

Chapter Two Her Life: Springfield, Marriage, Children and Divorce

1825

Birth of Elizabeth Jane Todd (1825-1895)

Elizabeth Jane Todd was born on January 2, 1825, at Edwardsville, Illinois, the daughter of Dr. John and Elizabeth Smith Todd. She was probably born in the family log cabin acquired from Dr. Bowers in 1817.

Death of Elizabeth Parker Todd

On July 5, 1825, Mary Todd's mother, Elizabeth Parker Todd, died following childbirth in Lexington, Kentucky. Mary was six years old.

1826

Birth of Lockwood M. Todd (1826-1876)

Elizabeth Todd Grimsley's brother, Lockwood M. Todd, was born on June 17, 1826, at Edwardsville, Illinois, the son of Dr. John and Elizabeth Smith Todd.³³

Marriage of Robert Todd to Elizabeth Humphreys

On November 1, 1826, Mary Todd's widowed father, Robert, married Elizabeth Humphreys in Frankfort, Kentucky. Nine children were born to this marriage.

1827

Thomas Cox Fired as Register of Land Office at Springfield

Being the Register of the United States Land Office at Springfield, Illinois, was an important position in the 1820s. It was the equivalent of being president of a large bank in today's world. Illinois Governor Edward Coles sent aide-de-camp William Stephen Hamilton, son of Alexander Hamilton, to investigate charges of irregularities in the Springfield Land Office against the current Register, Thomas Cox. Thomas Cox's service were ended on January 5, 1827, when he was fired for "official misconduct."³⁴

Dr. John Todd Appointed Register of Land Office at Springfield

In January 1827, President John Quincy Adams, age 60, appointed 40 year-old Dr. John Todd to succeed Thomas Cox as Register of the United States Land Office at Springfield.³⁵ The *Vandalia Intelligencer* made the following report in the Saturday, January 20, 1827 issue of the newspaper:

We learn by a private letter received from Washington, that Dr. John Todd of Edwardsville has been appointed Register of the Land Office, at Springfield, in this state...³⁶

³³ Power, p. 716-717.

³⁴ Enos Papers, Illinois State Archives, Springfield, Illinois.

³⁵ Reid, p. 39. Todd served until 1829, when he was removed by President Andrew Jackson. Enos Papers, Illinois State Archives, Springfield, Illinois, and Governors' Letter Books, Illinois Historical Collections, 1824-26, Edward Coles.

Arrival in Springfield of Dr. John Todd Family and His Slave, Phoebe Todd

Shortly after his appointment as the Land Office Register in January 1827, Dr. John Todd sold his Edwardsville house to Dr. Benjamin Edwards, who was the next doctor to come to Edwardsville. He then moved with his wife, Elizabeth, and their children, John Blair Smith, age 13, Francis Walton, age 11, William L., age 9, Elizabeth J., age 2, Lockwood M., age 1, and Phoebe, his African American servant, and his mother-in-law Elizabeth Fisher Smith³⁷ from Edwardsville, Illinois to Springfield. Dr. John Todd and his family were the first Todds to come to Springfield and Dr. Todd became the *de facto* patriarch of the Springfield Todds. In Springfield, Dr. Todd acted as Register of the Land Office and practiced medicine.

Dr. John Todd's Two-Story House in Todd Square

Dr. John Todd and his family occupied Springfield's first two-story frame house, the best house in the town at that time. The house, located at 116 East Washington Street, was on a site that occupied the entire block bound by First, Second, Washington and Adams Streets, which was then called Todd Square.



Dr. John Todd's Two-Story Frame House (Circa 1827-18__)³⁸

Reminiscence of Zimri Enos: Dr. Todd, Early Settlement and Slavery in Springfield

Zimri Enos was two years old in 1823 when he and his parents, Pascal and Salome Enos, arrived in Springfield. Years later Zimri recalled those early Springfield days, and his reminiscence is perhaps the most specific contemporary remembrance of the presence of an individual African American in Springfield.

Some of the first settlers of Sangamon county brought with them one or more slaves. ... Dr. Todd [arrived in 1827], his colored woman Phoebe.... These colored persons were known and called by the surnames of their masters, the same as in the slave states.³⁹

³⁶ *Intelligencer*, Vandalia, Illinois, January 20, 1827, provided by Curtis Mann.

³⁷ *Always My Friend, A History of The State Journal-Register and Springfield*, Andy Van Meter, Phillips Bros., Springfield, Illinois, 1981, pp. 145-146. Andy Van Meter's 1981 history of the *State Journal-Register* states that Dr. Todd terminated his indenture of an African American woman when he moved to Springfield. *The plight of a slave woman belonging to Mary Todd Lincoln's uncle was typical. Dr. Todd brought the woman to Edwardsville from Kentucky and kept her as an indentured servant until he determined to move to Springfield, at which time he terminated the indenture.*

³⁸ <http://alplm-cdi.com/chroniclingillinois/items/show/15041>

³⁹ Zimri Enos Reminiscence.

Birth of Elizabeth Todd, Daughter of Phoebe
(1827-18__)

On October 25, 1827, Elizabeth Todd was born the daughter of Phoebe Todd, Dr. John Todd's colored servant.

1828

First Presbyterian Church Organized at Home of Dr. John Todd

On January 30, 1828, the First Presbyterian Church, the oldest church in Springfield, was organized by Mr. Ellis and was called the Sangamon Church. This took place at the home of Dr. John Todd. Elizabeth Jane Todd (Grimsley) was then about three years old and was probably present. It is worthy of note that this organization was made in the house of Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, widow of Dr. John Blair Smith, a very eminent man in his day, and once the President of Hampden and Sidney College.⁴⁰

Birth of Laura Todd
(1828-1832)

Elizabeth Jane Todd (Grimsley's) sister, Laura Todd, was born in May 1828, the daughter of Dr. John and Elizabeth Todd.

John Todd Stuart Arrives in Springfield

John Todd Stuart graduated at Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, in 1826, studied law with Judge Brack in Richmond, Kentucky, and came to Springfield, Illinois, on October 25, 1828. He was a lawyer and at once began a law practice. During the Black Hawk War, he became the Major of the battalion in which Abraham Lincoln commanded a company. In 1832, he was elected to the Legislature, and re-elected in 1834. The people trusted and liked him and there was a pressing demand for his services, even though he was only 25-year old. He was a lawyer among such men as Davis, Lincoln, Douglas, Logan, Harlin, Baker, and other men of like caliber. In 1838, he was elected a member of Congress, and again in 1840 from the Springfield district. In 1843, he formed a partnership with Benjamin S. Edwards, under the firm name of Stuart & Edwards, lawyers, and they continued together until the death of Stuart. In 1848 he was elected to the State Senate. He was out of politics after that until 1862, when he was elected to Congress from this district.

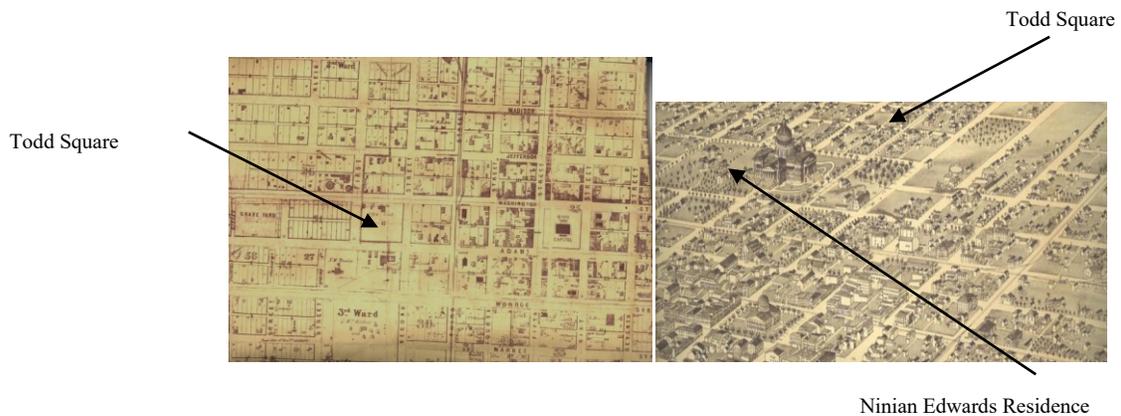
John Todd Stuart Describes Dr. John Todd Residence

...between First and Second and on the block south and on the site of the present residence of Major Orendorff, stood a two-story, frame house, the best in the village, the then residence of Dr. John Todd. This frame house was afterwards removed and still stands nearly opposite, across the street.⁴¹

Reflections of John Todd Stuart, who arrived in Springfield on horseback, October 25, 1828.

⁴⁰ *History of Menard & Mason Counties, Illinois 1879*, Chicago, O.L. Baskin & Co., Historical Publishers 186 Dearborn Street Chicago. Presbyterian Church Transcribed by: Kristin Vaughn, p. 233.

⁴¹ *1881 History*, p. 198: John T. Stuart: October 28, 1828. All of Block 17, Old Town Plat: Enos. 1825: Lots 3, 4, 5 & 6 & part of Lots 2 & 7, Block 17.



1829

Dr. John Todd Removed as Register of Land Office at Springfield

In 1829, newly elected President Andrew Jackson removed Dr. John Todd as Register of Land Office at Springfield for political reasons. Thereafter, Dr. Todd devoted his whole time to the practice of medicine and had many patients throughout Sangamon and adjoining counties.

Dr. Todd was a man of fine physique, robust constitution, and one suited to endure the hardships of a pioneer life and practice among pioneers. He was a liberal man in his dealings with his fellow man. He was ever ready to do them a good turn, and his home was thrown open to all, and all received a hearty welcome. He was known for his “expansive heart, calm temperament, and native grace of manners.” Although he had a large and thriving medical practice, he never amassed much money. He was careless about collecting money from those who could pay for his services and generous about forgiving the bills of those who could not afford to pay.⁴⁴

1830

United States Census

GET MORE

Three years after Dr. John Todd’s arrival in Springfield, the 1830 United States Census listed him as a 43-year-old owner of five slaves: 1 male under 10; 1 male: 10-24; 1 female: under 10; and 2 females 10-24. One of the two female slaves in the latter category would have been 31-year-old Phoebe.⁴⁵ The female under 10 would have been Elizabeth, Phoebe’s daughter, who was born on October 25, 1827, and would later be indentured to Dr. Todd. **Who else is shown in the census?**

Doctors Todd and Jayne Used Cutter Sleds in Christmas Snow

After weeks of mild weather, snow commenced to fall on Christmas Eve, 1830. On Christmas Day it was a foot deep, and everyone was jubilant. For the youngsters of Springfield, it was a time of hilarity. Sleds and sleighs were improvised and tied behind the cutters of Doctors Todd and Jayne,

⁴⁴ *1881 History*, p. 522. <http://lincolnsfriends.blogspot.com/> *The People Lincoln Knew*, Erika Holst.

⁴⁵ *Obituary*: December 31, 1862 at the age of 63. She died at the home of Mrs. Winters. SVC.

famous horsemen and fast drivers, until the doctors tired of the sport and discouraged it by driving headlong into uncleared streets.⁴⁶

1832

Marriage of Elizabeth Todd and Ninian Wirt Edwards in Lexington, Kentucky

Ninian Wirt Edwards was born on April 15, 1809, near Frankfort, Kentucky. He was the son of Ninian Edwards — at that time, chief justice of the court of appeals of Kentucky and later the first and only Illinois territorial governor, one of Illinois' first senators after statehood in 1818 and its third governor.

Ninian studied law at Transylvania University in Lexington, Kentucky, where he met, courted and married Elizabeth Todd, [Mary Todd Lincoln's sister] daughter of wealthy businessman Robert Smith Todd [Dr. John Todd's brother] on February 29 (16), 1832, in Lexington. After the marriage they stayed in Lexington until Ninian completed his law studies and moved to Springfield, Illinois in 1833.

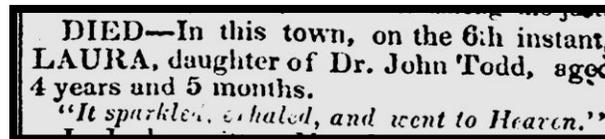
Harrison J. Grimsley Moves to Springfield, Illinois

In 1832, Harrison J. Grimsley, age about 14, moved to Springfield, Illinois and worked as a clerk in a mercantile store. Who did he move with?

Death of Laura Todd

(1828-1832)

Elizabeth Jane Todd Grimsley's sister, Laura, the daughter of Dr. John and Elizabeth Smith Todd, died on October 6, 1832, at age 4 years and 5 months. Elizabeth, her mother, was 7 months pregnant with Francis Stuart Todd.



*Journal, Saturday, October 13, 1832.*⁴⁷

Birth of Frances Stuart Todd

(1832-1851)

Elizabeth Todd Grimsley's sister, Frances Stuart Todd, was born on December 19, 1832, at Springfield, Illinois, the daughter of Dr. John and Elizabeth Smith Todd.⁴⁸

1833

John Blair Smith Todd Enters U. S. Military Academy at West Point, New York

On July 1, 1833, 19-year-old John Blair Smith Todd, Elizabeth's brother, entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. Fold 3.

⁴⁶ *Here I Have Lived*, pp. 33, 42.

⁴⁷ *Journal, Saturday, October 13, 1832*, p. 2.

⁴⁸ She married in Springfield on December 18, 1849, to Thomas H. Shelby, of Lexington, Kentucky. She died in Springfield on February 1, 1851, leaving one child, John Todd Shelby, born on January 25, 1851, in Springfield, Illinois. Soon after the death of his wife, Thomas H. Shelby, with his infant son returned to Kentucky, where he was an extensive farmer near Lexington.

Ninian Wirt and Elizabeth Todd Edwards Move to Springfield

In 1833, Ninian Wirt Edwards moved to Springfield where he began the practice of law. His wife, Elizabeth Todd Edwards, Elizabeth Grimsley's cousin and Mary Todd's sister, also came.

1834

Dr. John Todd's Drug Store

In 1834, the first evidence of Dr. John Todd's drug store appeared in advertisements in the *Journal*. His nephew, John Todd Stuart, had his law office in the rear of the drug store.

**JOHN T. STUART and H. E. DUM-
MER, Attornies and Counsellors at
Law, Springfield, Illinois—Office in the rear
of Dr. Todd's Drug Store. Jan, 1834.**

Journal, Saturday, February 15, 1834.⁴⁹

**A few copies of Doctor Beaumont's work
are left for sale at Dr. Todd's Drug and Med-
ical Store, Springfield. The friends of sci-
ence generally, and the members of the med-
ical profession particularly, will find much in
the work worthy of their attention.**

Journal, Saturday, August 23, 1834.⁵⁰

Ninian Wirt Edwards Appointed Illinois Attorney General

In 1834, Governor John Reynolds appointed [Ninian W.] Edwards to be Illinois attorney general, most likely as a favor to Ninian's illustrious father. Like his father, Ninian Wirt Edwards so conveyed an air of an aristocrat that fellow attorney Usher Linder recalled that Edwards "was naturally and constitutionally an aristocrat, and he hated democracy when I first knew him, as the devil is said to hate holy water."⁵¹

Ninian Edwards later was elected state senator, state representative and state superintendent of instruction in 1854. He became a Democrat in 1851, and opposed Abraham Lincoln for the Senate in 1858 and President in 1860. Ninian and his family were frequently in financial difficulty and he repeatedly sought Lincolns' assistance.

Ninian Edwards would serve the state legislature off and on in one capacity or another for more than twenty years. But he was a 'thousand things' short of Lincoln.... he would occasionally resent Lincoln's success, but he would always, if grudgingly, recognize his superiority. Within the first year, he had talked so much of Lincoln that his wife and her sister Frances, who was visiting, demanded that he bring the man by.

Stephen Berry

⁴⁹ *Journal*, Saturday, February 15, 1834, p. 1.

⁵⁰ *Journal*, Saturday, August 23, 1834, p. 3.

⁵¹ *Mary Todd's 1835 Visit to Springfield, Illinois*, Thomas F. Schwartz, *Journal of the Abraham Lincoln Association*, Volume 26, Issue 1, Winter 2005, pp. 42-45. Permalink: <http://hdl.handle.net/2027/spo.2629860.0026.105>

Death of Hannah Todd Stuart

(17__-1834)

Hannah Todd Stuart, the wife of Rev. Robert Stuart and the mother of John Todd Stuart, died in March 1834 of cholera.



1835

Mary Todd's 1835 Visit to Springfield, Illinois

On May 16, 1835, two Lexington Todd sisters, Frances, age 18, and Mary, age 17, were in Springfield and signed as witnesses to a deed that transferred title to real estate between their brother-in-law, Ninian Wirt Edwards, and Samuel Wiggins. This is the first known appearance of Mary Todd in Springfield. Why the two sisters came to Springfield is not known. Perhaps they were on a social visit, or a much needed escape from their stepmother in Lexington.

What is not known are the dates when they arrived and departed Springfield. Frances may have stayed in town longer than her younger sister Mary. On June 15, 1835, Frances acted as a witness while Mary's name is absent.⁵² They perhaps stayed with their Uncle John Todd, who's daughter and their cousin, Elizabeth, was 10 years old.

