Time: 8:00 p.m.
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



⁴⁴⁸ *Journal*, Saturday, March 12, 1859, p. 3.

⁴⁴⁹ *Journal*, Friday, March 18, 1859, p. 3.

⁴⁵⁰ *Register*, Wednesday, March 23, 1859, p. 3.

CONCERT.—Madame Frank, the vocalist, and Mr Otto Frank, the pianist, assisted by other talent, will give a grand vocal and instrumental concert at Cook's Hall, this evening. Concert to begin at 8 o'clock.

Journal, Wednesday, March 23, 1859.⁴⁵¹

Baker Family Singers at Cook's Hall

THE BAKER FAMILY.—The original Bakers will sing at Cook's Hall, on Monday evening next, 11th inst. Advertisement will appear to-morrow.



Journal, Friday, April 8, 1859.⁴⁵²

Name: Baker Family, John C. Baker, Baker Troupe
 Entertainment: Vocal Concert
 Venue: Cook's Hall
 Date: Monday and Tuesday, April 10 and 11, 1859
 Time: evening
 Tickets: 25 cents
 Abraham Lincoln reaches Springfield in the evening of the 10th and was in Springfield on the 11th.

CONCERT BY THE BAKER TROUPE.—This well known company of vocalists will give a concert at Cook's Hall, in this city on Tuesday evening, the 10th inst; on which occasion they will present a programme embracing a rich variety of pieces. The "Baker Troupe" have heretofore performed in our city, and here, as well as wherever else they have sung, have never failed to be well received by the music-loving community. Most of their songs are original, being the compositions of Mr. John C. Baker, the tenor of the troupe, whose cultivated musical talent is justly admitted everywhere. That the "Bakers" will attract a full house is certain, and that those who go, will enjoy a rich treat, is equally so. Tickets 25 cents.

THE ORIGINAL BAKERS
 WILL GIVE
ONE VOCAL CONCERT ONLY,
 —AT—
COOK'S HALL,
 On Tuesday Evening, April 12th, 1859.
 When they will introduce a rich programme, comprising their new compositions and selections.
 Doors open at quarter past 7; concert to commence at 8 o'clock.
 TICKETS, 25 CENTS.
 J. A. SEVERANCE, gent.

Journal, Saturday, April 9, 1859.⁴⁵³

Journal, Wednesday, April 13, 1859.⁴⁵⁴

Name: Baker Family
 Entertainment: Vocal Con
 Venue: Cook's Hall
 Date: Tuesday, April 12, 1859
 Time: 8:00 p.m.
 Tickets: 25 cents
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



THE BAKERS AGAIN.— At the earnest solicitation of many friends, the Baker Family have consented to give one more concert on Saturday night, at Cook's Hall. Let all attend who enjoy good music. *

Journal, Friday, April 22, 1859.⁴⁵⁵

Name: Baker Family
 Entertainment: Vocal Concert
 Venue: Cook's Hall
 Date: Saturday, April 23, 1859
 Time: evening



⁴⁵¹ *Journal*, Wednesday, March 23, 1859, p. 3.
⁴⁵² *Journal*, Friday, April 8, 1859, p. 3.
⁴⁵³ *Journal*, Saturday, April 9, 1859, p. 3.
⁴⁵⁴ *Journal*, Wednesday, April 13, 1859, p. 3.
⁴⁵⁵ *Journal*, Friday, April 22, 1859, p. 3.

Billy Birch and His Minstrels

The lovers of fun and a good laugh, can be gratified to-night to their heart's content, by going to see the illustrious Billy Birch and his minstrels at Cook's Hall.

This popular troupe are among the best now traveling, and have been delighting large audiences for many nights in succession, in all of our principal cities. We know of no cheaper way to buy off the blue devils these hard times, than by going to hear the minstrels, and laugh ourselves into forgetfulness of the dull cares of business. Go and try it, it's sure to win.

Register, Thursday, April 28, 1859.⁴⁵⁶

New York, April 21.—Billy Birch, the old time minstrel, died in his home, 76 Seventh avenue, at 2:15 o'clock. Death was due to paralysis of the brain and chronic Bright's disease. He had been very ill for over a month. He was born in Utica, N. Y., in February, 1831. He began his theatrical career at the age of 13.

NEW-YORK — "Billy" Birch, the old time negro minstrel, died of paralysis, aged sixty-seven years. He was penniless, although he had made a fortune by making others laugh. From 1844, when he was thirteen years old, until the close of the Old San Francisco Minstrels, Birch was continuously in service.⁴⁵⁷

Name: Billy Birch
 Entertainment: Minstrel
 Venue: Cook's Hall
 Date: Thursday, April 28, 1859
 Time: tonight



Rockland County Journal, April 24, 1897 — Death of Billy Birch.

Billy Birch was born in Utica, New York, on February 26, 1831. He died in New York City on April 20, 1897. He made his first appearance in New Hartford, New York in 1844 with a minstrel show as an amateur. His initial professional appearance was with the Raymond Minstrels at Stamford Connecticut in 1846. Subsequently he was identified with many prominent organizations until 1850 when he appeared in New York with Fellowe's Minstrels. When Wood and Christy were running two houses on Broadway, Birch and Geo Christy would simultaneously appear at their respective theatres in the first part and would then proceed to the other theatre and finish their performance for the evening. In 1851 Birch opened in San Francisco and remained six years. On August 20, 1857, Birch sailed for New York and a few days later was wrecked off the coast of Charleston, South Carolina. He finally made his way to New York where he played a brief engagement with Bryant's Minstrels. In February 1858, Birch's Minstrels opened in Chicago. Subsequently he was one of the performers on the steamer Banjo which played the Mississippi River. He formed Birch and Cotton's Minstrels in San Francisco in 1862.

Theatre at Cook's Hall

THEATRE.—To-night is the last but one of the theatre at Cook's Hall. The play is the "Poacher's Bride," followed by the "Widow's victim." We are informed that the company are drawing good houses, and giving entire satisfaction.

Journal, Thursday, June 2, 1859.⁴⁵⁸

Entertainment: Plays,
Poacher's Bride and *Widow's Victim*
 Venue: Cook's Hall
 Date: Thursday, June 2, 1859
 Time: evening
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



⁴⁵⁶ *Register*, Thursday, April 28, 1859, p. 3.

⁴⁵⁷ *International Herald Tribune*, April 22, 1897.

⁴⁵⁸ *Journal*, Thursday, June 2, 1859, p. 3.

Baptist Church: Concert and Strawberry Party

CONCERT AND STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—The Choir of the Baptist Church will give a Concert, in connection with a Strawberry Festival, for the benefit of the Church, at Cook's Hall, on Tuesday night, June 6th. As the proceeds of this entertainment are to be appropriated towards paying for the splendid bell recently placed in the tower of the Church, it is worthy of public patronage. The programme is good and we are assured that the Concert alone will be worth the price of the ticket.

Journal, Saturday, June 4, 1859.⁴⁵⁹

Entertainment: Concert and Strawberry Festival and Baptist Church Choir Concert
 Venue: Cook's Hall
 Date: Tuesday, June 6, 1859
 Time: evening
 Proceeds: for new bell placed in the tower of church



Reading of Poem "The Modern Patriot"

A Poem.—There will be a poem delivered at Cook's Hall, on Fourth of July eve. The poem is entitled "The Modern Patriot," in which the author has embodied topics of especial interest to the young men of the country. The public in general, and the young men in particular, are invited to attend, and they will, no doubt, be interested as well as profited.

Register, Friday, July 1, 1859.⁴⁶⁰

Entertainment: Reading of poem "The Modern Patriot"
 Venue: Cook's Hall
 Date: Sunday, July 3, 1859
 Time: evening
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



Peak Family: Music Concert

THE PEAK FAMILY—Our citizens will bear in mind that the Peak Family, as harpists, vocalists and Swiss Bell Ringers, give their first concert this evening at Cook's Hall. Those who desire eligible seats would do well to go early.

Journal, Tuesday, August 9, 1859.⁴⁶¹

The entertainment of the Peak Family, last night and the night previous, drew larger houses than we have seen out for a long time. Cook's Hall was crowded, many going away unable to get in. The company is a good one, and gave great satisfaction.

Register, Thursday, August 11, 1859.⁴⁶²

Name: Peak Family
 Entertainment: Harp, vocal, and bell ringers' concert
 Venue: Cook's Hall
 Date: Tuesday and Wednesday, August 9 and 10, 1859
 Time: evening



Silverbrook Legacies: Swiss Bell Ringers, by Kathie Hempel

Most of the members of the "family" were skilled in many different talent areas. Fannie Delano began as a featured singer, then learned to play a variety of instruments and progressed to become an accomplished comedienne who performed in many skits with her husband Jeppe. *The family name "Peake" was also spelled "Peak" in some historical references.* When the Peake Family Swiss Bell Ringers came to town, it was not quietly. This troupe would arrive on Main Street USA with great fanfare, with banners announcing the upcoming venue and the musicians giving crowds that lined the street a preview of the extravaganza to come from a large ornate horse-drawn carriage.

"Previous to the civil war, the Peake family, seven in number, toured the United States giving performances in bell ringing, a form of entertainment much in vogue at that time. Mr. Peake conducted the tours of the family and was always to be found in the center of the group. The others were arranged on either side according to their height," the New York Times obituary states.

⁴⁵⁹ *Journal*, Saturday, June 4, 1859, p. 3.

⁴⁶⁰ *Register*, Friday, July 1, 1859, p. 3

⁴⁶¹ *Journal*, Tuesday, August 9, 1859, p. 3.

⁴⁶² *Register*, Thursday, August 11, 1859, p. 3.

Phineas T. Barnum, who is generally attributed to introducing musical hand-bells to the U.S. While on a tour of England in the mid-1840s with General Tom Thumb, one of his greatest acts, Barnum saw the Lancashire Bell Ringers entertaining in Liverpool. He was so impressed with their musical skill he felt they would be a great hit back home.

The master showman signed the group to a 12-month contract, under the condition they would grow long moustaches and don Swiss costumes. Barnum would then bill them as "Swiss Bell Ringers" to add to the intrigue of the show. Some reports suggest that they were not even allowed to talk in public lest their Lancashire dialects give them away and that because of Barnum's insistence, the misconception that hand-bells originated in Switzerland and not England thrived.

While we find no record that clearly defines when Barnum and the senior Peake first crossed paths, legend suggests that the two combined their talents to entertain at Andrew Jackson's White House along with another famous local entertainment group, The Berger Family.

Peake, recognizing the value of the bells, purchased them from Barnum and adopted the name Peake Family Swiss Bell Ringers. The senior Peake became a master of the bells and taught his family the art. The popularity of the bells, added to the brass band, harps, singing, comedy routines and acrobatics in the show, led to the family dividing into the two forces and William H. Peake making Niles the western troupe's home base.

The original Peake Family originated in New York State.

William Henry Peake. It was the younger William who, eventually, with his sister Julia, formed the division of the family business that took the territory west of the Ohio River and settled in Niles, while his father headed the troupe, which entertained in the eastern and southern states.

Discovery of Sol Smith Russell in Springfield, Illinois

The couple spoke of their discovery of Sol Smith Russell.

"He came to us barefooted in Springfield, IL and asked the privilege of working for us. He was nothing of singer, but he more than made up by his genius for comedy."⁴⁶³

The Trained Dogs and Monkeys

THE TRAINED DOGS AND MONKEYS.—Our advertising columns announce an unusual exhibition, which will, we doubt not, produce great excitement among our citizens. This astonishing troupe of monkey comedians, and equestrians, will commence their exhibitions at Cook's Hall on Monday evening next.

We take the following from the *Louisville Courier*: "Before this we have spoken from information, now we speak from observation. Signor Donotti's and Col. Wood's troupe makes one of the most interesting exhibitions of the age. Last night the hall was crowded, and without a dissenting voice, the palm of victory was carried off by the amusing and wonderful performance.

"Reader, there is no humbug in this, a better way to afford a couple of hours innocent pleasure can hardly be invented."

Name: The Trained Dogs and Monkeys
Entertainment: Exhibition comedians and equestrians
Venue: Cook's Hall
Date: Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, August 29, 30, and 31, 1859
Time: evening
Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



Register, Thursday, August 25, 1859.⁴⁶⁴

Professor Millar: Magician

PROFESSOR MILLAR AT COOK'S HALL—GREAT ATTRACTIONS.—By earnest request, Professor Millar will give two more delightful entertainments at Cook's Hall, on this and to-morrow evenings, when he will introduce many new and startling tricks and wonders. At the same time over one hundred costly presents will be distributed to the audience *gratis*. These will include gold and silver watches, gold rings, bronches, studs, pendants, work boxes, chains, bracelets, &c. &c. The gifts can be seen at Curran's Jewelry establishment.—See the advertisement in another column. We are sure these extra inducements will draw immense houses. Admittance 25 cents; no extra charge.

