FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
ENCLOSURE COVER SHEET

SUBJECT: John Wilkes Booth

FILE: 62-2376

SECTION 1 OF 1

THIS SECTION IS COMPRISED OF 14 PAGES
WHICH WERE REVIEWED FOR THIS RELEASE.

11 PAGES OUTSIDE THE SCOPE

3 PAGES ARE AVAILABLE FROM THIS SECTION
FOR RELEASE.

THIS IS ENCLOSURE 2 OF 5 ENCLOSURE(S)

NO DUPLICATION FEE
FOR THIS PAGE

Excels Springs Mo.
May 8. 1922

Mr. Burns.

There is a man here named Booth, who claims to know that John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of Lincoln, not only is not dead but wrote him a letter 15 years ago, and says everyone is crazy that claims Booth was killed. He is dark complexioned and in some ways resembles the Booth type. He lives in rear of this house and is a mysterious fellow and does not explain what he was corresponding with the killer of Lincoln for. There is a woman named Boyer at 414 South Monroe that confirms his words so I thought it might

62-2376-

while writing you. Booth says the Government needs are worthless regarding the death of J. W. Booth. Realizing that you are a very busy man I will close, hoping this may be of use to you.

[redacted]

b7C

CIK:MMJ MAY 19 1952 May 12, 1952.

62-2376-1

62 NO

[redacted]

b7C

Dear Sir:-

Receipt is herewith acknowledged of your letter of the 8th instant.

You are advised that we are inclined to believe official records in the case of John Wilkes Booth, and do not feel that any investigation is necessary relative to this matter.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Director.

RECORDED

4-750 (Rev. 4-17-85)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

11 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

11 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
Material therein contained no information relating to the subject of your request.

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
62-2376-2,3

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
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X FOR THIS PAGE X
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XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
ENCLOSURE COVER SHEET

SUBJECT: John Wilkes Booth

FILE: 62-4403

SECTION 1 OF 1

THIS SECTION IS COMPRISED OF 328 PAGES
WHICH WERE REVIEWED FOR THIS RELEASE.

7 PAGES ARE AVAILABLE FROM THIS SECTION
FOR RELEASE.

ENCLOSURE not copied
* 321 page book entitled:
"Escape and Suicide of John Wilkes Booth"

THIS IS ENCLOSURE 3 OF 5 ENCLOSURE(S)

NO DUPLICATION FEE
FOR THIS PAGE

JAN 17 1923

62-4403-1

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JAN 11 1923 A.M

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

HOOVER	FILE

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

Mr B has this book on his desk

Forward this

December 24th 1922
Enid, Oklahoma.

Mr. Wm Burns, Director,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C. U.S.A.

JAN 2 1923

Dear Sir!

As a result of our foreign correspondence, our address of.
[redacted]
b7C

I do here with mail to you, under separate cover, a book written on actuated facts, by Mr. J. L. Bates on the life of the assassinator, John Wilkes Booth, with help of Mr. Wm Penniman and others.

This book, I ask of you, to read, for we are now prepared to submit proofs by using this layman term, that you, or the Department of Justice, submit proof.

Thanks Mr. Hoover 1/10/23 acknowledged.

that we are wrong?

As I want you to know the day, of our honest human intent, thwart justice, to our mutual benefactor, Abraham Lincoln, yourself, the Department of Justice, The United States Secret Service, our present President the Honorable Mr. Warren G. Harding, as well, as, the Honorable Secretary of State, Mr. Charles E. Hughes, will receive the book, edited by Mr. F. L. Bates, with a like request, to permit us to prove, our proofs.

Will await, your reply and confirmation of book receipt at Enid, Oklahoma, General delivery or [redacted]

Faithfully yours,

[redacted]

b7C

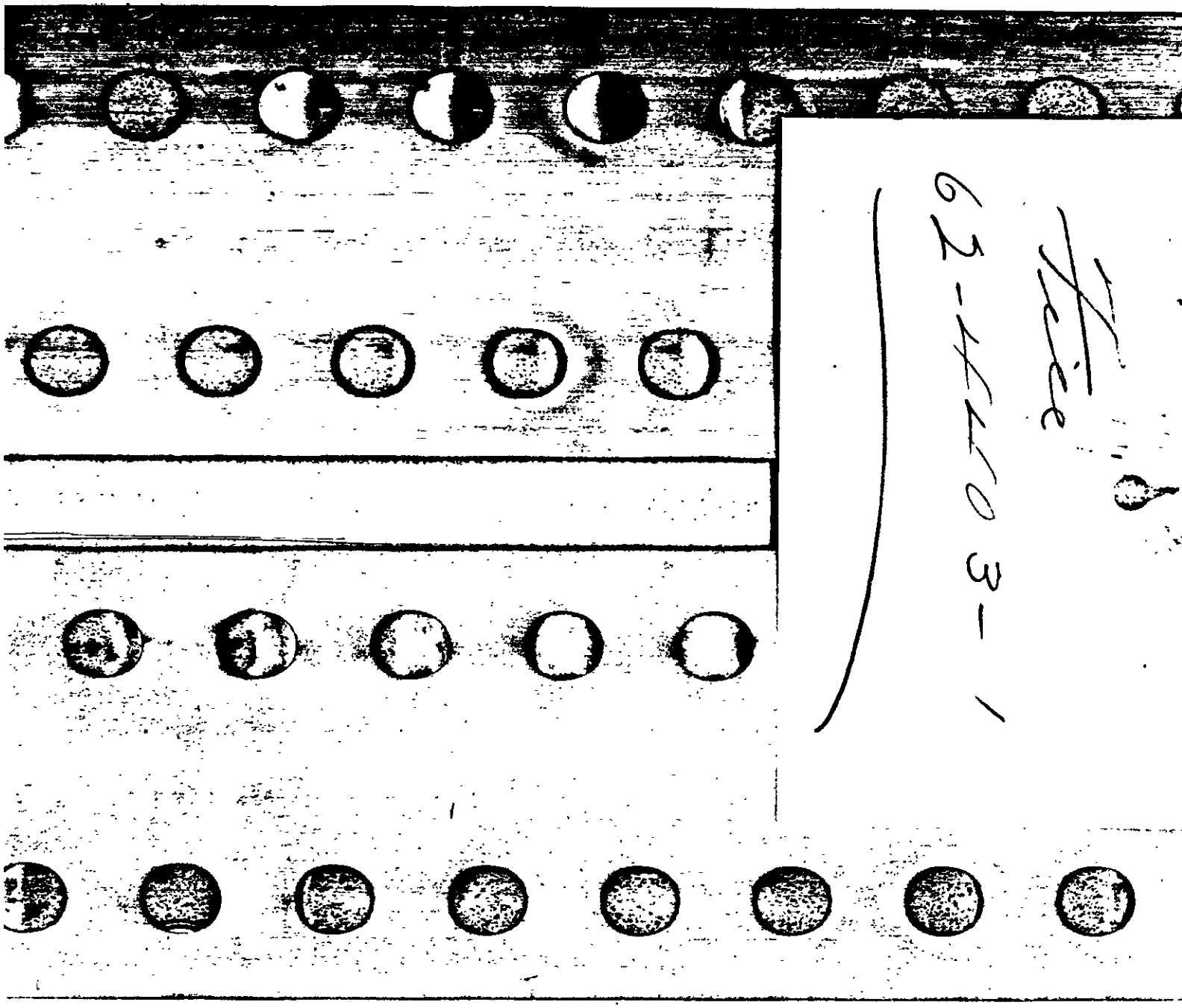
Fig
62-44403-1

4-750 (Rev. 4-17-85)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

321 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

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_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

_____

_____

☒ For your information: An enclosure to this serial is a book entitled "Escape and Suicide of John Wilkes Booth" by Finis L. Bates.

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

_____

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

WWG-AS
62-44403-1

January 10, 1923.

[redacted]

Dear Sir:

b7C

I have gone over with considerable interest the volume entitled "The Escape and Suicide of John Wilkes Booth" by Ginie L. Bates of Memphis, Tennessee, submitted by you. The work contains very strong evidence in support of the old belief that Booth did escape and live many years after the assassination of President Lincoln.

This Department has no means of verification other than historic works, as the original case was handled by the military authorities. However, I thank you for calling the matter to my attention.

Very truly yours,

Director.

MAILED
JAN 10 1923

WM. J. BURNS
DIRECTOR

WWG-AS

62-4403-1

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C.

January 10, 1923.

62-4403

b7C

[redacted]

Dear Sir:

I have gone over with considerable interest the volume entitled "The Escape and Suicide of John Wilkes Booth" by Finis L. Bates of Memphis, Tennessee, submitted by you. The work contains very strong evidence in support of the old belief that Booth did escape and live many years after the assassination of President Lincoln.

This Department has no means of verification other than historic works, as the original case was handled by the military authorities. However, I thank you for calling the matter to my attention.

Very truly yours,

W J Burns

Director.

file

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
ADDRESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE
STREET AND NUMBER

WASHINGTON D.C.
JAN 1
1925

[redacted]

Mr Burns

b7c

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
ENCLOSURE COVER SHEET

SUBJECT: John Wilkes Booth

FILE: 95-28874

SECTION 1 OF 1

THIS SECTION IS COMPRISED OF 16 PAGES
WHICH WERE REVIEWED FOR THIS RELEASE.

16 PAGES ARE AVAILABLE FROM THIS SECTION
FOR RELEASE.

THIS IS ENCLOSURE 4 OF 5 ENCLOSURE(S)

NO DUPLICATION FEE
FOR THIS PAGE

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS
WASHINGTON

D 88002

November 24, 1948

Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington 25, D. C.

Gentlemen: Attention: Mr. Sizoo.

The bearer has the left boot which John Wilkes Booth wore on the night of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, April 14, 1865, and which was later cut from his broken leg by Dr. Mudd at Bryantown, Maryland. It is important that the writing inside the boot be photographed through infra-red film or other means to make it legible. So far no laboratory has ever examined the boot in any way. A photograph of this writing on the boot will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Irving C. Root

Irving C. Root
Superintendent.

Stanley W. McClure

K. - rec'd 11/24 from Stanley W. McClure

EX-100

RECORDED - 22

95-28874-1

4 DEC 2 1948

SEVEN

b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Recorded
11/29/48
12:00 Noon
[redacted]

Laboratory Work Sheet

b7C

Re: JOHN WILKES BOOTH
BOOT

File # 95-2887-1-1
Lab. # D-88002 EQ

NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Mr. Irving C. Root, Superintendent, National Capital Parks
National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.
Date of reference communication: Let. 11-24-48 Date received: 11-24-48

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

Examination by: 11-26-48 [redacted]