Katherine Helm, Mary's niece, recalled that "Ever since his eldest daughter Elizabeth had married Ninian Edwards [February 29, 1832], Robert S. Todd had gone to Springfield always once, sometimes twice, a year to visit his daughters and his nephew John Todd Stuart." He no doubt also visited his brother Dr. John Todd.



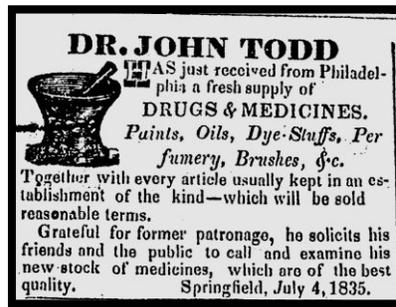
Robert Smith Todd

Dr. John Todd: Drugs & Medicines

In August 1835, Dr. John Todd's drug store stocked paints, oils, dyestuffs, perfumery, and brushes together with every article usually kept in an establishment of the kind.

⁵² <http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/p/pod/dod-idx?c=jala;idno=2629860.0026.105>

Mary Todd's 1835 Visit to Springfield, Illinois, Thomas F. Schwartz, Journal of the Abraham Lincoln Association, Vol. 26, No. 1, 2005. Sangamon County, Illinois Recorder of Deeds, Record Book H.



Journal, Saturday, August 29, 1835.⁵³

1836

Elizabeth, a Girl of Colour, Indenture to Dr. John Todd

On April 18, 1836, Dr. John Todd, a 49-year-old physician, druggist and Springfield resident since 1827, entered into an indenture with Elizabeth, an 8-year-old African American girl. Her mother, Phoebe, consented to the indenture. Elizabeth was to be taught the “art and mystery of domestic housewifery,” and was to serve until she reached the age of 18 in 1847.

Elizabeth’s mother, Phoebe, was Dr. Todd’s “slave” and came with Dr. Todd’s family from Edwardsville, Illinois in 1827. Phoebe’s daughter, Elizabeth was born on October 25, 1827, the same year as their arrival and probably in Springfield. Prior to her 8th birthday on October 25, 1835, she probably lived with Dr. Todd at his residence between First and Second and Adams and Washington Streets, known as Todd Square, as her mother was living there and there is census evidence of Elizabeth also being there.

Indenture of Elizabeth (Todd) to John Todd

Elizabeth (Todd) a girl of colour
Apprentice to John Todd⁵⁴

This Indenture of apprenticeship made this 18th day of April 1836

Witnesseth that Elizabeth a girl of colour aged eight years on the 25th day of October 1835 having no father by her own agreement free will and consent and by and with the approbation and consent of her Mother Phoebe⁵⁵ hereon endorsed hath given and bound herself apprentice to John Todd-----of Sangamon county in the State of Illinois to learn the art and mystery of domestic housewifery and with him the said John Todd to dwell continue and serve from the date hereof until the said Elizabeth shall attain the full age of eighteen years during all which time the said apprentice her said master well and faithfully shall serve his lawful secrets and commands shall keep and obey Hurt to her said master or his she shall not do nor suffer it to be done by others if in her power to prevent the goods of her said master she shall not embezzle waste or lend without her masters consent from the service of her said master she shall not absent herself without leave Taverns alehouses tipling shops or houses of ill fame she shall not frequent Matrimony she shall not contract but in all things she shall well and faithfully demean herself towards her said master and all his as becomes an obedient faithful apprentice during all the term of service aforesaid.

And the said John Todd---on his part agrees that he will during all the term of service of his said apprentice find and allow unto her good wholesome and sufficient meat drink washing lodging and apparel suitable and proper for such an apprentice and needful medical attention in case of sickness and will cause her to be instructed in the best way and most approved manner of domestic housewifery and will cause her to be taught

⁵³ *Journal*, Saturday, August 29, 1835, p. 1.

⁵⁴ *Power*, pp. 715-716: 49 years old.

⁵⁵ Phoebe Todd (1799-1862)

to read and at the expiration of her term of service will give unto her a new bible and two new suits of clothes suitable and proper for summer and winter wear

Her
Elizabeth X
Mark

Witness
_____, Judge of Probate

John Todd

I do hereby consent and agree that my daughter Elizabeth age eight years on the 25 day of Oct., 1835 be bound an apprentice by the foregoing indenture

Witness my hand and seal this 18th day of April 1836

Her
X (Phoebe)
Mark⁵⁶

Dr. John Todd's Drug Store on West Side of Public Square

In April 1836, Dr. John Todd's drug store was located on the West Side of the Public Square.

GARDEN SEEDS.
FOR sale at Dr. Todd's Drug Store, west of the Court House. april 5, 1836.

*Journal, Saturday, May 28, 1836.*⁵⁷

JUST RECEIVED
And for sale by Dr. JOHN TODD,
(West of the Public Square.)

50 Oz Quinine	1 do lime juice
50 lbs calomel	4 do lemon syrup
40 lbs camphor ref'd	100 lbs fl'w sulphur
75 do creamor tartar	manna flake
75 do sal rochelle	ipicac, jalap
60 do sup carb soda	gum arabic, barks
50 do tart acid	3 bbls epsom salts
30 do flors camomile	100 lbs grd logwood
30 do jalap	30 do camwood
30 do magnesia	30 do nicaragna
20 do aloes	30 do fustic
30 do borax	50 do indigo
300bs whiting	50 do madder
200 do pearlshs	Paints of all kinds
200 do sal eratus	1 bbl castor oil
Rad gentian	1 do lamp oil
colombo	2 do linseed oil
seneka	3 do turpentine
orris	2 do alcohol
liquorice	Flesh, paint, and shoe brushes
1 doz ext sarsaparilla	Shop furniture
1 do P'acatholicon	A neat lot of fresh cosmetics
1 do Swain's panacea	Patent Medicines
Patent medicines	

Together with every article in the line—
which are of the best quality and cheap.
June 29, 1836. 43

*Journal, Saturday, August 27, 1836.*⁵⁸

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.
JUST received and for sale by Dr. JOHN TODD,
west side of the public square—

50 ounces Quinine	1 doz lime juice
50 lbs calomel	4 do lemon syrup
40 lbs camphor refined	100 lbs flower sulphur
75 do crem tartar	manna, flake
75 do sal rochelle	ipecac, jalap
60 do sup carb soda	gum arabic, barks
50 do tart acid	3 bbls epsom salts
30 do flors camomile	100 lbs ground logwood
30 do jalap	30 do camwood
30 do magnesia	30 do nicaragua
20 do aloes	30 do fustic
30 do borax	50 do indigo
300 do whiting	50 do madder
200 do pearlshs	Paints of all kinds
200 do sal eratus	1 bbl castor oil
Rad gentian	1 do lamp oil
colombo	2 do linseed oil
seneka, orris	3 do turpentine
liquorice	3 do alcohol
1 doz extract sarsaparilla	Flesh, paint, and shoe brushes
1 do Potters Catholicon	Shop furniture
1 do Swains Panacea	A neat lot of fresh cosmetics
Patent Medicines	

Together with every article in the line—
which are of the best quality and cheap.
June 29, 1836.

*Journal, Saturday, October 8, 1836.*⁵⁹

⁵⁶ Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library, Springfield, Illinois.

⁵⁷ *Journal, Saturday, May 28, 1836, p. 3.*

⁵⁸ *Journal, Saturday, August 27, 1836, p. 1.*

⁵⁹ *Journal, Saturday, October 8, 1836, p. 1.*

1837

Abraham Lincoln Moves to Springfield

On April 15, 1837, Abraham Lincoln, age 28, moved from New Salem to Springfield, Illinois. Dr. John Todd and his family had been residents of Springfield for 10 years. John Todd Stuart had lived in Springfield for 9 years and Ninian Wirt Edwards for 4 years. Dr. Todd's business was on the west side of the Square as was the store and home of Joshua Fry Speed, where Lincoln first lived.

John Blair Smith Todd Graduates From United States Military Academy

On July 1, 1837, John Blair Smith Todd, Elizabeth's brother, graduated 39th in his class from the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. He was assigned as a second lieutenant in the 6th United States Infantry.⁶⁰ His class included Jubal Early, John Sedgwick, John C. Pemberton and Joseph Hooker. He was promoted to 1st Lieutenant, 6th Infantry, on December 25, 1837.

John Blair Smith Todd Fights in Seminole War

After graduating from West Point in 1837, John Blair Smith Todd fought in the Seminole War from 1837 to 1842 and in the Mexican War from 1846 to 1848.

For Sale at the Drug Stores of Peleg C. Canedy and Dr. Todd

By July 1, 1837, Dr. John Todd and Peleg C. Canedy were partners in a drug store business. Canedy was born August 25, 1803, in Enfield, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, partly raised at Middlebury, Vermont, and spent most of his early manhood in Washington City, where he was accustomed to see Webster, Clay, Calhoun, and their compeers. Canedy visited New Orleans, Natchitoches and St. Louis, at the latter of which he engaged in business for a time, and came to Springfield, Illinois, in December 1830, just in time for the "deep snow." He began the drug business, and still later added books to his stock. This was the first establishment of the kind in Springfield. He was married in Morgan county, Illinois, August 8, 1838, to Sarah Camp.⁶¹

⁶⁰ Power, p. 716. He was promoted to captain in 1843.

⁶¹ Power, p.

**THE GENUINE ORIGINAL
NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT.**

THE use of this penetrating fluid has been attended with unparalleled success in all the disorders of horses which require an external application, such as corks, chafes or galls, cuts wounds, sprains, film in the eye, scratches, cracked heels, strains of the shoulders, stiles, houghs, lames, fetlock, and of the pastern and coffin joints, etc. etc.

The nerve and bone Liniment is likewise an excellent preparation for burns or scalds, weakness or stiffness of joints, swellings of the glands of the throat, inflammatory Rheumatism, etc. etc.

The nerve and bone Liniment was only at first intended for the diseases of horses; its superior efficacy in the cure of their disorders, has occasioned its use for some of the evils humanity is heir to.

Also, the Lightning Tooth Ache Drops, an instant cure for the tooth ache.

For sale at the Drug stores of P. C. CANEDY and Dr. TODD, Springfield, Illinois. April 10—84

*Montague's Balm, an Indian Remedy for the
TOOTH ACHE.*

WHEN applied according to the direction given on the bottle, it has never failed giving immediate and permanent relief. It also arrests the decay in defective teeth and relieves that soreness which so often renders a strong tooth useless. Besides the numerous letters and certificates that can be seen at the agents, the following is given.

From the Rev. George McCune,
Baltimore, Md. Aug. 17, 1837

To H. B. Montague—Dear Sir: I have tried your balm in twenty-three cases of violent tooth ache, and it has no failed in a single instance to give perfect ease in very minutes. My agents in this place (17 in number) have also tried it in numerous cases, and as yet have not heard of single instance in which it did not give immediate relief and dispose of from thirty to fifty thousand bottles in your in this city. In haste, yours, &c.

GEORGE McCUNE

The balm is now in general use for bleeding and sore gums, sore to the, acuity, etc. and is decidedly the best cleanser of the mouth of a morning and purifier of the breath of any thing that has ever been in use. It should be used with a tooth brush, instead of any powder or substance containing, or that can contain, the finest particles of grit.

The ladies speak of it with unmeasured praise, and all who have used it have laid aside all other remedies offered as cleansers of the mouth and purifier of the breath.

I had plugged a tooth for a lady in Petersburg, which, from its very sensitive condition, I was unable to shape the cavity so as to retain the plug; after two or three trials I recommended the use of Montague's Balm, which so denuded the surface of the cavity as to enable me to shape it perfectly, and plug the tooth permanently.

M. SHEPARD, Dentist.
For sale at the Drug stores of P. C. CANEDY and Dr. TODD, Springfield, Ill. April 10—84

*Journal, Saturday,
July 1, 1837.*⁶²

**French Ointment, a safe and certain cure for the
ITCH.**

IN the treatment of this disease, much injury is done to the constitution, by the use of mercurial preparations, such as blue ointment, etc. The active ingredients of the French Ointment are purely vegetable, and the article is a certain, safe and speedy cure for this very troublesome complaint. It has also been used with great success in scald head, and the "Dutch Humor."

For sale at the Drug stores of P. C. CANEDY and Dr. TODD, Springfield, Ill. April 10—84

*Journal, Saturday, October 28, 1837.*⁶³

**ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE,
Or, VEGETABLE FEBRIFUGE.**

THIS medicine has stood the test of experience.—It has been found efficacious in the cure of Fever and Ague, or intermittent fever, when connected with no other diseases, and when punctually and perseveringly used according to the directions. It is also useful in general debility or nervous weakness, occasioned by disordered stomach or bowels, and in such cases surprising cures have been effected. No certificates are required in favor of this medicine—it enjoys an unrivalled celebrity and popularity in every part of North America.

For sale at the Drug store of P. C. CANEDY and Dr. TODD, Springfield, Ill. April 12,—84

*Journal, Saturday, October 21, 1837.*⁶⁴
Journal, Friday, February 21, 1840, p. 1

Marriage of John Todd Stuart and Mary Virginia Nash

Elizabeth Grimsley's 30-year-old cousin, John Todd Stuart, married 21-year-old Mary Virginia Nash on October 25, 1837, in Jacksonville, Illinois. Mary was born on August 25, 1816, in Virginia, the daughter of Francis Nash (1791-1833) and Judith Bland. (See Afterwards at page __.) Mary Stuart died on May 31, 1901 in Springfield, Illinois, at aged 84y 9m 16d and was buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery. They had seven children. John Todd Stuart, a son was born near Lexington, Kentucky, on November 10, 1807. He was married on October 25, 1837, to Mary Virginia, daughter of General Francis Nash. He was a grand-nephew of the General Francis Nash who was killed in the battle of Germantown during the Revolutionary War. They had six children — Betty, John T., Frank, Robert L., Virginia, and Hannah.

1838

⁶² *Journal, Saturday, July 1, 1837, p. 4.*

⁶³ *Journal, Saturday, October 28, 1837, p. 4.*

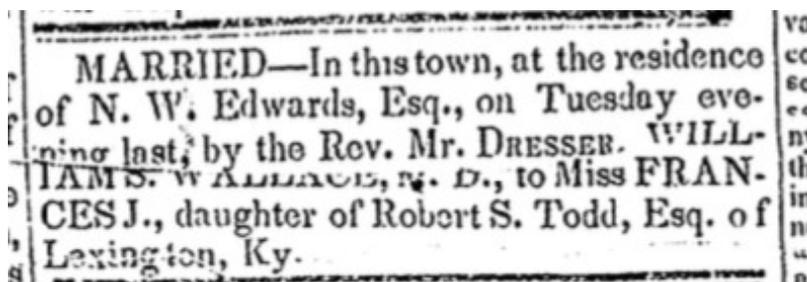
⁶⁴ *Journal, Saturday, October 21, 1837, p. 3.*

1839

Marriage of Frances Todd and Dr. William S. Wallace

Frances Todd, a sister of Mary Todd Lincoln, a daughter of Robert S. Todd, and a granddaughter of General Levi Todd, was born in 1817 in Lexington, Kentucky. On Tuesday evening, May 21, 1839, she married Dr. William S. Wallace in the Ninian Edwards house in Springfield, Illinois. Rev. Dresser conducted the marriage ceremony. Frances and William had five children, William F., Frances, Edward D., Charles E., and Mary F.⁶⁵

Dr. Wallace was born on August 10, 1802, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and came to Springfield in 1836, where he practiced medicine. In 1861 President Lincoln appointed him Paymaster in the United States Army. After the Civil War, he was placed on the retired list, and died on May 23, 1867



Journal, Friday, May 24, 1839⁶⁶

Who attended? Lincoln's? newspapers

Mary Todd Moves to Springfield

In October 1839, Mary Todd, age 21, moved to Springfield, Illinois, to live at the home of her older sister Elizabeth and her brother-in-law, Ninian Wirt Edwards, who had come to Springfield six years earlier in 1833.

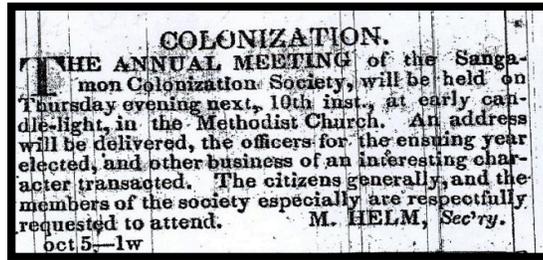
Dr. John Todd and the Colonization Society

Dr. John Todd believed in gradual emancipation and the colonization of freed African American slaves. In 1824, Dr. Todd opposed a proposal for a new constitutional convention that could have made slavery legal in Illinois. He had a "slave" Phoebe and her daughter, Elizabeth, was indentured to him. When the Civil War broke out he staunchly supported the Union, despite his ties of friendship and family in slaveholding Kentucky.

⁶⁵ *Power*, p. 748-749.

⁶⁶ *Journal*, Friday, May 24, 1839, p. 2.

First Annual Meeting of the Sangamon County Colonization Society



October 5, 1839 *Register* Notice of Annual Meeting of Sangamon County Colonization Society⁶⁷

On October 10, 1839, the first annual meeting of the Sangamon County Colonization Society was held at the Methodist Chapel at the southeast corner of Fifth and Monroe Streets.⁶⁸ A report of that meeting follows.