Name: Professor Millar
Entertainment: Magician
Venue: Cook's Hall
Date: Tuesday and Wednesday, September 6 and 7, 1859
Time: evening
Price: 25 cents
100 gifts given to attendees
Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



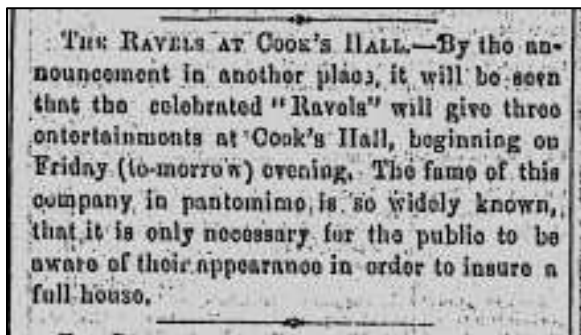
Journal, Tuesday, September 6, 1859.⁴⁶⁵

⁴⁶³ wskalla@sbcglobal.net or contact Ginny Tyler at sphinx1974@aol.com.

⁴⁶⁴ *Register*, Thursday, August 25, 1859, p. 3.

⁴⁶⁵ *Journal*, Tuesday, September 6, 1859, p. 3.

The Ravels: Pantomime



Journal, Thursday, September 22, 1859.⁴⁶⁶

Name: The Ravels
Entertainment: Pantomime
Venue: Cook's Hall
Date: Friday, September 23, 1859 3 nights
Time: evening



The Ravel Family was a four-generation clan of French circus/variety performers. The progenitor was Gabriel, but the family troupe appears to have originally been founded and led by his son Jean. The core of the troupe consisted of Jean's children Gabriel (1810-1882), Antoine (1812-1872), Angelique (1813-1895), Jerome (1814-1890) and Francoise (1823-1881). The troupe was then supplemented by many other non-family members, the most famous of whom was Blondin, the man who crossed Niagara Falls on a tightrope. Another famous member of the troupe was Leon Javelli, who headlined with them at Niblo's Garden.

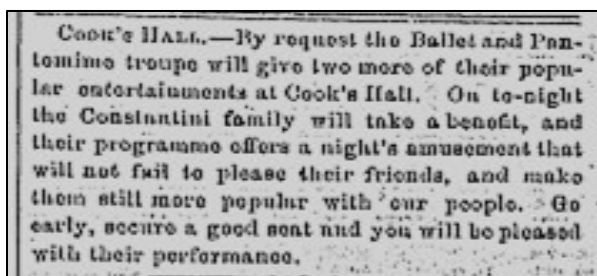
Trained in Italy and based out of Paris, the family toured all the major countries of Europe, as well as America starting in 1825, and throughout the next four decades. Their large production consisted of pantomime, ballet, tumbling, wire walking and balancing.⁴⁶⁷

Hofer and Constantini Troupe



Register, Saturday, September 24, 1859.⁴⁶⁸

Name: Hofer and Constantini Troupe
Entertainment: Singing and Pantomime
Venue: Cook's Hall
Date: Friday and Saturday, September 23 and 24, 1859
Time: evening



Register, Monday, September 26, 1859.⁴⁶⁹

Name: Hefer and Constantini Troupe
Entertainment: Ballet and Pantomime
Venue: Cook's Hall
Date: Monday, September 26, 1859
Time: evening
Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



⁴⁶⁶ *Journal*, Thursday, September 22, 1859, p. 3.

⁴⁶⁷ The Gentleman's Magazine, Volume 268.

https://books.google.com/books?id=aeoIAAAIAAJ&pg=PA32&lpg=PA32&dq=ravels+pantomime&source=bl&ots=45zR7nVv8t&sig=snNXJHHNHP6fTPm4lJpkQ5u4hBo&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKewi9_MaFvMDVhVmw1QKHVhUA4MQ6AEIMTAC#v=onepage&q=ravels%20pantomime&f=false

⁴⁶⁸ *Register*, Saturday, September 24, 1859, p. 3.

⁴⁶⁹ *Register*, Monday, September 26, 1859, p. 3.

Old Folks Musical Troupe: Vocal Concert

Best Duo wing of the "Old Folks" musical troupe gave a concert at Cook's Hall on Monday evening, to a very large and highly delighted audience.



Name: Old Folks Musical Troupe
 Entertainment: Vocal Concert
 Venue: Cook's Hall
 Date: Monday, November 21, 1859
 Time: evening
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

Register, Wednesday, November 23, 1859.⁴⁷⁰

Henry Squires and Little May McVicker: Concert
Henry Squires, Little May McVicker, and Mr. Hoffman: Concert

COOK'S HALL,
GRAND CONCERT!
HENRY SQUIRES,
 The Prime Tenor from the Academy of Music, New York, and
Little May McVicker,
 Entitled by the best critics of the country,
The Genius of Music,
 Will give one Grand Concert in this city shortly.
 For Particulars in fullers advertisement.
 nov 28 59

Name: Henry Squires and Little May McVicker
 Entertainment: Vocal Concert and Readings and Piano
 Venue: Cook's Hall
 Date: Thursday, December 1, 1859



Journal, Tuesday, November 29, 1859.⁴⁷¹

THE CONCERT.—The concert given in this city on Thursday evening by Henry Squires, assisted by Miss Mary McVicker and Mr. Hoffman, was attended by a large and appreciative audience.
 The selection of songs exhibited much taste, and in their execution marked ability was manifested. We think we express the almost united opinion of our critics when we assert that Mr. Squires has a voice of greater sweetness and compass than any tenor who has ever sung in Springfield. We may add that his manner and dress evinces much more polish and a far less exalted self-conceit than many of his predecessors. He has made many friends here who will be happy on another occasion to testify their good will by giving him a full house.
 Miss McVicker is possessed of wonderful imitative powers, and is better qualified to shine as an actress than as a singer. Her rendering of "Coming thro' the Rye" was however sung with charming simplicity and sweetness.
 Mr. Hoffman's performance on the piano was good. He made several good hits, which the audience were not slow to appreciate. His introduction of a popular dancing tune with variations, in the selection from "Il Trovatore," was however, rather unexpected to the lovers of that popular opera.

Henry Squires (1825–1907), tenor, was an American opera singer who spent the 1850s performing in the United States, Italy, and Britain. Squires was said by some to lack animation in his acting, but he was greatly admired for his stage presence and the quality of his voice. Squires married in May 1870 and retired to Paris. Squires returned to the United States following his wife's death in December 1895 and died in Iowa in January 1907.



Concert playbill for Little Mary McVicker at Willard's Hall, Washington, D. C., April 17, 1860.

Willards' Hall. Tuesday, evening, April 17, 1860. One night only. Operatic gems and ballad concert. By invitation of many senators, members of the house, and other distinguished gentlemen, Little Mary McVicker who has been honored by the greatest operatic artists of the day with the cognomen of the genius of music. Her sweet vocalization and capital rendition of the Great Masters of Music create an enthusiasm on the part of her hearers, who look upon her as the Child Wonder. Mr. Henry Squires, the distinguished American Tenor, of the Academies of Music, New York, Boston, &c., and recently of the Strakosch Opera Troupe, and the accomplished pianist, Mr. Edward Hoffman, will appear in an elegant entertainment, composed of Choice Operatic Gems and Popular Ballads.

⁴⁷²

Journal, Saturday, December 3, 1859.⁴⁷³
 Review by newspaper

⁴⁷⁰ *Register*, Wednesday, November 23, 1859, p. 3

⁴⁷¹ *Journal*, Tuesday, November 29, 1859, p. 2.

⁴⁷² <http://www.worldcat.org/title/concert-playbill-for-little-mary-mcvicker-at-willards-hall-april-17-1860/oclc/898067054>

⁴⁷³ *Journal*, Saturday, December 3, 1859, p. 3.

Springfield Library Association: Meeting

Springfield Library Association.
 Notice is hereby given to the officers and members of the Springfield Library Association that there will be a meeting of the Springfield Library Association on Monday evening Dec. 5th. All those interested in having the Association established on a permanent basis are respectfully and earnestly invited to attend, and by their material aid as well as counsel, assist in securing the desired object. Everybody would be glad to have a fine City Library, with a reading room fitted up for the accommodation of our own citizens as well as strangers visiting us. They would be pleased also to have good series of popular and entertaining lectures during the winter, which would have a tendency to counteract the attractions presented by the haunts of wickedness, vice and crime which curse our city, and threaten to demoralize the rising generation if not remedied. This can only be done without means. It is the want of means and encouragement which has prevented the Association making arrangements for a course of lectures this winter. It is for the reasons above specified, and many others which will be set forth at a proper time, that a meeting is called for Monday evening next.
 Dec 3 1859 J. P. WALLACE, Recording Secretary.

Name: Springfield Library Association
 Entertainment: Meeting about a free public library
 Date: Monday, December 5, 1859
 Time: evening

Journal, Saturday, December 3, 1859.⁴⁷⁴

William H. Rarey

RAREY COMING.—The agent of William H. Rarey, the horse tamer, called on us yesterday, and requested us to announce that Rarey will be here on Tuesday next. He will deliver a free lecture at Cook's Hall in the evening and will give demonstrations of his power in training wild horses at Dunn & Little's stable on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, when a class will be formed for learning that valuable art. We had the pleasure of witnessing Mr. Rarey's skill in this line a few months since in Louisville, where he formed a large class and gave good satisfaction.

Name: William H. Rarey
 Entertainment: Lecture and taming wild horses
 Venue: Cook's Hall Tuesday
 Dunn & Little stable Wednesday
 Date: Tuesday, December 6, 1859, and Wednesday, December 7, 1859
 Time: evening on Tuesday and 10 a.m. on Wednesday



Journal, Saturday, December 3, 1859.⁴⁷⁵

The **Rarey technique** is a method of calming horses that have become vicious and fearful of humans due to abusive handling or other traumatic events. It is named for its inventor, John Solomon Rarey (1827–1866) of Groveport, Ohio, who became famous for taming violent horses with it, and later for teaching it in various countries around the world.

Rarey began by tying one of the traumatized horse's legs with a strap so that the horse could not stand on it. This gave him control over the horse and quickly tired the animal out. Then, Rarey would gently but firmly cause the horse to lie down on a comfortable surface. Once the horse was lying on its side, Rarey could use his weight, concentrated at a strategic point, to keep the horse from rising. While the horse was thus unable to protect itself, Rarey showed it that it was still entirely safe with him by touching and stroking it on all parts of its body. The result was that the horse learned that it could be entirely safe in Rarey's company, and from that beginning it was relatively easy to demonstrate to the horse that it did not need to protect itself from most other humans.⁴⁷⁶

1859 Venues	
Cook's Hall	22
Concert Hall	1
Total	23

⁴⁷⁴ *Journal*, Saturday, December 3, 1859, p. 3.

⁴⁷⁵ *Journal*, Saturday, December 3, 1859, p. 3.

⁴⁷⁶ Illustrations from *The Complete Horse Tamer* by John Rarey (1860). *The Modern Art of Taming Wild Horses*, the booklet of Rarey hosted into wikisource Rarey's extended description of his method of rehabilitating abused horses is given in full on the web site created and maintained by some of his descendants, The Original Horse Whisperer

1860

Catholic Church Festival at Cook's Hall

CATHOLIC FESTIVAL.—A fair and concert, for the benefit of the new Catholic Church of this city, will take place in Cook's Hall this evening. The exercises will no doubt be of an interesting character. Tickets, fifty cents. One of the features of the evening will be singing by well known vocalists from Chicago.



Name: Catholic Festival
 Entertainment: Fair and concert for benefit of new Catholic Church
 Venue: Cook's Hall
 Date: Tuesday, January 17, 1860
 Time: evening
 Tickets: 50 cents
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

Journal, Tuesday, January 17, 1860.⁴⁷⁷

Dr. Henry's Lectures on Psychology, Psychometry, and Clairvoyance and Mad. Lee Rathburn

Concert Hall was crowded last night.— everything went off well. The experiments are calculated to create an interest. Dr. Henry will lecture again to-night. When Mad. Lee Rathburn the seeress will make her appearance, and give a sample of her wonderful power. Admission, 15 cents; or 25 cents for two.