Ret'd 11/26

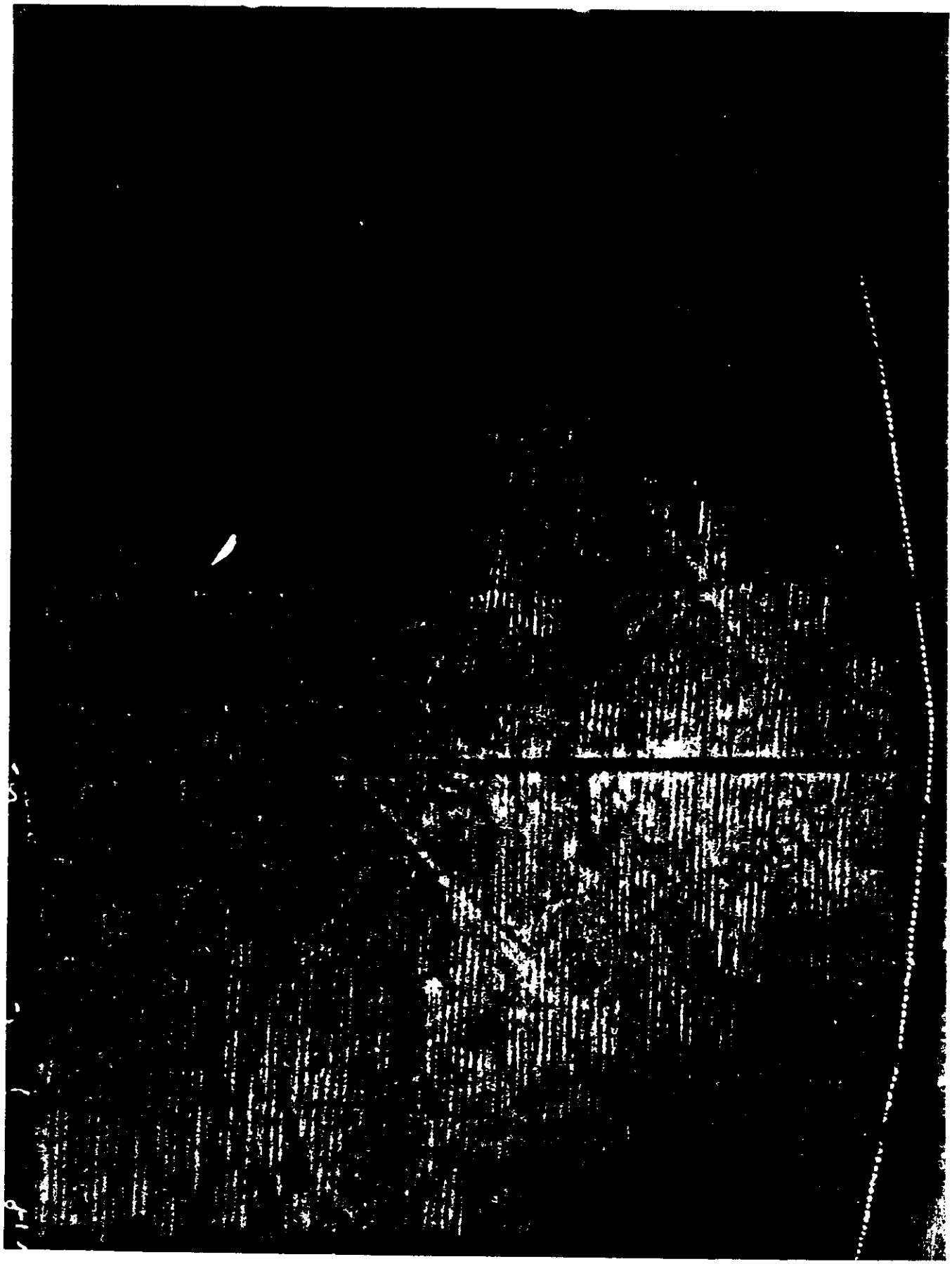
b7C

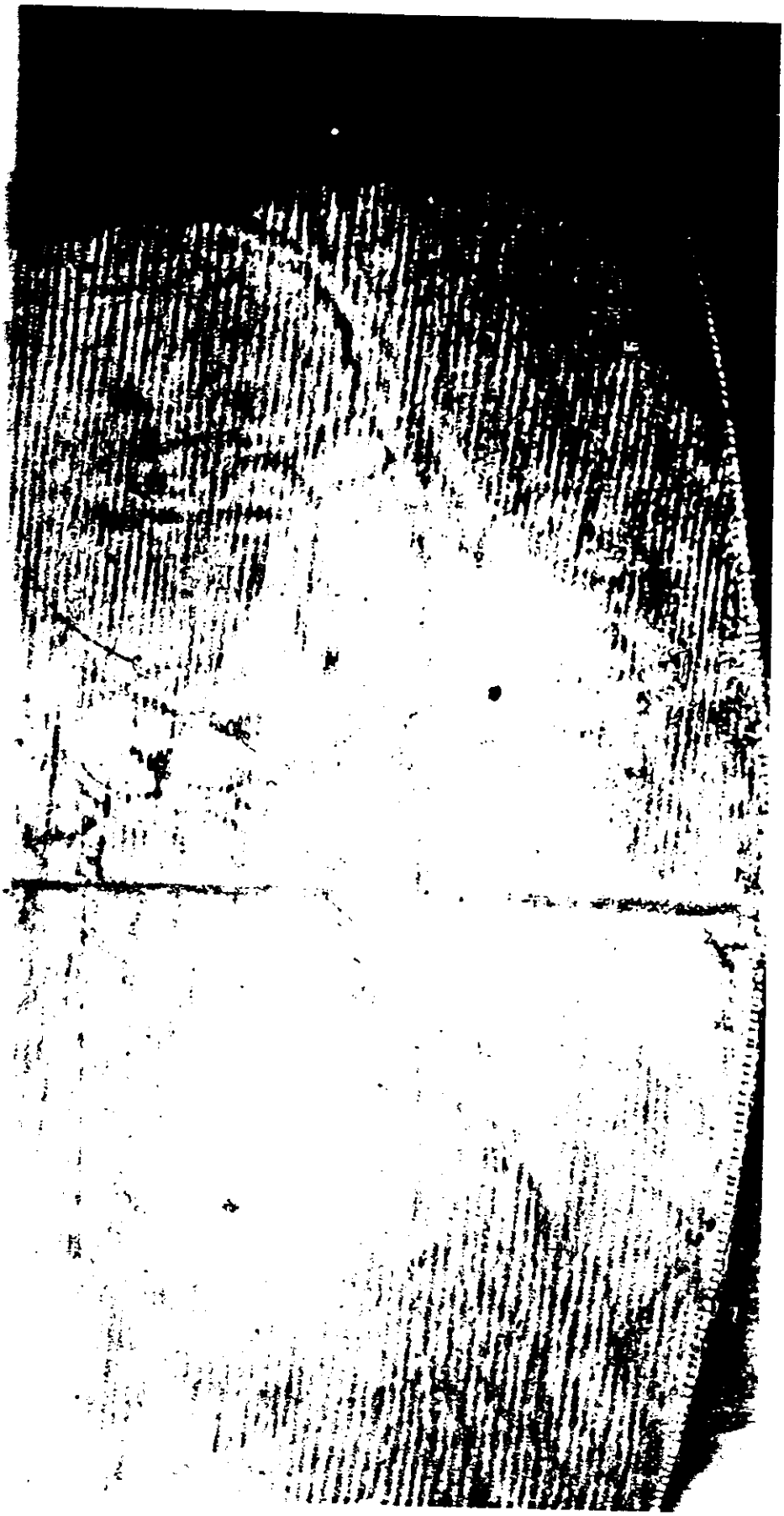
Specimens submitted for examination

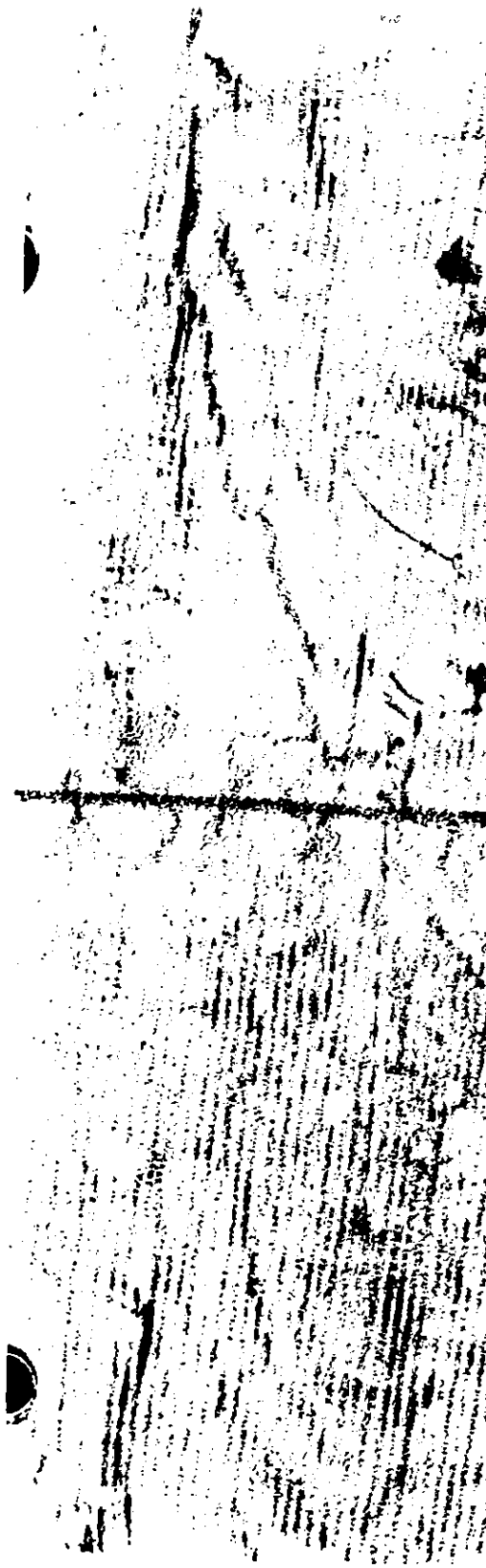
K1 Left boot of John Wilkes Booth containing partially legible handwriting on the inside.

ENCLOSURE

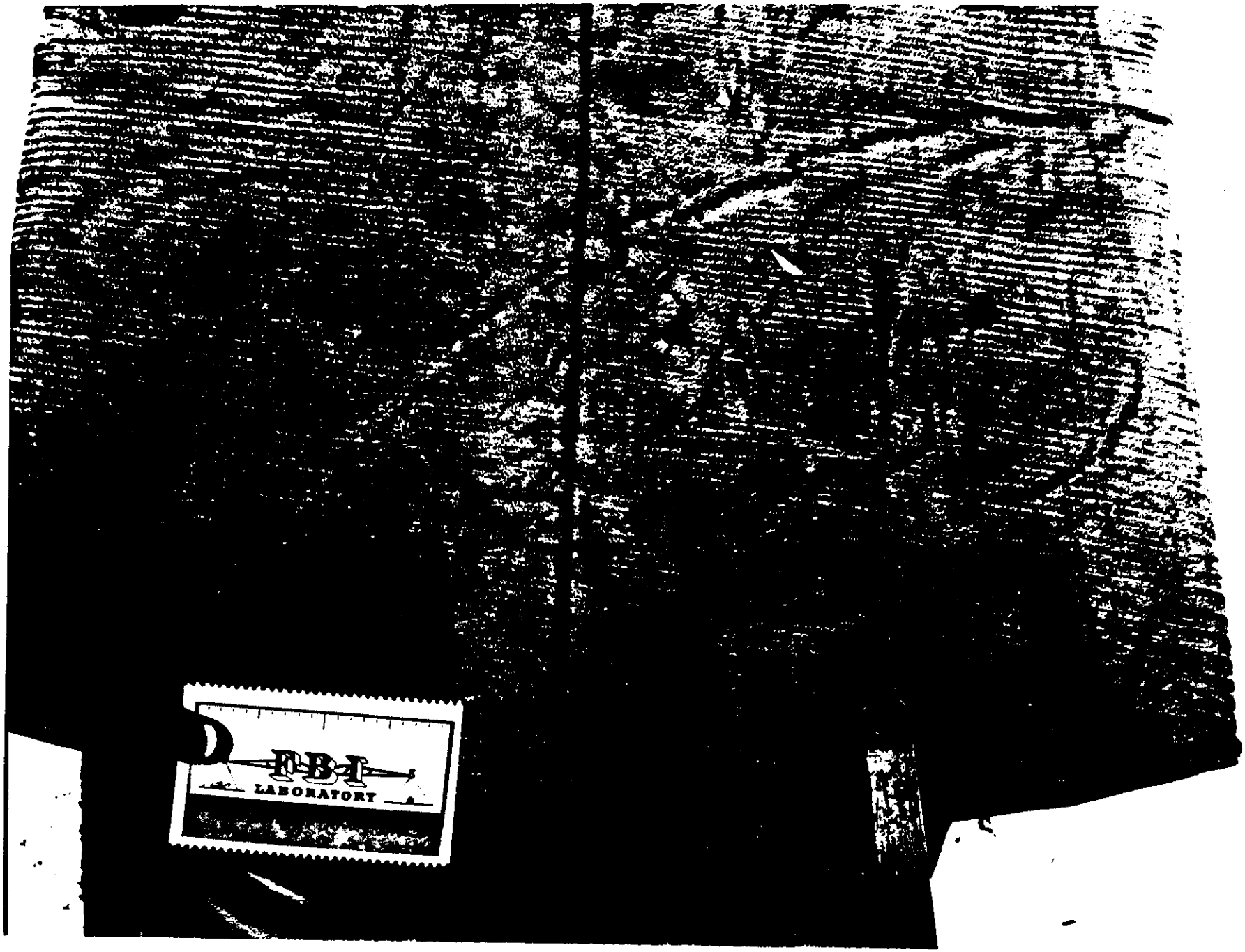

FBI
LABORATORY



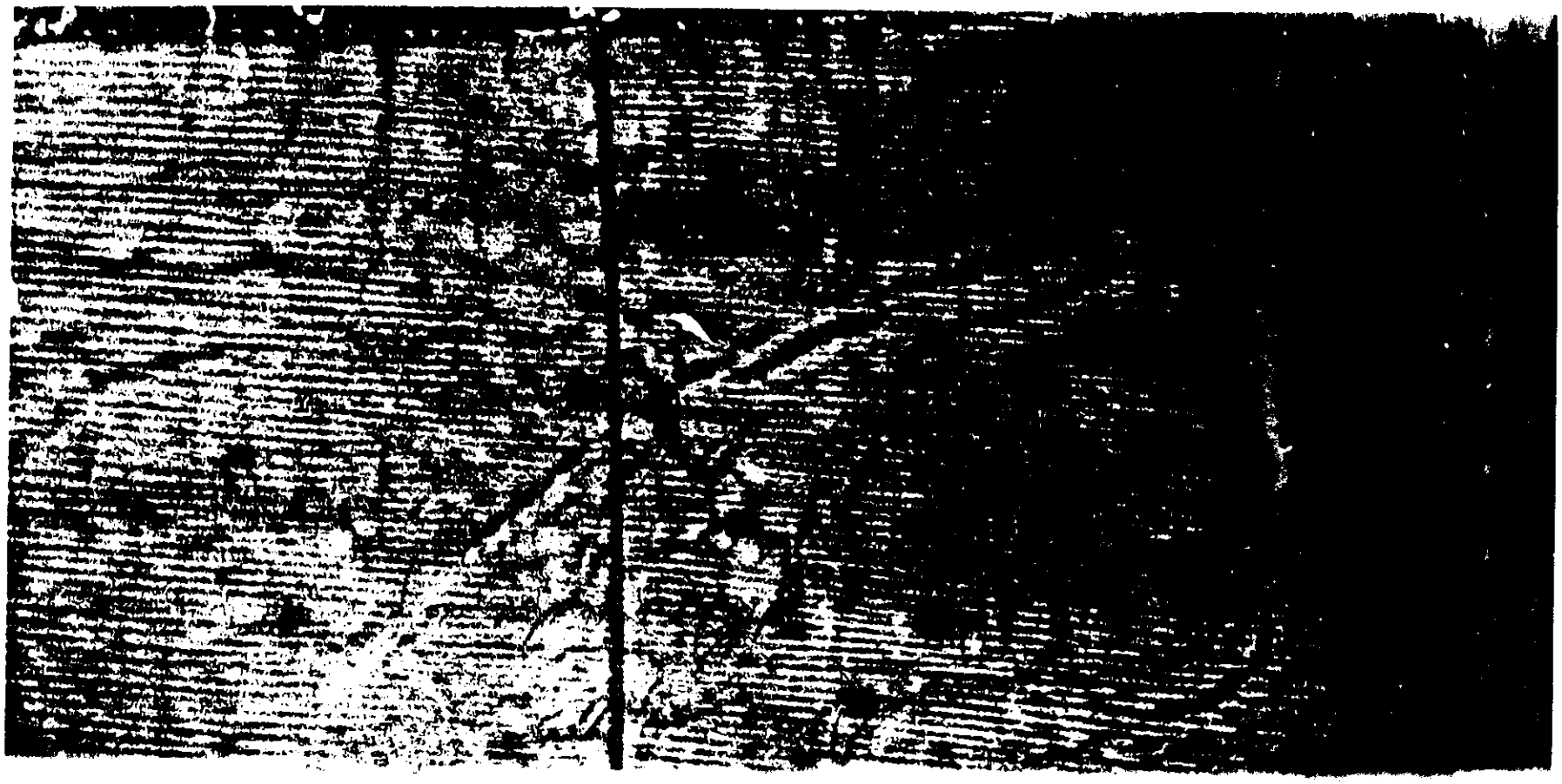


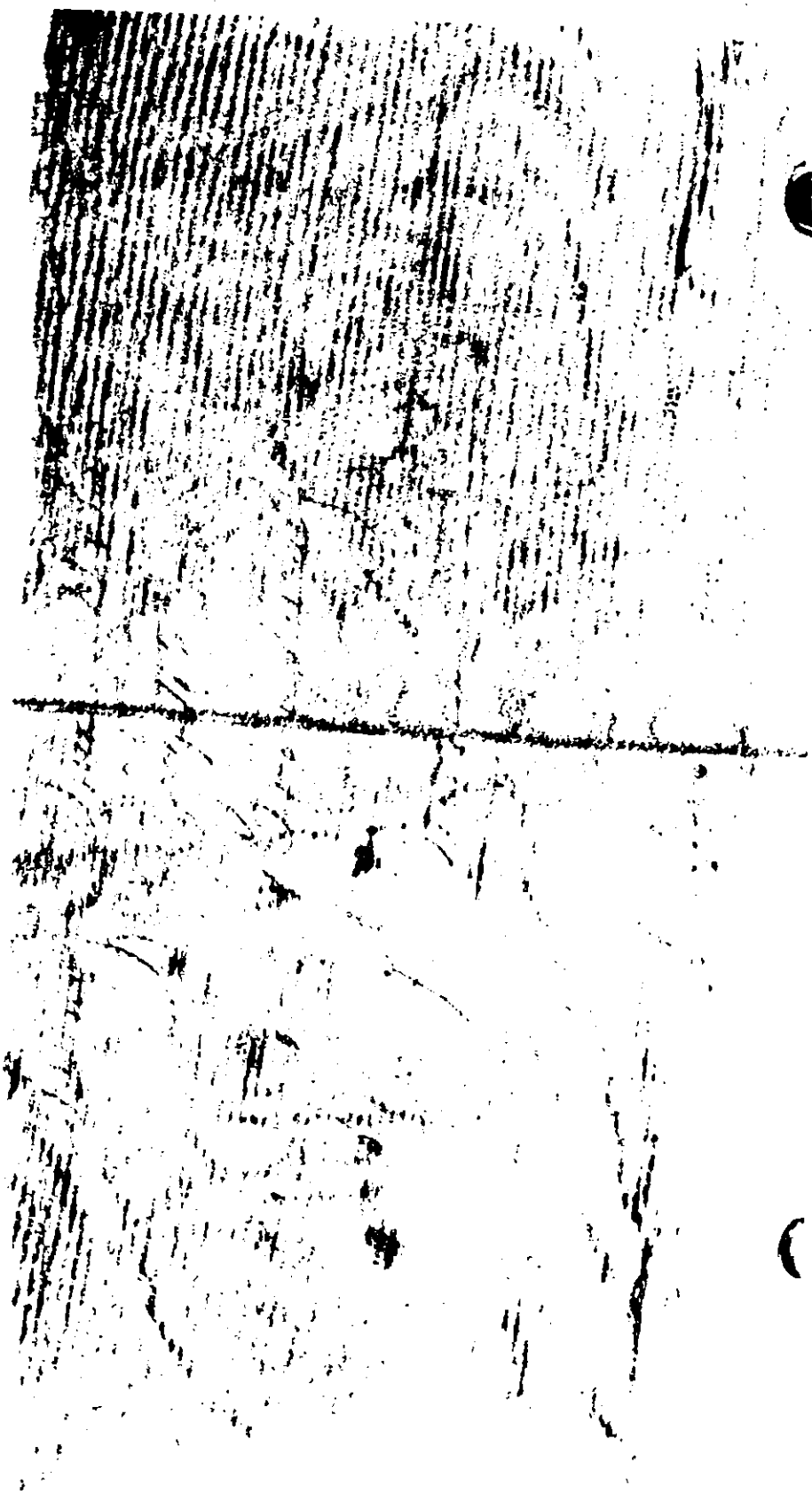



FBI
LABORATORY


5
FBI
LABORATORY


FBI
LABORATORY






FBI
LABORATORY

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

Mr. Irving C. Root, Superintendent
National Capital Parks
To: National Park Service
United States Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C.