Report of Colonization Meeting

COLONIZATION MEETING

Proceedings of the first annual meeting of the Sangamon County Colonization Society

The Society convened according to notice at the Methodist Chapel, and in the absence of the President, one of the Vice Presidents, Rev. John G. Bergen, took the chair, by whom the meeting was opened with a deeply impressive prayer.

John C. Doremus, from the committee previously appointed to prepare the Society's annual report, then presented the same, which on motion of Maj. J. T. Stuart, was accepted, and the papers of the town requested to publish.

The meeting then had the pleasure of listening to as able and eloquent address from the appointed Speaker, Rev. J. T. Mitchell, who presented the following resolution--

“That the benefits which it confers upon the colored *race*, without injuring the white man, and the blessings which it proposes to dispense to the two Continents in its humane and missionary operations—the cause of African Colonization is worthy of the entire confidence, and the active, unwearied support of the American Patriot, the Philanthropist, and the Christian.”

The expressions of the meeting being taken upon this resolution, it was unanimously adopted, and a vote of thanks presented to the speaker for his instructive and animating discourse.

Dr. F. A. McNeil presented to the Society the sum of fifty-two dollars as the donation of the ladies of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this town to _____ their pastor, Rev. J. T. Mitchell and Mrs. Mitchell, member of the Society for life. Mr. Mitchell expressed his thankful acknowledgment of this personal compliment, and the Society by unanimous resolutions, “That gratitude for the donation with the hope that the example might be followed by other Churches in the county and elsewhere.”

Several annual subscriptions were then paid __, and a number of names added to the list of the annual subscription of ten dollars for ten years.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

Rev. CHARLES DRESSER, President,
 Rev. J. [John] T. MITCHELL, Vice President,
 Rev. JOHN G. BERGEN,
 Dr. JOHN TODD,

⁶⁷ *Register*, October 5, 1839, p. 3, cl. 6.

⁶⁸ *Journal*, October 18, 1839, p. 3, cl. 2. A frame church [First Methodist Church] was erected upon one of the lots in the summer of 1830 and dedicated the following winter. ...in October, 1852, up to which time the old frame church, built in 1830 had been used for divine worship. *1881 History*, p. 600.

Hon. JOHN T. STUART,
 EDMUND ROBERTS, Esq.,⁶⁹
 JOHN WILLIAMS, Treasurer,
 JOHN C. [Caldwell] DOREMUS, Secretary,
 Dr. F. [Francis] A. McNeill,
 Dr. J. [James] R. Gray,⁷⁰
 Dr. M. Helm,
 Hon. S. [Samuel] H. Treat,
 Thos. Moffett, Esq.,
 [Caleb] Birchall
 B. [Benjamin] S. Clement,
 W. [William] T. Bennett,⁷¹

On motion of Judge Treat, it was ordered that the papers be respectfully requested to publish the minutes of this meeting.

The Society then adjourned to meet upon the 22nd of February next.

Jno. C. DOREMUS, Sec'ry.

The Society now numbers about 150 members—twenty of whom pay an annual donation of ten dollars each—so that the annual sum of 350 dollars is contributed by the Society; a sum that will annually transport and settle in Africa twelve emancipated slaves. A practical result of benevolence and redemption, which the many hundred abolition societies throughout the land, have never yet, and never will be able to accomplish.

It is respectfully requested of those who have not yet paid their subscriptions, to hand them over to Mr. John Williams, the Treasurer—as opportunity of sending funds to the parent Association at Washington city, will soon offer.

Donations and subscriptions will also be received by any officers of the society.

By order,
 JNO. C. DOREMUS, Sec'ry.⁷²

1840

John Todd Stuart Builds House on South Fourth Street

About 1840, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart built a residence on South Fourth street, opposite to the governor's mansion where they lived until the death of Major Stuart in 1885.



⁶⁹ *1881 History*, p. 274.

⁷⁰ Dr. James R. Gray. *1881 History*, pp. 539 (1832: Cholera), 287, 565 (1834: President: Springfield Board of Trustees) (1840: First Ward Alderman), 566, and 621 (Masonic Lodge: 1839). Arrived in 1830. *Z. Enos: Snow Birds*. Married: Margaret B. Children: Agnes, John. Doctor. *Power*, p. 45 (Alderman: 1840), 49 (note for Capitol in 1838). Block 2, Edwards. *Z. Enos: Snow Birds*.

⁷¹ *1881 History*, pp. 185, 600, 1050 and 990. *Power*, pp. 111-112: Bennett, Rev. Wm. T., was born Nov. 30, 1805, in or near Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, Va. He united with the M. E. Church in Shepherdstown, in 1828, was soon after licensed to exhort, came to Springfield, Ill., in company with his brother, Van S. Bennett, in Dec., 1834. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett made their home in Springfield. He was licensed as a local preacher, and in 1849 was appointed to take charge of the M. E. church in Springfield, to fill a vacancy. In 1850 he entered the traveling connection. Edward Bennett, the father of Rev. Wm. T. Bennett, liberated his slaves and sold his land, with the intention of moving west, but died in Virginia in 1833.

⁷²

The John Todd Stuart Residence on South Fourth Across From the Governor's Mansion⁷³

Marriage of Amelia Matilda Bergen and Joshua Gibson Lamb

Amelia Matilda Bergen Lamb was the 27-year-old wife of Joshua Gibson Lamb. They were married in Springfield on May 27, 1840.

United States Census

The 1840 United States census for Springfield listed those living in the John Todd household: 1 male 20-29 [Frances Walton Todd]; 1 male 50-59 [Dr. John Todd]; 1 female 5 to 9 [Francis Stuart Todd]; 1 female 15-19 [Elizabeth Jane Todd]; 1 female 40-49 [Mrs. John Todd]; 1 female 70-79 [Elizabeth Fisher Smith]; 2 free white persons under 20; 2 free white 20-49.

Where did Elizabeth go to school?

Dancing at Early Candle Light Jacksonville's Mansion House Elizabeth Jane Todd Attends With Fiancé Harry Grimsley

It was quite the fashion for the young people of Springfield to go to dances in the neighboring towns of Jacksonville and Rochester. Mrs. Charles Ridgely has told me of a dance in the former place, held in the old Mansion House at which both Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stephen A. Douglas devoted themselves to the lively, interesting Mary Todd. The invitations read "Dancing at early candle light."

Lizzie Todd (the mother of John Grimsley) was there with her fiancé, Harry Grimsley, and Miss Eliza Barret, who after her widowhood became Mrs. Pascal Enos. Both Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas danced repeatedly with the pretty Kentucky girl. Finally, Mr. Lincoln came up saying, "Miss Mary, I want to dance with you the worst way." After the dance was over the lady with more truth than politeness, said, "Mr. Lincoln, I think you have literally fulfilled your request - you have danced the worst way possible."⁷⁴



Mansion House, Jacksonville, Illinois

1842

Dr. John Todd's Countenance of Marriage of Mary Todd and Abraham Lincoln

Dr. John Todd was beloved by Mary Lincoln and her sisters. Indeed, Dr. Todd was the one who helped to smooth things over with the family when 24-year-old Mary announced with no warning

⁷³ From the collection of the author.

⁷⁴ *Springfield Society*, Caroline Owsley Brown, *Journal of Illinois State Historical Society*, vol.xv, No.12-pp. 483-482.

that she intended to marry Abraham Lincoln. According to Katherine Helm's *The True Story of Mary, Wife of Lincoln*:

Mr. Lincoln meeting Mr. Ninian Edwards on the street told him that he and Mary had decided to be married quietly at Mr. Dresser's house that evening.

Mr. Edwards, feeling responsible for Mary, exclaimed: 'No, I am Mary's guardian and if she is married at all it must be from my house.'

Mary was consulted, and after some discussion she and Mr. Lincoln agreed to Mr. Edwards' wishes. It was a bright cool morning in November and Mary fairly flew to the home of her uncle, Dr. John Todd, [Then living at Todd Square, ___ blocks south of the Ninian Edwards residence] who was much beloved by his nieces, being so calm and quiet and affable. 'Uncle,' she cried excitedly, 'you must go and tell my sister that Mr. Lincoln and I are to be married this evening,' and turning to her cousin Elizabeth Todd, she asked her to put on her bonnet and go with her to make some purchases.

When they reached the [Ninian] Edwards home there was great excitement coupled with no little indignation, that such news should have been announced so suddenly that there was not time to make formal and suitable preparations for a wedding. But Dr. Todd was a suave and diplomatic advocate for Mary's cause and soon had them all in smiling good-humor."

Mrs. Edwards said with a teasing laugh, 'It is fortunate, Mary, that you selected this evening, for the Episcopal sewing society meets with me and my supper is already ordered.' 'But,' said Mrs. Grimsley, Mary's cousin [Elizabeth Todd], in a statement to Ida Tarbell, 'this comfortable little arrangement did not suit Mary,' and Uncle [Dr. John] John was sent post haste to inform Mr. Lincoln that the wedding would be deferred until the next evening.⁷⁵

Once the decision to have the wedding at the Edwards's was made, feverish activity commenced. Friends must be invited, Mary must do some last minute shopping (trust her for that), and the wedding cake and other refreshments must be prepared. She must ask several of her friends to be bridesmaids. Mr. Lincoln was to drop in and ask Mr. Matheny to be his best man; how he must have longed for Joshua [Fry Speed] instead!

"Cousin Lizzie" [Elizabeth Jane] Todd, looking out of the window of her father's home that day, was surprised to see Mary running down the street with the air of one who has important news. Arriving breathless, Mary exclaimed: "Oh Elizabeth, I'm going to be married tonight to Mr. Lincoln and I want you to stand up with me!" Elizabeth made the eternally feminine answer: "I've nothing to wear." Mary, having already overcome seemingly immovable obstacles, brushed that off with: "You must get something." The two girls decided that Elizabeth's best white dress would do after she had washed and ironed it.

It is said that Mary asked Elizabeth's father, her uncle, Dr. John Todd, to go and break the news to her sister Frances Wallace. Without the use of telephones and with time so short, a sort of relay system of notifying the relatives was almost necessary. Dr. Todd received the news calmly and was helpful. In fact, the men of the family seem to have accepted the marriage, now that it was inevitable, more philosophically than the women. Frances was notified and hurried to the Edwards home to help with the household preparations. Someone by that time had doubtless looked up the recipe for wedding cake and the wedding supper was prepared in frantic haste.⁷⁶

Elizabeth Jane Todd Bridesmaid at Marriage of Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd

⁷⁵ archive.org/stream/courtshipofmrlin006683mbp/courtshipofmrlin006683mbp_djvu.txt

⁷⁶

Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd were married at Ninian Edwards' home on Friday evening, November 4, 1842. Mary Todd's bridesmaids were Julia M. Jayne (in 1843 she married Lyman Trumbull who later became a U.S. Senator), Anna Caesaria Rodney (her father was United States Attorney General under Jefferson and Madison)⁷⁷ and Elizabeth Jane Todd, age 17. About 30 relatives and friends, all hastily invited, attended the ceremony conducted by the Episcopal minister, Reverend Charles Dresser. The heavy black clouds that had been massing all day sent down great splashing teardrops; then with the rain beating down in roaring torrents, raging and rattling at doors and windows, Mary Todd became the wife of Abraham Lincoln.⁷⁸ In spite of such hurried preparations, one of the guests wrote, 'The entertainment was simple but in beautiful taste.' Those attending were:

John Todd Stuart	Mary Virginia Stuart	
Benjamin S. Edwards	Helen K. Dodge Edwards	Francis Todd Wallace
Ninian Edwards	Elizabeth Todd Edwards	
Dr. John Todd	Elizabeth Fisher Blair Todd	John Blair Smith Todd
Clark Melton Smith	Dr. Frances Todd	Lockwood Todd
Dr. William Wallace	Walter Todd	Ann M. Todd
Mary Todd	Abraham Lincoln	Charles Dresser
Julia M. Jayne	Anna Caesaria Rodney	Ann Todd Smith
Elizabeth Jane Todd	James H. Matheny ⁷⁹	William L. Todd

⁷⁷ ID: I529130922 Name: Anna Caesaria Rodney (August 29, 1819 in Wilmington, Delaware --September 29, 1888, Ottawa, Illinois)
Ancestral File #: 2JZJ-QL_UID: 1C7A6EC81E76411C9E608EEDC27292E0DCF9

Born in Wilmington, Delaware, on 11 Aug 1824; married William Hercules Cushman and had 3 children;

Mother: Susan Ellen Hunn b: 1 Feb 1777. Father: Caesar Augustus Rodney (1/4/1772 Dover, Kent, DE - 1824)(son of Thomas Rodney, cousin of George Brydges Rodney, and nephew of Caesar Rodney), Representative and a Senator from Delaware; graduated from the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia in 1789; studied law; admitted to the bar and began practice in Wilmington, Del., in 1793; member, State house of representatives 1796-1802; elected as a Democratic Republican to the Eighth Congress (March 4, 1803-March 3, 1805); was not a candidate for renomination in 1804; one of the managers appointed by the House of Representatives in January 1804 to conduct the impeachment proceedings against John Pickering, judge of the United States District Court for New Hampshire, and in December of the same year against Samuel Chase, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; Attorney General of the United States in the Cabinet of Presidents Thomas Jefferson and James Madison 1807-1811, when he resigned; served in the War of 1812; member of the Delaware Committee of Safety in 1813; member, State senate 1815-1816; was sent to South America by President James Monroe as one of the commissioners to investigate and report on the propriety of recognizing the independence of the Spanish-American Republics; elected to the Seventeenth Congress and served from March 4, 1821, to January 24, 1822, when he resigned; elected as a Democratic Republican to the United States Senate and served from January 24, 1822, to January 29, 1823, when he resigned; appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Argentina in 1823, and served until his death in Buenos Aires, June 10, 1824; interment in British Cemetery, Victoria district; reinterred, 1923, in British Cemetery, Charcarita district, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

1807-1809): Attorney General
Sixth Attorney General 1807-1811
Senate Years of Service: 1822-1823
Party: Democratic Republican

Dictionary of American Biography, Read, William T. Biographical Sketch of Caesar Augustus Rodney. Wilmington, Del.: C.P. Johnson, 1853; Ryden, George Herbert. Biographical Sketches of Caesar Rodney (the Signer) Thomas Rodney and Caesar A. Rodney. Dover, Del.: Publica Archives Commission, 1943.

Death of an Old Springfield Resident.
The sudden death of Mrs. Col. W. H. W. Cushman at Ottawa, Ill., has been announced. Mrs. Cushman was at one time a resident of Springfield and had many friends among the prominent people of this city. Her name was Anna Rodney, and she lived in the family of her sister, the wife of Col. May, the present residence of Mr. Charles Lanphier on North Fourth street. At Ottawa another daughter, Mrs. Clarence Glover, resides.

Register, October 11, 1888, p. 3.

⁷⁸ <http://www.abrahamlincolnsclassroom.org/library/newsletter.asp?ID=130&CRLI=178>

⁷⁹ October 30, 1818 - September 7, 1890 - Block 7, Lot 202. Commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the 130th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, he served as Judge Advocate during the Civil War and County Judge of Sangamon County in later years. Judge Matheny was a close friend of Abraham and Mary Todd Lincoln and served as groomsman at their wedding. His brother was Charles Reynolds Matheny.



The photograph to the left is Ninian Wirt Edwards' home located at the southwest corner of Second and Charles Streets in Springfield where the Lincolns were married. The photograph to the right is the Edwards' parlor where the marriage ceremony took place.⁸⁰

Abraham Lincoln, Stephen Berry argues, was, in fact, a Todd more than a Lincoln (a statement often used later in regard to his oldest son, Robert). Lincoln's entire adult life was "awash in a sea of Todds." He married a Todd, dated a different Todd, loafed with Todds, confided in Todds, benefited from Todds, and benefited Todds in return. Indeed, Lincoln's entire life was permeated so much by his wife's family, argues Berry, that Lincoln had a deeper relationship with his wife's family than with his own. The result, as Berry shows, is that one cannot truly understand Abraham Lincoln's personal, professional, and political lives without understanding his relationship to the Todd family.⁸¹ Lincoln's relationships was with the Illinois Todds and not as much with the Lexington Todds who were a different lot.

The Todd clan described in Berry's *House of Abraham* had collective negative qualities of pride, vanity, selfishness, cruelty, quick temper, vindictiveness, and even insanity—characteristics well known and criticized in Mary Lincoln.

These characteristics are not found in the Springfield Todds. Perhaps the Todds were not so characteristics described by Berry are not so ubiquitous among all the Springfield Todds, the Todd's who constituted Lincoln's Todd family to a much greater extent than those in Lexington, Kentucky.

A Love Hate Relationship: Edwards and Lincoln

Abraham Lincoln and Ninian Edwards were two of the Sangamon County Whig "Long Nine" in the State Legislature in the mid-1830s. Ninian was aristocratic, vain, hot-tempered and egotistical.

The relationship between the Edwards and the Lincolns was never smooth. Ninian and his wife Elizabeth opposed the marriage of Mary Todd to Abraham Lincoln. As historian Stephen Berry observed, Elizabeth Todd Edwards "had always thought her brother-in-law an odd duck. It bothered her, for instance that he didn't seem to appreciate how much she and Ninian had done to further his career. But she had for Lincoln something she didn't have for her sister: respect. And she respected the fact that Lincoln's heart was unstrung."⁸²

⁸⁰ *The Women Lincoln Loved*, William E. Barton.