Name: Dr. Henry and Mad. Lee Rathburn
 Entertainment: Lectures: Psychology, Psychometry, and Clairvoyance
 Venue: Concert Hall
 Date: Wednesday and Thursday, January 18 and 19, 1860
 Time: evening
 Price: 15 cents, or 25 cents for 2
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

Journal, Thursday, January 19, 1860.⁴⁷⁸

FOR AHEAD—SCIENCE AND AMUSEMENT.—Dr. Henry, whose lectures on Psychology, Psychometry and Clairvoyance always draw the largest crowds, is here and will commence a series of lectures on the above subjects at Concert Hall, on Monday evening, illustrating his power over subjects in the most remarkable manner. Free admission. Madam Lee Rathburn, the celebrated Seeress, Astrologist and remarkable Cartomantess, has taken rooms at the American House and will receive those who wish to consult her with reference to the past or future, luck, losses, marriage, health, disease and present or general business. She has revealed mysteries no mortal ever knew.



Name: Dr. Henry
 Entertainment: Lectures: Psychology, Psychometry, and Clairvoyance
 Venue: Concert Hall
 Date: Monday, January 23, 1860
 Time: evening
 Tickets: free
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

Name: Mad. Lee Rathburn
 Entertainment: seer
 Venue: American House
 Receiving people to tell of their past and future, luck, losses, marriage, health, diseases, business

Journal, Tuesday, January 17, 1860.⁴⁷⁹

Mad. Lee Rathburn at Concert Hall

Mad. Lee Rathburn will appear for the last time at Concert Hall this evening at her benefit. Clothed in a singular and tasteful costume, she is well calculated to startle and call forth the plaudits of an audience. Her wonderful history will be narrated and an illustration of her power given that will astound. Admission 25 cents. dtt. Jan. 26



Name: Mad. Lee Rathburn
 Entertainment: Seer
 Venue: Concert Hall
 Date: Friday, January 27, 1860
 Time: evening
 Tickets: 25 cents
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

Journal, Friday, January 27, 1860.⁴⁸⁰

⁴⁷⁷ *Journal*, Tuesday, January 17, 1860, p. 3.

⁴⁷⁸ *Journal*, Thursday, January 19, 1860, p. 3.

⁴⁷⁹ *Journal*, Tuesday, January 17, 1860, p. 3.

⁴⁸⁰ *Journal*, Friday, January 27, 1860, p. 3.

Springfield Library Association: Meeting

SPRINGFIELD LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The meeting that was called for Tuesday evening, to take into consideration certain important matters connected with the Springfield Library Association, did not come off. We made numerous inquiries yesterday regarding the intentions of some of the prominent members of the Association, but did not learn anything definite; and we suspect that the members themselves do not know exactly what course to pursue. But the probability is that those of our citizens who consider the Association dead, are more than half right. It may recover from its present embarrassments, but such an event need not be anticipated very soon.

LAST LECTURE.—Mr. Baldwin lectured in Cook's Hall last evening on "The Good Time Coming." He spoke without notes, and his manner was more "taking" with the audience than it was on the two previous evenings, when he paid pretty close attention to his manuscript. The audience was not large. We learn that the lectures have not paid expenses, and that the Philomathean Society will have about fifty dollars to pay out of their own funds. They engaged Mr. Baldwin to deliver five lectures, but they have determined to dispense with the one that was booked for this evening. We rather think that the lecturing business does not pay very well in Springfield at this particular stage of the Christian era. Mr. Baldwin is a gentleman of fine literary attainments, and his lectures were worthy of more attention than they received.

Journal, Thursday, February 2, 1860.⁴⁸¹

Springfield Library Association: Meeting

MEETING THIS EVENING.—The members of the Springfield Library Association will please take notice that they are expected to make their appearance in J. H. Rosette's office at seven o'clock this evening. Business of importance will be brought before the meeting, and a large turn-out is desirable.

Name: Springfield Library Association
Entertainment: Meeting
Date: Thursday, February 16, 1860
Time: 7:00 p.m.

Journal, Thursday, February 16, 1860.⁴⁸²

Peak Family: Swiss Bell Ringers at Cook's Hall

THE PEAK FAMILY.—This celebrated troupe of Bell Ringers that favored our citizens with two of their chaste entertainments last summer, are to pass through our city on their way to Pike's Peak, and we are happy to say have been induced to give us one more of their pleasing benefits on Saturday night next. Look out for them.

Name: Peak Family
Entertainment: Swiss Bell Ringers, 200 bells
Venue: Cook's Hall
Date: Saturday, February 18, 1860
Time: 7:30 p.m.
Tickets: 25 cents. Children 15 cents.
Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



⁴⁸¹ *Journal*, Thursday, February 2, 1860, p. 3.

⁴⁸² *Journal*, Thursday, February 16, 1860, p. 3.

BOUND FOR PIKE'S PEAK!
 —
 THE ORIGINAL AND WORLD RENOWNED
 PEAK FAMILY
 SWISS BELL RINGERS.
 —
 POSITIVELY FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY, AT
COOK'S HALL,
 On Saturday Evening, February 18.

Since the last visit of the PEAKS in Springfield, they have imported a full set of
SILVER BELLS,
 Which are superior to those previously used.
 The evening's entertainment will embrace new and original music upon the SILVER BELLS. For further particulars see programme.
 Tickets 25 cents. • • • Children 16 cents. • • •
 Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Concert to commence at 7½.
 Tickets for sale at the music stores. C. C. CHASE,
 feb17-d2t General Business Agent.

Register, Friday, February 17, 1860.⁴⁸³

BAD BOYS.—We would like to know if the ill-mannered boys who sat and stood in the gallery of Cook's Hall on Saturday evening are blessed with parents or guardians. The rowdyism which they exhibited was disgraceful to them and annoying to the respectable portion of the audience, and their conduct merited prompt punishment. If a dozen or so of the noisiest ones had been kicked down stairs soon after the commencement of the performance, the rest would probably have been reasonably decent during their stay in the hall. Perhaps some of them have respectable parents, but we do not exactly see how boys raised in civilized families could act in a manner so characteristic of young denizens of the Five Points. There was so much disturbance in the gallery at one time, that the leader of the concert was unable to perform a certain piece on the programme; at least he said that the noise "put him out," and the opinion of all who heard the stamping and yelling of the young vagabonds in the gallery was that he spoke the truth. We are willing to allow boys a reasonable degree of latitude, for a tendency to mischief is one of the peculiar privileges which every "youngster" is entitled to; but when a lot of young rowdies disturb five or six hundred ladies and gentlemen in a concert room, they ought to be ejected without ceremony. A rapid trip down two flights of stairs would be highly beneficial to a large number of boys in this city, and as the experiment would be exceedingly gratifying to respectable concert-goers, we trust it will be fairly tried at the first favorable opportunity.

Journal, Tuesday, February 21, 1860.⁴⁸⁵

CONCERT THIS EVENING.—A concert will be given this evening, in Cook's Hall, by the well-known Peak Family. Music will be extracted from about two hundred bells, and we presume one of the family will tell the audience how his wife persuaded him to sign a pledge of total abstinence from all intoxicating drink. The members of the troupe are on their way to Pike's Peak, and this is the only chance that our citizens will have of listening to their music for at least a twelve-month. They have been south for several months, and we learn that they have done remarkably well in a pecuniary point of view since their last appearance in this city.

Journal, Saturday, February 18, 1860.⁴⁸⁴

Name: Peak Family
 Entertainment: Bell Ringers 200 bells
 Venue: Cook's Hall
 Date: Saturday, February 18, 1860
 Time: evening
 Report on boys who disturbed the program on the evening of February 18.



We would like to know if the ill-mannered boys who sat and stood in the gallery of Cook's Hall on Saturday evening are blessed with parents or guardians. The rowdyism which they exhibited was disgraceful to them and annoying to the respectable portion of the audience, and their conduct merited prompt punishment.

⁴⁸³ *Register*, Friday, February 17, 1860, p. 2.

⁴⁸⁴ *Journal*, Saturday, February 18, 1860, p. 3.

⁴⁸⁵ *Journal*, Tuesday, February 21, 1860, p. 3.

Springfield Library Association: Plans Twelve Lectures by Local Citizens

HOME LECTURES.—The Springfield Library Association are making arrangements for the delivery of twelve lectures by well-known citizens of this place. The first lecture will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Brown, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, on Thursday evening, March 1st; and the second by J. H. Matheny, Esq., on the evening of the following Thursday. There is no good reason why the lectures should not be well attended, for the Association intend to put the price of admission down to a low figure, and the lecturers will doubtless speak upon interesting subjects. We have had several indifferent lectures from *foreigners*, and we certainly ought to have pride enough to encourage an Association that is making arrangements to favor us with a course of good lectures from talented *natives*. We are informed that tickets for the course will be sold for two dollars each; single tickets twenty-five cents; ladies, accompanied by gentlemen, free.

Journal, Tuesday, February 21, 1860.⁴⁸⁶

Fireman's Ball: Washington's Birthday Celebration

FIREMAN'S BALL,
 "THE PUBLIC GOOD, OUR ONLY AIM."
 The Twenty-Second of February,
 THE
SANGAMO FIRE COMPANY, NO. 2,
 Will have a great Ball on Washington's Birth Day at
CONCERT HALL.
 All companies and the public generally are invited to attend. Tickets, \$1. Supper extra.
 feb16-11w.

Register, Monday, February 20, 1860.⁴⁸⁷

Name: Sangamo Fire Company, No. 2
 Entertainment: Fireman's Ball: Washington's
 Birthday Celebrations
 Venue: Concert Hall
 Date: Wednesday, February 22, 1860
 Time: evening
 Tickets: \$1.00 Supper extra
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



⁴⁸⁶ *Journal*, Tuesday, February 21, 1860, p. 3.

⁴⁸⁷ *Register*, Monday, February 20, 1860, p. 2.

Madame Lola Montez: Fashion Lecture

Madame Lola Montez is by far the most interesting performer to pass through Springfield. She was born in Ireland and performed at an early age. She went on to become the mistress of King Ludwig I of Bavaria who dubbed her the Countess of Landsfeldt. She had affairs with Franz List, Alexandre Dumas and a number of marriages. She entertained in Europe and Australia where the gold miners loved her risqué Spider Dance which left nothing to the imagination of the assembled miners. She was only 39 when she lectured on “fashion” in Springfield. She was showing the tertiary effects of syphilis and her body had begun to waste away. She died at the age of 39 on January 17, 1861, just 10 months after her appearance in Springfield.



Journal, Tuesday, March 13, 1860.⁴⁸⁸

LOLA MONTEZ.—This interesting lecturer will make her first appearance before a Springfield audience on Wednesday (to-morrow) evening. The lecture will be delivered in Cook's Hall. Subject—"Comic Aspects of Fashion." Lola is certainly a strange woman in many respects, but she can entertain an audience on almost every subject. She is well posted on matters of "Fashion," and her lecture will doubtless give much pleasure to her audience. We trust she will have a full house.

Journal, Tuesday, March 13, 1860.⁴⁸⁹

Name: Madame Lola Montez
 Entertainment: Lecture on Fashion
 Venue: Cook's Hall
 Date: Wednesday, March 14, 1860
 Time: 8:00 p.m.
 Tickets: 25 cents
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



But the biggest crowd of all was a tribute to notoriety rather than intellect. Springfield disapproved when Lola Montez—dancer, actress, and onetime mistress of the King of Bavaria—lectured on “Fashion” in the spring of 1860, but curiosity overcame scruples and Cook’s Hall was packed.

Paul Angle, *Here I Have Lived*

Marie Dolores Eliza Rosanna Gilbert, better known by the stage name Lola Montez, was born on February 17, 1821 in Ireland. Her mother, Eliza(beth) Oliver, was the child of Charles Silver Oliver, a former High Sheriff of Cork and member of Parliament for Kilmallock in County Limerick. Her father was Ensign Edward Gilbert. Early in 1823, the family journeyed to Liverpool and from there departed for India. Shortly after their arrival in India, Edward Gilbert died of cholera. The following year, Lola’s mother married Lieutenant Patrick Craigie. Craigie quickly came to care for a young Lola, but her spoiled and half-wild ways concerned him greatly.



Lola Montez c.1851

At the age of ten, Lola was sent back to England where she attended a boarding school in Sunderland for one year. Her determination and temper became her trademarks. However, the “queer, wayward little Indian girl” quickly became known as a mischief-maker. On one occasion, she stuck flowers into the wig of an elderly man during a church service. On another, she ran through the streets naked.