November 30, 1948

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the evidence listed below which was personally delivered to the Laboratory by Mr. Stanley W. McClure, of your office, on November 24, 1948. This report confirms and supplements an oral report given to Mr. McClure on November 26, 1948.

Re: JOHN WILKES BOOTH
BOOT

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

RECORDED - 22

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 95-21874-1
LAB. NO. D-88002 EQ

EX-100

Examination requested by: Addressee

Reference: Letter dated November 24, 1948

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

K1 Left boot of John Wilkes Booth containing partially legible handwriting on the inside.

Result of Examination:

The left boot of John Wilkes Booth was photographed by the use of ultra-violet and infra-red light in an effort to develop the partially legible handwriting appearing on the inside leather.

While it was not possible to read any of the writing with certainty, it does appear that the top line is composed of three words, the first of which is HENRY. The second line appears to consist of the numbers 465; the third line BROADWAY, and the bottom line of two flourishing capital letters (probably initials) preceding a word.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

[redacted]

Enclosure

Pa

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
DEC 1 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-HARBO
NOV 30 4 15 PM '48
F B I
NOTARIAL DIVISION

Continued on next page

[redacted]

280

The enclosed photographs may assist you in developing this information further.

The boot was personally returned to Mr. McClure of your office on November 26, 1948.

L-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Recorded
11/29/48
12:00 Noon
[redacted]

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: JOHN WILKES BOOTH
BOOT

File # 65-28474-1
Lab. # D-88002 EQ

NO LAB FILE

Examination requested by: Mr. Irving C. Root, Superintendent, National Capital Park
National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.
Date of reference communication: Let. 11-24-48 Date received: 11-24-48

Examination requested: Document

Result of Examination:

See below

Examination by: [redacted]

91

Specimens submitted for examination

K1 Left boot of John Wilkes Booth containing partially legible handwriting on the inside.

Lab. Report
11/30/48
[redacted]

ALL
BPC

[redacted]

May 14, 1973

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

On March 12, 1969, on a visit to the Museum under Ford's Theater, I took a close-up Polaroid picture of John Wilkes Booth's boot enclosed in its glass case. Inside the boot I noticed a faint name of the maker, and because it was so much like the famed Washington leather retailer Lutz I wondered whether the New York bootmaker and the Washington leather people might have been anciently related.

Recently, in an attempt to find out what ever happened to Laura Keene and the Baltimore gambler named Lutz she supposedly married, I telephoned Mr. [redacted] at Ford's Theater, to refresh my memory on the name that I saw in Booth's boot.

Without telling me that the boot now has a wooden circular "stretcher" in the top that prevents seeing into it (I had to make a trip into Washington to ascertain this very important fact) [redacted] seemed unwilling to go behind an F.B.I. report that was made in 1948 regarding the boot in which it was stated that the only readable words were "Henry 465 Broadway. J. Wilkes." Will you please check your work papers on your inspection of the boot and see why your experts didn't see what Dr. Samuel A. Mudd said he saw in the boot in his statement of Apr. 21, 1865 -- i.e., "Henry Luz, Maker, 445 Broadway, J. Wilkes?" 95-27-74-2

REC 102

Also, I should certainly appreciate it if you will reveal the reason you were checking on John Wilkes Booth's boot eighty-three years after Booth's death.

Cordially yours,

[redacted]

ALL 670

MAY 31 1973

5/30/73

CORRESPONDENCE

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]

b7c

95-28874 -2

May 30, 1973

REC-102

[redacted]

b7c

Dear [redacted]

Your letter making inquiry relative to the examination of the left boot of John Wilkes Booth by the FBI Laboratory has been received.

For your information, this examination was conducted for the National Park Service of the U. S. Department of the Interior in keeping with our policy of performing Laboratory examinations for other agencies of the U. S. Government.

The inability to completely discern the original inscription in this boot at the time of the examination may be attributed to the normal deterioration and fading of ink impressions with the passage of time, which in this instance was a period of some eighty-three years. Factors such as the nature of the ink, humidity, heat, writing surface and other conditions may influence the rate and extent of this natural fading.

I hope the above information has been helpful to you.

Sincerely yours,

William D. Ruckelshaus

William D. Ruckelshaus
Acting Director

MAILED 5
MAY 30 1973
FBI

Mr. Felt
Mr. Baker
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Gebhardt
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Soyars
Mr. Thompson
Mr. Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Baise
Mr. Barnes
Mr. Bowers
Mr. Herington
Mr. Conmy
Mr. Mintz
Mr. Eardley
Mrs. Hogan

[redacted] kaa

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[redacted]

b7c

[redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
ENCLOSURE COVER SHEET

SUBJECT: John Wilkes Booth

FILE: 95-216208

SECTION 1 OF 1

THIS SECTION IS COMPRISED OF 155 PAGES
WHICH WERE REVIEWED FOR THIS RELEASE.

155 PAGES ARE AVAILABLE FROM THIS SECTION
FOR RELEASE.

THIS IS ENCLOSURE 5 OF 5 ENCLOSURE(S)

NO DUPLICATION FEE
FOR THIS PAGE

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
1100 OHIO DRIVE, S. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242

IN REPLY REFER TO:
K18-NCR(MIRR)

MAY 19 1977

Mr. Clarence Kelly
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20005

Attention: Technical Analysis Laboratory

Dear Mr. Kelly

We have recently had numerous questions from Lincoln researchers, and those wishing to learn more about the Lincoln assassination, concerning the diary of John Wilkes Booth. Several pages were cut out of the diary, probably some time before the trial of the conspirators found guilty of the assassination.

In order to put to rest any question about the possibility of invisible writing in the diary, and especially to ensure the preservation of this historical document, we are asking that your laboratory examine it. We would like you to use any technology presently available that would not damage the document, by which we could discover anything out of the ordinary in it.

If anything is discovered, we would like to have photographs of such a discovery which we could make available to researchers, thus avoiding more handling of the diary.

We would appreciate any help you can give us.

Sincerely yours,

Manus J. Fish Jr.

Regional Director, National Capital Region

REC-117
DE-6

95-

53 JAN 17 1978

the South, the cause of liberty & justice. So should I meet the worst, dear Mother, in struggling for such holy rights. I can say 'God's will be done' and bless him in my heart for not permitting me, to outline, our dear beloved fatherland, for keeping me from being longer a hidden lie among my country's foes. Darling Mother I can not write you. You will understand the deep regret, the forsaking your dear side, and much more suffer, for you have been the best, the fondest, the most affectionate of all Mothers. God Sent bless you & I obey and pray him to do. And should the fact, that while I am dear Mother, here in prison but think at the last life is but short, and not at all times happy, my Mothers & Sisters (Heavens protect them) will add my love and duty to theirs, and

Dearest Beloved Mother

Heaven knows how dearly I love you, and may one blessed Mother (if only for the sake of my love) watch over, comfort & protect you, in my absence. May he soften the blow of my sacrifice, granting you peace and happiness for being among Jesus to come. God bless you.

I have always endeavored to be a good and dutiful son, but now more would wish to die than give you pain. Kind dearest Mother, though, I owe you all. There is another duty, a nobler duty for the sake of liberty and humanity, due to my Country. For four years I have lived (I may say) a slave in this North (A. fearful slave it is true, but no less hateful to me

SUBJECT John Wilkes Booth

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
ENCLOSURE COVER SHEET

SUBJECT: John Wilkes Booth

FILE: 94-8-6

SECTION 1 OF 1

THIS SECTION IS COMPRISED OF 4 PAGES
WHICH WERE REVIEWED FOR THIS RELEASE.

3 PAGES ARE AVAILABLE FROM THIS SECTION
FOR RELEASE. 1 PAGE WAS DUPLICATIVE

THIS IS ENCLOSURE 1 OF 5 ENCLOSURE(S)

NO DUPLICATION FEE
FOR THIS PAGE

4-750 (Rev. 4-17-85)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

1 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
Duplicative with 94-8-6-68 attached.

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
62-24151-232X

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gawin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawrence
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Roach
Mr. Beaven
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Gandy

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
July 25, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON.

With reference to the memorandum of Mr. Mulcahy dated July 19, 1939 and my conversation with Mr. Tracy on that date, regarding the desire of [redacted] of the Washington Post to secure material for a story on wanted notices, I desire to advise that I talked with [redacted] on that date. What she wanted was copies of old style and new wanted notices, to serve as a basis for her story. After a rather thorough search of the Bureau files, it was found that no old wanted notices could be located, and it so happened that while talking with [redacted] on other matters I asked him if he had any old ones. He stated he did and would forward them to the Bureau. Photographic reproductions were made and copies of the old wanted notices issued for the apprehension of John Wilkes Booth, and Ora, Frank and Oscar Lewis were given to [redacted] Copies of these are attached for record purposes and future reference.

A photographic reproduction of one of the old wanted notices issued for Grover Cleveland Bergdoll was furnished [redacted] together with I. O. and wanted notice issued for Louis Buchalter, and flyers issued for the apprehension of John Dillinger and "Baby Face" Nelson, also composite views of John Dillinger. In addition a photograph of the artist's conception of the Lindbergh kidnapper was furnished her, with a photograph of Hauptmann. A wanted notice and I. O. were given her on Angelo Falcone, since he was apprehended through the I. O., and the same applies with the I. O. and I. I. on Frank Grigware. Likewise the I. O. and attached statement on Henry Herman Burris were given [redacted], together with data from the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin on Grover M. Yowell.

It should be pointed out that [redacted] stated that the wanted notices which he had forwarded down, could be used in any way the Bureau desired, they could be used for illustrative purposes in newspapers or magazines.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols.

ALL 67C

RECORDED
INDEXED
94-8-6-68

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 12 1939
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
EARD

MAIL ROOM

MAIL ROOM

$30,000 REWARD

DESCRIPTION

OF

JOHN WILKES BOOTH!

Who Assassinated the PRESIDENT on the Evening of April 14th, 1865.

Height 5 feet 8 inches; weight 160 pounds; compact built; hair jet black, inclined to curl, medium length, parted behind; eyes black, and heavy dark eye-brows; wears a large seal ring on little finger; when talking inclines his head forward; looks down.

Description of the Person who Attempted to Assassinate Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

Height 6 feet 1 inch; hair black, thick, full and straight; no beard, nor appearance of beard; cheeks red on the jaws; face moderately full; 22 or 23 years of age; eyes, color not known—large eyes, not prominent; brows not heavy, but dark; face not large, but rather round; complexion healthy; nose straight and well formed, medium size; mouth small; lips thin; upper lip protruded when he talked; chin pointed and prominent; head medium size; neck short, and of medium length; hands soft and small; fingers tapering; shows no signs of hard labor; broad shoulders; taper waist; straight figure; strong-looking man; manner not gentlemanly, but vulgar; Overcoat double-breasted, color mixed of pink and grey spots, small—was a sack overcoat, pockets in side and one on the breast, with lappells or flaps; pants black, common stuff; new heavy boots; voice small and thin, inclined to tenor.

The Common Council of Washington, D. C., have offered a reward of $20,000 for the arrest and conviction of these Assassins, in addition to which I will pay $10,000.

L. C. BAKER,

Colonel and Agent War Department

War Department, Washington, April 20, 1865.

$100,000 REWARD!

THE MURDERER

Of our late beloved President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

IS STILL AT LARGE.

$50,000 REWARD!

will be paid by this Department for his apprehension, in addition to any reward offered by Municipal Authorities or State Executives.

$25,000 REWARD!

will be paid for the apprehension of JOHN H. SURRATT, one [illegible]

$25,000 REWARD!

will be paid for the apprehension of DAVID C. HARROLD, another of Booth's accomplices.

LIBERAL REWARDS will be paid for any information that shall conduce to the arrest of either of the above-named criminals, or their accomplices.

All persons harboring or secreting the said persons, or either of them, or aiding or assisting their concealment or escape, will be treated as accomplices in the murder of the President and the attempted assassination of the Secretary of State, and shall be subject to trial before a Military Commission and the punishment of **DEATH**.

Let the stain of innocent blood be removed from the land by the arrest and punishment of the murderers.

All good citizens are exhorted to aid public justice on this occasion. Every man should consider his own conscience charged with this solemn duty, and rest neither night nor day until it be accomplished.

EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

DESCRIPTIONS.—BOOTH is 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, slender build, high forehead, black hair, black eyes, and wears a heavy black moustache.

JOHN H. SURRATT is about 5 feet 9 inches. Hair rather thin on top, dark, eyes rather light, no beard. Weight about 140 or 150 pounds. Complexion rather pale and clear, with color in his cheeks. Wore light clothes of fine quality. Shoulders square, chest broad, rather prominent, chin narrow, with projecting at the top. Ears broad, rather low and square, but broad. Parts his hair on the right side, and rather long. His legs are finely cut. A fine man.

DAVID C. HARROLD is 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, rather broad shouldered, whatever light build, dark hair, little or no moustache, dark eyes, weighs about 140 pounds.

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on that account.) But daring
to express my thoughts or sen-
-timents, even in my own home
constantly hearing every prin-
-ciple, dear to my heart, de-
-nounced as treasonable, and
knowing the vile and savage
acts committed on my country,
their loyal & faithful children,
that I have concealed my selfish
illness. And begun to deem
myself a coward and to distrust
my own existence. For four years
I have borne it meekly for your
dear sake, but for you alone, has
I also struggled to fight off this
desire to depart. But it seems that
unavoidable fate, moving on
for its ends, takes me from
you, dear Mother, to do what
work I can for a poor oppressed
downtrodden people. May that
same fate cause me to do that
work well. I care not for the
censure of the world. So I have
your forgiveness, and I feel I may
hope it, even though you differ
with me in opinion. I may,
by the grace of God, live through
this dear dear Mother, if so, the
rest of my life shall be devoted to you, that has been
my former. For I know it will
take a long lifetime of tender-
-ness and love, to atone for
the pang this parting will
give you. But I cannot longer
resist the inclination, to go and
share the sufferings of my fellow
countrymen, battling in every
strife (for every right human
& divine) against the hard-hearted
less enemy, the world has ever
known. You are anxious for the
dearest Mother (although none
of you think with me) that I
have not a single selfish motive
to spur me on to this, nothing
save the sacred duty. I feel I
serve the cause I love. the cause

watch you with care and kindness, till we meet again. And if that happiness does not come to us on earth, then long, O long it be with God, So then dearest. Dearest brother, forgive and pray for me. I feel that I am right in the fullness of my love, and that we shall, ere long, meet again. Heaven send it! Bless you, bless you. Your loving son will never cease to hope and pray for such a joy.

Come dear or love, with ever smiling love and cheerfulness you will find me ever, your affectionate son

John.

Eng. Dear Vir. 1864

[illegible] Yet may we [illegible] do you think, but [illegible]
[illegible] may [illegible] to know [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] And [illegible] tender [illegible], have it direct. I give
it (in the hands of your Brother) [illegible]
[illegible] to whom it may concern.