⁸¹ *House of Abraham: Lincoln and the Todds, a Family Divided by War*, Stephen Berry, Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, 2007. Jason Emerson Volume 30, Issue 2, Summer 2009 Permalink: <http://hdl.handle.net/2027/spo.2629860.0030.207>

⁸² William H. Herndon and Jesse W. Weik, *Herndon's Life of Lincoln*, pp. 411-412. Benjamin Thomas, *Abraham Lincoln*, p. 477-478. Harry T. Pratt, editor, *Concerning Mr. Lincoln*, p. 92. Douglas L. Wilson and Rodney O. Davis, editors, *Herndon's Informants*, p. 444 (Interview with Elizabeth Todd Edwards, ca 1865-1866) Maurice G. Baxter, *Orville H. Browning: Lincoln's Friend and Critic*, pp.

Mary's cousin, Elizabeth Todd "cautiously acknowledged that Lincoln's feelings for Mary "had not the overmastering depth of an early love" — his love for Ann Rutledge.⁸³

1843

Marriage of Anna C. Rodney and Hon. William H. Cushman

On February 9, 1843, Anna C. Rodney, a bridesmaid at the wedding of Mary Todd to Abraham Lincoln, married in Springfield to William H. Cushman, a state representative from LaSalle County, Illinois. Abraham and Mary Lincoln and Elizabeth Todd probably attended this wedding.

MARRIED—In this city on the 9th inst. Hon. WM. H. CUSHMAN, Representative from La Salle County, to Miss ANNA C. RODNEY, daughter of the late Caesar A. Rodney, of Delaware.

Journal February 16, 1843.⁸⁴

Birth of Robert Todd Lincoln

(1843-1926)

Robert Todd Lincoln, the first-born child of Abraham and Mary Lincoln, was born on August 1, 1843, at the Globe Tavern, a public boarding house on the north side of Adams Street just east of Third Street in Springfield, Illinois. Elizabeth was 18 years old.

Death of Elizabeth Fisher Smith

(1762 - 1843)

Elizabeth Fisher Smith, the wife of Rev. John Blair Smith, died on August 23, 1843, at age 81. She was the mother of Elizabeth Smith Todd, the wife of Dr. John Todd, and the grandmother of Elizabeth Jane Todd Grimsley. She is buried in the Todd burial section at Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Illinois.



Grave of Elizabeth Fisher Smith,
Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Illinois

1844

Dr. John Todd Builds Brick House in Todd Square

Doctor Todd lived in a two-story frame house situated where the dwelling house numbered as 166 East Washington street now stands. In 1844 Doctor Todd built a brick building in the same place, moving the frame one across the street, where it now stands. Here it was that the first Presbyterian church was organized.

164-165. Harold Holzer, editor, *The Lincoln Mailbag*, p. 122. *House of Abraham: Lincoln & The Todds, A Family Divided by War*, Stephen Berry, pp. 29 and 105.

⁸³ *The Women in Lincoln's Life*, H. Donald Winkler, Rutledge Hill Press, Nashville, Tennessee, p.123.

⁸⁴ *Journal*, February 16, 1843, p. 3.

Journal, Monday, February 2, 1903.⁸⁶



1872 Drawing of Dr. John Todd's Second Residence on Todd Square

1845

William Levi Todd Emigrates to California Gold Rush

In 1845, Elizabeth Todd Grimsley's 27-year-old brother, William Levi Todd, left Springfield and went west and eventually settled in California.

1846

William P. Grimsley and Harrison J. Grimsley Form Partnership

The February 12, 1846 *Journal* reported that William P. Grimsley had formed a partnership with his brother Harrison J. Grimsley, Elizabeth fiancé.⁸⁷

Mr. [William P.] Grimsley was one of the early merchants of this city. He carried on a general mercantile business on the same corner until 1861. After the war broke out he threw aside his business and all personal aims, to take part in suppressing the great Rebellion.⁸⁸

Birth of Edward Baker Lincoln (1846-1850)

Edward "Eddie" Baker Lincoln, born on March 10, 1846 in Springfield, Illinois, was the second child of Abraham and Mary Lincoln. On February 1, 1850, Edward died at age 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ in Springfield, Illinois from pulmonary tuberculosis.

Elizabeth Todd and Harry Grimsley Attend Wedding at Island Grove

Miss Eliza Barret's wedding at Island Grove in 1846 was a notable society event, and the guests were all from Springfield. She married a Mr. P. C. Johnson, a wealthy man from New York, who had traveled a great deal when European travelers were few and far between. When people went abroad in the forties it was a great event and their friends bade them good-bye as voyagers "to that bourne from which no traveler returns."

They were married at the Barret home about three miles from Old Berlin - Lizzie Todd and Harry Grimsley, Miss Barret, a Kentucky belle and beauty, and Mr. Campbell were the attendants. Dr. Bergen of the First Presbyterian Church performed the ceremony at 10 o'clock in the morning.

⁸⁶ *Journal*, Monday, February 2, 1903, p. 6.

⁸⁷ *Journal*, February 12, 1846, p. 2, cl. 4.

⁸⁸ *1881 History*, p.

The wedding breakfast consisted of such substantial viands as cold boiled ham, tongue, prairie chicken, beaten biscuit and Sally Lunn, followed by Syllabub, pound cake, fruit cake and all the other cakes our dear grandmothers could find within the leaves of their cookery books - not to forget the bride's cake that required the whites of thirty-six eggs and the combined skill of all the wise women of the family to make.

The bride was gowned in a changeable silk that shimmered from gold to blue, and wore a white bonnet tied in a great bow beneath her pretty chin, with broad white ribbons.

After breakfast, a coach and pair drew up before the door in which the groom and the bride's father and mother seated themselves, the bride and the rest of the bridal party following in a great blue farm wagon, the kind of a wagon called a prairie schooner, because its bed rose in a graceful boat-like curve at each end. It was in fact the vehicle in which Mr. Barret, Sr., had driven his family across the prairie from their old Kentucky home. It had been filled with straw over which were spread numerous fur rugs that Mr. Johnson had brought from Russia. Six yoke of oxen drew the unique vehicle, each with a huge white satin wedding favor on his headgear.

Mr. and Mrs. James L. Lamb and Miss Susan and Lina Lamb were among the guests that attended the dance held in the great new barn at the home of the groom in Bates.

A wedding must have been fatiguing in those days, for Mrs. Ridgely assured me, after dancing all night the merry party returned to the Barret homestead for the Infair - the bride having for her "second day dress," another gorgeous toilette of changeable shot silk of flame color and blue, on which was brocaded thickly, small bouquets of brilliant colored blossoms. I must not forget to add that a great rabble of country folk Shivareed the bridal pair and made night hideous with horns and tin pans until placated by a gift of whiskey and cakes.⁸⁹ Check newspaper index.

⁸⁹ This content downloaded from 98.222.30.49 on Mon, 17 Nov 2014 20:26:07 voi.xv,Nos.i-2 Springfield Society 483 482 Caroline Owsley Brown, Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society.

**Amelia M. Bergen Writes of
Upcoming Marriage of Elizabeth J. Todd and Harrison J. Grimsley**

Amelia Bergen suggests that she might stay in Springfield for the marriage of Elizabeth J. Todd to Harrison J. Grimsley to be held in late May. Amelia notes that she is helping with the carpeting in the new home under construction for the prospective married couple. [House at 6th and N. Grand?]

I have just written to my poor lonely husband to console him by saying that I m__ ha__ longer h__ of absence in order to be present at Lizzie's Todd wedding, which takes place the last of this month [May] provided the new house is finished. I was all day yesterday assisting them in making the carpets. So as to hurry matters a little.

The marriage did not occur until July 21, so perhaps it took longer to finish the house and the wedding was two months later than Amelia had anticipated.

In a letter dated May 4, 1846, Amelia M. Bergen Lamb wrote to "Mrs. Henry Lea," Jeannie Lea *nee* Louisa Jane Trumbull. The letter is addressed "care of George A. Trumbull, Esq., Worcester, Mass.," Jeannie's father who lived in Worcester. It was written between May 4 and June 5, 1846, the date it was postmarked at Springfield.⁹¹

John Blair Smith Todd Visits St. Louis

John Blair Smith Todd was visiting St. Louis Missouri on July 15, 1846. His sister Elizabeth Jane Todd was married to Harrison J. Grimsley on July 21. It is probable that John Blair Smith Todd came to Springfield for the wedding. Perhaps his Springfield family was waiting for him to arrive from Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Captain J. B. S. Todd, of the 6th Regiment Infantry, arrived in this city yesterday from Fort Smith, Ark., in eight days. We learn from him that the Arkansas volunteers were about to rendezvous at Washington, in Hempstead county. An officer had been despatched to Washington, to muster them into the service. From this point it is supposed the central column of the army, under Gen. Wool, will take up the line of march for San Antonio. The mounted men of the Kentucky volunteers, and probably the volunteers from Illinois, will take this direction--but of the course of the latter we have no positive information.
St. Louis Rep.

*Journal, Thursday, July 16, 1846.*⁹²

⁹¹ Letter is in the collection of Richard E. Hart. Amelia Matilda Bergen Lamb was the 27-year-old wife of Joshua Gibson Lamb. They were married in Springfield on May 27, 1840.

On May 4, 1846, the date of this letter, Amelia and Joshua were living in Alton, Illinois, and Amelia⁹¹ had come to Springfield to visit her parents and in-laws, John and Susannah Gibson Lamb. Her father was the Rev. John G. Bergen, D. D., the 56-year-old founder and minister of the First Presbyterian Church. Her mother was 53-year-old Margaretta Matilda Henderson Bergen. The Bergen family was probably living in the house that Rev. Bergen built in 1828 shortly after the family arrived in Springfield. The house was located on the south side of Washington Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, a block and one-half east of the First Presbyterian Church and a half block west of the State House. *Power*, pp. 114-116.

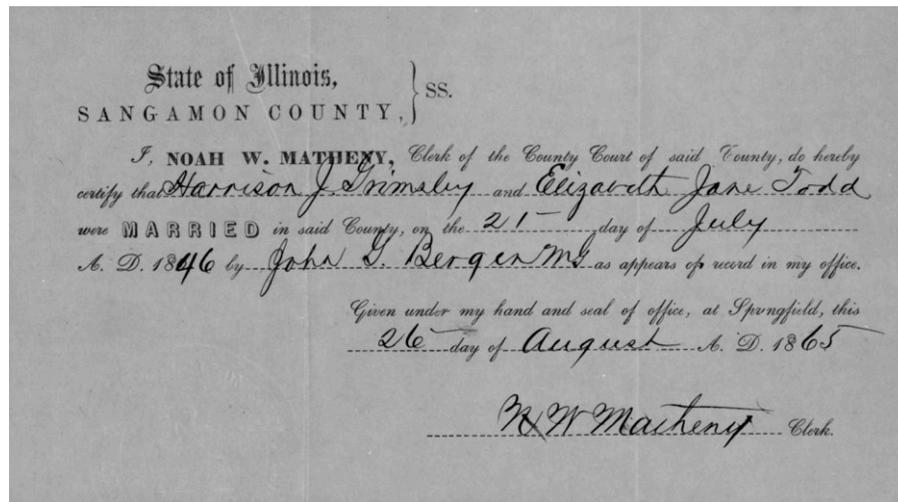
⁹² *Journal*, Thursday, July 16, 1846, p. 2.

Marriage of Elizabeth Jane Todd and Harrison J. Grimsley

On July 21, 1846, Elizabeth Jane Todd, age 21, married Harrison J. Grimsley, age 27.⁹³ Rev. John G. Bergen, D. D., the 56-year-old founder and minister of the First Presbyterian Church, married them in Springfield. They had two children. John Todd, born on February 3, 1848, in Springfield, and William L., born on March 17, 1852. The marriage ended in divorce on October 31, 1859, after 13 years of marriage.



Journal, Thursday, July 30, 1846.⁹⁴



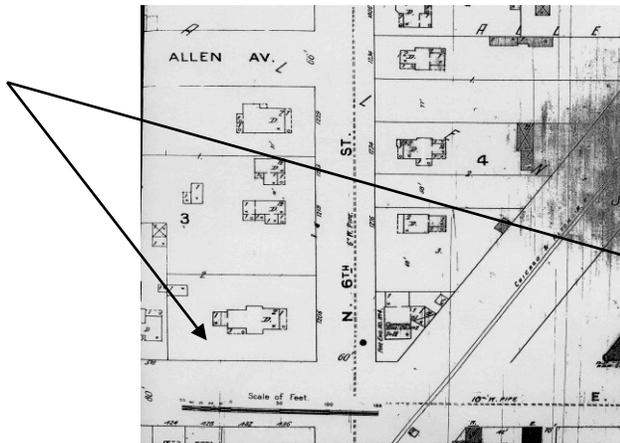
New Home For Elizabeth and Harrison Grimsley on Sixth Street and North Grand Avenue

Newlyweds Elizabeth and Harrison Grimsley moved into a new home at the northwest corner of Sixth Street and North Grand Avenue.

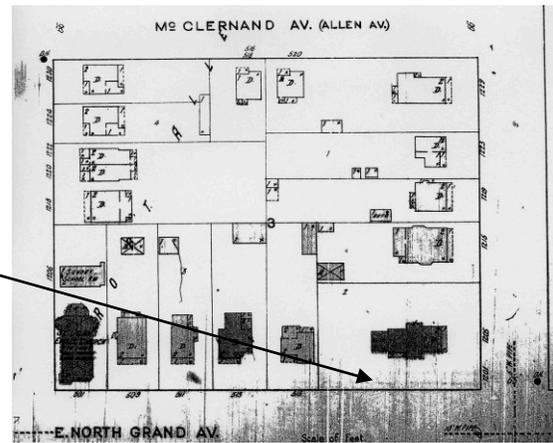


⁹³ *Illinois Marriages, 1790-1860. Family History Library*, Salt Lake City, UT, Microfilm: 0848654

⁹⁴ *Journal*, Thursday, July 30, 1846, p. 2.



1896 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map



1917 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map

Marriage of Ann M. Todd and Clark M. Smith

Ann M. Todd, daughter of Robert and sister of Mary, married Clark Moulton Smith (1820-1885) at Lexington, Kentucky on October 24(5), 1846. They had four children: Edgar Todd Smith (____ - 1921), Lincoln Smith, Clark Moulton Smith (1850 - 1860) and Allen Hall Smith (1863 - 1910).

William Levi Todd Creates Bear Flag for California Republic

In 1846, William Levi Todd created the original Bear Flag for the California Republic. The same design is used for the State of California flag today. William was involved in the Bear Rebellion from June to July 1846 and designed the California Bear Flag, still in use today as the official California state flag.

A Brief History of the Bear Flag by William J. Trinkle

In 1846, California was a part of Mexico, and known as Alta California. For some years prior, and with increasing frequency, Americans and other non-Mexican nationals had moved to Alta California. The relations between the Mexican citizens, their government representatives and these foreign travelers to Alta California were not always friendly. During the first half of 1846, these immigrants, including the Americans, were concerned that actions might be taken against them by the Mexican authorities.

In March 1846, there had also been serious tensions and near conflict between the Mexican authorities and U.S. Captain John C. Fremont and his band of about 60 men. They had been in Alta California since November 1845 on an exploratory expedition. War between the U.S. and Mexico had been imminent for some time and was actually declared against Mexico by the U.S. on May 13, 1846. This was not known in Alta California until July 1846.

As a result of these circumstances, and for reasons which are not too clear on June 10, 1846, a small group of these resident Americans living north of San Francisco Bay captured from Mexican Lieutenant Francisco Arce a band of horses being taken to Mexican Commandante General Jose Castro. Previously, Lt. Arce may have made statements threatening the horses would be used by Castro to drive the foreigners out of California. The taking of these horses was the first stroke of an insurgency which came to be called the Bear Flag Revolt.

After taking the horses and leaving early on June 11, 1846, a group of these Americans headed to the small town of Sonoma to take control of the town. They collected further men along the way having a total of 33 or 34 men by the time they reached Sonoma near dawn on Sunday morning, June 14, 1846. The group took control of Sonoma without firing a shot. They captured the leaders and officers at that place. Several of the Mexican men, including General Mariano Vallejo, were taken as prisoners, first to Captain Fremont and then to

Sutter's Fort located in what has become Sacramento. About 25 of the men were left at Sonoma, the exact number being unclear.

At some point between dawn on June 14 and noon on June 17, 1846, the remaining men at Sonoma created a flag to stand for their insurgency. The exact timing of the creation is not clear from the documentary records. The flag that was created was a white field with a red stripe at the bottom edge, with a star in the upper left ("hoist") corner and a grizzly bear. The flag soon came to be called the "Bear Flag" and the insurgency came to be called the "Bear Flag Revolt." The men of the Revolt were named the "Bear Flaggers."