In 1837, 16-year-old Lola married Lieutenant Thomas James, and the couple separated five years later in Calcutta, and she became a professional dancer under a stage name. She had her London debut as “Lola Montez, the Spanish dancer” in June 1843 and thereafter departed for the continent. At this time, she was almost certainly accepting favors from a few wealthy men, and was regarded by many as a courtesan. She met and had an affair with Franz Liszt, who introduced her to the circle of George Sand. After performing in various European capitals, she settled in Paris, where she was accepted in the rather Bohemian literary society of the time, being acquainted with Alexandre Dumas, with whom she was rumored to have had a dalliance. In Paris she would meet Alexandre Dujarier, “owner of the newspaper with the highest circulation in France, and also the newspaper’s drama critic.”

⁴⁸⁸ *Journal*, Tuesday, March 13, 1860, p. 2.

⁴⁸⁹ *Journal*, Tuesday, March 13, 1860, p. 3.

Through their romance, Lola revitalized her career as a dancer. Later, after the two had a quarrel over Lola's attendance at a party, Dujarier in a drunken state offended gentlemen attending the party and was challenged to a duel. Dujarier was shot and killed. In 1846, Lola arrived in Munich where she became the mistress of Ludwig I of Bavaria. At the time they met, Ludwig had asked her in public if her bosom was real. Her response was to tear off enough of her garments to prove that it was. She soon began to use her influence on the King and this, coupled with her arrogant manner and outbursts of temper, made her unpopular with the local population. Despite the opposition, Ludwig made her Countess of Landsfeld on his next birthday, August 25, 1847. Along with her title, he granted her a large annuity. For more than a year, she exercised great political power, which she directed in favor of liberalism, against the conservatives and the Jesuits. In March 1848, under pressure from a growing revolutionary movement, Ludwig abdicated, and Lola fled Bavaria. It seems likely that Ludwig's relationship with Lola contributed greatly to his fall from grace.

After a sojourn in Switzerland, where Lola waited in vain for Ludwig to join her, she made one brief excursion to France and then moved to London in late 1848. There she married George Trafford Heald, a young army cavalry officer with a recent inheritance. However, the terms of Lola's divorce from Thomas James did not permit of either spouse's remarriage while the other was living. She and her new husband were forced to flee from England to escape a bigamy action. They resided for a time in France and Spain, but within two years, the tempestuous relationship was in tatters, and George reportedly drowned. In 1851, Lola set off to make a new start in the United States, where she was surprisingly successful at first in rehabilitating her image. So much so that there is a mountain named in her honor, Mount Lola. At 9,148 feet, it is the highest point in Nevada County, California.

From 1851 to 1853, she performed as a dancer and actress in the eastern United States, one of her offerings being a play called *Lola Montez* in Bavaria. In May 1853, she arrived at San Francisco and her performances there created a sensation, but soon inspired a popular satire, *Who's Got the Countess?* In July, she married Patrick Hull, a local newspaperman, and moved to Grass Valley, California, but that marriage soon failed. A doctor named as co-respondent in the divorce suit brought against her was murdered shortly thereafter. Lola remained in Grass Valley at her little house for nearly two years. Her home is California Historical Landmark No. 292. She has two lakes named after her in the Tahoe National Forest

In 1855, Lola traveled to Australia to resume her career by entertaining miners at the 1850s gold diggings. In September 1855 she performed her erotic Spider Dance at the Theatre Royal in Melbourne, raising her skirts so high that the audience could see she wore no underclothing. Next day, the *Argus* opined that her performance was "utterly subversive to all ideas of public morality." Respectable families ceased to attend the theatre, which began to show heavy losses. At Castlemaine in April 1856, she was rapturously encored" after her Spider Dance in front of 400 diggers (including members of the Municipal Council who had adjourned their meeting early to attend the performance.) She earned further notoriety in Ballarat when, after reading a bad review in *The Ballarat Times*, she allegedly attacked the editor, Henry Seekamp, with a whip.

Rapidly aging, Lola failed in attempts at a theatrical comeback in various American cities. She arranged in 1857 to deliver a series of moral lectures in Britain and America written by Rev. Charles Chauncy Burr. She spent her last days in rescue work among women.

In November 1859, the Philadelphia Press reported that Lola was "living very quietly up town, and doesn't have much to do with the world's people. Some of her old friends, the Bohemians, now and then drop in to have a little chat with her, and though she talks beautifully of her present feelings and way of life, she generally takes out her little tobacco pouch and makes a cigarette or two for self and friend, and then falls back upon old times with decided gusto and effect.

By then she was showing the effects of syphilis and her body began to waste away. She died at the age of 39 on January 17, 1861. She is buried in Green-Wood Cemetery in Brooklyn, New York, where her tombstone states: "Mrs. Eliza Gilbert / Died 17 January 1861."

Her life was portrayed in the 1922 German film *Lola Montez, the King's Dancer*. Montez is played by Ellen Richter. She has been mentioned by several writers as a possible source of inspiration for the character Irene Adler in Arthur Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes story, *A Scandal in Bohemia*. Lola was portrayed by Martine Carol in the film *Lola Montès* (1955), based on the novel *La Vie Extraordinaire de Lola Montès* by Cecil Saint-Laurent, directed by Max Ophüls and co-starring Peter Ustinov and Oskar Werner. Lola was the last role played by Conchita Montenegro, in the film *Lola Montes* (1944). Lola's time in the Australian goldfields was the subject of the musical *Lola Montez* staged in Melbourne, Brisbane and Sydney in 1958 starring Mary Preston. A recording of the musical was released on LP in 1958. Lola also appears in *Royal Flash* by George MacDonald Fraser. She is also a character in the film of the same name, in which she is played by Florinda Bolkan. A character named Lola Montez is featured in the 1948 film, *Black Bart*, played by Yvonne De Carlo. Lola is featured prominently in *Spider Dance* by Carole Nelson Douglas. She has been portrayed by Carmen D'Antonio in *Golden Girl* (1951), Sheila Darcy in *Wells Fargo* (1937), and Paula

Morgan in an episode of the 1950s TV show *Tales of Wells Fargo*. In one of J. B. Priestley's last fictional works, *The Pavilion of Masks*, she is unmistakably the original for Cleo Torres, Spanish dancer and mistress of a German prince.

Lola was allegedly the inspiration for Jennifer Wilde's historical romance novel *Dare To Love* (1978), whose protagonist Elena Lopez is also a British woman passing herself off as Spanish who becomes an exotic dancer. In the book, Elena has an affair with Franz Liszt, becomes friends with George Sand and has a friendship with the king of a small Germanic country obviously based on Ludwig I of Bavaria, then moves to California, all documented as having happened in Lola's life. Montez is also the inspiration for Lola Montero in Edison Marshall's novel *Infinite Woman*.

Trestle Theatre Company created a production titled *Lola* about the life of Lola Montez. Montez is described in *Daughter of Fortune* by the Chilean-American author Isabel Allende. A feature film *Spider Dance* (2011) focuses on the latter years of Lola's life and her time in Australia. Musician Joanna Newsom's song and title track "Have One on Me" is about Lola Montez. The Danish band Volbeat has a song on their album *Outlaw Gentlemen & Shady Ladies* entitled Lola Montez. The lyrics reference the spider dance. The British/Irish writer Marion Urch based her epic historical novel *An Invitation to Dance* (Brandon 2009) on the life of Lola Montez.

William H. Herndon: Lectures

(For the Illinois State Journal.)
The Lecture of Mr. Herndon.
 MESSRS. EDITORS:—Last night I was one of the few fortunate ones that listened to the lecture of our fellow-townsmen, Wm. H. Herndon, Esq., and I must say, the thought was forced upon me, Whence are we drifting? What is the literary and moral taste of our city? Night before last not less than four hundred persons, the "elite," turned out to hear a lecture from the notorious Lola Montez, a woman who has violated every known rule of life, mocked the sacredness of the marriage relation, and publicly sets at naught all that is beautiful and modest in womankind. Whence, I say, Messrs. Editors, are we drifting? . . .
 What boots it that a few noble and self-sacrificing men are endeavoring to cultivate and elevate the moral taste of our young, and giving both their time and talents to the foundation of a library and reading room in our midst as a "useful" fund, which to gather both the young and old who are so rapidly descending the road to ruin, urged and impelled onward by all the deceit and cunning of their seniors in vice and

wickedness. What, I ask, is the use of all these means while parents openly encourage such educators as Lola Montez, and by their example, which is so much stronger than precept, say there is no fear of contamination there. The lecture of Mr. Herndon was for the most part historic and could not fail to interest all, and when the lecturer indulged in anticipations of the future, or moralizing on the past, it was in the clear and comprehensive view of a man who has studied well his subject and shows himself capable both to please and instruct. The members of the association are determined that come what may, this course of lectures shall go through without fail, and I do think they have some claim upon the public for their support. They have generously lowered the price of admission to twenty-five cents for gentlemen, ladies admitted free. What more can they do? Next week, Thursday evening, another lecture is announced. Let there be a full turnout, for every person may depend that each twenty-five cents will be appropriated to furthering an object in which all have an interest. Yours, G.
 March 18th, 1860.

Name: William H. Herndon
 Entertainment: Lecture: *Whence are we drifting?*
 Venue: Cook's Hall
 Date: Monday, March 19, 1860
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



Letter criticizes the lecture of Lola Montez.

Journal, Monday, March 19, 1860.⁴⁹⁰

Robert B. Morse: Benefit

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Robert B. Morse will have a benefit in Cook's Hall on to-morrow (Wednesday) evening. An excellent programme has been marked out.



Name: Robert B. Morse Benefit
 Entertainment: Olympic Theatre
 Venue: Cook's Hall
 Date: Wednesday, March 28, 1860
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.?

Journal, Tuesday, March 27, 1860.⁴⁹¹

⁴⁹⁰ *Journal*, Monday, March 19, 1860, p. 3.

⁴⁹¹ *Journal*, Tuesday, March 27, 1860, p. 3.

Springfield Library Association: Meeting and Lecture by James H. Matheny

SPRINGFIELD LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—There will be a meeting of the Springfield Library Association at their rooms this evening at half past seven. All those interested are requested to be present, as amendments, both to the constitution and by-laws will come up for adoption. The lecture this week before the association will be delivered by Jas. H. Matheny Esq., on Thursday evening, at Cook's Hall.

Journal, Tuesday, March 27, 1860.⁴⁹²

LECTURE BY J. H. MATHENY, Esq.—An interesting lecture will be delivered in Cook's Hall, this evening, before the Springfield Library Association, by the gentleman above named.— We do not know the subject, but are willing to risk our reputation in the way of prophecy by predicting that it will be of an interesting character, and that it will be well taken care of by the popular speaker. Let every friend of the Association endeavor to secure a large audience.

Journal, Thursday, March 29, 1860.⁴⁹³

Name: Springfield Library Association
 Entertainment: Lecture:
 James H. Matheny
 Venue: Cook's Hall
 Date: Thursday, March 29, 1860
 Time: evening



Abraham Lincoln: Lectures at Cook's Hall

Thursday, April 26, 1860. SPRINGFIELD. To "a large and intelligent audience" at Cook's Hall, Abraham Lincoln repeats his lecture of a year ago on Discoveries and Inventions. "The lecture was a first class production," the *Journal* commented, "and gave much pleasure to the audience. It was of the most instructive and entertaining character, and we doubt not that it cost its talented author much time and labor."⁴⁹⁴

Celtic Cornet Band Ball

BALL.—A ball will come off this evening in Concert Hall—the proceeds to be expended in the purchase of new instruments for the Celtic Cornet Band.

Journal, Friday, April 27, 1860.⁴⁹⁵

Name: Celtic Concert Band
 Entertainment: Ball to purchase new instruments for the Celtic Cornet Band
 Venue: Concert Hall
 Date: Friday, April 27, 1860
 Time: evening



Sangamo Fire Company No. 2: Fireman's Ball

FIREMAN'S BALL
 OF THE
 SANGAMO FIRE COMPANY, NO. 2.
 AT MYERS' CONCERT HALL,
 On Monday, May 28th, 1860.

Journal, Saturday, May 26, 1860.⁴⁹⁶

Name: Sangamo Fire Company, No. 2
 Entertainment: Fireman's Ball
 Venue: Myers' Concert Hall
 Date: Monday, May 28, 1860
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



⁴⁹² *Journal*, Tuesday, March 27, 1860, p. 3.