Right or wrong, God judge this [illegible]
For be my motive good or bad, of one thing
I am sure the lasting condemnation of the South.
I love peace more than life. Have loved the
Union beyond expression. For four years have
I watched, hoped and prayed, for the dark
clouds to break, and for a restoration of your
former kindness. To avoid further bloodshed
a crime. All hope for peace is dead. My fears
have proved as idle as my hopes. God's will be
done. I go to see and shake the lifted rod.
I have my little [illegible] the South made right. The
very nomination of Abraham Lincoln [illegible]
years ago, [illegible] [illegible] long time after
southern rights and institutions. The election
proved it. [illegible] act. Yet till
you are buried and forgotten, [illegible] forgiven
the South, [illegible] the thought of injury
or injustice when the fingers of his enemy [illegible]
on the trigger [illegible]

say "Country right or wrong"; but in a struggle such as ours (where the brother tries to pierce the brothers heart) for God's sake choose the right. When a country ~~[illegible]~~ like this spurns justice from her side, she forfeits the allegiance of every honest freeman, and leaves him unhampered by any fealty save to act as his conscience shall approve.

People of the North, to hate tyranny & love liberty and justice, to strike at wrong and oppression, was the teaching of our fathers. The study of our early history will not let us forget it. And may it never.

This country was formed for the white and not for the black man. And looking upon African slavery from the same stand point held by those noble framers of our constitution, I for one have ever considered it, one of the greatest blessings (both for themselves and us) that God ever bestowed upon a favored nation. Witness heretofore our wealth and power; witness their elevation in happiness and enlightenment above their race elsewhere. I have lived among it most of my life and have seen less harsh treatment from master to slave than I have beheld in the North from father to son. Rev. Newman

knows no one would be willing to do, more for the negro race, than I. Could I but see a way to will bettering their condition. But Lincoln's policy is only preparing the way for their total annihilation. The South are not, nor have they been fighting for the continuance of slavery. The first battle of Bull Run did away with that idea. Their cause since for years have been as noble, and greater far than those that urged our fathers on. Even should we allow, they have wrong, at the beginning of this contest, cruelty and injustice, have made the wrong become the right. And they stand now (before the wonder and admiration of the world.) as a band of patriotic heroes. Henceforth, reading of their deeds, Thermopylae will be forgotten.

When I aided in the capture and execution of John Brown, (who was a murderer on our Southern Border; and who was fairly tried and convicted, — before an impartial judge & jury — of treason. — And who by the way has since been made a God — I was ignorant of any little share in the transaction, for I deemed it my duty and that I was helping our common country to perform an act of justice. But what was a crime in poor John Brown, is now considered (by themselves) as the greatest and only virtue, of the slave

Republican party. Strange transmigration, bee to become a traitor. Similarly became more and more in it. I thought then, as now, that the abolitionists, were the only traitors in the land, and that the entire party deserved the fate of poor old Brown. Not because he was wrong in attacking slavery, but on account of the means they have ever authorized to use to effect that abolition. If Brown done wrong, I doubt if he himself, would set slavery against the Union. Most, or many, in the South do. And surely cause the Union if the South are to return and retain a single right guaranteed them by doing the which we once revered as sacred. The South can make no choice, but is either extermination or slavery for themselves (worse than death) to choose from. I would know my choice long ago. I have, also, studied hard to discover upon what grounds, the right of a state to secede has been denied; when our very name (United States) and our Declaration of Independence, both provide for secession. But this is the time for words. I write in haste. I know how foolish I shall be deemed, for undertaking such a step, as this, where on the one side I have many friends, and everything to make me happy; where my profession alone has yielded me an income of more than twenty thousand dollars a year, that where my great personal ambition in my profession has such a great field for labor. On the other hand, the South have

never bestowed upon me one kind word. A place now, where I have no friends, except beneath the sod. A place where I must either become a private soldier or a beggar. To give up all of the former for the latter, besides my mother and sisters whom I love so dearly (although they so widely differ with me in opinion) seems insane. But God is my judge I love justice more than I do a country that disowns it. More than fame and wealth? More - (Oh pardon me if wrong) more than a happy home. I have never been upon a battle-field, but O my countrymen could you all but see the reality or effects of this horrid war, as I have seen them (in every state save Virginia) I know you would think like me. And would pray the Almighty to create in the Northern mind a love of right and justice. (even should it require the reasoning of many) and that he would dry up this sea of blood between us, which is daily growing wider. Alas, poor country, is she to count her threatened doom. Four years ago, I would have given a thousand lives, to see her remain (as I had always known her) powerful and ~~[illegible]~~ And ~~[illegible]~~ I would hold my life as naught, to see her what she was. O my friends if the fearful scenes of the past four years had never been enacted, or if she has been, had been but a frightful dream, from which we could now awake with what overflowing hearts could we bless our God and pray for her continued favor. Now, I have loved the old flag can never, now, be known. A few years since and

the entire world could boast of none so pure and spotless. But I have of late been seeing and hearing of the bloody deeds of which She has been made the emblem, and would shudder to think how changed she had grown. O How I have longed to see her break from the taint of blood and drift that now circles round her folds, spoiling her beauty and tarnishing her honor. But no, day by day has she been dragged deeper and deeper into cruelty and oppression, till now (in my eyes) her once bright red stripes look like bloody gashes on the face of Heaven. I look now upon my early admiration of her glories as a dream. My love (as things stand to day) is for the South alone. Nor, do I deem it a dishonor, in attempting to make for her a prisoner of this man, to whom she owes so much of misery. If I seem alone, I go friendless to her side. They say she has found that "last ditch" which the North have so long decided, and are endeavoring to force her in, forgetting they are our brothers, and that its impossible to goad an enemy to madness. Should I reach her in safety and find it true, I will friendly be permitted to triumph or die in that same ditch by her side. A Confederate, ~~[illegible]~~ doing duty upon his own responsibility.

J. Wilkes Booth

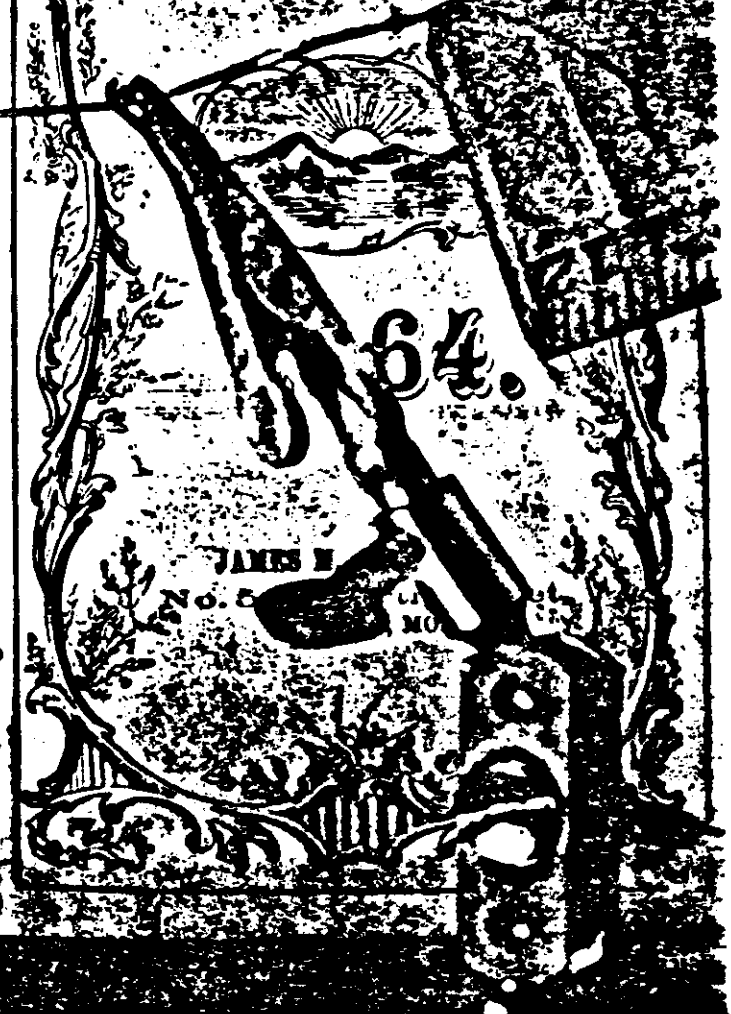
Pocket DIARY,

1864.

JAMES M. CRAWFORD,
No. 54 Fourth Street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

3221

Pocket DIARY,



JAMES B

No. 8

F.u.:

DISTANCES AND TIME

By Railroad from New York

to the following places:

To Albany, N. Y....	144 miles,	5 1-2 h'rs' time.	
" Baltimore, Md...	188	" 8	"
" Bangor, Me.....	484	"	
" Boston, Mass....	236	" 9	"
" Buffalo, N. Y...	417	" 15	"
" Burlington, Vt..	296	" 13 1-2	"
" Charleston, S. C.	829	"	
" Chicago, Ill.....	955	" 39	"
" Cincinnati, Ohio.	859	" 33	"
" Cleveland, Ohio .	604	" 23	"
" Concord, N. H...	270	" 11 1-2	"
" Detroit, Mich....	646	" 25 1-2	"
" Dunkirk, N. Y...	461	" 17 1-2	"
" Indianapolis, Ind.	969	" 38	"
" Memphis, Tenn.	1,376	" 60	"
" Milwaukee, Wis.	1,000	" 42 1-2	"
" Montgom'y, Ala.	1,236	" 52	"
" Montreal, Can...	400	" 20 1-2	"
" New Orleans, La.	1,495	" 72	"
" Newport, R. I....	218	" 9	"
" Portland, Me....	347	" 14	"
" Philadelphia, Pa.	90	" 4	"
" Pittsburg, Pa....	443	" 16 1-2	"
" Richmond, Va...	356	" 13 1-2	"
" Savannah, Ga....	933	"	
" St. Louis, Mo...	1,145	" 51	"
" St. Joseph, Mo..	1,429	" 64	"
" Washington, D.C.	226	" 10	"
" Wheeling, Va....	567	" 25	"

A COMPLETE

Table of Stamp Duties

AS AMENDED MARCH 2, 1868.

AGREEMENT, CONTRACT, or APPRAISEMENT, not otherwise specified, each sheet	5
BANK CHECK, DRAFT, or ORDER FOR MONEY, payable at sight or on demand, over $20	2
BILL OF SALE OF VESSEL, consideration not over $500,	25
Over $500 and not over $1,000	50
For every additional $1,000, or part thereof, 50 cents more.	
BILL OF LADING, or Receipt for any goods for foreign export, (except to British North America,)	10
BOND for the performance of the duties of office, or of indemnity for the payment of money	50
BONDS in legal proceedings, and for purposes not otherwise provided for	25
CERTIFICATE OF STOCK, in incorporated company	25
CERTIFICATE OF PROFITS, in incorporated company, if for $10 and not over $50	10
Exceeding $50	25
CERTIFICATE OF DAMAGE, and all Certificates issued by any port warden or marine surveyor	25
CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT, $100 or less	2
Over $100	5
(Certificate of measurement or weight of animals, wood, coal, or other articles, Certificate of Record of Deed, or acknowledgement thereof, by attesting witness, require no stamp.)	
CERTIFICATE, of any other description	4
CHARTER PARTY, of vessel or steamer not over 150 tons	1 00
Over 150 and not over 300 tons	3 00
Over 300 and not over 600 tons	5 00
Over 600 tons	10 00

STAMP DUTIES.

CONTRACT, Broker's note, or memorandum of sale of property, (except coin,) issued by Broker	10
For sale of Coin or loan on same, (of over 2 days, or renewal of shorter loan,) or of money or currency secured by pledge or deposit of gold or silver coin, shall be in writing, and have stamps equal in amount to 1-2 per cent., and interest at 6 per cent. on amount so loaned.	
DEED, or CONVEYANCE OF REAL ESTATE.	
Where the value is over $100 and not over $500	50
Over $500 and not over $1,000	1 00
Over 1,000 and not over 2,500	2 00
Over 2,500 and not over 5,000	5 00
Over 5,000 and not over 10,000	10 00
Over 10,000 and not over 20,000	20 00
For every additional 10,000, or part thereof, $20 more.	
ENTRY OF GOODS, at any custom house, for consumption or warehousing, of value not over $100	25
Over $100 and not over $500	50
Over $500	1 00
FOREIGN BILL OF EXCHANGE, or LETTERS OF CREDIT.	
If in sets of three or more, each bill of each set, not over $150	5
Over $150 and not over $250	5
Over 250 and not over 500	10
Over 500 and not over 1,000	15
Over 1,000 and not over 1,500	20
Over 1,500 and not over 2,250	50
Over 2,250 and not over 3,500	50
Over 3,500 and not over 5,000	70
Over 5,000 and not over 7,500	1 00
For every additional $2,500, or part thereof, 50 cents more.	
INSURANCE, (Marine, Inland, and Fire). Each policy or renewal, (or assignment of same,) on which premium is $10 or less	10
Over $10	25
INSURANCE (Life) POLICY, (or assignment of same,) not over $1,000	25
Over $1,000 and not over $5,000	50
Over 5,000	1 00

STAMP DUTIES.

LEASE, (or assignment of same,) of real estate, not over 3 years	50
Over 3 years	1 00
LOTTERY TICKETS.—Every ticket, (whole or fractional,) retail price of which is $1 or less	50
Exceeding $1, for every dollar or part thereof, 50 cents more.	
MANIFEST, of vessel's cargo for foreign port, (except to British North America,) if registered tonnage is not over 300 tons	1 00
Over 300 and not over 600 tons	3 00
Over 600 tons	5 00
MORTGAGE, or PERSONAL BOND for payment of any definite sum of money, upon every $200, or fractional part thereof	10
PASSAGE TICKET, to foreign port, (except British North America,) costing $30 or less	50
Over $30	1 00
POWER OF ATTORNEY, to sell or transfer any scrip, or certificate of profits of any corporation or association, not exceeding $50	10
To sell or transfer any stock, bond, or scrip, or for the collection of interest or dividends thereon, (except as above,)	25
To collect rents	25
To vote by proxy for officers of any corporation or society, (except religious, charitable, literary societies, or public cemeteries,)	10
To sell or rent real estate, or to perform any other act not herein mentioned	1 00
PROBATE OF WILL, or Letters of Administration, value of estate not over $2,500	50
Over $2,500 and not over $5,000	1 00
Over 5,000 and not over 20,000	2 00
Over 20,000 and not over 50,000	5 00
Over 50,000 and not over 100,000	10 00
Over 100,000 and not over 150,000	20 00
For every additional $50,000, or part thereof, $10 more.	
PROTEST, of note, check, draft, &c.	25
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH, when charge for first ten words is 20 cents or less	1
When over 20 cents	3

STAMP DUTIES.

WAREHOUSE RECEIPT, for property stored	25
WITHDRAWAL from bonded warehouse	50
WRITS, or other original process, for beginning suits, (except before a Justice of the Peace, or commenced by the United States or any State,)	50

PROPRIETARY, Medicines, Perfumery, &c., each package retailed at not over 25 cents, 1 cent; over 25 and not over 50 cents, 2 cents; over 50 and not over 75 cents, 3 cents; over 75 cents and not over $1.00, 4 cents. Every additional 50 cents, or part thereof, 2 cents more.

PLAYING CARDS, price not over 18 cents each pack, 1 cent; over 18 and not over 25 cents, 2 cents; over 25 and not over 30 cents, 3 cents; over 30 and not over 36 cents, 4 cents; over 36 cents, 5 cents.

☞ The indiscriminate use of all kinds of stamps (except postage or proprietary) is permitted, care being taken to affix a stamp or stamps of the proper amount.

Documents made in any foreign country, to be used in the United States, shall pay the same duty as when made here. The party to whom the same is issued, or by whom it is used, shall affix thereon the proper stamp, before using.

No deed, or mortgage of real estate, shall be required to pay a stamp duty of over $1,000 in any event.

Powers of Attorney, or other papers relating to applications for bounties, arrearages of pay, or pensions, require *no stamp*; neither do warrants of attorney accompanying a bond or note when such bond or note shall be stamped; and whenever any bond or note shall be secured by mortgage, but one stamp duty is required, provided the stamp duty placed thereon is the highest rate required for said instrument, or either of them.