The Bear Flag Revolt lasted for about a month. On July 7, 1846, the U.S. Flag was raised by the American Navy at Monterey in Alta California. On July 9, the U.S. Flag was raised over Yerba Buena (soon to be called San Francisco). That same day, on July 9, 1846, a Bear Flag was lowered at Sonoma and the U.S. Flag was raised at that location. The Revolt had lasted a total of 31 days, from June 9 to July 9, 1846. The Bear Flag had flown from June 14, 15 or 16 to July 9, 1846, a mere 24 to 26 days. California has been part of the United States ever since those days, ultimately becoming a State on September 9, 1850.

The Bear Flag lowered at Sonoma (possibly the "original") was given to the 16 year old son of U.S. Navy Commander John B. Montgomery, John Elliott Montgomery and taken to the U.S.S. *Portsmouth*. The Bear Flag story does not end there. Young John E. Montgomery wrote his mother on at least two occasions in the last half of 1846, describing the Bear Flag (including making two drawings of it) and the events surrounding it. These two letters did not resurface until over one hundred years later, but have served to confirm significant details about the flag. Unfortunately, John E. Montgomery disappeared shortly after these letters, along with an older brother in November 1846, on a mission to deliver pay to troops stationed at Sutter's Fort. There is no clear evidence of what happened to them.

As a result, the Bear Flag came into the possession of Commander Montgomery and traveled with him and the *Portsmouth*; a copy of the flag made on the *Portsmouth*. These flags were turned over to the Commandant of the Boston Navy Yard by May 15, 1848 and were mislaid and forgotten; and then were turned over to J. C. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy at the end of January 1854. Finally, in 1855, the flags were turned over to California's two Senators, John B. Weller and William M. Gwin. Senator Weller donated the two flags to the Society of California Pioneers in San Francisco on September 8, 1855. The next day, the fifth California Admission Day anniversary, the Bear Flag was paraded through San Francisco. The Bear Flags remained with the Society of California Pioneers until April 1906, when the flags were destroyed along with the Society's San Francisco headquarters in the San Francisco earthquake.

Returning to 1846, by September, following a meeting in Sonoma, a committee was established to investigate and gather together all information related to "the bear-flag party." It is believed this committee issued a report in May 1847. Then, on February 13, 1847, *The Californian*, the first newspaper in California, published a description of the original Bear Flag. One of the publishers of the newspaper, Robert Semple, had been a Bear Flagger.

In 1850, the Society of California Pioneers was organized in San Francisco for persons who had arrived in California by 1850 and their descendants and to preserve, promote and protect California history. Over the years the Society both protected and promoted the Bear Flag.

In 1875, the Native Sons of the Golden West (N.S.G.W.) was established in California and later joined by the female equivalent, the Native Daughters. The organizations promoted recognition of California history, assisted in creating monuments to various events and persons, and within the course of their first 50 years spread throughout the State. Usage of the Bear Flag itself and on emblems of the groups, including banners and pins, became widespread. The full impact of the Native Sons and Daughters on usage and recognition of the Bear Flag has yet to be fully investigated. It is expected to be substantial, given the growth of the groups between 1875 and 1925. The political significance of the native Sons became enormous in the first decades of the 20th Century, when many if not a majority of California politicians were members.

In 1909, the Native Sons adopted a resolution at their annual convention to promote the State of California adopting the Bear Flag as the first State Flag. In January and February 1911, these events came to fruition and on February 3, 1911 the Bear Flag became California's State flag at the signing of State Senate Bill 291 by Governor Hiram Johnson. The Bear Flag has remained the California Flag since that time.

In the mid-20th Century statutes were adopted requiring the flying of the Bear Flag at various buildings and locations within the State. In 1953, the design of the Bear Flag was standardized with enactment of detailed specifications for the flag. On February 3, 2011, the Bear Flag will celebrate its Centennial Anniversary as the Flag of the State of California.

1848

Birth of John Todd Grimsley

(1848-1920)

On February 3, 1848, Harrison and Elizabeth Todd Grimsley had their first child, a son, John Todd Grimsley, who was born in Springfield. Elizabeth was 23 years old. The Lincoln children were at that time Robert, 5 years old, and Eddie, 2 years old. Harrison and Elizabeth had been married just over seven months.

Dr. John Todd Presents Watch to His Son, Lockwood

On March 1, 1848, Dr. John Todd presented a solid gold hunting case watch to his son, Lockwood.

Abraham Lincoln Writes to William H. Herndon Mentioning Harrison J. Grimsley

Dear William:

Washington, June 22. 1848-

Last night I was attending a sort of caucus of the Whig members held in relation to the coming presidential election. The whole field of the Nation was scanned, and all is high hope and confidence. Illinois is expected to better her condition in this race. ... You young men get together and form a Rough & Ready club, and have regular meetings and speeches. Take in every body that you can get, Harrison Grimsley, Z. A. Enos, Lee Kimball, and C. W. Matheny will do well to begin the thing, but as you go along, gather up all the shrewd wild boys about town, whether just of age, or little under age — -Chris: Logan, Reddick Ridgely, Lewis Zwizler, and hundreds such. Let everyone play the part he can play best — -some speak, some sing, and all hollow. Your meetings will be of evenings; the older men, and the women will go to hear you; so that it will not only contribute to the election of ``Old Zach'' but will be an interesting pastime, and improving to the intellectual faculties of all engaged. Don't fail to do this.

... I made an Internal Improvement speech day-before-yesterday, which I shall send home as soon as I can get it written out and printed, and which I suppose nobody will read. Your friend as ever

A LINCOLN⁹⁵

1849

William P. Grimsley and Harrison J. Grimsley Dissolve Partnership

Telltale signs of something amiss in the life of Harrison J. Grimsley first appeared in March of 1849 when he “withdraws” from his partnership with his brother William. The partnership had been established in 1846. William continued the business and was authorized to settle all claims. This seems to have been a turning point in Harrison’s life.

⁹⁵ C.W.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
THE copartnership of W. P. Grimsley & Co. is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of H. J. Grimsley from the firm. W. P. Grimsley will continue the business at the old stand, and is authorized to settle all the business of the late firm.
W. P. GRIMSLEY,
H. J. GRIMSLEY.
Springfield, March 26, 1849.

Announcement of Dissolution of Grimsley Partnership, *Register*, May 10, 1849.⁹⁶

William L. Todd Writes From California

We are gratified in hearing from our young friend William L. Todd, son of Dr. Todd, of this city, who left this place in 1845, with the emigration for California. He writes under date of St. Francisco, 13th May, that he had been in good health—that last year he had been digging the “yellow stuff” in the Sierra Nevada,—that he was now engaged in mercantile business, with fair prospects. The news part of his letter has been anticipated by previous publications.

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Journal, Friday, June 8, 1849.⁹⁷

⁹⁶ *Register*, May 10, 1849, p. 1.

⁹⁷ *Journal*, Friday, June 8, 1849, p. 2.

SPRINGFIELD: 22

Wednesday, Evening, August 23, 1849.

Letter from Doctor F. Walton Todd.

SUITER'S MILLS, California, June 14, 1849.

My Dear Sir:—I wrote you again from Panama as I was about leaving; and hope my letter did not meet the same fate as the one sent by Mr. B. On the night of the 17th of May the steamer Panama weighed anchor and went to sea. After a pleasant run of thirteen days we put into the harbor of San Diego, remained there two or three hours, just long enough to put off the commission, and left for San Francisco, where we arrived on the 4th inst. The Panama is a fine vessel, but like all the others on that line, is not suited for such large numbers of passengers. We were very uncomfortable on her, as every one will be so long as they continue to crowd her beyond her capacity. Luckily the weather was fine and many of us preferred sleeping on deck to going into the close, hot berths. The sea to Cape San Lucas was as smooth as the Mississippi; after that it was a little rougher but never bad. We saw whales, black-fish, porpoises, etc., without number—frequently sailing along the coast in view of a barren and uncultivable country, unfortunately, however, passing by all the towns without seeing them. Notwithstanding our haste the Commission did not reach San Diego on the day required by the treaty, but as those from the Mexican Government had not arrived it made no difference.

Without any regrets at leaving the steamer the most of us hastened ashore immediately upon arriving at San Francisco, and then began our observations and experience in California life. I paid a boatman four dollars to take me on shore, and a boy two more to take my baggage to a hotel. I went in and took my dinner, which cost two

I went in and took my dinner, which cost two dollars; and every subsequent meal I took in the town, during the four days that I remained there, cost the same. We saw many evidences of prosperity in the city, but property has an inflation that no resources of the country, however great, can justify. For example, a one-story frame house, 20 by 30 feet, rents for \$550 per month. An acquaintance of mine has rented the same kind of a building for \$700 per month, and has been offered for it a thousand. I heard a man ask Dr. G——, 100 dollars a month for a room in an adobe hut, away from the business part of town. They charge \$50, too, for the privilege of pitching a tent on a vacant lot for a few days. Building lots sell for enormous sums, depending upon their location; those on the Plaza and near the landing of course being the most valuable. So much of this in fact is the result of wild speculation, that before a great while there will be some magnificent bankruptcies here, if I am not greatly mistaken. At the same time it is my impression, that in spite of the efforts which are being made to draw off business to other places that are springing up in other parts of the Bay, as Benicia, etc., real estate at San Francisco will always bear a high price. The harbor is well sheltered, the anchorage good, and the site a most beautiful one for a large city. As an Irishman would say, the most beautiful landscape I ever saw was a sunset view of the Bay from the hill above the town. It is skirted by a mountain range and nearly a hundred sail, many of them splendid ships were in sight. But there is an objection to the place, which will not affect its business, I think. Every day, about twelve o'clock, a most disagreeable Northwest wind begins to blow, and by sundown grows furious, making the evening and night in midsummer so cold that you have to sit around fires. So very disagreeable is it, that if I found it a desirable point for the practice of my profession, I would not live there. That is the point from which all

the merchandise is taken to all parts of the country, and it sells for an immense profit, few articles bringing less than 100 per cent., and from that upwards.

After remaining there four days, I took a schooner and sailed up to Sutter's fort in four days. I then bought, for two hundred dollars, an excellent California horse, and leaving there at half-past twelve, rode to this place, forty-seven miles, by dark. You never saw such beasts to travel as they are. We stopped, also, at least two hours on the road. They take a brisk gallop, and keep it up for hours.

This is the place where gold was first discovered. You know it was found whilst digging a mill-race. The mill has not, until recently, been finished, and is now better than any gold mine. Lumber sells at four and five hundred dollars per thousand feet, and they cannot begin to supply the demand.

The region principally worked is within a circle of fifty miles from this point, but now, in consequence of high water, the amount obtained in a day is very small, to what has heretofore been. A man is fortunate in the dry diggings who gets out now more than two ounces per day. I have seen much of it; some in lumps, the largest weighing 18 ounces—much larger, however, have been

found; other in scales and grains. Some specimens are very beautiful. I went down this morning among the washers and saw the different methods of separating dirt and gravel from the pure stuff, and taking a pan washed out a little myself. One of the men told me that he had washed out yesterday, three ounces, and an ounce and a half before twelve o'clock to-day. The cradle is better adapted than any other and all other machines for washing, not only on the score of expedition, but it loses less than any other. The thousand and one machines invented for the purpose in the States, and brought out, are thrown away after costing large amounts for transportation, which is very dear. From the river here freight costs \$18 per hundred, and from here into the mines it is carried on the backs of those who are not able to own mules. Merchandise is said to be low here at this time. Flour sells for \$15 per hundred weight, pork \$1 per pound, sugar 45 cents, and coffee 50 cents per pound; coarse boots bring an ounce, and shoes half an ounce.— These are articles of principal consumption, and lower than all other things in less demand. Persons coming to California, on hearing these prices, think that it is better to bring every thing they want with them, but this is a mistake. Those engaged in trade have facilities that emigrants cannot have. They have their own ships, and through the interior their own wagons.

Whilst I am writing a gentleman has come in who says that a man on the North Fork of the American river, (this is on the South) washed out, a day or two since, in a single day, eighteen ounces, and that the mines in his neighborhood are yielding well. Every one I meet with feels assured of making his fortune, and from the evidences of prosperity I see I am satisfied that industry and economy only are necessary to accomplish it. The country is full of gold.

I found my brother in this place, engaged in merchandising, and apparently doing well. I had no difficulty in finding him, as all the old residents knew him well. He has participated actively in all the military struggles of this country, often at the imminent risk of his life, and in new countries such things mark men. He was in the battles of "San Gabriel" and "Mesa," and but for having been rescued, would have been killed whilst a prisoner. He is a thorough backwoodsman, and seems to be familiar with every part of this country.

Well, this is the country to upset all of a man's Utopian notions; to use a vulgar expression, 'must come down to this work.' I heard of a lawyer of some eminence and the professor of a college engaged in drawing a hand cart to make a raise; and an ex-Professor of a Western college is now driving an ox-team between Sacramento city and mormon Island. Thank fortune, notwithstanding my own heavy expenses, and those of a friend which I paid from Panama, I shall have means sufficient to get into the mining districts where I go to-morrow, and then we shall see what we shall see. I expect nothing more than to go at once to gold washing until the season for practice commences.

The parties who left New Orleans to come by way of the Rio Grande, have not yet arrived, and those coming by the Gila will encounter great hardships. Mr. H. is not in, as far as I have been able to learn, and I left his letters at San Francisco. I have met a good many of my acquaintances in traveling here, all of whom seem to be doing well, and encourage me to hope for success. If I do meet with it don't be surprised if you see me in your city next winter. F. W. T.

Journal Wednesday, August 22, 1849 Page: 2

Todd Valley, California Named For Dr. Francis Walton Todd Who Opens Store

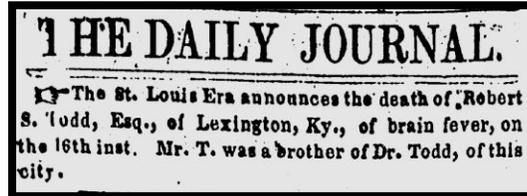
Dr. Francis Walton Todd, who built a log house for a store and hotel, on the site of his present residence, at his ranch in the lower suburbs of the town, in June 1849, first settled Todd's Valley. The location at that time was the most eligible one to be found north of the Middle Fork of the American, and was the proper distance from the river to catch all the travel from the old diggings in El Dorado county to the new placers at Stony Bar, Horse-shoe Bar and Rester's Bar. The doctor also built a corral near his house in which to drive horses when he desired to catch them for his own or his customers' use, and took horses to ranch at the moderate sum of five dollars per week, cash; the owners to run all risks and hunt up their stock, themselves, when they desired to use them. The stand as a ranch and trading post was valuable, and perhaps

could have been sold in the fall of '49, or spring of '50, for \$10,000, or \$15,000.⁹⁸

Death of Robert S. Todd

(1791-1849)

On July 16, 1849, Robert, Todd died of "brain fever" in Lexington, Kentucky. Robert was Elizabeth Todd Grimsley's uncle, Dr. John Todd's brother and Mary Todd Lincoln's father. I don't believe that any of the Springfield Todds attended the funeral in Kentucky.



Journal, Monday, July 23, 1849.⁹⁹

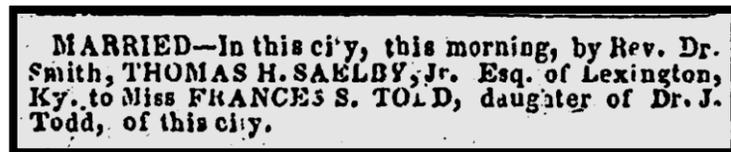
Saturday, October 6, 1849

Paper: Daily Illinois State Register (Springfield, Illinois)

Page: 1

Marriage of Frances Stuart Todd and Thomas Hart Shelby, Jr.

On December 19, 1849, Elizabeth Todd Grimsley's sister, Frances Stuart Todd, age ____, married Thomas H. Shelby, a lawyer of Lexington, Kentucky. Rev. John G. Bergen, D. D. performed the ceremony in Springfield.



Journal, Wednesday, December 19, 1849.¹⁰⁰

Here is a bit about John Todd Shelby.

⁹⁸ <http://www.californiagenalogy.org/placer/todd.htm> francis walton Todd, Dr.

⁹⁹ *Journal*, Monday, July 23, 1849, p. 3.

¹⁰⁰ *Journal*, Wednesday, December 19, 1849, p. 3.

Kentucky Deaths
Courier-Journal (1869-1922): Mar 4, 1920;
 ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Louisville Courier Journal (1830 - 1922)
 pg. 9

Kentucky Deaths

John Todd Shelby.

Lexington, Ky., March 3.—The funeral of John Todd Shelby, who died late yesterday, will be held at Christ Church Cathedral Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, Bishop Lewis W. Burton and Dean Robert K. Massie, officiating.

Mr. Shelby was one of the leading lawyers of the State. He was a great grandson of Isaac Shelby, first Governor of Kentucky, and his mother was a first cousin of Mary Todd, who married Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Shelby was born in Lincoln's home town of Springfield, Ill., while his mother was on a visit there.