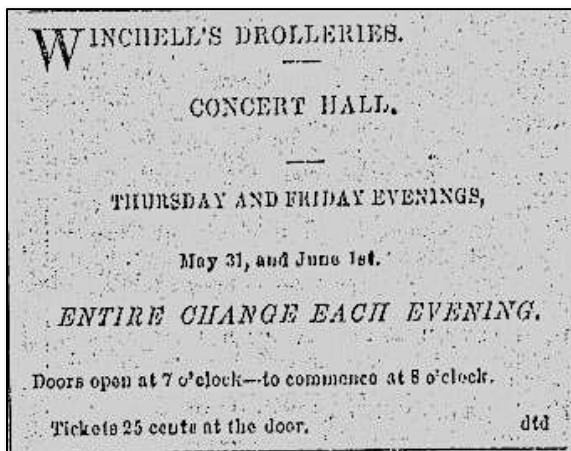
⁴⁹³ *Journal*, Thursday, March 29, 1860, p. 3.

⁴⁹⁴ *Lincoln: 1854-1861, Being the Day-by-Day Activities of Abraham Lincoln From January 1, 1854 - March 4, 1861*, by Paul M. Angle, published by The Abraham Lincoln Association, Springfield, Illinois, p. 330. *Journal*, April 28, 1860.

⁴⁹⁵ *Journal*, Friday, April 27, 1860, p. 3.

⁴⁹⁶ *Journal*, Saturday, May 26, 1860, p. 2.

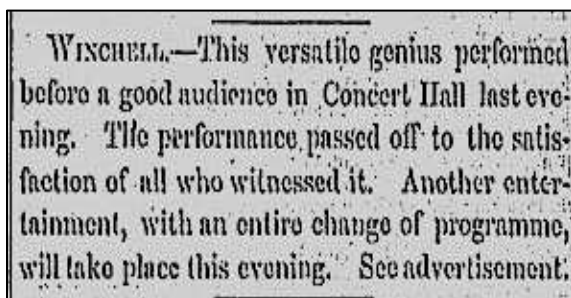
Winchell's Drolleries



Name: Winchell's Drolleries
 Entertainment: Comedian
 Venue: Concert Hall
 Date: Thursday and Friday, May 31
 and June 1, 1860
 Time: 8:00 p.m.
 Tickets: 25 cents
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

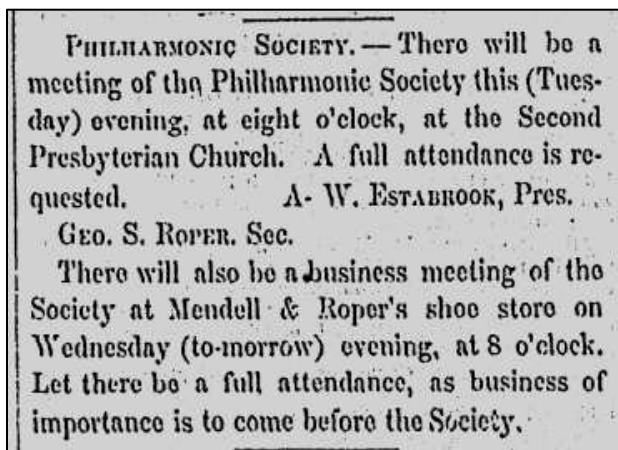


Register, Thursday, May 31, 1860.⁴⁹⁷



Journal, Friday, June 1, 1860.⁴⁹⁸

Springfield Philharmonic Society: Meeting



Name: Springfield Philharmonic Society
 A.W. Estabrook, President
 Entertainment: Meeting
 Venue: 2nd Presbyterian Church
 Date: Tuesday, June 26, 1860
 Time: 8:00 p.m.

Entertainment: business meeting
 Venue: Mendell & Roper's shoe store
 Date: Wednesday, June 27, 1860
 Time: 8:00 p.m.

Journal, Tuesday, June 26, 1860.⁴⁹⁹

⁴⁹⁷ *Register*, Thursday, May 31, 1860, p. 2.

⁴⁹⁸ *Journal*, Friday, June 1, 1860, p. 3.

⁴⁹⁹ *Journal*, Tuesday, June 26, 1860, p. 3.

W. O. and H. S. Perkins: Children's Concert

Name: W. O. and H. S. Perkins, directors
 Entertainment: Concert with 200 children, *Esther*
 Venue: First Presbyterian Church
 Date: Tuesday and Thursday, July 10 and 12, 1860
 Time: 8:00 p.m.
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



CONCERT.—Messrs. W. O. and H. S. Perkins will give a grand concert to-morrow evening in the First Presbyterian Church, in which nearly 200 children will participate. For particulars see programme.

Journal, Monday, July 9, 1860.⁵⁰⁰

GRAND CONCERT BY NEARLY 200 CHILDREN.—All those who are moved by concord of sweet sounds, will please bear in mind that this concert is to come off at the First Presbyterian Church this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock, under the direction of Prof. W. O. & H. S. Perkins, who have been instructing the youth for several weeks past. To all who love to listen to pure flowing melodies,—to cheerful and pathetic songs, and who would encourage the cultivation of this beautiful art among the children of our city, we say, come out to-night. We predict a crowded house.

Journal, Tuesday, July 10, 1860.⁵⁰¹

JUVENILE CONCERT.—Messrs. W. O. and H. S. Perkins, who have been holding a musical convention in this city for several weeks past, will give a concert at the First Presbyterian Church, on (Tuesday) evening, with their juvenile class nearly two hundred. The programme contains a choice selection of songs and pieces for the young; also, a part of a "Flower Queen," including the "Coronation of the Rose." The thorough training the class has received, and the experience that these gentlemen have had in preparing concerts, is a guarantee that this will be a rich treat, to all who are desirous of an early and secure seat.

Register, Tuesday, July 10, 1860.⁵⁰²

CONCERT.—The Messrs. Perkins' juvenile concert Tuesday evening was largely attended, and gave great satisfaction to all. Do not forget that the last grand concert, the performance of the beautiful cantata of "Esther," is to take place this evening at the First Presbyterian church.

Journal, Thursday, July 12, 1860.⁵⁰³

Sanford's Opera Troupe: Minstrels

Sanford's Opera Troupe was an American blackface minstrel troupe headed by Samuel S. Sanford (1821-1905). The troupe began in 1853 under the name of Sanford's Minstrels. The name changed that same year to Sanford's Opera Troupe.⁵⁰⁴

CONCERT THIS EVENING.—A concert will be given this evening, in Cook's Hall, by Sanford's Minstrels. We observe that the press in different parts of the Union speaks in very flattering terms of the performances of this troupe. The concert this evening will doubtless be quite interesting.

Journal, Monday, July 16, 1860.⁵⁰⁵

Name: Sanford's Minstrels
 Entertainment: Minstrel Concert
 Venue: Cook's Hall
 Date: Monday, July 16, 1860
 Time: evening
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



Samuel S. Sanford as a minstrel⁵⁰⁶

⁵⁰⁰ *Journal*, Monday, July 9, 1860, p. 3.

⁵⁰¹ *Journal*, Tuesday, July 10, 1860, p. 3.

⁵⁰² *Register*, Tuesday, July 10, 1860, p. 3.

⁵⁰³ *Journal*, Thursday, July 12, 1860, p. 3.

⁵⁰⁴ *Behind the Burnt Cork Mask: Early Blackface Minstrelsy and Antebellum American Popular Culture*, William J. Mahar, Chicago, University of Illinois Press, 1999. *Samuel S. Sanford and Negro minstrelsy*, Jimmy Dalton Baines, Tulane University, 1967.

⁵⁰⁵ *Journal*, Monday, July 16, 1860, p. 3.

⁵⁰⁶ Cabinet card image of American minstrel performer Samuel S. Sanford (1821-1905), in character wearing blackface and dressed as a woman. Sanford founded Sanford's Opera Troupe of minstrel performers. TCS 1.935, Harvard Theatre Collection, Harvard University

Sanford's Opera Troup Serenades Lincoln

Monday, July 16, 1860. Springfield, Ill.

In the evening, Sanford's opera troupe "serenade[s]" Lincoln. A newspaper reports, "Those who had the pleasure of hearing it speak in the highest terms of [the troupe's] performance."⁵⁰⁷

Celebration of Lincoln's Nomination

Wednesday, August 8, 1860. Springfield, Ill.

Illinois Republicans hold immense rally to celebrate Lincoln's nomination. Thousands attend. Giant morning procession passes Lincoln residence; he reviews it from his doorway. In the afternoon there is speaking from five stands at fair grounds. Lincoln appears, declines to make speech, and escapes on horseback. More speeches are made in the evening at Wigwam and state house.⁵⁰⁸

Madame Anna Bishop

Don't Forget.—We hope our readers will not forget that the celebrated Madame Anna Bishop will give two grand concerts on Wednesday and Thursday evenings of this week. We can assure them that they will be richly repaid for their attendance. A concert like this is a treat which our citizens are not often permitted to enjoy, and they should by all means take advantage of the present opportunity.

Journal, Friday, August 3, 1860.⁵⁰⁹

A T COOK'S HALL.—POSITIVELY FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY!
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, AUG. 8th and 9th.
MADAME ANNA BISHOP,
 the world renowned Cantatrice, who since her last appearance in the United States, has made a tour of the World, has the honor to announce two grand Vocal and Instrumental Concerts as above, on which occasion she will be assisted by the following distinguished artists:
F. HUDOLPHSEN, the eminent Baritone.
T. A. HOGAN, the celebrated Pianist.
 Tickets of admission 50 cents. Reserved seats (extra) 50c.
 The Piano used on this occasion is furnished by William Pearson, Esq.
 Tickets and seats can be secured at Pearson's, where a display of the Hall may be seen.
 Hours open at 7 1/2 o'clock. Concert commencing at 8.
 N.B.—An entire change of programme on the second night.
 aug3-52 E. C. TOWNSEND, Agent.

Journal, Monday, August 6, 1860.⁵¹⁰

Name: Madame Anna Bishop and F. Rudolphsen and T. A. Hogan
 Entertainment: Singing
 Venue: Cook's Hall
 Date: Wednesday and Thursday, August 8 and 9, 1860
 Time: 8:00 p.m.
 Tickets: 50 cents; reserved extra 50 cents
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



THE CONCERT THIS EVENING.—The admirers of genuine artistic merit, are reminded that the first concert of Madam Anna Bishop comes off this evening, at Cook's Hall. Few vocalists have acquired a more flattering reputation as an artist than this lady, and we shall be surprised, indeed, if the audience that greets her this evening, is not a large and appreciative one. The programme is an excellent one, comprising some of the choicest morceaux in the musical repository. Madam Bishop will be assisted on the occasion by F. Rudolphsen, the eminent baritone, and T. A. Hogan, the celebrated pianist.

Register, Wednesday, August 8, 1860.⁵¹¹

CONCERT POSTPONED.—Owing to the excitement created by the fizzle of yesterday, the concert of Madam Anna Bishop, announced to come off last evening, was postponed to this evening. The fame of this celebrated cantatrice will be sufficient to draw a crowded house, and we have no doubt that the benches of Cook's Hall will be crowded on the occasion of her appearance before a Springfield audience.

Register, Thursday, August 9, 1860.⁵¹²



Name: Madame Anna Bishop
 Entertainment: Opera Concert
 Venue: Cook's Hall
 Date: Wednesday, August 8, 1860, concert postponed due to celebrations of Lincoln's nomination the previous evening.

Anna Bishop was born on January 9, 1810, in London, the daughter of a singing master. She became one of the finest operatic sopranos of her day. Her voice was sometimes compared to a flute. She sang in many countries on every continent, and was the most widely traveled singer of the 19th century. She was married to the composer Henry Bishop.

Anna made her London debut on April 20, 1831, singing at the Royal Philharmonic Society. On March 28, 1834, she was the principal soprano in the first English performance of Luigi Cherubini's *Requiem in C*. In 1838 she participated in the chorus at the Coronation of Queen Victoria. In 1839 she appeared at the Italian Opera House in London alongside the pianists Sigismond Thalberg and Theodor Döhler.