No document signed or issued prior to June 1st, 1862, without being stamped, shall be invalid for that reason; but it shall not be admitted or used in any court until it shall have been stamped, and the initials of the person using, and the date when it is used, placed thereon.

A TABLE OF STAMP DUTIES

ON

Demand and Time Notes,

INLAND BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ETC.

SECTION 8.—*And be it further enacted*, That Section One Hundred and Ten be and hereby is amended as follows: "Any memorandum check, receipt, or other written or printed evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand or at a time designated, shall be considered as a promissory note within the meaning of that Section, and shall be stamped accordingly; and that Schedule B, following said Section, be and is hereby amended so that any inland bill of exchange, draft, or order for the payment of any sum of money exceeding twenty dollars, otherwise than at sight or on demand, and any promissory note, shall have a stamp or stamps affixed thereon denoting a duty, upon every sum of two hundred dollars or any fractional part thereof," as follows:—

AMOUNT.	Demand, or 10 Days.	30 Days.	60 Days.	4 Months.	6 Months.	Over 6 Months.
$20 to $200	$0 01	$0 02	$0 03	$0 04	$0 06	$0 10
200 to 400	0 02	0 04	0 06	0 08	0 12	0 20
400 to 600	0 03	0 06	0 09	0 12	0 18	0 30
600 to 800	0 04	0 08	0 12	0 16	0 24	0 40
800 to 1,000	0 05	0 10	0 15	0 20	0 30	0 50
1,000 to 1,200	0 06	0 12	0 18	0 24	0 36	0 60
1,200 to 1,400	0 07	0 14	0 21	0 28	0 42	0 70
1,400 to 1,600	0 08	0 16	0 24	0 32	0 48	0 80
1,600 to 1,800	0 09	0 18	0 27	0 36	0 54	0 90
1,800 to 2,000	0 10	0 20	0 30	0 40	0 60	1 00
2,000 to 2,200	0 11	0 22	0 33	0 44	0 66	1 10
2,200 to 2,400	0 12	0 24	0 36	0 48	0 72	1 20
2,400 to 2,600	0 13	0 26	0 39	0 52	0 78	1 30
2,600 to 2,800	0 14	0 28	0 42	0 56	0 84	1 40
2,800 to 3,000	0 15	0 30	0 45	0 60	0 90	1 50
3,000 to 3,200	0 16	0 32	0 48	0 64	0 96	1 60
3,200 to 3,400	0 17	0 34	0 51	0 68	1 02	1 70
3,400 to 3,600	0 18	0 36	0 54	0 72	1 08	1 80
3,600 to 3,800	0 19	0 38	0 57	0 76	1 14	1 90
3,800 to 4,000	0 20	0 40	0 60	0 80	1 20	2 00
4,000 to 4,200	0 21	0 42	0 63	0 84	1 26	2 10
4,200 to 4,400	0 22	0 44	0 66	0 88	1 32	2 20
4,400 to 4,600	0 23	0 46	0 69	0 92	1 38	2 30
4,600 to 4,800	0 24	0 48	0 72	0 96	1 44	2 40
4,800 to 5,000	0 25	0 50	0 75	1 00	1 50	2 50
Over $5,000, for each 200	0 01	0 02	0 03	0 04	0 06	0 10

RATES OF POSTAGE.

LETTERS TO ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES, 3 cents for each 1-2 ounce or part thereof.

DROP LETTERS, 2 cents.

ADVERTISED LETTERS, 1 cent, in addition to the regular rates.

VALUABLE LETTERS may be registered on application at the office of mailing, and the payment of a registration fee not exceeding 20 cents.

TRANSIENT NEWSPAPERS, Periodicals, Pamphlets, Blanks, Proof Sheets, Book Manuscripts, and all mailable printed matter, (except circulars and books,) 2 cents for each and every 4 ounces. Double these rates are charged for Books.

UNSEALED CIRCULARS, (to one address,) not exceeding 3 in number, 2 cents, and in the same proportion for a greater number.

SEEDS, CUTTINGS, ROOTS, &c., 2 cents for each 4 ounces or less quantity.

ALL PACKAGES of Mail Matter not charged with letter postage must be so arranged that the same can be conveniently examined by Postmasters; if not, letter postage will be charged.

NO PACKAGE will be forwarded by mail which weighs over 4 pounds.

ALL POSTAGE MATTER, for delivery within the United States, must be PREPAID by stamps (except duly certified letters of soldiers and sailors); otherwise, double the above rates will be charged on delivery.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS, (one copy only,) sent to actual Subscribers within the County where printed and published, *free*.

LETTERS TO CANADA and other British North American Provinces, when not over 3,000 miles, 10 cents for each 1-2 ounce. When over 3,000 miles, 15 cents. Prepayment optional.

LETTERS TO GREAT BRITAIN OR IRELAND, 24 cents. Prepayment optional.

LETTERS TO FRANCE, 15 cents for each 1-4 ounce. Prepayment optional.

LETTERS TO OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES vary in rate according to the route by which they are sent, and the proper information can be obtained of any Postmaster in the United States.

ECLIPSES IN 1864.

In the year 1864 there will be Two Eclipses; both of the Sun.

I.

A Central Eclipse of the Sun, May 5.

At New York.....Invisible.
At St. Louis.....Invisible.
At San Francisco.....Eclipse ends at sunset.

Visible to Eastern Asia, Northern Australia, and North-western America.

II.

An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, October 30.

Invisible at either of the above-mentioned places: (New York, St. Louis, and San Francisco.) Visible to Central and South America, and South-western Africa.

DIFFERENCE OF TIME.

When it is 12 o'clock at New York it is:

At Boston.....12 minutes past 12.
At Portland, Me.....16 minutes past 12.
At Philadelphia, Pa.....55 minutes past 11.
At Baltimore, Md.....50 minutes past 11.
At Richmond, Va.....46 minutes past 11.
At Buffalo, N. Y.....40 minutes past 11.
At Charleston, S. C.....36 minutes past 11.
At Pittsburg, Pa.....35 minutes past 11.
At Wheeling, Va.....31 minutes past 11.
At Cleveland, Ohio.....30 minutes past 11.
At Augusta, Ga.....30 minutes past 11.
At Detroit, Mich.....24 minutes past 11
At Columbus, Ohio.....24 minutes past 11.
At Cincinnati, Ohio.....20 minutes past 11.
At Indianapolis, Ind.....14 minutes past 11.
At Louisville, Ky.....14 minutes past 11.
At Chicago, Ill.....6 minutes past 11.
At New Orleans, La.....55 minutes past 10.
At St. Louis, Mo.....55 minutes past 10.
At St. Paul, Min.....41 minutes past 10.

MOON'S PHASES FOR 1864.

NEW YORK.

Last Quarter.	*New Moon.*	*First Quarter.*	*Full Moon.*
Jan. 2. 7h. 45m. morning.	Jan. 9. 2h. 49m morning.	Jan. 15. 6h. 10m. afternoon.	Jan. 23. 5h. 6m. afternoon.
Jan. 31. 7h. 21m. afternoon.	Feb. 7. 1h. 14m. afternoon.	Feb. 14. 8h. 28m. morning.	Feb. 22. 6h. 5m. afternoon.
Mar. 1. 8h. 16m. morning.	Mar. 7. 11h. 5m. afternoon.	Mar. 15. 1h. 11m. morning.	Mar. 23. 5h. 24m. morning.
Mar. 30. 5h. 24m. afternoon.	Apr. 6. 8h. 58m. morning.	Apr. 13. 7h. 17m. afternoon.	Apr. 21. 8h. 28m. afternoon.
Apr. 28. 11h. 38m. afternoon.	May 5. 7h. 18m. afternoon.	May 13. 1h. 24m. afternoon.	May 21. 8h. 28m. morning.
May 28. 4h. 25m. morning.	June 4. 6h. 44m. morning.	June 12. 6h. 52m. morning.	June 19. 5h. 56m. afternoon.
June 26. 9h. 19m. morning.	July 3. 7h. 28m. afternoon.	July 11. 7h. 45m. afternoon.	July 19. 1h. 40m. morning.
July 25. 3h. 50m. afternoon.	Aug. 2. 9h. 27m. morning.	Aug. 10. 1h. 1m. afternoon.	Aug. 17. 8h. 40m. morning.
Aug. 24. 1h. 8m. morning.	Sept. 1. 1h. 12m. morning.	Sept. 9. 9h. 44m. morning.	Sept. 15. 4h. 13m. afternoon.
Sept. 22. 1h. 38m. afternoon.	Sept. 30. 5h. 47m. afternoon.	Oct. 8. 10h. 41m. morning.	Oct. 13. 1h. 19m. morning.
Oct. 22. 6h. 31m. morning.	Oct. 30. 10h. 3m morning.	Nov. 16. 6h. 37m. afternoon.	Nov. 12. 0h. 37m. afternoon.
Nov. 21. 2h. 20m. morning.	Nov. 29. 2h. 21m. morning.	Dec. 6. 2h. 38m. morning.	Dec. 12. 2h. 16m. morning.
Dec. 21. 6h. 6m. morning.	Dec. 28. 4h. 26m. afternoon.		

LIST OF SUNDAYS IN 1864.

JANUARY	3	10	17	24	31
FEBRUARY	7	14	21	28	
MARCH	6	13	20	27	
APRIL	3	10	17	24	
MAY	1	8	15	22	29
JUNE	5	12	19	26	
JULY	3	10	17	24	31
AUGUST	7	14	21	28	
SEPTEMBER	4	11	18	25	
OCTOBER	2	9	16	23	30
NOVEMBER	6	13	20	27	
DECEMBER	4	11	18	25	

MOON'S PHASES FOR 1864.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Last Quarter.	New Moon.	First Quarter.	Full Moon.
JAN. 1. 11h. 29m. afternoon.	JAN. 6. 11h. 33m. afternoon.	JAN. 13. 2h. 56m. afternoon.	JAN. 20. 1h. 32m. afternoon.
JAN. 31. 4h. 7m. afternoon.	FEB. 7. 10h. 0m. morning.	FEB. 14. 5h. 14m. morning.	FEB. 22. 8h. 31m. morning.
MAR. 1. 5h. 22m. morning.	MAR. 7. 7h. 49m. afternoon.	MAR. 14. 9h. 57m. afternoon.	MAR. 23. 2h. 14m. morning.
MAR. 30. 2h. 10m. afternoon.	APR. 6. 5h. 39m. morning.	APR. 13. 3h. 38m. afternoon.	APR. 21. 5h. 9m. afternoon.
APR. 29. 8h. 24m. afternoon.	MAY 5. 4h. 4m. afternoon.	MAY 13. 10h. 10m. morning.	MAY 21. 5h. 14m. morning.
MAY 29. 1h. 11m. morning.	JUNE 4. 3h. 30m. morning.	JUNE 12. 3h. 58m. morning.	JUNE 19. 2h. 44m. afternoon.
JUNE 28. 6h. 5m. morning.	JULY 3. 4h. 14m. afternoon.	JULY 11. 7h. 41m. afternoon.	JULY 18. 10h. 26m. afternoon.
JULY 28. 9h. 38m. afternoon.	AUG. 2. 6h. 23m. morning.	AUG. 10. 9h. 47m. morning.	AUG. 17. 5h. 26m. morning.
AUG. 28. 9h. 34m. afternoon.	AUG. 31. 9h. 58m. afternoon.	SEPT. 8. 9h. 40m. afternoon.	SEPT. 15. 6h. 59m. afternoon.
SEPT. 28. 10h. 44m. morning.	SEPT. 30. 2h. 33m. afternoon.	OCT. 8. 7h. 27m. morning.	OCT. 14. 10h. 5m. afternoon.
OCT. 28. 3h. 17m. morning.	OCT. 30. 7h. 18m. morning.	NOV. 16. 3h. 43m. afternoon.	NOV. 13. 9h. 23m. morning.
NOV. 26. 11h. 6m. afternoon.	NOV. 28. 11h. 7m. afternoon.	DEC. 8. 11h. 24m. afternoon.	DEC. 12. 11h. 3m. afternoon.
DEC. 26. 8h. 3.m. afternoon.	DEC. 28. 1h. 11m. afternoon.		

SAN FRANCISCO TIDES.

NOTE.—The tides for San Francisco, as given here, are obtained from the latest data of the United States Coast Survey. These tides are extremely irregular, both as regards interval and height. The two daily tides may occur either during the same morning, or during the same afternoon. In the tide columns of these pages the asterisk (*) denotes the second morning tide, and the obelisk (†) the first afternoon tide of the day when so occurring. Finally, the larger tide of the day is distinguished by the letter (f), and the smaller by (c).

JANUARY, 1864.

New York. Sun Rises h	m	Sun Sets h	m	Moon Rises h	m	High Tide h	m	Day of Month	Day of Week	San Francisco. Sun Rises h	m	Sun Sets h	m	Moon Rises h	m
7	25	4	43	morn		0	42	1	Fri.	7	16	4	51	morn	
7	25	4	44	0	11	1	30	2	Sat.	7	16	4	52	0	16
7	25	4	45	1	12	2	22	3	S.	7	16	4	53	1	15
7	25	4	46	2	17	3	20	4	Mo.	7	16	4	54	2	18
7	25	4	47	3	22	4	22	5	Tu.	7	16	4	55	3	22
7	25	4	48	4	26	5	27	6	W.	7	16	4	56	4	26
7	25	4	49	5	28	6	30	7	Th.	7	16	4	57	5	27
7	25	4	50	6	27	7	28	8	Fri.	7	16	4	58	6	27
7	24	4	51	sets.		8	22	9	Sat.	7	16	4	59	sets.	
7	24	4	52	6	59	9	13	10	S.	7	16	5	0	7	10
7	24	4	53	8	13	10	3	11	Mo.	7	16	5	1	8	23
7	24	4	54	9	26	10	52	12	Tu.	7	15	5	2	9	34
7	23	4	55	10	37	11	39	13	W.	7	15	5	3	10	43
7	23	4	56	11	45	0	3	14	Th.	7	15	5	4	11	49
7	23	4	57	morn		0	53	15	Fri.	7	15	5	5	morn	
7	22	4	58	0	51	1	47	16	Sat.	7	14	5	6	0	53
7	22	4	59	1	54	2	47	17	S.	7	14	5	7	1	55
7	21	5	1	2	55	3	48	18	Mo.	7	13	5	8	2	55
7	21	5	2	3	51	4	48	19	Tu.	7	13	5	9	3	51
7	20	5	3	4	43	5	44	20	W.	7	12	5	10	4	42
7	20	5	4	5	29	6	36	21	Th.	7	12	5	11	5	29
7	19	5	5	6	11	7	22	22	Fri.	7	11	5	13	6	11
7	18	5	6	rises.		8	4	23	Sat.	7	11	5	14	rises.	
7	17	5	8	6	13	8	42	24	S.	7	10	5	15	6	24
7	17	5	9	7	11	9	18	25	Mo.	7	10	5	16	7	20
7	16	5	10	8	8	9	55	26	Tu.	7	9	5	17	8	16
7	15	5	11	9	5	10	31	27	W.	7	8	5	18	9	11
7	14	5	12	10	3	11	9	28	Th.	7	7	5	19	10	8
7	14	5	14	11	2	11	48	29	Fri.	7	7	5	20	11	5
7	13	5	15	morn		0	8	30	Sat.	7	6	5	22	morn	
7	12	5	16	0	3	0	54	31	S.	7	5	5	23	0	5

San Francisco Tides.

☞ For explanatory remarks, see Note on Twelfth page.