John Todd Shelby

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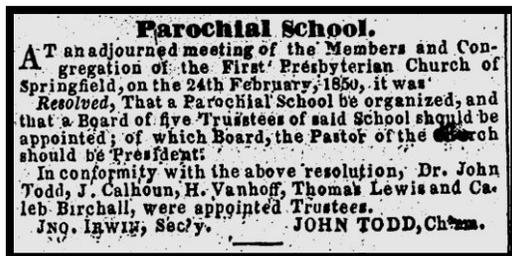
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Death of Edward Baker Lincoln
 (1846-1850)

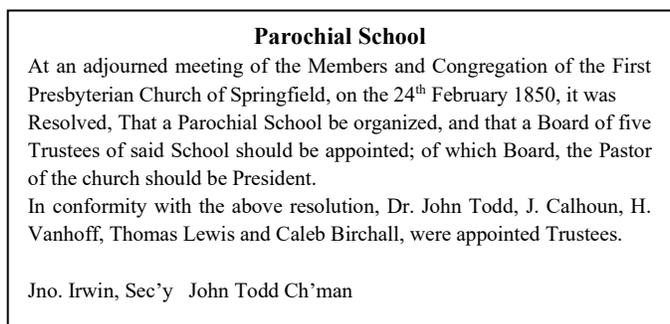
On February 1, 1850, Edward Baker Lincoln, age 3¾, died in Springfield, Illinois from pulmonary tuberculosis.

Dr. John Todd Trustee of First Presbyterian Church School

On February 24, 1850, the First Presbyterian Church organize a parochial school. Dr. John Todd was Chairman of the trustees of the school.



Journal, Saturday, March 16, 1850.¹⁰²



Dr. John Todd Returns From Trip to Kentucky

¹⁰² *Journal*, Saturday, March 16, 1850, p. 3.

In late June 1850, Dr. John Todd, age 63, returned from a visit to Kentucky with his health completely restored. He probably visited his daughter Frances S. Todd Shelby and her new husband Thomas H. Shelby, Jr. at Grassland near Lexington. Frances was then pregnant with John Todd Shelby who was born the following January.

We are glad to see that Dr. TODD has returned from his visit to Kentucky, with his health completely restored.

Journal, Friday, June 21, 1850.¹⁰³

United States Census

In the 1850 Census, Elizabeth Todd Grimsley and her husband, Harrison J. Grimsley, age 32 and born about 1818 in Kentucky, were listed as living in Springfield. Living with them was their son, John T. Grimsley. They were living with Elizabeth's father, Dr. John Todd. What had happened to the house they had lived in at 6th and North Grand Avenue? The census record for the John Todd household lists the following: John Todd, 62, Eliz F. B. Todd, 57, H. J. Grimsley, 32, Eliz Grimsley, 35, Martha Muzzy, 25, Mary Price, 30, Eliz Johnson, 8, Emanuel Debrates, 30, John T. Grimsley, 2.

Birth of William Wallace Lincoln (1850-1862)

William "Willie" Wallace Lincoln, son of Abraham and Mary Lincoln, was born on December 21, 1850, in Springfield, Illinois. On February 20, 1862, 11-year-old William died of typhoid fever while living in the White House in Washington, D. C.

1851

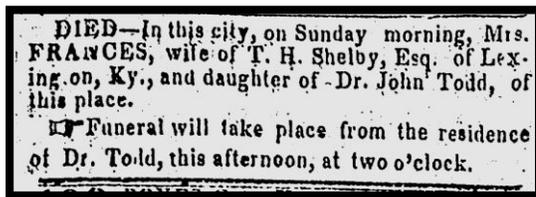
Birth of John Todd Shelby

John Todd Shelby, the son of Frances Stuart Todd Shelby and Thomas H. Shelby, was born on January 25, 1851, in Springfield, Illinois. Frances was visiting her parents, Dr. John and Elizabeth Todd. Dr. Todd must have been proud of his new grandson who was named for him.

Death of Frances Stuart Todd Shelby (1832-1851)

Frances Stuart Todd Shelby, Elizabeth's sister, died on February 1, 1851, and is buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Illinois. She was 19 years old and had been married for a little more than a year. Her obituary states that her funeral would take place at the residence of Dr. John Todd, where she most likely died. She left her baby son, John Todd Shelby, who was just a week old. Thomas H. Shelby, the father, was probably in Springfield as evidenced by the religious book he gave to Elizabeth Grimsley on February 27, 1851. This has to have been a very sorrowful time in the John Todd household as well as the household of the Springfield relatives. Mary and Abraham Lincoln most likely attended this funeral.

¹⁰³ *Journal*, Friday, June 21, 1850, p. 3.



Journal, Monday, February 3, 1851.¹⁰⁴



Grave of Frances Stuart Todd Shelby, Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Illinois

Thomas H. Shelby Gives Religious Book to Elizabeth J. Grimsley

Elizabeth Grimsley must have been close to her brother-in-law, Thomas H. Shelby, during this period as evidenced by his gift to her of a religious book.



Handwritten in pencil on front endpaper: *To Mrs. Elizabeth J. Grimsley from her affectionate brother Tho. H. Shelby, Feb. 27th 1851.*

Scripture history: or, contemplations on the historical passages of the Old and New Testaments, by Joseph Hall; abridged by George Henry Glasse (1830) Publisher: New York: American Tract Society.¹⁰⁵

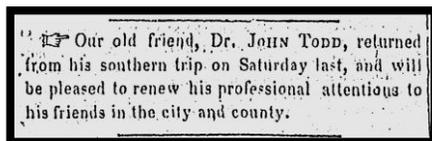
Lockwood M. Todd Graduates From Medical School

Lockwood M. Todd, son of Dr. John Todd and Elizabeth Todd, was schooled in Springfield and then studied medicine and graduated in St. Louis in 1851. He was with General Sherman as commissary in his march to the sea. His former brother-in-law, Harrison Grimsley, was also on this march. He married Emily Husband, and lived in Virginia City, Montana Territory.

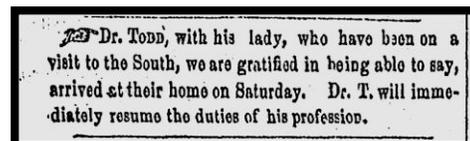
1852

Dr. John and Elizabeth F. B. Todd Return to Springfield From Southern Trip

In January and February 1852, Dr. John and Elizabeth Todd probably visited Kentucky to see their grandson, John Todd Shelby, who had his first birthday on January 25, 1852. It was also the first anniversary of their daughter's death.



Register, Monday, February 16, 1852.¹⁰⁶



Journal, Tuesday, February 17, 1852.¹⁰⁷

Birth of William L. Grimsley (1852-1887)

¹⁰⁴ *Journal*, Monday, February 3, 1851, p. 3.

¹⁰⁵ Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection.

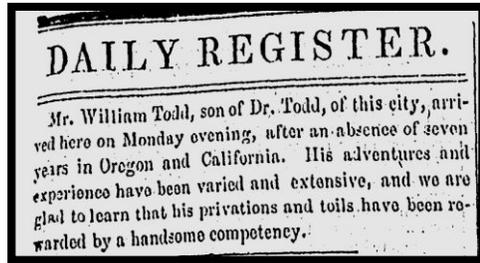
¹⁰⁶ *Register*, Monday, February 16, 1852, p. 2.

¹⁰⁷ *Journal*, Tuesday, February 17, 1852, p. 3.

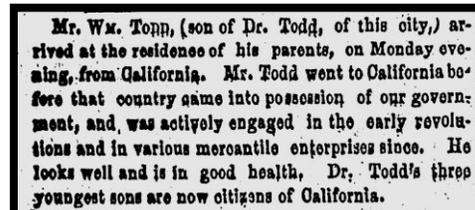
William L. Grimsley was born on March 17, 1852, the second child and son of Harrison J. and Elizabeth Todd Grimsley.¹⁰⁸ He was named after Elizabeth's brother, William L. Todd.

William L. Todd Visits Springfield

In the middle of May 1852, William L. Todd arrived in Springfield from California, where he had been for the last seven years. No doubt he was prompted to visit by the March birth of William L. Grimsley who was named after him. The *Journal* notes that "Dr. Todd's three youngest sons are now citizens of California." William was involved in the Bear Rebellion from June to July 1846 and designed the California Bear Flag, still in use today as the official California state flag.



Register, Tuesday, May 18, 1852.¹⁰⁹



Journal, Wednesday, May 19, 1852.¹¹⁰

Dr. Francis Walton Todd in California at Todd's Valley

Todd Valley is an unincorporated community located on Todd Creek, 13 miles east-northeast of Auburn in Placer County, California. It lies at an elevation of 2,684 feet. The name honors Dr. Francis Walton Todd, who opened a store there in 1849. The Todd Valley post office operated from 1856 to 1884. The Todd post office operated from 1885 to 1901.

Although Todd's [Dr. Francis Walton Todd] ranch was much resorted to by miners from the river and gulches adjacent to it, for the purpose of purchasing their supplies, and obtaining their letters and papers upon each arrival from the "city" of the expressman, yet the town of Todd's Valley did not commence to grow up until 1852, after the discovery of rich diggings in the "flat," at the head of the little stream upon which the Doctor's house was situated. The discovery of these mines drew the attention of miners and traders to the place and a town was laid off on the ridge, midway between, and at a convenient distance from the "flat" and "Poker Hill." The mines were rich, and although Yankee Jim's, the nearest town and rival of Todd's Valley, was the place of the Divide, yet it flourished until eventually it became the most populous town of the two.¹¹¹

1853

Birth of Thomas Lincoln

(1853-1871)

Mary and Abraham Lincoln had a son, Thomas "Tad" Lincoln, who was born on April 4, 1853 in Springfield, Illinois. Thomas was named after his grandfather Thomas Lincoln. Tad died of tuberculosis at age 18 in Chicago on July 15, 1871.

¹⁰⁸ He became a clerk with Herndon & Co. and resided in Springfield, Illinois.

¹⁰⁹ *Register*, Tuesday, May 18, 1852, p. 7.

¹¹⁰ *Journal*, Wednesday, May 19, 1852, p. 3.

¹¹¹ <http://www.californiagenealogy.org/placer/todd.htm> Francis Walton Todd, Dr.

Mrs. John Elizabeth Todd Won A \$3 Prize For Her Bed Quilt Box Work At The Illinois State Fair

Mrs. John Todd won a \$3 prize for her bed quilt box work at the Illinois State Fair in October 1853.¹¹²

1855

John T. Stuart Letter to Daughter Elizabeth “Bettie” Stuart, January 3, 1855

The letter that follows is the first of a number of letters from John Todd Stuart and his wife Mary to their daughter, Elizabeth “Bettie” Stuart, who was attending Monticello Female Seminary in Godfrey, Illinois.¹¹³



Monticello Female Seminary

The letter below is dated January 3, 1855, and states that on January 2, 1855, Elizabeth Todd Grimsley dined with John and Mary Stuart. Harrison Grimsley was not mentioned.

Springfield
January 3rd 1855

My dear Betty

Mother [**Mary Stuart**] has been busy all day so much so that she cannot write a letter to you today as she at first intended therefore I am deputed to write you another short letter. Upon my return home I found all the family well and they are all well now excepting Hannah [**born on _____**] who is somewhat unwell caused as we suppose by teething. ...Cousin Lizzie [Elizabeth Todd Grimsley] and Miss Hoffman dined with us on yesterday. They are all well, as are all other friends.

Your affectionate father

J.T.S.¹¹⁴

¹¹² Quincy Whig (Quincy, Illinois) Monday, October 31, 1853, p. 4.

¹¹³ My thanks to Erika Holst for sharing these letters from the collection of the Springfield Art Association. Elizabeth “Bettie” Stuart Brown (1838-69) was the oldest child of John T. Stuart and Mary Nash Stuart. Mary Nash was the daughter of Francis Nash (1791-1833) and Judith Bland. John Stuart was Lincoln’s first law partner and Elizabeth Grimsley and Mary Lincoln’s first cousin. Bettie was born in July of 1838. The same year she was born, her father defeated Stephen A. Douglas for a seat in Congress. John Stuart’s departure for Washington in 1839 left his wife at home alone with the baby and his law partner Abraham Lincoln alone in the office with their legal practice. Lincoln often visited Mary Stuart to deliver letters and to visit with Bettie — in a letter Lincoln wrote in December 1839, when Bettie was a year and a half old, he called her a “tolerably nice fellow.” In due time Bettie was joined by six siblings: John, Virginia, Frank, Robert, Hannah, and Edwards. As a teenager she attended school at the Monticello Female Seminary in Godfrey, Illinois. This school was the favored place of female education for Springfield’s elite. At various times the daughters of Stephen T. Logan, Benjamin Edwards, and James Lamb were also students there. CW

¹¹⁴

**Elizabeth and Harry Grimsley Dine at C. M. Smiths
Mary Stuart Letter to Bettie Stuart, January 28, 1855**

Last Friday we dined at Mr. [C. M.] Smiths, in company with Dr. and Fanny Wallace, Mr. Lincoln and Mary, Mr. [Ninian] Edwards and Elizabeth, Mrs. Nelson Edwards, Aunt Todd, Lizzie and Harry. [Elizabeth Todd Grimsley and Harrison Grimsley]



C. M. Smith Residence on the Southwest Corner of Fifth and Edwards Streets
Acquired by the Smiths in 1853 from the builder Rev. Dresser

**Harry Grimsley Unsuccessfully Looks for Work in St. Louis
Mary Stuart Letter to Bettie Stuart, February 19, 1855**

Harry [Elizabeth's husband, Harrison J. Grimsley] went to St Louis last week to try and get a situation, but returned last evening unsuccessful. He has been out of employment all winter, and there seems but little prospect of his getting any.

Springfield Feb. 19 1855

Dear Betty

It is some time since I have written to you, for the last week I have not been able to write, and at any time that I can persuade father to write I prefer doing so, as I know how acceptable a letter from him always is. ...At Uncles [Dr. John Todd], the family are all well. Harry [Elizabeth's husband, Harrison J. Grimsley] went to St Louis last week to try and get a situation, but returned last evening unsuccessful. He has been out of employment all winter, and there seems but little prospect of his getting any. I shall attend to sending you a box as soon as I feel able to attend to preparing the articles. ...The Legislature made an appropriation to finish the Gov house, the work will probably be hastened so the family may get in it early in the summer. John wants to know why you don't write to him. Good by my dear daughter Betty

Your affectionate
Mother

**Harry Grimsley Employed at Brother's Mill
John T. Stuart Letter to Bettie Stuart, March 4, 1855**

Harry [Elizabeth's husband, Harrison J. Grimsley] has got into employment at his brothers mill and I understood was to receive a salary of seven/two hundred dollars.

Springfield
March 4th, 1855

Dear Sister

Dear Bet, John started to write you a letter this evening but you will perceive that he did not progress further than Dear Sister and so I will have to finish.

We are all very well, remarkably well. Mother will write to you the middle of the week ...

They are all well down at Uncles [Dr. John Todd]. Sis says she is too busy to write to you. She says she has I think it was fifteen shirts to make. Harry [Elizabeth's husband, Harrison J. Grimsley] has got into employment at his brothers mill and I understood was to receive a salary of seven/two hundred dollars. Uncle **[John Todd]** talks of going to St. Louis or rather Jefferson barracks [J. B. S. Todd was there] tomorrow

Good night
Father

Mary Stuart Letter to Betty Stuart, March 27, 1855

Uncle [Dr. John] Todd has gone down [was she in Kentucky?] for Aunt [Elizabeth Todd Mrs. Dr. John Todd], she has been quite unwell since she went down, I have not been to Uncles since I saw you, I thought I should go and see cousin Lizzie [Elizabeth Todd Grimsley] this afternoon, but it is cold and chilly.

Mary Stuart Letter to Betty Stuart, April 16, 1855

Aunt [Elizabeth Todd, Mrs. Dr. John Todd] is sick, quite sick, has not been able to sit up since you left. Uncle [Dr. John Todd] has been sick, but is better. Cousin Lizzie [Elizabeth Todd Grimsley] rather wearied, and in no condition to receive an addition of five to her family.

Mary Stuart Letter to Betty Stuart, April 23, 1855

Aunt Todd [Elizabeth Todd, Mrs. Dr. John Todd] is very slowly improving, she sits up a little now, Cousin Lizzie [Elizabeth Todd Grimsley] and the rest are well.

Mary Stuart Letter to Betty Stuart, May 14, 1855

[Springfield, ILL, May 14, 1855]

My Dear Betty

Father started to court this morning at six, and I now feel quite lonely, we were expecting the gas men, to put the pipes in the house today, but they did not come. ... We have been soap making today turned out nearly a barrel full this morning, Cousin Lizzie [Elizabeth Todd Grimsley] spent the day with us on Saturday, they are all pretty well, as are all our other friends

Much love to you my dear Betty

Your aff Mother

Lots West of Todd Square Sold at Auction

SALE OF TOWN LOTS.
THAT PARCEL OF LAND LYING BETWEEN Washington and Adam's Streets, and immediately west of the late residence of Dr. Todd, has been surveyed into Town Lots; and, **ON SATURDAY** the 10th of **AUGUST**, Inst., at 2 o'clock, p. m., upon the premises, a portion of said Lots will be offered at public auction. **TERMS** favorable, to be made known at the time and place of sale.
 A. LINCOLN,
 for Proprietor,
 aug13-td

Journal, Wednesday, August 15, 1855.¹¹⁵

Sales of Real Estate.
 On Saturday, the following lots, situated west of the late residence of Dr. Todd, the property of Mrs. BULLOCK, were sold at auction: lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, for \$120, each; lots 7 and 8 at \$85 each; lots 11 and 12 for \$35 each; lots 27 and 28 at \$25 each; lots 24, 25 and 26 at \$60 each. The lots are all 157 by 40 feet, but are quite broken and located too near to the old city graveyard to be regarded as very eligible.