In 1839, she toured Scotland and Ireland with the French harpist Nicolas-Charles Bochsa, who had played for Napoleon I. Shortly after their return to London, she abandoned her husband and took up with Bochsa, who was 20 years her senior. This



⁵⁰⁷ Journal, Monday, July 16, 1860, p. 3, col. 2.
⁵⁰⁸ Journal, Wednesday, August 8, 1860. Remarks at a Republican Rally, Springfield, Illinois, August 8, 1860. *Collected Works*, vol. 4, pp. 91-92.
⁵⁰⁹ Journal, Friday, August 3, 1860, p. 2.
⁵¹⁰ Journal, Monday, August 6, 1860, p. 3.
⁵¹¹ Register, Wednesday, August 8, 1860, p. 3.
⁵¹² Register, Thursday, August 9, 1860, p. 3.

was a great scandal for its time and much was written about it in the press. Bochsa became her manager and they toured Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Hungary, Germany, and Austria. They always avoided France, where Bochsa was wanted on a charge of forgery. She sang in private before the Queen of Denmark. They traveled overseas to Ireland, Australia, and North and South America. In 1853, theirs was among the first important visits by foreign artists to Ottawa, Canada.

She had her greatest successes in operas by Rossini and Donizetti at the Teatro di San Carlo in Naples, where she became *prima donna assoluta* in 1843. She appeared there 327 times in 24 operas. On November 1, 1852, in New York she sang in the United States premiere of Friedrich von Flotow's *Martha*.

On January 6, 1856, three weeks after Anna and Bochsa arrived in Sydney, Australia, and having given only one concert together there, Bochsa died. Anna completed her Australian tour, and then returned to South America (Chile, Argentina, and Brazil). In 1858, in New York she married Martin Schulz, a diamond merchant. She appeared in England again, and she also gave a royal command performance for Queen Victoria. She then resumed traveling throughout the Americas.

On March 4, 1866 en route from San Francisco to China, on the first leg of a world tour, her ship the *Libelle* was wrecked on Wake Island, and she and the rest of her party were stranded there for three weeks. All her costumes, jewelry, and music were lost. They finally set out in two rowboats for Guam, a 14-day journey. The boat containing Anna and her husband made it to safety, but the other boat containing the ship's captain and some crew was lost at sea. After a period of recovery, she resumed her world tour, singing in the Philippines, Hong Kong, Singapore, India, Ceylon, New Zealand, and Australia and London once again, before returning to New York.

On July 14, 1873, at the personal invitation of Brigham Young, she gave the first concert at the Mormon Tabernacle in Salt Lake City. In 1875 she sang in Australia once more, then in Cape Town and other places in South Africa, on to Madeira and England, and back to New York.

By all accounts she was excellent in her prime but continued to sing well past her prime. Her final concert, at age 73, was a testimonial concert at Steinway Hall in June 1883, where she sang *Home! Sweet Home!*, the song that had brought fame to her first husband (whose name she still bore). Anna Bishop Schulz died in New York on March 18, 1884, aged 74, and was buried in St Paul's Lutheran Cemetery.

Union Sabbath School: Concert

UNION SABBATH SCHOOL CONCERT.—There will be a Union Sabbath School Concert at the Republican Wigwam next Sabbath at 3 o'clock, P. M. Several addresses may be expected by friends of Sabbath Schools, and the exercises interspersed with music by the children. It is expected that every Sabbath School in the city will be present, and come from their respective places in procession, accompanied by their teachers. Let every School be at the Wigwam, so that the exercises may commence promptly at 3 o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend. The galleries and stage will be occupied by the schools. All children desirous of taking part in singing, will meet in same place at half past three o'clock Saturday afternoon, to practice in concert the pieces for the occasion.

Journal, Saturday, August 18, 1860.⁵¹³

THE CONCERT.—The Union Sabbath School Concert at the Republican Wigwam on Sunday, was very largely attended, and passed off very pleasantly. It is estimated that at least 2,000 children were present, and that the audience would swell the number to 3,000. The Sabbath Schools were all very fully represented, with the single exception of the Episcopalian, which, from some unexplained reason, refrained from taking any part in the proceedings.

The exercises of the afternoon consisted of singing, and addresses by Messrs. Clark, Tozer, Abel, Boynton and Reynolds. The addresses were all very good, and well delivered, and produced the best impression. The singing by the scholars would have done credit to professional artists. The scene was one which could not fail to impress the beholder as being strikingly beautiful and interesting.

We are informed that it is intended to give another of these concerts some time next month. We are very glad to hear it. Such gatherings cannot fail of being productive of great good, and they should be persevered in and encouraged.

Journal, Wednesday, August 22, 1860.⁵¹⁴

Name: Union Sabbath School Concert
Entertainment: Address and Concert:
A.W. Estabrook directed musical portion; 3,000 present
Venue: Republican Wigwam, southeast corner of 6th and Monroe Streets
Date: Sunday, August 19, 1860
Time: 3:00 p.m.
Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



CONNECTION.—In our notice, yesterday, of the Concert at the Republican Wigwam on Sunday last, we neglected to make any mention of the name of Mr. A. W. Estabrook. Mr. Estabrook conducted the musical portion of the exercises, and the performance was such as to reflect the highest credit upon his skill and taste as a singer and harmonist.

Journal, Tuesday, August 21, 1860.⁵¹⁵

⁵¹³ *Journal*, Saturday, August 18, 1860, p. 3.

⁵¹⁴ *Journal*, Wednesday, August 22, 1860, p. 3.

⁵¹⁵ *Journal*, Tuesday, August 21, 1860, p. 3.

Signor Blitz: Entertainment

AMUSEMENTS.

AT MYERS' CONCERT HALL,
Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,
SEPTEMBER 19, 20 and 21.
SIGNOR BLITZ,
MAGICIAN,
THE GREAT RUSSIAN WIZARD,

And imitable performer of Slight-of-Hand Tricks, will entertain the people of Springfield with his Mysterious and Amazing Feats of

ANCIENT NECROMANCY, LEGERDEMAIN,

Wonderful Delusions and Transformations, never witnessed here before as they are purely original. Also amusing experiments in—

VENTRILLOQUISM,

Demonstrating the great capacity of the human voice.—Ifolding conversations with Imaginary Persons, seemingly at a distance; Imitating the sounds of every species of animals. The Signor will also introduce his

Learned Canary Birds,

Who will perform their varied and truly beautiful Feats, among which will be introduced

Biddy Rocking the Cradle,
 Nellie and Jennie in the Swing,
 Blondin on the Slack Rope,
 Heenan in Training,
 The Fire Eater, Riding for the Purse,
 Hiram Woodruff and Flora Temple on Union Course,
CHICAGO ZOUAVES ON PARADE,
 And numerous astonishing feats rivaling those of intelligent beings.

The Signor pledges himself that there shall not be anything in the entertainment to offend the most fastidious.
 Children in arms will not be admitted.
 Cards of admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.
 Doors open at 7 1/2 o'clock; performance commence at 8.
 Front Seats invariably reserved for ladies and gentlemen accompanying them. sep1860

Journal, Tuesday, September 18, 1860.⁵¹⁶

Name: Signor Blitz
 Entertainment: Magician; Russian Wizard; Ventriloquist, learned canary birds, singing and pantomime
 Venue: Myers' Concert Hall
 Date: Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, September 19, 20, and 21, 1860
 Time: 8:00 p.m.
 Admission: 25 cents; children 15 cents
 Front seats reserved for women.
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



Signor Blitz, ventriloquist
 W. & F. Langenheim,
 photographer, Philadelphia
 [ca. 1859]. Albumen print
 stereograph



SIGNOR BLITZ AT CONCERT HALL.—Sig. Blitz
 had another large and delighted audience at
 Concert Hall last night. His performances
 are innocent and chaste, and are enjoyed alike
 by young and old. He gives his last exhibition
 in this city to-night, and we advise all to go and
 see him.

Journal, Friday, September 21, 1860.⁵¹⁷

Signor Antonio Blitz was born Antonio Van Zandt on June 21, 1810, in Deal, England. During the Civil War, Blitz performed what he estimated to be 132 shows to 63,000 soldiers recuperating at various Civil War hospitals in Philadelphia. A touching statement from his autobiography reads:

“Whenever it was known that I was to appear, unusual excitement prevailed. Men whose limbs had been amputated but a few days, although forbidden by the physician, begged to be dressed, that they might attend; and the same was the case with the feeble and exhausted, who were confined to their beds; who, when reminded of the imprudence and danger, replied, ‘A good laugh will raise our spirits, and bring about a speedy recovery.’”

Blitz led a varied life as a performer with ventriloquism, plate spinning, the performance by trained birds, séances, and magic acts appearing as parts of his routine. Blitz was apparently one of the first performers to use a vent dummy during his ventriloquism, thus setting the trend for future generations. His autobiography is titled *Fifty Years in the Magic Circle: Being an Account of the Author's Professional Life; his Wonderful Tricks and Feats; with Laughable Incidents, and Adventures as a Magician, Necromancer, and Ventriloquist*, Hartford, Connecticut, Belknap & Bliss, 1871.

“Learned Canary Birds” These incredible acts include a canary sitting in a ring of fire, another canary pulling a dead (?) canary on a wheeled cart, a canary standing on its head, and a canary returning to life, to mention a few.

He was such a successful magician and comedian that many performers adopted his name and started to perform as Blitz. *The Illustrated History of Magic* states that there were as many as 13 performers using the name Signor Blitz, many of whom even copied his advertising and posters.

There was a famous exchange between Blitz and President Lincoln. Lincoln was present during a show Blitz was doing for a group of children, and among the children was Tad Lincoln. Lincoln asked Blitz how many children he has made happy. Blitz replied that it must be thousands. President Lincoln followed with “I fear that I have made thousands and tens of thousands unhappy.” This exchange took place as the Battle of Gettysburg raged.⁵¹⁸

Blitz died on January 28, 1877, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

⁵¹⁶ *Journal*, Tuesday, September 18, 1860, p. 2.

⁵¹⁷ *Journal*, Friday, September 21, 1860, p. 3.

⁵¹⁸ Julie Mellby, Princeton University's Curator of Graphic Arts, wrote a blog post on Blitz.

Prof. Stearns and Alf. Howard: Music and Psychology

CONCERT.—Prof. Stearns and Alf. Howard give an entertainment at Cook's Hall this evening, which the lovers of good music and psychology will do well to attend.

*Journal, Friday, September 21, 1860.*⁵¹⁹

Name: Prof. Stearns and Alf. Howard
 Entertainment: Music and Psychology
 Venue: Cook's Hall
 Date: Friday, September 21, 1860
 Time: evening
 Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.



Stereoscopic Exhibition and Polarscopic Display of Fireworks

STEREOSCOPIC EXHIBITION AND POLARSCOPIC DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS AT CONCERT HALL.— There is something now and startling about these exhibitions, which cannot fail to make a deep impression upon the mind and keep it in a state of intense rapturous suspense and intense enjoyment from beginning to end. The stereoscopic display partakes of the nature of a panorama, but is far more attractive and dazzling in its effects.

Instead of a moving canvass made transparent by the light in the rear of the stage, we behold a gigantic disc of light, which is set in the canvass, and remains stationary throughout the performance, while view after view and portrait after portrait is produced upon it in rapid succession, by some mysterious agency in the rear. As the outlines of one view recede, another view takes shape and spreads over the canvass by imperceptible degrees, thus keeping the mind in a continual train of delightful emotions. Add to this that the portraits comprise some of the most celebrated men and women of the age, and the landscapes are shown from the choicest spots on the habitable globe, and we venture nothing in the assertion that a better evening's entertainment could not be found.

The stereoscopic exhibition will begin this evening and be continued a few nights only, and we earnestly advise our citizens to avail themselves of this opportunity to be present. Besides the stereoscopic, there is also a calcidoscopic display, of which, were we to speak of it at all, we could only speak in the highest terms of praise. Altogether, the entertainment is of a very superior character, and we hope to see Concert Hall filled with crowds of ladies and gentlemen to night.

An exhibition for schools and families will take place this afternoon.

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Journal, Saturday, September 22, 1860.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE STEREO MONOSCOPIC MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS!
 WILL EXHIBIT AT
Concert Hall, for Three Nights Only,
 commencing
Saturday, Sept. 22, and on Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 24 and 25.

The evening's entertainment will commence with a Grand Overture on the Spanish Pilsarmonicon, purchased at a cost of \$800;—to be followed by the beautiful scene of the
MAIDEN'S DREAM!
 This is something every lady should see. The Bombardment of Sebastopol by Night. The Crucifixion and Glorification of our Savior. The Adventures of the Ship Merchant, during
A STORM AT SEA!
 The ship is seen at sea with sails all set—a storm arises—the ship is wrecked—the crew and passengers take to the boats and are saved—a rainbow covers the horizon—and Finale Tableau.