Day Mo'th	High Tide. Morning.		Evening.		Day Mo'th	High Tide. Morning.		Evening.		Day Mo'th	High Tide. Morning.		Evening.	
1	4 30	f	5 18	c	12	3 01	c	3 17	f	23	4 5	c	3 37	f*
2	5 20	f	6 12	c	13	3 14	c	3 30	f	24	4 31	c	10 43	c*
3	6 10	f	7 04	c	14	3 54	f	4 44	c	25	4 57	c	11 40	c*
4	6 44	f	8 0	c	15	4 32	f	5 12	c	26	1 20	c	2 32	f
5	7 24	f	10 16	c	16	5 30	f	7 32	c	27	1 54	c	1 11	f
6	8 24	f	11 14	c	17	6 13	f	8 20	c	28	2 11	c	1 48	c
7	9 14	f			18	7 1	f	9 55	c	29	2 37	f	2 32	c
8	9 5	c	10 15	f*	19	7 44	f	10 46	c	30	3 20	f	3 42	c
9	9 43	c	11 11	f*	20	8 32	f	11 30	c	31	4 20	f	6 11	c
10	1 30	c	9 16	f	21	9 17	f							
11	2 7	c	1 17	f										

FEBRUARY, 1864.

New York.				Day of Month	Day of Week	San Francisco.		
Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	High Tide			Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises
h m	h m	h m	h m			h m	h m	h m
7 11	5 17	1 6	1 48	1	Mo.	7 4	5 24	1 7
7 10	5 18	2 9	2 49	2	Tu.	7 3	5 25	2 8
7 9	5 20	3 10	3 57	3	W.	7 2	5 26	3 10
7 8	5 21	4 9	5 7	4	Th.	7 2	5 27	4 9
7 7	5 22	5 4	6 11	5	Fri.	7 1	5 29	5 4
7 6	5 23	5 52	7 11	6	Sat.	7 0	5 30	5 54
7 5	5 25	sets.	8 5	7	S.	6 59	5 31	sets.
7 4	5 26	7 1	8 53	8	Mo.	6 58	5 32	7 9
7 2	5 27	8 15	9 40	9	Tu.	6 56	5 33	8 21
7 1	5 28	9 27	10 26	10	W.	6 55	5 34	9 31
7 0	5 29	10 36	11 13	11	Th.	6 54	5 35	10 39
6 59	5 31	11 43	.....	12	Fri.	6 53	5 37	11 44
6 58	5 32	morn	0 26	13	Sat.	6 52	5 38	morn
6 56	5 33	0 46	1 21	14	S.	6 51	5 39	0 46
6 55	5 34	1 44	2 19	15	Mo.	6 49	5 40	1 44
6 53	5 36	2 38	3 21	16	Tu.	6 48	5 41	2 37
6 53	5 37	3 26	4 22	17	W.	6 47	5 42	3 26
6 51	5 38	4 10	5 17	18	Th.	6 46	5 43	4 10
6 50	5 39	4 47	6 7	19	Fri.	6 44	5 45	4 48
6 48	5 40	5 20	6 53	20	Sat.	6 43	5 46	5 22
6 47	5 42	5 51	7 36	21	S.	6 42	5 47	5 54
6 45	5 43	rises.	8 13	22	Mo.	6 40	5 48	rises.
6 44	5 44	7 0	8 47	23	Tu.	6 39	5 49	7 7
6 43	5 45	7 56	9 23	24	W.	6 38	5 50	8 2
6 41	5 46	8 55	10 0	25	Th.	6 36	5 51	8 59
6 40	5 48	9 55	10 38	26	Fri.	6 35	5 52	9 58
6 38	5 49	10 56	11 20	27	Sat.	6 34	5 53	10 58
6 37	5 50	11 58	.....	28	S.	6 33	5 53	11 58
6 35	5 51	morn	0 28	29	Mo.	6 32	5 54	morn
....	....	.....	.....	..	....	....	....	.....
....	....	.....	.....	..	....	....	....	.....

San Francisco Tides.

☞ For explanatory remarks, see Note on Twelfth page.

Day of Mo'th	High Tide. Morning.	High Tide. Evening.	Day of Mo'th	High Tide. Morning.	High Tide. Evening.	Day of Mo'th	High Tide. Morning.	High Tide. Evening.
1	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	21	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	[illegible]	[illegible]	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	22	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	[illegible]	[illegible]	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	23	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	24	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	[illegible]	[illegible]	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	25	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	[illegible]	[illegible]	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	26	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	[illegible]	[illegible]	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	27	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	[illegible]	[illegible]	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	28	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	[illegible]	[illegible]	19	[illegible]	[illegible]			
10	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	[illegible]	[illegible]			

MARCH, 1864.

New York.				Day of Month	Day of Week	San Francisco.		
Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	High Tide			Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises
h m	h m	h m	h m			h m	h m	h m
6 34	5 52	0 58	1 24	1	Tu.	6 30	5 55	0 58
6 32	5 53	1 57	2 29	2	W.	6 29	5 56	1 57
6 31	5 54	2 51	3 38	3	Th.	6 27	5 57	2 51
6 29	5 55	3 40	4 48	4	Fri.	6 26	5 58	3 41
6 28	5 56	4 24	5 54	5	Sat.	6 25	5 59	4 26
6 26	5 57	5 3	6 51	6	S.	6 23	6 0	5 7
6 24	5 59	sets.	7 41	7	Mo.	6 22	6 1	sets.
6 23	6 0	7 0	8 30	8	Tu.	6 20	6 3	7 6
6 21	6 1	8 12	9 15	9	W.	6 19	6 4	8 16
6 19	6 2	9 22	10 1	10	Th.	6 17	6 5	9 24
6 18	6 3	10 30	10 48	11	Fri.	6 15	6 6	10 31
6 16	6 4	11 33	11 37	12	Sat.	6 14	6 7	11 33
6 15	6 5	morn	0 1	13	S.	6 12	6 8	morn
6 13	6 6	0 29	0 52	14	Mo.	6 11	6 9	0 29
6 11	6 7	1 20	1 49	15	Tu.	6 9	6 10	1 20
6 10	6 8	2 6	2 48	16	W.	6 8	6 11	2 5
6 8	6 9	2 45	3 48	17	Th.	6 6	6 12	2 46
6 6	6 11	3 21	4 43	18	Fri.	6 4	6 12	3 22
6 5	6 12	3 52	5 33	19	Sat.	6 3	6 13	3 55
6 3	6 13	4 22	6 17	20	S.	6 2	6 13	4 27
6 1	6 14	4 51	7 0	21	Mo.	6 1	6 14	4 57
6 0	6 15	5 20	7 40	22	Tu.	5 59	6 15	5 27
5 58	6 16	rises.	8 17	23	W.	5 57	6 16	rises.
5 56	6 17	7 50	8 53	24	Th.	5 56	6 17	7 53
5 55	6 18	8 50	9 32	25	Fri.	5 54	6 18	8 52
5 53	6 19	9 51	10 14	26	Sat.	5 53	6 19	9 52
5 51	6 20	10 52	10 59	27	S.	5 51	6 20	10 51
5 50	6 21	11 50	11 47	28	Mo.	5 50	6 21	11 50
5 48	6 22	morn	0 14	29	Tu.	5 48	6 22	morn
5 46	6 23	0 44	1 10	30	W.	5 46	6 23	0 44
5 45	6 24	1 34	2 13	31	Th.	5 45	6 24	1 34

San Francisco Tides.

☞ For explanatory remarks, see Note on Twelfth page.

Day of Mo'th	High Tide. Morning.	High Tide. Evening.	Day of Mo'th	High Tide. Morning.	High Tide. Evening.	Day of Mo'th	High Tide. Morning.	High Tide. Evening.
1	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	21	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	[illegible]	[illegible]	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	22	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	[illegible]	[illegible]	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	23	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	24	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	[illegible]	[illegible]	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	25	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	[illegible]	[illegible]	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	26	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	[illegible]	[illegible]	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	27	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	[illegible]	[illegible]	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	28	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	[illegible]	[illegible]	19	[illegible]	[illegible]	29	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	30	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	[illegible]	[illegible]				31	[illegible]	[illegible]

APRIL, 1864.

New York. Sun Rises h m	New York. Sun Sets h m	New York. Moon Rises h m	New York. High Tide h m	Day of Mo'th	Day of Week	San Francisco. Sun Rises h m	San Francisco. Sun Sets h m	San Francisco. Moon Rises h m
5 43	6 25	2 19	3 22	1	Fri.	5 45	6 25	2 20
5 41	6 26	2 59	4 28	2	Sat.	5 42	6 26	3 3
5 40	6 27	3 36	5 30	3	S.	5 40	6 27	3 40
5 38	6 28	4 11	6 27	4	Mo.	5 39	6 28	4 17
5 36	6 29	4 45	7 19	5	Tu.	5 37	6 29	4 53
5 35	6 30	sets.	8 6	6	W.	5 36	6 30	sets.
5 33	6 31	6 8	8 50	7	Th.	5 34	6 31	8 9
5 32	6 32	9 14	9 37	8	Fri.	5 33	6 32	9 14
5 30	6 33	10 15	10 24	9	Sat.	5 31	6 33	10 15
5 28	6 34	11 10	11 12	10	S.	5 29	6 34	11 10
5 27	6 36	11 59	.....	11	Mo.	5 28	6 34	11 59
5 25	6 37	morn	0 25	12	Tu.	5 27	6 34	morn
5 24	6 38	0 42	1 17	13	W.	5 26	6 35	0 42
5 22	6 39	1 18	2 11	14	Th.	5 24	6 36	1 20
5 21	6 40	1 52	3 7	15	Fri.	5 23	6 37	1 55
5 19	6 41	2 23	3 59	16	Sat.	5 22	6 38	2 27
5 18	6 42	2 51	4 49	17	S.	5 20	6 39	2 56
5 16	6 43	3 18	5 37	18	Mo.	5 19	6 40	3 24
5 15	6 44	3 45	6 22	19	Tu.	5 17	6 41	3 53
5 13	6 45	4 14	7 4	20	W.	5 16	6 42	4 23
5 12	6 46	4 46	7 46	21	Th.	5 15	6 43	4 57
5 10	6 47	rises.	8 27	22	Fri.	5 13	6 44	rises.
5 9	6 48	8 45	9 10	23	Sat.	5 12	6 45	8 45
5 8	6 49	9 44	9 55	24	S.	5 11	6 46	9 44
5 6	6 50	10 41	10 44	25	Mo.	5 9	6 47	10 41
5 5	6 51	11 33	11 35	26	Tu.	5 8	6 48	11 33
5 3	6 52	morn	0 1	27	W.	5 8	6 48	morn
5 2	6 53	0 18	0 57	28	Th.	5 7	6 49	0 20
5 1	6 54	0 58	1 58	29	Fri.	5 5	6 50	1 1
4 59	6 55	1 35	3 3	30	Sat.	5 4	6 51	1 39
....	....	.....	.....	..	....	....	....	.....

San Francisco Tides.

☞ For explanatory remarks, see Note on Twelfth page.

Day Mo'th	High Tide Morning	High Tide Evening	Day Mo'th	High Tide Morning	High Tide Evening	Day Mo'th	High Tide Morning	High Tide Evening
1	6 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	11	1 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	21	11 [illegible]	11 [illegible]
2	7 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	12	8 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	22	0 [illegible]	11 [illegible]
3	8 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	13	4 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	23		1 [illegible]
4	10 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	14	5 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	24	0 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
5	11 [illegible]	11 [illegible]	15	6 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	25	0 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
6	0 [illegible]	11 [illegible]	16	7 [illegible]	9 [illegible]	26	1 [illegible]	4 [illegible]
7	1 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	17	8 [illegible]	9 [illegible]	27	2 [illegible]	5 [illegible]
8		1 [illegible]	18	9 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	28	3 [illegible]	6 [illegible]
9	0 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	19	10 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	29	5 [illegible]	7 [illegible]
10	1 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	20	10 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	30	6 [illegible]	8 [illegible]

MAY, 1864.

New York. Sun Rises h m	New York. Sun Sets h m	New York. Moon Rises h m	New York. High Tide h m	Day of Mo'th	Day of Week	San Francisco. Sun Rises h m	San Francisco. Sun Sets h m	San Francisco. Moon Rises h m
4 58	6 56	2 9	4 6	1	S.	5 3	6 51	2 15
4 57	6 57	2 42	5 6	2	Mo.	5 2	6 52	2 50
4 56	6 58	3 16	6 3	3	Tu.	5 0	6 53	3 26
4 54	6 59	3 51	6 55	4	W.	4 59	6 54	4 2
4 53	7 0	sets.	7 44	5	Th.	4 58	6 55	sets.
4 52	7 2	7 59	8 30	6	Fri.	4 57	6 56	7 59
4 51	7 3	8 57	9 15	7	Sat.	4 56	6 57	8 57
4 50	7 4	9 49	10 2	8	S.	4 55	6 58	9 49
4 49	7 5	10 36	10 48	9	Mo.	4 54	6 59	10 36
4 47	7 6	11 16	11 33	10	Tu.	4 53	7 0	11 17
4 46	7 7	11 52	.....	11	W.	4 52	7 1	11 54
4 45	7 8	morn	0 41	12	Th.	4 52	7 1	morn
4 44	7 9	0 23	1 29	13	Fri.	4 51	7 2	0 26
4 43	7 9	0 51	2 19	14	Sat.	4 50	7 3	0 55
4 42	7 10	1 17	3 10	15	S.	4 49	7 4	1 23
4 42	7 11	1 44	4 1	16	Mo.	4 48	7 5	1 52
4 41	7 12	2 13	4 52	17	Tu.	4 47	7 5	2 22
4 40	7 13	2 44	5 42	18	W.	4 46	7 6	2 55
4 39	7 14	3 18	6 30	19	Th.	4 46	7 7	3 30
4 38	7 15	3 56	7 18	20	Fri.	4 45	7 8	4 9
4 37	7 16	rises.	8 6	21	Sat.	4 44	7 9	rises.
4 36	7 17	8 33	8 52	22	S.	4 43	7 10	8 33
4 36	7 18	9 28	9 42	23	Mo.	4 43	7 11	9 27
4 35	7 18	10 16	10 32	24	Tu.	4 42	7 11	10 17
4 34	7 19	10 59	11 23	25	W.	4 42	7 12	11 1
4 34	7 20	11 37	.....	26	Th.	4 41	7 13	11 41
4 33	7 21	morn	0 42	27	Fri.	4 40	7 14	morn
4 33	7 22	0 12	1 39	28	Sat.	4 40	7 14	0 17
4 32	7 23	0 45	2 39	29	S.	4 39	7 15	0 52
4 32	7 23	1 18	3 40	30	Mo.	4 39	7 15	1 27
4 31	7 24	1 52	4 41	31	Tu.	4 39	7 16	2 2

San Francisco Tides.

☞ For explanatory remarks, see Note on Twelfth page.

Day Mo'th	High Tide Morning	High Tide Evening	Day Mo'th	High Tide Morning	High Tide Evening	Day Mo'th	High Tide Morning	High Tide Evening
1	7 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	12	3 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	22	1 [illegible]	11 [illegible]
2	8 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	13	4 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	23	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
3	10 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	14	5 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	24	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
4	11 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	15	6 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	25	2 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
5	0 [illegible]	11 [illegible]	16	7 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	26	3 [illegible]	3 [illegible]
6	1 [illegible]	11 [illegible]	17	8 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	27	4 [illegible]	4 [illegible]
7		0 [illegible]	18	9 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	28	5 [illegible]	5 [illegible]
8	0 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	19	10 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	29	6 [illegible]	7 [illegible]
9	0 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	20	11 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	30	7 [illegible]	8 [illegible]
10	1 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	21	0 [illegible]	11 [illegible]	31	8 [illegible]	9 [illegible]
11	2 [illegible]	5 [illegible]						

JUNE, 1864.