Journal, Monday, August 20, 1855.¹¹⁶

¹¹⁵ *Journal*, Wednesday, August 15, 1855, p. 3.

¹¹⁶ *Journal*, Monday, August 20, 1855, p. 3.

**Dr. John Todd Purchases House
on South Sixth, Between Monroe and Market
73 South Sixth Street**

On August 24, 1855, Dr. John Todd at age 48 purchased a new residence on the east side of Sixth Street, between Monroe and Market [now Capitol] streets. The purchase was from Henry H. Brown at a price of \$4,000.¹¹⁷ Elizabeth was 25 years old. Her brothers, _____ and _____, were _____ years old. Why did Dr. John Todd move? **Is there a deed from him to purchaser of Todd Square?**

On yesterday Dr. Todd purchased the residence of Mr. H. H. Brown, situated on Sixth street, between Monroe and Market. It has a front of 52 feet, and runs back 190 feet. The price paid was \$4,000.

Journal, Tuesday, August 21, 1855.¹¹⁸



1867 Perspective Drawing of Springfield, Illinois

Moving an Old Landmark

An old landmark in the shape of an old frame building just south of Myers & Van Duyn's carriage depository is about to be removed to make place for a finer building some day. The building has been purchased by August Beck, who will remove it next to his grocery and meat shop at Fourth and Washington streets. Myers & Van Duyn will build where the old building now stands, but not this year. The building was built by Capt. B. H. Ferguson's father, and the first tenant was Dr. John Todd and his four nieces. One of these nieces became Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, and another Mrs. C. M. Smith, another Mrs. Nannie W. Edwards and the other Mrs. W. S. Wallace. A few years later Mr. Ferguson built a house where Myers & Van Duyn's establishment now stands, and Dr. Todd and his nieces moved into that house. Which was later removed to North Sixth street. The next occupant of the house was J. Newton Francis, one of the associate editors of the *Journal*, who died in 1843. He was followed by Mrs. Henrietta Ulrich, and she was succeeded by a long list of tenants, the last of whom was Dr. E. F. Fowler, who used the building as an office for a number of years.¹¹⁹



Drawing of Residence of Dr. John Todd at 73 S. Sixth Street

This was a major change in the lifestyle of 48-year-old Dr. John Todd and his family. The family had previously lived in Todd Square in a large brick house. The obvious question is why the move? The house was closer to other relatives, the First Presbyterian Church was behind the house and it was a short walk to his office and drug store on the square. His children were adults and no longer at home, except for Elizabeth who was dependent on him as were her children. They appear to have been living with the Doctor and his wife. Also as indicated in letters of April 1855, Elizabeth Todd was not in good health at the time.

¹¹⁷ Sangamon County, Illinois Recorder of Deeds, W. D. Book VU, p. 501.

¹¹⁸ *Journal*, Tuesday, August 21, 1855, p. 3. *Register*, Tuesday, April 29, 1902.

¹¹⁹ *Register*, Tuesday, April 29, 1902, p. 2.

**Thanksgiving at John T. Stuart’s House
Dr. John Todd, Elizabeth Todd and Elizabeth Todd Grimsley Attend
Mary Stuart Letter to Betty Stuart, November 30, 1855**

The day after Thanksgiving 1855, Mary Stuart wrote to her daughter Bettie about Thanksgiving dinner on the previous day. She wrote that Elizabeth, her children, William and John _____ and her mother and father, Elizabeth and Dr. John Todd, spent the day with John and **Elizabeth** Stuart. Harry Grimsley is not named in the letter as being one of those in attendance. He appears to no longer be a part of the family.

[Day After Thanksgiving 1855]
Friday

Dear Bettie,

Yesterday was thanksgiving and we had Aunt [**Elizabeth Todd Mrs. Dr. John Todd**] & Uncle [**Dr. John Todd**] and cousin Lizzie [Elizabeth Todd Grimsley] to dine with us. ... The children are all well – the little ones as sweet as ever.

Good by my dear Bettie, in haste Your ever aff Mother

**Wedding of Caroline Lamb and William James Black December 19, 1855
Dr. John Todd and Family Attend House Warming at James Lamb’s**

On December 19, 1855, Caroline Lamb married William James “Jimmy” Black. Caroline “Lina” Lamb was the third child of James Lamb, a prosperous Springfield merchant and pork packer. Caroline was born in Kaskaskia on February 8, 1831 and moved with her parents to Springfield two years later. Lina and her family would have known Mary and Abraham Lincoln.



Caroline Lamb Black



Residence of James Lamb at the Southeast Corner of Second and Monroe Streets

Mrs. John M. Palmer described the wedding and the house warming:

I pause, and a later picture of the “fifties” arises. Another sister was the bride, and time in its progress had modified the extreme simplicity of weddings; yet there was still the same shrinking from taking a curious public into confidence. The engagement is not unexpected and hosts of friends are waiting to bestow best wishes. A new house--on the old site — (now the Court of Honor building, on the corner of Second and Adams streets, Springfield) erected by my father had just been completed, and it was planned to have the wedding something of a “house warming”. Invitations were issued two or three weeks in advance, and were vastly different from the elaborate style now in use. A tiny card lies before me with the names of the parents, “Mr. and Mrs. James L. Lamb, At Home December 19, 1855” in the center of the smooth, glazed surface, and in the lower left hand corner the names of the wedded couple and her name: in the left hand corner.

Amongst the guests present were, of course, many whose names are familiar. Mather, Roberts, Campbell, Opdycke, Prickett, Jayne, Edwards, Remann and Black, for they were “kin”; Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln also, with no thought of the tragic future, Dr. and Mrs. Wallace, our own physician, **Dr. Todd and family**, Colonel and Mrs. Williams, and the Van Bergens, the Ulrichs and Vredenburgs, the Hursts, and others of the old Taylor Family, the Irwins, and it was on this occasion that Wm. H. Marston, who afterward married ‘Lila’ Irwin, made his entrance into Springfield society. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Pope, neighbors and longtime friends, were with us, Virgil Hickox and wife, Mr. and Mrs. James C. Conkling, and Mrs. Lawrson Levering of St. Louis...; the Ridgely, Webster and Huntington families were represented, **Major John T. Stuart and his wife**, Dillers, Ruths and Corneaus were all there, James Barret and his charming wife, and John Calhoun, a name familiar to older people, and his daughter Lizzie.¹²⁰

John T. Stuart wrote this wonderful account of the wedding in a letter to his daughter Betty, then in school at the Monticello Female Seminary in Godfrey, Illinois:

Lina has ceased to be a Lamb and is now a Black shall I say sheep! At precisely 20 minutes of 8 o'clock mother and myself sallied forth from the front porch both dressed in our best. What a brilliant night. There is the moon nearly full, near the meridian and there just above the Eastern horizon is Orion with his brilliant suit! There to the North is the great Bear and as I turn around to close the gate see how brilliant and majestic Venus looks as she bids adieu to the stars of night ere she sinks behind the western wave! And all those stars how they glisten and shine like jewels in [your] deep blue vault! How the gas lights pale before the lights which strangle the sky!

But here we are at Mr. Lambs. Every window below and above how they flame with Gas! As we enter the gate I say to Mother I am afraid we are too early I expect we are first. We ring the door is opened thunder and lightning!! Every room even the passage is crowded. Mother goes up stairs. A friend says to me while standing in the passage why Stuart you are late the ceremony is nearly over! I step quickly to the Parlor door I looked over a sea of heads and at the further side of the Parlor there is Mr. Dodge! He is giving them some good advice! Lina stands with eye modestly looking at the carpet. Her white veil hangs gracefully over her splendid white silk dress. She leans somewhat towards Black as if she said my hopes of happiness here below I entrust to you I love – I have faith – I hope. She looks pretty. Black has his eye fixed on the Parson, but it seems to me as if he was pressing Lina’s hand and merely saying Trust in me I love you! Black’s face usually dull and indicating a want of energy seems in a blaze of animation. He looks handsome now. Stir him up Lina – he has talent if you can make him exert it. His temperament is something like my own. Like a terrapin he needs coals of fire upon his back to make him reach forth his head. Lee Kimball is next to Black he looks pale – he has been shaking with the ague, and May Roberts is next to Lina.

And there is Hannah her white [shawl] becomes her and the wreath with two large roses in the centre and smaller ones on each side one wreath on **the head and one on her bosom**. She looks a little agitated is she thinking of her lessons – her examinations on moral philosophy next Monday or is she thinking of that handsome young man with whiskers? Who is he? A Mr. McDowell from St. Louis and further this deponent saith not. Ask Han. But the ceremony is now over I must seek mother.

¹²⁰ *Remembrances of Two Springfield Weddings*, Mrs. John M. Palmer, pp. 228-231, *An Illinois Reader*, Clyde C. Walton, Northern Illinois University Press, DeKalb, Illinois, 1970.

Now she comes down stairs. We press through the crowd. We push and they push. We tread on their toes and they tread on ours. See there Judge Logan with Miss Mary on his arm! He is making towards the Bridegroom and Bride – look at his forehead – how the sweat rolls down! He would rather argue a case in the Supreme Court than to struggle thus!

All the world is here! All the sewing societies have broke loose! Look at Black as he shakes hands with friend after friend – he looks magnificent! We reach the Bride & Bridegroom – we greet them, and now let us get out of this squeeze as soon as possible.

As we turn to reach the passage by another door we meet Cullom with his Bride on his arm. My Students are in luck! I reach the passage I back into a corner and look upon the crowd – Here come Julia Latham and Miss Nora! Ben Ferguson and John Barrett are making themselves agreeable to them. Here comes Miss Bell and Lizzie Calhoun, both dressed very fine and some strange beau between them, and here is Anna Van Bergen – she looks plain – and there is Cousin Julia Baker. Oh! It is love’s young dream! And there is Uncle [X] and here is cousin Lizzie [**Elizabeth Jane Todd Grimsley**] and Mrs. Lamb of Alton. How many old acquaintances seem to be thrown together tonight! There is Mrs. Wells – Mrs. Brooking and Miss Bradly I will cross over and speak to them. How superior is intellect & the refinement of calculation to the mere animal, beautiful though it be! Miss Bradly says where is Betty I understood you went down for her? I reply I did but Betty although she wanted to come thought it her duty to stay. I am glad of it replied Miss Bradley.

But look they are crowding in to [X] supper. Mother takes my arm. We go with the crowd. We take our station at the table. Mother stands by Auntie – next is Mrs. Young, next is Mrs. Matteson [**wife of the Governor**]. Close by are Cousins Mary Lincoln Lizzie Edwards and Mrs. B. S. Edwards.

First oysters – salad &c. – then ice cream and cake – Cousin John please fill my saucer again. You have helped me the fourth time, but you [x] me so [bitter]!

The supper is over the crowd is gone. It was a gay crowded company. The lamps shone bright and beauty elegance refinement thronged the aristocratic halls and my Bettie was not there?¹²¹

The Blacks’ joy together was short-lived. Jimmy died in 1861 at age 33. He had been battling consumption for several years and had gone to St. Louis to seek medical treatment. The cause of his death was given as “internal hemorrhage.” The couple had no children. Caroline went home to live with her mother. She died in 1908 at age 77.

**Elizabeth Todd Grimsley Goes Christmas Shopping With John Todd Stuarts
John T. Stuart Letter to Betty Stuart, December 30, 1855**

Sunday night
Dec. 30th, 1855
My dear daughter Betty

I do not commence this with the expectation of filling more than one sheet and I expect you are ready to exclaim that is long enough!

Christmas has been to the at least more than usually dull. To the little ones however it has brought the usual amount of pleasure in anticipation and toys, with the noise of which on Christmas morning Mother was heartily tired, Miss Libbie, Cousin Mattie and John and myself sallie’d forth, after tea Christmas eve, snowing while all blazes to make the purchase of toys. We called by and added Cousin Lizzie [**Elizabeth Todd Grimsley**] to our number. We went to Myers and Miss Libbie did the trading and my pocket suffered to the tune of six dollars. We then went around and went into all the new stores which look City like, we spent about two hours in getting around and very pleasantly too.

¹²¹

Shall I tell you how Ginnie was delighted in the morning with her elegant China doll? How Robbie & Hannie's eyes glistened when they saw their little stockings all hung in a row and full of toys & candies!

I have heard nothing new and all I do know is now put down in black & white.

The family without exception enjoy fine health and seem as happy as we have a right to expect. Mother is well but considerably fatigued with company, Ann has been with us since the girls came.

Mother has a toy for you which I presume Hannah will bring. My sheet & will fades.

Father

1856

**Elizabeth Grimsley Plays a Game With John T. Stuart
Mary Stuart Letter to Betty Stuart, February 17, 1856**

Sunday night
Feb 17th, 1856
My dear daughter

I arrived at home about 3 o'clock PM of the day I parted with you. ... All are well at Uncle's. **[Dr. John Todd]** I was there last evening and beat Auntie **[Elizabeth Todd, Mrs. Dr. John Todd]** very badly and I am sorry to say she became very much excited but Cousin Lizzie **[Elizabeth Todd Grimsley]** took revenge by beating me as badly. I do not know of any gossip of general news which would be at all interesting to you. I hope you take your medicine regularly and that you have got over your cough. Write to me how your health is and how did you get along with your examination.

Father

**Harry Grimsley Goes to Kansas to Work as Clerk
Mary Stuart Letter to Betty Stuart, March 17, 1856**

Harry Grimsley [Elizabeth Todd Grimsley's husband], went back last week to Kansas, he said he had a situation as clerk with Mr. Calhoun, I hope he may have enough to do, to keep him there, I don't wish him the labor and trouble of a return to Springfield.

Mary Stuart writes about Harrison J. Grimsley

Springfield March 17 [1856]
My Dear Bettie,

Father did not write to you last evening so I must try and write, he says it was my fault as I insisted on his going to church and Dr. Smith preached so long it was too late for anything after that. We are all well this morning, and it begins to look a little like spring which is quite cheering, how I long to see the snow entirely melted away. Uncle **[Dr. John]** Todd's family are also well, Cousin John **[John B. S. Todd]**,* arrived here on Friday, his family did not accompany him, he expects to go on **east, for a short time, when he** returns, he will bring his family here on his way to the plains. I don't know what arrangement he expects to make for the summer, if they remain in Springfield. I should think it would be pretty much crowded. Harry Grimsley **[Elizabeth Todd Grimsley's husband]**, went back last week to Kansas, he said he had a situation as clerk with Mr. Calhoun, I hope he may have enough to do, to keep him there, I don't wish him the labor and trouble of a return to Springfield. ... Good bye my dear love

Your affectionate
Mother

- * In 1856 John Blair Smith Todd resigned from the Army and became an Indian trader in the Dakota Territory. With the start of the Civil War, he was appointed brigadier general of Volunteers of the Union Army. Shortly thereafter he was elected to the United States Congress and represented the Dakota Territory from 1861 to 1863 and again from 1864 to 1865.

Mary Stuart Letter to Betty Stuart, April 18, 1856

Bad blood must run in the veins of the whole of Harrys connection

Mary Stuart writes about Harrison J. Grimsley

Springfield April 18 '56
My Dear Bettie,

I intended writing to you yesterday but Aunt [Mrs. John Todd] came up soon after breakfast and staid all day. Father is still away and we feel quite lonely, I hope to see him this evening or tomorrow. ...

Mrs. Edwards called here yesterday, she says Helen has been quite sick since she came up, but is now getting well. Mrs. Edwards thinks of going East this spring. Cousin Lizzie [Elizabeth Todd Grimsley] says the Miss Maclintoc, you spoke of is a cousin of Harrys, and that her mother is rather a bad character, I think bad blood must run in the veins of the whole of Harrys connection.

There is nothing new in town, now father is away I scarcely see the papers to know what is going on.

Good by my dear Bettie.
Your aff^r Mother

John T. Stuart Letter to Betty Stuart, June 2, 1856

Last night I was at Uncle's [Dr. John Todd] playing backgammon and suggested to Cousin Lizzie [Elizabeth Jane Todd Grimsley] and Kate that if they would walk up this evening they would see some pretty flowers and could eat some strawberries and this evening they embraced the opportunity of doing so.

Sunday night
June 2nd, 1856

Dear Betty,

We have received your letter by Anna Yates and were as usual very much delighted to hear from you we are all counting the weeks and days before **you come home**. We are all very well and have had no sickness of any kind during the week except that Robert has had another chill...

Last Monday evening I spent at the Governors at a small party given to Judge Spencer of New York and his family. ... I spent a very agreeable evening and regretted that mother did not feel well enough to go. I was invited to come to Cousin Ann's [Ann Todd Smith] to day after Church to eat strawberries and ice cream. We had a fruit dinner and plenty of cream and berries. Lincoln and Cousin Mary, Mother and myself and Dr. Wallace were here. Last night I was at Uncle's [Dr. John Todd] playing backgammon and suggested to Cousin Lizzie [Elizabeth Jane Todd Grimsley] and Kate that if they would walk up this evening they would see some pretty flowers and could eat some strawberries and this evening they embraced the opportunity of doing so.