THE SOLDIER'S DREAM!
 This scene alone is worth the price of admission, and should be seen by every soldier. The Adventures of the ship Kent at sea. Lord Hastings' Castle by Moonlight, with a serenade by Prof. Thielepape, accompanied on the Pilsarmonicon.

JERUSALEM BY NIGHT,
 With the Star as seen in the East, by the good shepherds before the birth of Christ; accompanied by the Pilsarmonicon.

The Four Seasons of the Year,
 Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter. Viego, in Italy, by Day and Night, with music accompaniment. ST. PETER'S CHURCH IN ROME, by Day and Night; also Illuminated on Good Friday, with Church Organ accompaniment, etc. The Japanese Embassy, Abraham Lincoln, General Garibaldi, Plus IX; the present Pope, Stephen A. Douglas, Mr. Breckinridge, Louis Napoleon, Prince of Wales, etc., etc.

The entertainment will be divided into four parts, each part concluding with a display of Polarscopic Fire-works, produced by the polarization of Hydrogen Gas Light, being the greatest wonder ever brought to this country.
 Exhibition on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 22, at 3 o'clock, for Schools and Families.

Admission 25 cents. Children 15 cents. Front seats reserved for ladies. Ministers and School Teachers admitted free.
 Messrs. THIELEPAPE, Proprietors,
 Assisted by H. Langwitz and E. De Pryce, A. M.
 Analytical and Practical Chemist.
 PROF. MORTIMER, Business Manager.

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Journal, Tuesday, September 25, 1860

Name: Stereomonoscopic Exhibition and Polarscopic Display of Fireworks
 Entertainment: Museum of Fine Arts
 Venue: Concert Hall
 Date: Saturday, September 22, 1860, and Monday and Tuesday, September 24 and 25, 1860
 Time: evening; 3:00 p.m. on Saturday for schools and families
 Admission: 25 cents; children 15 cents
 Front seats reserved for ladies



THE STEREO MONOSCOPE.—This unrivaled instrument will be exhibited in our city, at Concert Hall, for a few evenings longer. We can assure our readers that they will best consult a taste for rational amusement and pleasure by visiting this wonderful exhibition.

522

Journal, Thursday, September 27, 1860.

⁵¹⁹ *Journal, Friday, September 21, 1860, p. 3.*

⁵²⁰ *Journal, Saturday, September 22, 1860, p. 3.*

⁵²¹ *Journal, Tuesday, September 25, 1860, p. 2.*

⁵²² *Journal, Thursday, September 27, 1860, p. 3.*



Journal, Friday, September 28, 1860.⁵²³

Name: Stereomoscopic Exhibition and Polarscopic Display of Fireworks
 Entertainment: Museum of Fine Arts
 Venue: Concert Hall
 Date: September 28, 29, and 31, and October 1, 1860
 Time: 7:30 p.m.
 Admission: 25 cents; children 15 cents
 Front seats reserved for ladies



Catholic Church Festival

A festival will be held at Cook's Hall this evening, for the benefit of the new Catholic Church. The evening's entertainment will embrace a concert, historical tableaux, etc. We are sure that this will be a very pleasant occasion, and must result profitably to all concerned.

Journal, Tuesday, October 30, 1860.⁵²⁴

Name: Catholic Church Festival
 Entertainment: Concert, historical tableaux benefiting the new Catholic Church
 Venue: Cook's Hall
 Date: Tuesday, October 30, 1860
 Time: evening



Benefit of the new Catholic Church



Catholic Church on the northeast corner of Seventh and Monroe Streets

THE CATHOLIC FESTIVAL.—The festival last evening for the benefit of the new Catholic church was one of the most pleasant and agreeable affairs of the season. A very large and intelligent company assembled, and the most unalloyed good feeling prevailed throughout the evening. We have seldom seen an occasion of the kind so well attended; and we do not expect, for many days to come, to see so many bright and happy spirits assembled together in our city. Like all the entertainments gotten up by our Catholic citizens, the evening's amusement was superior to almost anything seen among the festival occasions in the city during the year.

The ladies, who are always first and foremost on such occasions, lent the radiance of their presence to the entertainment, and none could gainsay the omnipotence of their sway.

The concert, and the tableaux, and the almost innumerable entertainments of the evening, held the large company in close attendance until the "wee sma' hours" announced that it was time to go home. We have never seen an evening more pleasantly or profitably spent.

Journal, Tuesday, October 30, 1860.⁵²⁵

⁵²³ *Journal*, Friday, September 28, 1860, p. 2.

⁵²⁴ *Journal*, Tuesday, October 30, 1860, p. 3.

⁵²⁵ *Journal*, Tuesday, October 30, 1860, p. 3.

Rev. U. Clark: Lecture and Psychometric Delineations of Character

LECTURE, ETC.—Rev. U. Clark lectures and gives psychometric delineations of character under what he claims to be spiritual impression, at Concert Hall, to-night. His exhibitions, etc., are said to be very interesting and strange.



Name: Rev. U. Clark
 Entertainment: Lecture and psychometric delineations of character
 Venue: Concert Hall
 Date: November 21, 1860
 Time: evening

Journal, Wednesday, November 21, 1860.⁵²⁶

Springfield Library Association: Winter Lectures

THE WINTER LECTURES OF THE SPRINGFIELD LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—We are informed that the Library Association have just completed arrangements for a complete series of lectures during the approaching winter. Some of the most distinguished men of our country are engaged. As only the desire for the cultivation of literary taste, and not any pecuniary motive, influence the members of the Association in this matter, it is to be hoped that the citizens of Springfield will rally to their support. It must be said with mortification that in times past,

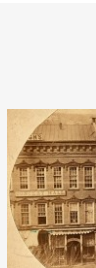
the people generally, have not shown a disposition to liberally support the Library Lectures. Last winter individual members of the Springfield Library Association were forced to frequently make up the full amount due to a number of the Lecturers; the attendance being far from paying. We hope that hereafter our citizens will make ample amends for their previous neglect. The course will open on Monday, the 3d day of December, by a lecture from the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings. Subject: "John Quincy Adams--The Christian--The Heroic Statesman."

Name: Springfield Library Association
 Entertainment: arranging for winter lectures

Journal, Saturday, November 24, 1860.⁵²⁷

Springfield Library Association: Lecture by Joshua R. Giddings, Abolitionist

LECTURE BY MR. GIDDINGS.—Our citizens must not forget the lecture to be delivered before the Library Association at Concert Hall on Monday evening by the Hon. J. R. Giddings. His subject—"John Quincy Adams, the Christian, the Heroic Statesman," ought to draw out a large house.



Name: Springfield Library Association
 Entertainment: Lecture:
 Joshua R. Giddings on
John Quincy Adams, the Christian, the Heroic Statesman
 Venue: Concert Hall
 Date: Monday, December 3, 1860
 Time: 7:00 p.m.

Journal, Saturday, December 1, 1860.⁵²⁸

Monday, December 3, 1860, Springfield, Ill.
 Joshua R. Giddings, Ohio abolitionist, has long interview with Abraham Lincoln.

⁵²⁶ *Journal*, Wednesday, November 21, 1860, p. 3.

⁵²⁷ *Journal*, Saturday, November 24, 1860, p. 2.

⁵²⁸ *Journal*, Saturday, December 1, 1860, p. 3.

THE CITY.

THE LECTURE THIS EVENING.—It will be remembered that the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings will lecture before the Springfield Library Association, on the character of that illustrious man, "John Quincy Adams—The Christian: The Heroic Statesman," this evening, at Concert Hall, commencing at seven o'clock. Mr. Giddings is well known as an able orator and brilliant composer, and will doubtless draw a large and appreciating audience.

Journal, Monday, December 3, 1860.⁵²⁹

Joshua Reed Giddings

(October 6, 1795 – May 27, 1864) was an American attorney, politician, and a prominent opponent of slavery. From 1838 to 1859 he represented Ohio in the U.S. House of Representatives. He was at first a member of the Whig Party and was later a Republican, helping found the party.



Springfield Philharmonic Society Meeting

The Philharmonic Society of this city, will meet this evening at the High School, at the hour of 7 o'clock. Members are all requested to be punctually present.

We hope that this Society will be successful in its efforts to cultivate a greater taste for vocal music in our midst. The need of a well organized association of the kind has long been felt.

Journal, Thursday, December 6, 1860.⁵³⁰

Notice.

The Springfield Philharmonic Society will meet at the High School building on Thursday evening, the 6th inst., at 7 o'clock.

Members and others interested in the permanent establishment of the above society, are requested to be present.

A. W. ESTABROOK, President.
G. S. ROYER, Secretary.

Name: Springfield Philharmonic Society
 Entertainment: Music-meeting to consider establishing
 Venue: High School
 Date: Thursday, December 6, 1860
 Time: 7:00 p.m.

1860 Venues	
Concert Hall	12
Cook's Hall	9
First Presbyterian Church	1
Second Presbyterian Church	1
Wigwam	<u>1</u>
Total	24

⁵²⁹ *Journal*, Monday, December 3, 1860, p. 3.

⁵³⁰ *Journal*, Thursday, December 6, 1860, p. 3.

Afterwards

Lincoln's Springfield was indeed home to a vast array of interesting entertainments. There was a great deal of variety in the choices available to Springfield residents. While some (such as minstrel shows) would be seen as exceedingly politically incorrect by today's standards, it is interesting to note how many events and topics of discussion continue to take place today. Most of the entertainments of the past might be considered classic and would most likely be considered fodder for PBS or today's performing arts centers. But I don't think they would be much competition for popular movies or programs on major television networks. And that speaks highly of the entertainments of Lincoln's Springfield!

Abolitionists

The following is a list of those entertainments, mostly lectures, by abolitionists. The lecture titles have no indication that the speaker was an abolitionist and give no evidence that the speaker may speak about abolition. Nevertheless, I was amazed that there were 11 abolitionists who spoke publicly in Springfield between 1839 and 1860. It is interesting to note that there was only one abolitionist in the 1830s, none in the 1840s and 10 in the 1850s. It is also interesting that in November 1837, The Young Men's Lyceum conducted a discussion of the question: *Is it proper to discuss immediate abolition in the non-slaveholding states?*

The Young Men's Lyceum

Entertainment: Discussion: *Is it proper to discuss immediate abolition in the non-slaveholding states?*

Venue: Baptist Church

Date: Saturday, November 11, 1837

Time: 6:30 p. m.

Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

James Rucker

Name: The Young Men's Lyceum

Entertainment: Lecture: James Rucker

Discussion: *Should our Legislature adopt a free Banking System*

Venue: Baptist Church

Date: Saturday, March 2, 1839

Time: 6:30 p.m.

Attendees: Public

Dr. Jonathan Blanchard

Entertainment: Lecture: *Education*

Venue: Representatives' Hall

Date: Tuesday, January 14, 1851

Time: evening

Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

Rev. John Mason Peck

Entertainment: Lecture: *The Elements of Western Character*

Venue: State House

Date: Friday, January 31, 1851

Time: 7:00 p.m.

Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

Ralph Waldo Emerson

Entertainment: Lectures: *Wealth* and *The Anglo-Saxon*

Venue: State House: Senate Chamber

Date: Monday, January 10, 1853

Time: evening

Samuel Hanson Cox, D.D.

Name: The Young Men's Association
Entertainment: Lecture: *History, or Chronology as a Science, and the Proper Method of its Pursuit*
Venue: Metropolitan Hall
Date: Tuesday, February 20, 1855
Time: 7:30 p.m.
Price: 25 cents

Rev. Joseph Parish Thompson

Entertainment: Lecture: *Constantinople, its history and destiny*
Venue: Metropolitan Hall
Date: Wednesday, April 18, 1855
Time: evening

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher

Entertainment: Lecture: *Conservatism and Progression*
Venue: Metropolitan Hall
Date: Thursday, October 18, 1855
Time: evening
Price: 50 cents

Hutchinson Family

Entertainment: Vocal Farewell Concert
Venue: Metropolitan Hall
Date: Thursday, Wednesday and Thursday, January 9, 16 and 17, 1856
Time: 7:30 p.m.
Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

Elihu Burritt

Name: Springfield Library Association (Union)
Entertainment: Elihu Burritt, the learned blacksmith: Lecture: *The Value and Perpetuity of the American Union and Peace*
Venue: Metropolitan Hall
Date: Friday and Saturday, June 20 and 21, 1856
Time: evening
Price: 25 cents
Abraham Lincoln was in Springfield.