New York.				Day of Month	Day of Week	San Francisco.		
Sun Rises h m	Sun Sets h m	Moon Rises h m	High Tide h m			Sun Rises h m	Sun Sets h m	Moon Rises h m
4 31	7 25	2 28	5 38	1	W.	4 39	7 16	2 40
4 30	7 26	3 7	6 32	2	Th.	4 39	7 17	3 20
4 30	7 26	3 51	7 23	3	Fri.	4 38	7 18	4 5
4 29	7 27	sets.	8 11	4	Sat.	4 38	7 18	sets.
4 29	7 28	8 29	8 56	5	☽.	4 38	7 19	8 29
4 29	7 28	9 13	9 40	6	Mo.	4 37	7 20	9 13
4 29	7 29	9 50	10 22	7	Tu.	4 37	7 20	9 51
4 28	7 29	10 22	11 4	8	W.	4 37	7 21	10 25
4 28	7 30	10 52	11 45	9	Th.	4 37	7 21	10 56
4 28	7 30	11 20	0 5	10	Fri.	4 37	7 22	11 26
4 28	7 31	11 47	0 46	11	Sat.	4 37	7 22	11 54
4 28	7 31	morn	1 32	12	☽.	4 37	7 23	morn
4 28	7 32	0 15	2 21	13	Mo.	4 37	7 23	0 23
4 28	7 32	0 44	3 12	14	Tu.	4 37	7 23	0 53
4 28	7 33	1 15	4 7	15	W.	4 37	7 24	1 26
4 28	7 33	1 48	5 3	16	Th.	4 37	7 24	2 1
4 28	7 33	2 29	5 59	17	Fri.	4 37	7 24	2 43
4 28	7 34	3 19	6 54	18	Sat.	4 38	7 25	3 33
4 28	7 34	rises.	7 48	19	☽.	4 38	7 25	rises.
4 28	7 34	8 10	8 38	20	Mo.	4 38	7 25	8 10
4 29	7 34	8 56	9 28	21	Tu.	4 38	7 25	8 57
4 29	7 35	9 37	10 18	22	W.	4 39	7 25	9 40
4 29	7 35	10 14	11 8	23	Th.	4 39	7 25	10 18
4 29	7 35	10 48	11 57	24	Fri.	4 39	7 25	10 54
4 30	7 35	11 21	0 12	25	Sat.	4 40	7 25	11 29
4 30	7 35	11 55	1 16	26	☽.	4 40	7 25	morn
4 31	7 35	morn	2 13	27	Mo.	4 40	7 25	0 5
4 31	7 35	0 30	3 14	28	Tu.	4 41	7 25	0 41
4 31	7 35	1 8	4 17	29	W.	4 41	7 25	1 20
4 32	7 35	1 49	5 16	30	Th.	4 42	7 25	2 3
....	....	.....	.....	..	....	....	....	.....

San Francisco Tides.

☞ For explanatory remarks, see Note on Twelfth page.

Day Mo'th	High Tide. Morning.	High Tide. Evening.	Day Mo'th	High Tide. Morning.	High Tide. Evening.	Day Mo'th	High Tide. Morning.	High Tide. Evening.
1	10 15 e	9 21 e	11	4 22 e	5 13 e	21		2 5 e
2	11 21 e	9 30 e	12	1 20 e	4 3 e	22	0 31 e	2 47 e
3	0 30 e†	10 13 e	13	0 20 e	4 45 e	23	1 23 e	3 30 e
4	1 9 e†	11 1 e	14	7 24 e	7 8 e	24	2 31 e	4 9 e
5	2 1 e†	11 43 e	15	8 46 e	7 46 e	25	3 45 e	4 57 e
6		2 12 e	16	9 30 e	8 30 e	26	5 11 e	5 43 e
7	0 32 e	3 0 e	17	10 17 e	9 31 e	27	6 30 e	6 35 e
8	1 16 e	3 50 e	18	11 44 e	9 56 e	28	7 31 e	7 13 e
9	2 9 e	4 38 e	19	0 42 e†	10 44 e	29	8 13 e	7 30 e
10	3 10 e	5 24 e	20	1 15 e†	11 37 e	30	8 53 e	8 30 e

JULY, 1864.

New York.				Day of Month	Day of Week	San Francisco.		
Sun Rises h m	Sun Sets h m	Moon Rises h m	High Tide h m			Sun Rises h m	Sun Sets h m	Moon Rises h m
4 32	7 35	2 35	6 13	1	Fri.	4 42	7 26	2 49
4 33	7 34	3 26	7 6	2	Sat.	4 43	7 26	3 40
4 33	7 34	sets.	7 52	3	☽.	4 43	7 26	sets.
4 34	7 34	7 49	8 34	4	Mo.	4 44	7 25	7 50
4 35	7 34	8 22	9 14	5	Tu.	4 44	7 25	8 24
4 35	7 33	8 53	9 54	6	W.	4 45	7 25	8 56
4 36	7 33	9 23	10 32	7	Th.	4 45	7 25	9 28
4 37	7 33	9 52	11 10	8	Fri.	4 46	7 24	9 58
4 38	7 32	10 18	11 48	9	Sat.	4 47	7 24	10 26
4 38	7 32	10 45	0 7	10	☽.	4 47	7 24	10 54
4 39	7 32	11 14	0 49	11	Mo.	4 48	7 23	11 25
4 39	7 31	11 47	1 36	12	Tu.	4 49	7 23	11 59
4 40	7 31	morn	2 30	13	W.	4 49	7 22	morn
4 41	7 30	0 24	3 28	14	Th.	4 50	7 21	0 37
4 41	7 30	1 7	4 31	15	Fri.	4 51	7 21	1 21
4 42	7 29	1 58	5 34	16	Sat.	4 51	7 21	2 12
4 43	7 28	2 57	6 34	17	☽.	4 52	7 20	3 11
4 44	7 28	4 4	7 32	18	Mo.	4 53	7 19	4 18
4 45	7 27	rises.	8 23	19	Tu.	4 54	7 19	rises.
4 45	7 26	8 11	9 12	20	W.	4 55	7 18	8 15
4 46	7 25	8 46	10 1	21	Th.	4 55	7 17	8 52
4 47	7 25	9 21	10 48	22	Fri.	4 56	7 17	9 29
4 48	7 24	9 56	11 36	23	Sat.	4 57	7 16	10 6
4 49	7 23	10 31	0 1	24	☽.	4 58	7 15	10 42
4 50	7 22	11 8	0 52	25	Mo.	4 59	7 14	11 21
4 51	7 21	11 49	1 49	26	Tu.	5 0	7 13	morn
4 52	7 20	morn	2 50	27	W.	5 0	7 13	0 2
4 53	7 19	0 34	3 54	28	Th.	5 1	7 12	0 49
4 54	7 18	1 24	4 56	29	Fri.	5 2	7 11	1 38
4 55	7 17	2 17	5 52	30	Sat.	5 3	7 10	2 31
4 56	7 16	3 12	6 43	31	☽.	5 4	7 9	3 26

San Francisco Tides.

☞ For explanatory remarks, see Note on Twelfth page.

Day Mo'th	High Tide. Morning.	High Tide. Evening.	Day Mo'th	High Tide. Morning.	High Tide. Evening.	Day Mo'th	High Tide. Morning.	High Tide. Evening.
1	11 30 e	9 20 e	12	3 56 e	5 27 e	22	1 34 e	2 48 e
2	0 30 e†	10 0 e	13	7 10 e	6 10 e	23	2 14 e	3 20 e
3	0 54 e†	10 44 e	14	8 22 e	6 56 e	24	3 20 e	4 10 e
4	1 38 e†	11 33 e	15	9 30 e	7 44 e	25	4 0 e	5 0 e
5		2 7 e	16	10 40 e	8 49 e	26	5 20 e	5 46 e
6	0 18 e	2 8 e	17	11 44 e	9 44 e	27	7 40 e	6 26 e
7	1 0 e	2 30 e	18	0 30 e†	10 42 e	28	9 0 e	7 26 e
8	1 57 e	2 50 e	19	1 15 e†	11 39 e	29	10 10 e	8 14 e
9	2 55 e	3 7 e	20		0 12 e	30	11 14 e	9 14 e
10	3 51 e	4 12 e	21	0 35 e	1 28 e	31	0 15 e†	9 40 e
11	4 45 e	4 56 e						

AUGUST, 1864.

New York.								Day of Month	Day of Week	San Francisco.					
Sun Rises		Sun Sets		Moon Rises		High Tide				Sun Rises		Sun Sets		Moon Rises	
h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m			h	m	h	m	h	m
4	57	7	15	4	9	7	29	1	Fri.	5	5	7	7	4	21
4	58	7	14	sets.		8	9	2	Sat.	5	6	7	6	sets.	
4	58	7	13	7	27	8	47	3	S.	5	7	7	5	7	32
4	59	7	12	7	54	9	23	4	Mo.	5	8	7	4	8	0
5	0	7	10	8	21	9	59	5	Tu.	5	8	7	2	8	28
5	1	7	9	8	49	10	36	6	W.	5	9	7	1	8	57
5	2	7	8	9	17	11	13	7	Th.	5	9	7	1	9	27
5	3	7	7	9	48	11	52	8	Fri.	5	10	7	0	9	59
5	4	7	5	10	21	0	13	9	Sat.	5	11	6	59	10	34
5	5	7	4	11	0	1	0	10	S.	5	12	6	58	11	14
5	6	7	3	11	47	1	54	11	Mo.	5	13	6	56	morn	
5	7	7	1	morn		2	57	12	Tu.	5	14	6	55	0	1
5	6	7	0	0	41	4	5	13	W.	5	15	6	54	0	55
5	9	6	59	1	42	5	11	14	Th.	5	16	6	52	1	56
5	10	6	58	2	50	6	14	15	Fri.	5	16	6	51	3	3
5	11	6	56	4	2	7	13	16	Sat.	5	17	6	50	4	14
5	12	6	54	rises.		8	5	17	S.	5	18	6	49	rises.	
5	13	6	53	7	18	8	52	18	Mo.	5	19	6	47	7	24
5	14	6	52	7	55	9	39	19	Tu.	5	20	6	46	8	3
5	15	6	50	8	31	10	26	20	W.	5	21	6	45	8	41
5	16	6	49	9	9	11	14	21	Th.	5	22	6	43	9	21
5	17	6	47	9	49	.....		22	Fri.	5	23	6	42	10	2
5	18	6	46	10	32	0	30	23	Sat.	5	24	6	40	10	46
5	19	6	44	11	21	1	27	24	S.	5	25	6	39	11	35
5	20	6	43	morn		2	28	25	Mo.	5	26	6	37	morn	
5	21	6	41	0	12	3	30	26	Tu.	5	27	6	36	0	26
5	22	6	40	1	6	4	31	27	W.	5	27	6	35	1	20
5	23	6	38	2	3	5	26	28	Th.	5	28	6	33	2	16
5	24	6	37	3	0	6	16	29	Fri.	5	29	6	31	3	12
5	25	6	35	3	56	6	59	30	Sat.	5	30	6	30	4	7
5	26	6	33	sets.		7	40	31	S.	5	31	6	28	sets.	

San Francisco Tides.

☞ For explanatory remarks, see Note on Twelfth page.

Day of Mo'th	High Tide. Morning.	High Tide. Evening.	Day of Mo'th	High Tide. Morning.	High Tide. Evening.	Day of Mo'th	High Tide. Morning.	High Tide. Evening.
1	0 26 ef	10 27 f	12	8 52 e	9 22 f	22	3 46 e	3 4 f
2	1 1 ef	11 16 f	13	9 38 e	7 30 f	23	4 4 e	4 9 f
3		1 28 e	14	10 22 e	8 44 f	24	4 26 e	4 57 f
4	0 21 f	1 26 e	15	11 22 e	9 49 f	25	7 01 e	5 16 f
5	0 51 f	1 47 e	16	0	10 51 f	26	8 56 e	6 18 f
6	1 41 f	2 22 e	17	0 36 ef	11 46 f	27	9 54 e	7 16 f
7	2 22 e	2 36 f	18		1 0 e	28	10 46 e	8 07 f
8	2 22 e	2 34 f	19	0 36 f	1 22 f	29	11 34 e	9 11 f
9	4 26 e	3 35 f	20	1 40 e	1 40 f	30	11 54 e	10 24 f
10	5 47 e	4 21 f	21	3 30 e	2 22 f	31	0 14 ef	11 18 f
11	7 5 e	5 11 f						

SEPTEMBER, 1864.

New York.								Day of Month	Day of Week	San Francisco.					
Sun Rises		Sun Sets		Moon Sets		High Tide				Sun Rises		Sun Sets		Moon Sets	
h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m			h	m	h	m	h	m
5	27	6	32	6	26	8	17	1	Th.	5	32	6	27	6	32
5	28	6	30	6	53	8	51	2	Fri.	5	32	6	26	7	1
5	29	6	28	7	21	9	27	3	Sat.	5	33	6	25	7	30
5	30	6	27	7	50	10	4	4	S.	5	34	6	23	8	1
5	31	6	25	8	23	10	43	5	Mo.	5	35	6	22	8	35
5	32	6	24	9	1	11	24	6	Tu.	5	35	6	20	9	14
5	33	6	22	9	43	.....		7	W.	5	36	6	18	9	57
5	34	6	20	10	33	0	34	8	Th.	5	37	6	17	10	47
5	35	6	18	11	29	1	29	9	Fri.	5	38	6	15	11	44
5	36	6	17	morn		2	34	10	Sat.	5	39	6	14	morn	
5	37	6	15	0	32	3	42	11	S.	5	40	6	12	0	46
5	38	6	14	1	40	4	49	12	Mo.	5	41	6	11	1	53
5	39	6	12	2	51	5	53	13	Tu.	5	42	6	9	3	2
5	40	6	10	4	5	6	50	14	W.	5	43	6	8	4	15
5	41	6	9	5	19	7	43	15	Th.	5	43	6	6	5	27
5	42	6	7	rises.		8	30	16	Fri.	5	44	6	4	rises.	
5	43	6	5	7	2	9	16	17	Sat.	5	45	6	3	7	13
5	44	6	4	7	42	10	4	18	S.	5	46	6	1	7	56
5	45	6	2	8	27	10	53	19	Mo.	5	47	5	59	8	41
5	46	6	0	9	15	11	42	20	Tu.	5	47	5	59	9	29
5	47	5	59	10	8	0	8	21	W.	5	48	5	57	10	22
5	48	5	57	11	2	1	3	22	Th.	5	49	5	56	11	16
5	49	5	55	11	58	2	1	23	Fri.	5	50	5	54	morn	
5	50	5	54	morn		3	0	24	Sat.	5	51	5	52	0	11
5	51	5	52	0	54	3	58	25	S.	5	51	5	51	1	7
5	52	5	50	1	52	4	51	26	Mo.	5	52	5	49	2	3
5	53	5	48	2	49	5	41	27	Tu.	5	53	5	48	2	59
5	54	5	47	3	45	6	25	28	W.	5	54	5	46	3	53
5	55	5	45	4	41	7	6	29	hT.	5	55	5	44	4	48
5	56	5	43	5	37	7	45	30	Fri.	5	56	5	43	5	43
....		....		.....		.....		..	....	....		....		.....	

San Francisco Tides.

☞ For explanatory remarks, see Note on Twelfth page.

Day of Mo'th	High Tide. Morning.	High Tide. Evening.	Day of Mo'th	High Tide. Morning.	High Tide. Evening.	Day of Mo'th	High Tide. Morning.	High Tide. Evening.
1		0 36 e	11	0 0 e	7 20 f	21	0 0 e	3 14 f
2	0 4 f	1 16 e	12	10 0 e	8 34 f	22	6 14 e	4 23 f
3	0 33 e	1 7 f	13	10 33 e	9 41 f	23	7 26 e	5 21 f
4	1 17 e	1 22 f	14	11 22 e	10 42 f	24	8 32 e	6 20 f
5	2 6 e	1 40 f	15		0 0 e	25	9 30 e	7 43 f
6	3 0 e	2 0 f	16	0 22 f	0 37 f	26	10 27 e	8 42 f
7	3 0 e	2 41 f	17	0 31 e	0 57 f	27	10 24 e	9 38 f
8	4 13 e	3 29 f	18	1 31 e	0 54 f	28	11 0 e	10 28 f
9	5 26 e	3 32 f	19	2 34 e	1 30 f	29	11 34 e	11 48 e
10	6 40 e	4 29 f	20	4 4 e	2 14 f	30	0 [illegible]	11 [illegible] e
11	8 0 e	5 21 f						

OCTOBER, 1864.