Good Bye- much love from all
Father

1857

Rev. John H. Brown Comes to First Presbyterian Church

Mrs. John Todd to Mrs. Sam. D. Lockwood
March 19, 1857
Springfield, Illinois.

They have returned from trip to Chicago. Spent Sat. with Mrs. Judd. Mrs. Lizzie Todd Grimsley mentioned twice.

Mrs. John T. Stuart.¹²²

John Shelby Gives Harrison J. Grimsley as Reference

A Case of Abraham Lincoln's True Humanitarianism

A mulatto man, John Shelby — approximately 23 and the son of Mack Shelby, a black man born in North Carolina, and Mary Shelby, a mulatto woman born in Maryland — resided and worked in Springfield, Illinois. John Shelby was born in Illinois and therefore became a free man of color. In the spring of 1857, he disembarked in New Orleans from a steamboat and walked down the gangplank without his free papers or a pass from the ship captain. Evidently, he was employed on this vessel as a deckhand, etc. But when he attempted to reboard his steamboat, local police arrested him as an escaping slave. In vain, Shelby told his skeptical captors that he was a free man from Springfield, Illinois, and that Mr. Harrison J. Grimsley or lawyer Abraham Lincoln could vouch for him. Grimsley's wife was Elizabeth J. Todd, a cousin of Mary Todd Lincoln. It would seem that Shelby had done odd jobs for these two prominent families.

Dr. Wayne Temple

New Orleans La
June 4th 1857

Dear Sir

Your letter of the 27th ult. enclosing draft for \$69.30 on the Metropolitan Bank of New York — in full for advances, and fee — in the matter of the colored boy John Shelly, has just been received — and permit me dr Sir, to return my most sincere acknowledgments — for your kind services in this matter—

I should never have ventured to trouble you, had not the boy mentioned your name, as that of one, who would take an interest in his behalf — and had I not recognized in you an old friend of my father— [Abraham S. Jonas]

I owe an apology to the lady for misinterpreting the cause of her silence — but I was of course disappointed, at receiving an answer to neither of my letters — and besides I thought my correspondent was a gentleman, as the boy spoke of Mr. Grimsley—

I am glad that he has returned safe — should he come south again — be sure and let him have his papers with him — and he must also be careful not to be away from the boat at night — without a pass — which it is the duty of the Captain to procure for him—

¹²² Lockwood Papers, Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library, 47.

What right Col. A. P. Field [Alexander Pope Field was Illinois's secretary of state from 1829 to 1840. He later moved to New Orleans, and was a Unionist during the Civil War.] had to charge a fee of \$25, I am at a loss to imagine as he had nothing to do with the matter — and so far as I know, rendered no service whatever—

Again sir permit me to thank you — and to assure you that any service I can render you in this part of the world will give me pleasure—

With much respect
Truly yours
B. F. Jonas
[Endorsed by Lincoln]
B. F. Jonas.¹²³

Harrison J. Grimsley Abandons His Wife Elizabeth and Children

In October 1857, Harrison J. Grimsley left his wife Elizabeth and two sons and wandered about without a job and without supporting either his wife or his two sons. Thereafter, Elizabeth's father, Dr. John Todd, supported Elizabeth and the two boys.¹²⁴

Birth of Dana Todd (1857-___)

Dana Todd, the daughter of John Blair Smith Todd and Catharine S. Todd, was born in Springfield (Fort Randall, Dakota) in 1857. Daughter of [Gen. John B. S. Todd \(USA\), US Congress Territory](#) and [Catherine S. Todd](#)
Wife of [Frederick](#) [DeGraw](#)
Mother of [George](#) [DeGraw](#)
Sister of [Elizabeth Todd](#); [Catherine Higbee](#); [John Blair Smith Todd, Jr.](#); [Frances A. VanVelsor](#); [Daniel Todd](#) and [3 others](#)

1858

Elizabeth Todd Grimsley Travels to Chicago By Train

Monday Feby 8 1858 Good winter day- & now at noon snowing a little.Took the cars for home [from Springfield to Quincy] by way of Peoria & Galesburg--Wm Brown & wife, Judge Lockwood & daughter & Mrs. Grimsley for Chicago.

Oliver Hickman Browning¹²⁵

Why was Elizabeth going to Chicago?

1859

Fire at Todd Valley Destroys Town

In the early part of the fall of 1859, a fire broke out in the town which destroyed the whole of the business part of the place except the provision and grocery stores of A. A. Pond & Co., and Reed Benedict ... The property destroyed was estimated to be worth nearly two hundred thousand dollars.

Since the fire in 1859, the town has been gradually improving in appearance and increasing in population. ... Some of the richest mines upon the Forest Hill Divide are located near this place, and the trade of the miners is divided between the two towns.¹²⁶

Divorce of Harrison and Elizabeth Todd Grimsley

¹²³ From B. F. Jonas to Abraham Lincoln, Thursday, June 4, 1857, Legal (Shelly [Shelby] Case) Abraham Lincoln Papers at the Library of Congress. Transcribed and Annotated by the Lincoln Studies Center, Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois.

¹²⁴ See 1859, Elizabeth Todd Grimsley Files Petition for Divorce.

¹²⁵ *The Diary of Orville Hickman Browning*, Vol. 1, 1850-1864. Pease and Randall, Illinois Historical Collections, Volume XX, p. 315.

¹²⁶ <http://www.californiagenealogy.org/placer/todd.htm> francis walton Todd, Dr.

On October 10, 1859, 34-year-old Elizabeth Todd Grimsley filed suit in the Circuit Court of Sangamon County asking for a divorce from her husband Harrison J. Grimsley. Her attorney was her uncle, John Todd Stuart.

Elizabeth Todd Grimsley Files Petition For Divorce

To the Honorable the Judge of the Sangamon Circuit Court in Chancery sitting respectfully complaining herewith unto your Honor your oratrix Elizabeth J. Grimsley

That on or about the 21st day of July 1846 she was legally married to Harrison J. Grimsley at Springfield in the County of Sangamon and State of Illinois; that after their said intermarriage your oratrix and the said Harrison J. Grimsley lived together as man & wife from that time forward until about the middle of August in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty Seven at which time the said Harrison J. Grimsley deserted and abandoned your oratrix and since that time has absented himself and wholly failed and neglected to support and maintain your oratrix and has wholly failed and neglected to perform all his duties of husband and a father—your oratrix charged that she has on all occasion and in every manner well and truly performed all her obligations as his wife of the said Harrison J. Grimsley Your oratrix charges that the said Harrison j. Grimsley has willfully deserted and absented himself from your oratrix his said wife without any reasonable cause for the space of two years—She further charges that she has resided in said County of Sangamon since her said intermarriage and still resides in said county.

Your oratrix further recharges that there are two sons the fruit of said marriage who are still residing with your oratrix and have been so residing with her since said abandonment. That since Harrison J. Grimsley has furnished since said abandonment no support to herself or their said children—that as she is informed and believes he is engaged in no business and that his habits are dissipated In tender consideration of all which your oratrix prays that your Honor will take cognizance of her case that process may issue for the said Harrison J. Grimsley and that he may be required to answer all and singular the allegation hereof.

And that, upon a final hearing your Honor will order and decree that the bonds of matrimony between your oratrix and the said Harrison J. Grimsley may be dissolved and held for naught—that your Honor will further decree that your oratrix may have & retain the possession on a control of said children and that your Honor will grant such other and further relief as the equity of her case may demand and as in duty bound she will ever pray

Stuart & Edwards
For Complainant

The summons was issued to Harrison J. Grimsley on October 10, 1859 and was sent to the sheriff of Brown County, Illinois to be served on Harrison. The Petition was to be answered on the fourth Monday in October following. The sheriff of Brown County served the Petition and Summons on Harrison on October 11, 1859.

Elizabeth J. Grimsley Oct. Term 1859
vs. Sangamon Circuit Court
Harrison Grimsley In Chancery

Petition for divorce

To the Hon. the Judge of the said Circuit Court

The undersigned to whom was referred the above entitled cause to take proof _____ now reports to the Court that he has heard the testimony of John Todd who having been first duly sworn states that he ___ acquainted

with both the parties _____. That complainant is his Daughter. Compt & Defendant were married in Springfield Ill. about the month of July 1846, they lived together in Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois until about two years ago, or about the month of August A. D. 1857. Defendant then left Complainant and has not since returned except a few ___ about October 1, 1857. He has been wandering about from place to place so far as witness could learn and without any business at all. He said Defendant has not during that period furnished any support to Complainant. She has for ___ six years [since 1853] lived with witness and witness during that time supported her. Complainant has always been kind and affectionate to Defendant as witness well knows and as Defendant has many times acknowledged to witness. Witness knows of no reasonable cause arising from the conduct of Complainant why Defendant should have deserted the Complainant

Complainant resides & has for many years last past resided in the County of Sangamon and State of Illinois and the youngest between six and seven years.

These children have been living with witness _____ ten years [since 1849] and are now living with witness and ___ expects to maintain them as he has done.

Defendant is entirely out of business and he ___ habits are such that there is no prospect of his ever supporting his family. His habits are intemperate [given to excessive use of intoxicating liquors] & the worst thing that could happen to his children would be to place them in his charge.

Res. submitted
A. Campbell
Master in Chy

Approved E. G. _____ Judge¹²⁷

Order Granting Divorce

Elizabeth J. Grimsley
v.
Harold J. Grimsley

Bill for Divorce

This day came the Complainant by her solicitors Stuart & Edwards and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said Defendant Harrison J. Grimsley had been regularly served with process herein more than ten days before the first day of the present Term of this Court, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein and plead answer or demur to said Bill of Complaint as by the rule of this Court he was required to do, it is therefore ordered adjudged and decreed by this court that said Bill be taken for confessed against him and thereupon it was ordered that this cause be referred to the Master in Chancery to take proof and he having made his report to the Court

And this cause came on to be heard on the Bill report of testimony and the other evidence in the cause and the Court being satisfied from the evidence that the said Complainant & Defendant were married and lived together as man and wife in _____ time ___ as stated in said Bill of Complainant and that said Complainant is now and was at the time of the filing of her said Bill and had been _____ for many years a resident of Sangamon County State of Illinois as stated in said Bill and the Court being further satisfied from the evidence that the said Harrison Grimsley had willfully deserted and abandoned himself from his said wife the said Complainant without any reasonable cause for he shall of two years and more prior to the filing of her said Bill it is therefore ordered adjudged and decreed that the bonds of matrimony hereto existing (?) between the said Complainant Elisabeth J. Grimsley and the said Defendant Harrison J. Grimsley be and the same are hereby dissolved, cancelled and held for naught and that they be and are hereby divorced.

¹²⁷

And the Court being further ____ from the evidence that the said Complainant is the mother of two children by the said Defendant; and the said defendant has failed and neglected since his said absence and desertion to support his said children that he is engaged in no business, and that his habits are intemperate and that it is fit reasonable and just under the circumstances of said Complainant said Defendant and that ____ of witnesses (?) that the said Complainant should have the custody & control of said children it is therefore ordered adjudged and decreed that said Complainant have the custody & control of said children until the further order of this Court-

Approved October 31st 1859

Edward _____
Judge

Marriage of Elizabeth Jane “Bettie” Stuart and Christopher Columbus Brown

On October 20, 1859, John and Mary Stuart’s daughter, Elizabeth Jane “Bettie” Stuart, married Christopher C. Brown, a young Springfield attorney. The wedding was a large one, with more than 300 guests in attendance. Among them was Abraham Lincoln, who had made a special trip back from court in Champaign County to attend the wedding. The Lincolns gave Bettie and Christopher a silver-plated coffee urn as a gift.¹²⁸ Bettie and Christopher moved to a small frame house on the corner of Third and Jackson streets near the Chicago & Alton railroad tracks.

1860

John T. Stuart Business and Family Matters

John T. Stuart and Benjamin S. Edwards were law partners since 1843. In 1860, they extended an offer to Christopher C. Brown to join their law partnership. Christopher was married to Bettie Stuart, John T.’s daughter. The firm of Stuart, Edwards, and Brown was formed on January 1, 1860.

On August 21, 1860, Bettie Brown, the wife of Christopher C. Brown, gave birth to her first son, named Stuart for his grandfather John T. Stuart. While she was pregnant with her second child, the family’s house burned down, ignited by a spark from a passing locomotive. Bettie, Christopher, and Stuart lived with Bettie’s parents while their new house was being built. Her second son was born May 31, 1863. He was named Edwards, for her husband and father’s law partner, Benjamin S. Edwards.

United States Census

In 1860, newly divorced Elizabeth Todd Grimsley, age 35, was living with her two sons, John Todd Grimsley, age 12, and William L. Grimsley, age 8, at the home of her parents, Dr. John (age 73) and Elizabeth (67) Todd, at 73 S. Sixth Street, east side between Monroe and Market (now Capitol). The census showed two young servants also living in the household, Mary Rooney, born in Ireland, age 18, and Thomas Howard, baker, born in England, age 26.¹²⁹ Dr. Todd was living next door to the Wigwam and the hospital for Civil War personnel.

In the 1860 census Dr. John Todd was listed as having \$2,000 in real estate and only \$500 in his personal estate. Abraham Lincoln, by contrast, had \$5,000 in real estate and \$12,000 in his personal estate. It is interesting to compare Dr. Todd’s wealth with that of his Springfield relatives.

¹²⁸ This urn is now in the collection of the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum.

¹²⁹ 1860 census, p. 133.

10	Ninian W.	Edwards	2nd, bet. Charles & Jackson	57	Kentucky	Lawyer	\$100,000	\$10,000
27	William P.	Grimsley	n.e. cor. of Wash. & 2 nd	56	Virginia	miller	\$55,000	\$10,000
30	B. S.	Edwards	Miller, between 4th and 5th	42	Illinois	attorney	\$40,000	\$20,000
37	John T.	Stuart	4th, bet. Jackson & Edwards	51	Kentucky	lawyer	\$1,000	\$50,000
52	John H.	Brown	s.e. corner 5th & Market	54	Kentucky	clergyman	\$40,000	\$500
68	C. M.	Smith	s. w. cor. 5th & Edwards	40	Tenn.	merchant	\$18,000	\$20,000
127	Abraham	Lincoln	n. e. cor. 8th & Jackson	51	Ky.	lawyer	\$5,000	\$13,000
185	William S.	Wallace	s. e. cor. 7th & Market	56	Penn.	physician	\$10,000	\$1,000

1861

**The Famous “Grimsley Trunk”
Originally Owned by Abraham and Mary Todd Lincoln.**

The week before leaving Springfield in February 1861, Abraham Lincoln delivered his old trunk containing clothes and other articles they wished to keep to 73 South Sixth Street, the home of Dr. John Todd and his daughter, Elizabeth Todd Grimsley. He also gave her the carpetbag full of his personal papers and authorized her to dispose of everything should it not be reclaimed, which it never was. It remained a treasured possession in the Grimsley family for two generations. The contents of the bag included such famous items as Lincoln’s 1859 address “Lecture on Discoveries and Inventions.” In later years “Cousin Lizzie,” apparently gave away or used up the trunk contents. Some of the papers were handed out as souvenirs, but the balance was burned by a maid who thought they were trash. It was not until 1919 that the trunk left the family. In that year John Todd Grimsley, son of Harrison and Elizabeth Todd Grimsley, offered the trunk to Harry Ellsworth Barker, an autograph-dealer and proprietor of an art store in Springfield.

Wooden and undressed-cowhide trunk, about 33” x 17” x 14”, bearing wrought iron reinforcements, lifting rings, lid chains, hinges, tacks, and lock, which retains its original, palm-sized iron key. The trunk shows signs of very heavy use, with some of the hide abraded, worn off or peeling, but nevertheless it is quite sound and strong. The interior, lined with period newspaper stenciled in a vine-and-leaf pattern and bearing the mounted trade card of William Judson, trunk maker of York, is considerably worn and stained.¹³⁰



This trunk may have been used by the Lincolns on their eastern and southern trips during his tenure as a Congressman (1847-49). It may be the “old sole leather” trunk Mary Lincoln once persuaded him to leave at home in favor of one of her own, because his was “very dilapidated...”¹³¹

¹³⁰ The trunk is heavily documented, with the relevant material mounted or laid into a slim, large folio volume, bound in gilt stamped blue cloth, which bears on its endpapers the bookplates of William H. Townsend, Justin G. Turner, and Nathaniel Stein. The documentation includes a sweet, personal Autograph Letter Signed of Lizzie Grimsley, 1892, to “Emily” (Todd Helm, Mary Todd Lincoln’s sister); an Autograph Letter Signed of John T. Grimsley, 1919, outlining the history of the trunk; an Autograph Manuscript Signed by William H. Hayden, n.d., attesting Mrs. Grimsley’s gift of some of the carpetbag papers; a typed letter and a notarized affidavit, both signed by Harry E. Barker, 1929, concerning the trunk’s history; a lengthy typed account of its acquisition, signed by William H. Townsend, 1929; and other miscellaneous documentation about the trunk, the Grimsley family, and related matters. Together with a copy of the *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society*, winter 1973, containing a detailed article about the trunk by Turner.

¹³¹ *Lincolniana: The Grimsley Trunk*, Justin G. Turner, *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society*, 66 (1973), 455-59.