Rev. Theodore Parker

Name: Springfield Library Association
Entertainment: lecture *The Progressive Development of Mankind*
Venue: Metropolitan Hall
Date: Friday, October 24, 1856
Time: evening
Tickets: 25 cents

Joshua R. Giddings

Name: Springfield Library Association
Entertainment: Lecture: Joshua R. Giddings on *John Quincy Adams, the Christian, the Heroic Statesman*
Venue: Concert Hall
Date: Monday, December 3, 1860
Time: 7:00 p.m.

Shakespeare

No doubt Abraham Lincoln attended some of these entertainments during his residency in Springfield from 1837 to 1861. He loved the theater and Shakespeare, and there were a number of performances of that sort that he may have enjoyed.

Mr. Emmett

Reading *Othello* and *Richard III*
January 27 and 28, 1855

Mr. Boothroyd

Reading Shakespeare
January 29 and 30, 1855

Mrs. Macready

Reading scenes from *Macbeth*
July 23, 28 and 29, 1856

Charles Walter Couldock

Reading *Macbeth*
February 24, 1857

Mrs. Macready

March 16, 1858

Miss M. Tree

Reading *Hamlet*
July 7, 1858

Rev. Henry Giles

Lecture: Women of Shakespeare
December 14 and 15, 1858

Number of Entertainments Per Year

The following is a list showing the number of entertainments in each year from 1834 through 1860. It also shows the total of the entertainments—325. It is interesting to note that in the 6 years of the 1830s the total number of entertainments was 73. For the ten years of the 1840s, there were only 45. The ten years of the 1850s saw a large increase in entertainments with a total of 208.

1834	7
1835	18
1836	9
1837	9
1838	14
1839	12
1840	1
1841	3
1842	12
1843	3
1844	2
1845	8
1846	3
1847	3
1848	1
1849	8
1850	4
1851	16
1852	7
1853	15
1854	16
1855	38
1856	23
1857	21
1858	22
1859	23
1860	<u>24</u>
Total	320

1834	Sangamon County Lyceum	
	debate-February 20, 1834	3
	debate-January 23, 1834	2
	debate-November 20, 1834	3
	discussion-January 9, 1834	1
	lecture-January 16, 1834	1
	lecture-January 30, 1834	2
1835	Sangamon County Lyceum	
	discussion-April 23, 1835	7
	lecture by Dr. Anson G. Henry-May 28, 1835	7
	lecture by Dr. Knapp-January 29, 1835	4
	lecture by Dr. Knapp-June 11, 1835	8
	lecture by Dr. Matheny-January 30, 1835	7
	lecture by Dr. Merryman-June 11, 1835	8
	lecture-May 14, 1835	7
	planning for July 4, 1835	8
	publication of lecture by Dr. Anson G. Henry-December 5, 1835	9
	The Young Men's Lyceum	
	lecture by Dr. Matheny-October 8, 1835	8
1836	Sangamon County Lyceum	
	lecture by Dr. Merryman-February 11, 1836	10
	lecture by Dr. Merryman-November 12, 1836	9
	lecture-November 26, 1836	9
	organizing meeting for winter-September 1, 1836	11
	Springfield Thespian Society	
	play-December 26, 1836	13
	play-December 7, 1836	12
	Springfield Thespian Society	
	organizational meeting-November 7, 1836	11
	The Young Men's Lyceum	
	lecture by Dr. A. G. Henry-November 10, 1836	11
	lecture by Dr. Anson G. Henry-December 8, 1836	12
	The Young Men's Lyceum	
	lecture by Milton Hay-February 6, 1836	10
	lecture by Rev. H. Crews-March 5, 1836	11
	The Young Men's Lyceum	
	discussion-November 12, 1836	12
1837	Mechanics Institute	
	meeting establishing a Lyceum-October 12, 1837	15
	Springfield Thespian Society	
	meeting to organize for winter-November 13, 1837	16
	play-February 10, 1837	14
	play-February 4, 1837	14
	play-January 14, 1837	14
	play-January 22 and 23, 1837	14
	The Young Men's Lyceum	
	discussion-December 2, 1837	16
	discussion-December 23, 1837	16
	discussion-November 11, 1837	15
	discussion-November 25, 1837	16
1838	Sharp-Shooters parade for Washington's Birthday-February 22, 1838	20
	Springfield Artillery	
	planning meeting for celebrating Washington's Birthday-February 5, 1838	19
	salute for Birthday of George Washington-February 22, 1838	20
	The Young Men's Lyceum	
	discussion-February 3, 1838	19
	lecture by Abraham Lincoln-January 27, 1838	19
	lecture by Maj. Edward Dickinson Baker-January 13, 1838	17
	lecture-February 17, 1838	20
	lecture-November 10, 1838	22
	meeting-January 20, 1838	18
	meeting-March 31, 1838	20, 21
	publication of A. Campbell's address-February 17, 1838	20
	Union Harmonic Society meeting-April 17, 1838	22
1839	The Young Men's Lyceum	
	discussion-February 16, 1839	23
	discussion-November 16, 1839	26
	discussion-November 2, 1839	26
	discussion-September 12, 1839	25
	lecture-March 9, 1839	24
	lecture-November 23, 1839	26
	meeting-October 12, 1839	25
	meeting-October 26, 1839	26
	Washington Birth Night Military and Citizen's Ball-February 22, 1839	23
1840	Fourth of July celebration-July 4, 1840	27
	The Young Men's Lyceum	
	meeting-February 8, 1840	27
1841	Fourth of July celebration-July 4, 1841	28
	Springfield Sacred Music Society concert-September 30, 1841	28
	The Young Men's Lyceum	
	lecture by Mr. Woodworth-November 23, 1841	29
	meeting-September 27, 1841	29
1842	Military Guards parade-September 23, 1842	33
	Springfield Sacred Music Society concert-September 23, 1842	33
	The Washington Society	
	celebration of Washington's birthday-February 22, 1842	30
	meeting and lectures-January 4, 1842	30
	The Young Men's Lyceum	
	debate-February 25, 1842	31
	debate-November 19, 1842	34
	debate-November 26, 1842	34
	juvenile scholars choir concert-September 22 and 24, 1842	33
	lecture by Albert Taylor Bledsoe-March 9, 1842	31
	lecture by Mr. Workman-March __, 1842	32
	meeting at Baptist Church-October __, 1842	33
	meeting at Watson's Saloon-March 21, 1842	32
1843	Springfield Band concert-January 10, 1843	35
	Washington Celebration parade and celebration-February 22, 1843	36
	Whitney, Professor lecture in House of Representatives-January 23, 1843	35
1844	Keith, William H. vocal and accordion concert-July 22 and 23, 1844	37
	Sauvinet Cotillion Band for balls-November 18, 1844	37
1845	Dr. Moore lecture-October 20, 1845	40
	First Presbyterian Church organ concert-October 18, 1845	40
	Herr Alexander magician-July 15, 1845	39
	Juvenile Scholars concert-June 11, 1845	39
	Mechanics' Union scientific lectures-January 1845	38
	Philogian Institute and Springfield Academy speeches, essays and dialogues-December 24, 1845	40
	The Lobby discussion-January 6, 1845	39
1846	First Presbyterian Church music concert-April 2, 1846	41
	Juvenile Choir concert-April 30, 1846	41
1847	Fourth of July celebration-July 4, 1847	43
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RICHARD E. HART

Richard E. Hart was born in Ottawa, Illinois, and attended school and was raised in Springfield. He attended the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign where he received his B.A. in 1964 and his J.D. in 1967. He was admitted to practice law in 1967 and has been a practicing attorney in Springfield for the last forty-eight years. He is a partner in the firm of Hart, Southworth & Witsman. Hart is married to Ann and they have three children and six grandchildren.

Hart is a past President of The Abraham Lincoln Association and member of the Illinois Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission. He is a past President and board member of the Sangamon County Historical Society, past Chairman of the Advisory Board of The Lincoln Legal Papers, and past President and member of the Board of Directors of the Elijah Iles House Foundation. Hart was largely responsible for raising the funds and managing the day-to-day restoration of the Elijah Iles House and the Strawbridge-Shepherd House, two ca. 1840 Greek Revival residences.

Hart is also past President of Springfield Preservation, Ltd., a for-profit corporation that has restored and leased five Lincoln-era houses in Springfield's German Settlers Row.

Hart suggested the format for the *Looking for Lincoln* project in Springfield and donated his personal historical research and ideas that were used for that project.

Hart and his wife Ann were also responsible for proposing the design for the City of Springfield's streetscape. Their design proposal and advocacy was adopted in lieu of another proposal for a contemporary design. As a part of their advocacy, the Harts purchased and donated the first period lights for Springfield's streetscape. Since that first donation, the use of the design has spread throughout downtown Springfield and is now moving into several neighborhoods, including the Enos Park Neighborhood.

In 1999, Hart was given the City of Springfield's Preservationist of the Year award.

In 2012, Hart was presented with the Logan Hay Medal. The bronze medal is awarded infrequently and is the highest honor given by The Abraham Lincoln Association to recognize individuals who have made noteworthy contributions to the mission of the Association.

In 2014, Hart was awarded the Illinois State Historical Society's Lifetime Achievement Award for his outstanding contributions over the decades to promoting the history of the Prairie State.

In 2015, Hart was awarded the Springfield NAACP Chapter's 2015 Legal and Political Award.

From 2003 until 2015, Hart served on the Board of Managers of Oak Ridge Cemetery and was Chairman of the Board of Managers of Oak Ridge Cemetery. He is a founding member of the Board of Directors of Springfield Illinois African American History Foundation Museum. Hart remains a member of the Board of Directors of The Abraham Lincoln Association and of the Elijah Iles House Foundation.

For at least the last ten years Hart has been the editor of *For The People*, a newsletter of The Abraham Lincoln Association, and the *Iles Files*, a newsletter of the Elijah Iles House Foundation.

Hart's personal interest has been in the history of Springfield during the time that Abraham Lincoln lived there and in particular in the presence there of African-Americans. He is also interested in particular areas of Sangamon County during the period of early settlement. He has divided his published research on these two areas into the Spring Creek Series focusing on Lincoln's Springfield, and the Sugar Creek Series focusing on the early settlement of Cotton Hill and Ball Townships in Sangamon County.

Spring Creek Series

Lincoln's Springfield – The Public Square (1823-1865) (2004)
Springfield, Illinois' Nineteenth Century Photographers (2005)
Early Sangamon County Antiques – The Barringer Exhibit (2005) (Editor)
Lincoln's Springfield – The Underground Railroad (2006)
Lincoln's Springfield – The Early African American Population (2008)
The Early Court Houses of Sangamon County, Illinois (1821-1837) (2008)
Lincoln in Illinois: The Bicentennial of the Birth of Abraham Lincoln (2009) (Editor)
Lincoln's Springfield – Abel W. Estabrook: Robert Todd Lincoln's Abolitionist Teacher (2009)
Lincoln's Springfield – Springfield's Early Schools (2009)
The Colored Section, Oak Ridge Cemetery (2009)
Lincoln's Springfield – Greek Revival Architecture on the Prairie (2011)
Camp Butler: A Civil War Story: Photographs of Union Soldiers (2013)
Circuses in Lincoln's Springfield (1833-1860) (2013)
Preston Butler: Photographer in Lincoln's Springfield (2014)
Jameson Jenkins and James Blanks, African Americans in Lincoln's Springfield (2014)
Lincoln's Springfield: The Funeral of Abraham Lincoln: May 3rd and 4th, 1865 (2015)
Lincoln's Springfield Neighborhood (2015)

Sugar Creek Series

Jones Cemetery Tour: Ball, Cotton Hill & Woodside Township, Sangamon County, Illinois (2002)
Philemon Stout Cemetery: Ball Township, Sangamon County, Illinois (2006)
Christopher Newcomer Cemetery: Woodside Township, Sangamon County, Illinois (2009)
Sugar Creek Cemetery: Ball Township, Sangamon County, Illinois (2010)
Vigal Cemetery: Cotton Hill Township, Sangamon County, Illinois (2010)
David Brunk Cemetery: Ball Township, Sangamon County, Illinois (2010)
Cumberland Sugar Creek Cemetery, The Old Burying Ground (2012)
George Brunk Cemetery, Cotton Hill Township, Sangamon County, Illinois (2012)
The Strawbridge – Shepherd Farm Site
Thomas Royal: Revolutionary War Soldier and Early Sangamon County Settler (2016)
A Genealogy of the Descendants of John Ashmore: A Tribute to James Newton Ashmore (2016)