New York.				Day of Mo'th	Day of Week	San Francisco.		
Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets	High Tide			Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets
h m	h m	h m	h m			h m	h m	h m
5 57	5 42	5 53	8 21	1	Sat.	5 57	5 41	6 3
5 58	5 40	6 27	8 58	2	S.	5 58	5 40	6 39
5 59	5 38	7 3	9 37	3	Mo.	5 59	5 38	7 15
6 0	5 37	7 43	10 18	4	Tu.	6 0	5 37	7 57
6 1	5 35	8 29	11 3	5	W.	6 1	5 35	8 44
6 2	5 33	9 22	11 50	6	Th.	6 2	5 33	9 37
6 3	5 32	10 21	0 15	7	Fri.	6 3	5 32	10 35
6 4	5 30	11 25	1 12	8	Sat.	6 4	5 31	11 37
6 5	5 29	morn	2 13	9	S.	6 5	5 29	morn
6 6	5 27	0 32	3 19	10	Mo.	6 6	5 28	0 43
6 7	5 26	1 42	4 26	11	Tu.	6 7	5 26	1 52
6 8	5 24	2 55	5 28	12	W.	6 8	5 25	3 3
6 9	5 22	4 8	6 25	13	Th.	6 8	5 24	4 14
6 10	5 21	5 21	7 19	14	Fri.	6 9	5 23	5 26
6 11	5 19	rises.	8 8	15	Sat.	6 10	5 21	rises.
6 13	5 18	6 17	8 54	16	S.	6 11	5 20	6 30
6 14	5 16	7 4	9 42	17	Mo.	6 12	5 18	7 18
6 15	5 15	7 56	10 31	18	Tu.	6 13	5 17	8 10
6 16	5 13	8 50	11 21	19	W.	6 14	5 16	9 4
6 17	5 12	9 48	.....	20	Th.	6 15	5 14	10 2
6 18	5 11	10 46	0 35	21	Fri.	6 16	5 13	10 58
6 19	5 9	11 43	1 27	22	Sat.	6 17	5 12	11 54
6 20	5 8	morn	2 21	23	S.	6 18	5 10	morn
6 21	5 6	0 40	3 16	24	Mo.	6 19	5 9	0 50
6 23	5 5	1 36	4 8	25	Tu.	6 20	5 8	1 45
6 24	5 4	2 32	4 58	26	W.	6 21	5 6	2 40
6 25	5 2	3 29	5 45	27	Th.	6 22	5 5	3 36
6 26	5 1	4 27	6 28	28	Fri.	6 22	5 5	4 31
6 27	5 0	5 25	7 11	29	Sat.	6 23	5 4	5 28
6 28	4 59	sets.	7 53	30	S.	6 25	5 3	sets.
6 30	4 57	5 41	8 33	31	Mo.	6 26	5 1	5 54

San Francisco Tides.

☞ For explanatory remarks, see Note on Twelfth page.

Day Mo'th	High Tide. Morning.	High Tide. Evening.	Day Mo'th	High Tide. Morning.	High Tide. Evening.	Day Mo'th	High Tide. Morning.	High Tide. Evening.
1	[illegible]	[illegible]	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	22	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	[illegible]	[illegible]	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	23	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	24	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	[illegible]	[illegible]	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	25	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	[illegible]	[illegible]	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	26	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	[illegible]	[illegible]	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	27	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	[illegible]	[illegible]	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	28	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	[illegible]	[illegible]	19	[illegible]	[illegible]	29	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	30	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	[illegible]	[illegible]	21	[illegible]	[illegible]	31	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	[illegible]	[illegible]						

NOVEMBER, 1864.

New York.				Day of Mo'th	Day of Week	San Francisco.		
Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets	High Tide			Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets
h m	h m	h m	h m			h m	h m	h m
6 31	4 56	6 27	9 15	1	Tu.	6 27	5 0	6 41
6 32	4 55	7 19	10 4	2	W.	6 28	4 59	7 33
6 33	4 54	8 15	10 47	3	Th.	6 29	4 58	8 29
6 34	4 53	9 18	11 36	4	Fri.	6 30	4 57	9 31
6 36	4 52	10 24	0 1	5	Sat.	6 31	4 56	10 36
6 37	4 50	11 31	0 54	6	S.	6 32	4 55	11 42
6 38	4 49	morn	1 54	7	Mo.	6 33	4 54	morn
6 39	4 48	0 39	2 57	8	Tu.	6 35	4 53	0 48
6 41	4 47	1 49	4 0	9	W.	6 36	4 52	1 56
6 42	4 46	3 0	5 2	10	Th.	6 37	4 51	3 6
6 43	4 45	4 11	6 0	11	Fri.	6 38	4 50	4 15
6 44	4 44	5 21	6 54	12	Sat.	6 39	4 49	5 23
6 45	4 44	rises.	7 47	13	S.	6 40	4 49	rises.
6 46	4 43	5 50	8 35	14	Mo.	6 41	4 48	5 54
6 47	4 42	6 35	9 22	15	Tu.	6 42	4 47	6 49
6 49	4 41	7 32	10 10	16	W.	6 43	4 46	7 46
6 50	4 40	8 32	10 56	17	Th.	6 44	4 46	6 45
6 51	4 40	9 31	11 42	18	Fri.	6 46	4 45	9 43
6 52	4 39	10 29	0 4	19	Sat.	6 47	4 45	10 40
6 54	4 38	11 27	0 50	20	S.	6 47	4 45	11 36
6 55	4 38	morn	1 38	21	Mo.	6 48	4 44	morn
6 56	4 37	0 23	2 28	22	Tu.	6 49	4 44	0 31
6 57	4 37	1 19	3 18	23	W.	6 50	4 43	1 26
6 58	4 36	2 16	4 10	24	Th.	6 51	4 43	2 21
6 59	4 36	3 13	5 1	25	Fri.	6 52	4 42	3 17
7 0	4 36	4 11	5 50	26	Sat.	6 53	4 42	4 14
7 1	4 35	5 12	6 38	27	S.	6 54	4 41	5 13
7 2	4 35	sets.	7 26	28	Mo.	6 55	4 41	sets.
7 3	4 34	5 11	8 12	29	Tu.	6 56	4 41	5 25
7 4	4 34	6 6	8 57	30	W.	6 57	4 41	6 20
.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....

San Francisco Tides.

☞ For explanatory remarks, see Note on Twelfth page.

Day Mo'th	High Tide. Morning.	High Tide. Evening.	Day Mo'th	High Tide. Morning.	High Tide. Evening.	Day Mo'th	High Tide. Morning.	High Tide. Evening.
1	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	21	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	[illegible]	[illegible]	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	22	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	[illegible]	[illegible]	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	23	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	24	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	[illegible]	[illegible]	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	25	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	[illegible]	[illegible]	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	26	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	[illegible]	[illegible]	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	27	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	[illegible]	[illegible]	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	28	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	[illegible]	[illegible]	19	[illegible]	[illegible]	29	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	30	[illegible]	[illegible]

DECEMBER, 1864.

New York. Sun Rises h m	New York. Sun Sets h m	New York. Moon Sets h m	New York. High Tide h m	Day of M'th	Day of Week	San Francisco. Sun Rises h m	San Francisco. Sun Sets h m	San Francisco. Moon Sets h m
7 5	4 34	7 9	9 44	1	Th.	6 58	4 41	7 22
7 6	4 33	8 15	10 32	2	Fri.	6 59	4 40	8 28
7 7	4 33	9 24	11 22	3	Sat.	7 0	4 40	9 35
7 8	4 33	10 33	.....	4	S.	7 1	4 40	10 42
7 9	4 33	11 42	0 37	5	Mo.	7 2	4 40	11 49
7 10	4 33	morn	1 33	6	Tu.	7 3	4 40	morn
7 11	4 33	0 50	2 33	7	W.	7 4	4 40	0 57
7 12	4 33	1 58	3 33	8	Th.	7 5	4 40	2 3
7 13	4 33	3 6	4 38	9	Fri.	7 5	4 40	3 9
7 14	4 33	4 14	5 38	10	Sat.	7 6	4 40	4 15
7 15	4 33	5 19	6 35	11	S.	7 7	4 41	5 20
7 15	4 33	6 21	7 28	12	Mo.	7 8	4 41	6 21
7 16	4 33	rises.	8 17	13	Tu.	7 8	4 41	rises.
7 17	4 34	6 16	9 1	14	W.	7 9	4 41	6 31
7 18	4 34	7 16	9 43	15	Th.	7 9	4 42	7 29
7 18	4 34	8 16	10 28	16	Fri.	7 10	4 43	8 27
7 19	4 35	9 14	11 10	17	Sat.	7 10	4 43	9 24
7 20	4 35	10 11	11 50	18	S.	7 11	4 43	10 20
7 20	4 35	11 7	0 11	19	Mo.	7 11	4 44	11 15
7 21	4 36	morn	0 54	20	Tu.	7 12	4 44	morn
7 21	4 36	0 3	1 40	21	W.	7 12	4 45	0 9
7 21	4 37	1 0	2 29	22	Th.	7 13	4 45	1 4
7 22	4 38	1 58	3 22	23	Fri.	7 13	4 46	2 1
7 22	4 38	2 57	4 17	24	Sat.	7 14	4 47	2 59
7 23	4 39	3 56	5 13	25	S.	7 14	4 47	3 57
7 23	4 39	4 36	6 8	26	Mo.	7 15	4 48	4 56
7 23	4 40	5 54	7 2	27	Tu.	7 15	4 48	5 54
7 24	4 41	sets.	7 53	28	W.	7 15	4 49	sets.
7 24	4 42	6 0	8 41	29	Th.	7 16	4 49	6 13
7 24	4 42	7 9	9 28	30	Fri.	7 16	4 51	7 21
7 24	4 43	8 20	10 17	31	Sat.	7 16	4 51	8 30

San Francisco Tides.

☞ For explanatory remarks, see Note on Twelfth page.

Day of Mo'th	High Tide. Morning.	High Tide. Evening.	Day of Mo'th	High Tide. Morning.	High Tide. Evening.	Day of Mo'th	High Tide. Morning.	High Tide. Evening.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1864.

Ti Amo

~~SUNDAY 12.~~

April 13th 14 Friday the Ides

Until to day nothing was ever thought of sacrificing to our country's wrongs. For six months we had worked to capture. But our cause being almost lost, something decisive & great must be done. But its failure was owing to others, who did not strike for their country with a heart. I struck boldly and not as the papers say. I walked with a firm step through a thousand of his friends, was stopped, but pushed on. A Col— was at his side. I shouted Sic semper before I fired. In jumping broke my leg. I passed all his pickets, rode sixty miles that night with the bone of my leg tearing the flesh at every jump. I can never repent it, though we hated to kill. Our country owed all her troubles to him, and God simply made me the instrument of his punishment. The country

MONDAY 13

April 1915

~~TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1915.~~

WEDNESDAY 16

THURSDAY 17

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1915.

SATURDAY 19

SUNDAY 20

MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1864.

TUESDAY 21

WEDNESDAY 22

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1864.

FRIDAY 24

SATURDAY 25

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1864.

SUNDAY 3

MONDAY 4

TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1864.

WEDNESDAY 6

THURSDAY 7

FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1864.

SATURDAY 9

SUNDAY 10

MONDAY, JULY 11, 1864.

TUESDAY 12

WEDNESDAY 13

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1864.

FRIDAY 15

SATURDAY 16

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1864.

SUNDAY 24

MONDAY 25

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1864.

WEDNESDAY 27

THURSDAY 28

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1864.

SATURDAY 30

SUNDAY 31

MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1864.

TUESDAY 2

WEDNESDAY 3

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1864.

FRIDAY 5

SATURDAY 6

SUNDAY, AUGUST 7, 1864.

MONDAY 8

TUESDAY 9

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1864.

THURSDAY 11

FRIDAY 12

SUNDAY, AUGUST 7, 1864.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1864.

SUNDAY 14

WEDNESDAY 17

MONDAY 15

THURSDAY 18

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1864.

SATURDAY 20

SUNDAY 21

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1864.

SUNDAY 4

MONDAY 5

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1864.

WEDNESDAY 7

THURSDAY 8

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1864.

SATURDAY 10

SUNDAY 11

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1864.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1864.

TUESDAY 13

FRIDAY 16

WEDNESDAY 14

SATURDAY 17

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1864.

MONDAY 19

TUESDAY 20

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1864.

THURSDAY 22

FRIDAY 23

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1864.

SUNDAY 25

MONDAY 26

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1864.

WEDNESDAY 28

THURSDAY 29

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1864.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1

SUNDAY 2

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1864.

TUESDAY 4

WEDNESDAY 5

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1864.

FRIDAY 7

SATURDAY 8

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1864.

MONDAY 10

TUESDAY 11

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1864.

THURSDAY 13

FRIDAY 14

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1864.

SUNDAY 16

MONDAY 17

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1864.

WEDNESDAY 19

THURSDAY 20

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1864.

SATURDAY 22

SUNDAY 23

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1864.

TUESDAY 25

WEDNESDAY 26

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1864.

FRIDAY 28

SATURDAY 29

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1864.

MONDAY 31

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1864.

THURSDAY 3

FRIDAY 4

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1864.

SUNDAY 6

MONDAY 7

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1864.

WEDNESDAY 9

THURSDAY 10

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1864.

SATURDAY 12

SUNDAY 13

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1864.

TUESDAY 15

WEDNESDAY 16

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1966

FRIDAY 18

SATURDAY 19

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1966

MONDAY 21

TUESDAY 22

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1864.

THURSDAY 24

FRIDAY 25

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1864.

SUNDAY 27

MONDAY 28

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1864.

WEDNESDAY 30

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1864.

SATURDAY 3

SUNDAY 4

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1866.

TUESDAY 6

WEDNESDAY 7

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1866.

THURSDAY 15

FRIDAY 16

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1864.

SUNDAY 18

MONDAY 19

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1864.

WEDNESDAY 21

THURSDAY 22

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1864.

SATURDAY 24

SUNDAY 25

MONDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1864.

TUESDAY 27

WEDNESDAY 28

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1864.

MEMORANDA.

FRIDAY 30

SATURDAY 31

MEMORANDA.

CASH ACCOUNT. JANUARY.

Date.		Received.	Paid.

CASH ACCOUNT. FEBRUARY.

Date.		Received.	Paid.

CASH ACCOUNT. MARCH.

Date.		Received.	Paid.

G

CASH ACCOUNT. APRIL

Date.		Received.	Paid.

H

CASH ACCOUNT. JUNE

Date.		Received.	Paid.

CASH ACCOUNT. APRIL

Date.		Received.	Paid.

CASH ACCOUNT JUNE.

Date.		Received.	Paid.

CASH ACCOUNT. JULY.

Date.		Received.	Paid.

CASH ACCOUNT. JULY.

Date.		Received.	Paid.

CASH ACCOUNT. AUGUST.

Date.		Received.	Paid.

CASH ACCOUNT. SEPTEMBER.

Date.		Received.	Paid.

CASH ACCOUNT. OCTOBER.

Date.		Received.		Paid.	

CASH ACCOUNT. OCTOBER.

Date.		Received.		Paid.	

CASH ACCOUNT. NOVEMBER.

Date.		Received.	Paid.

CASH ACCOUNT. NOVEMBER.

Date.		Received.	Paid.

CASH ACCOUNT. DECEMBER.

Date.		Received.		Paid.	

CASH ACCOUNT. DECEMBER.

Date.		Received.		Paid.	

SUMMARY OF CASH ACCOUN

		Received.		Paid.	
JAN.					
FEB.					
MAR.					
APR.					
MAY.					
JUNE					
JULY					
AUG.					
SEPT.					
OCT.					
NOV.					
DEC.					

JA

FE

MA

AP

MA

JU

JULY

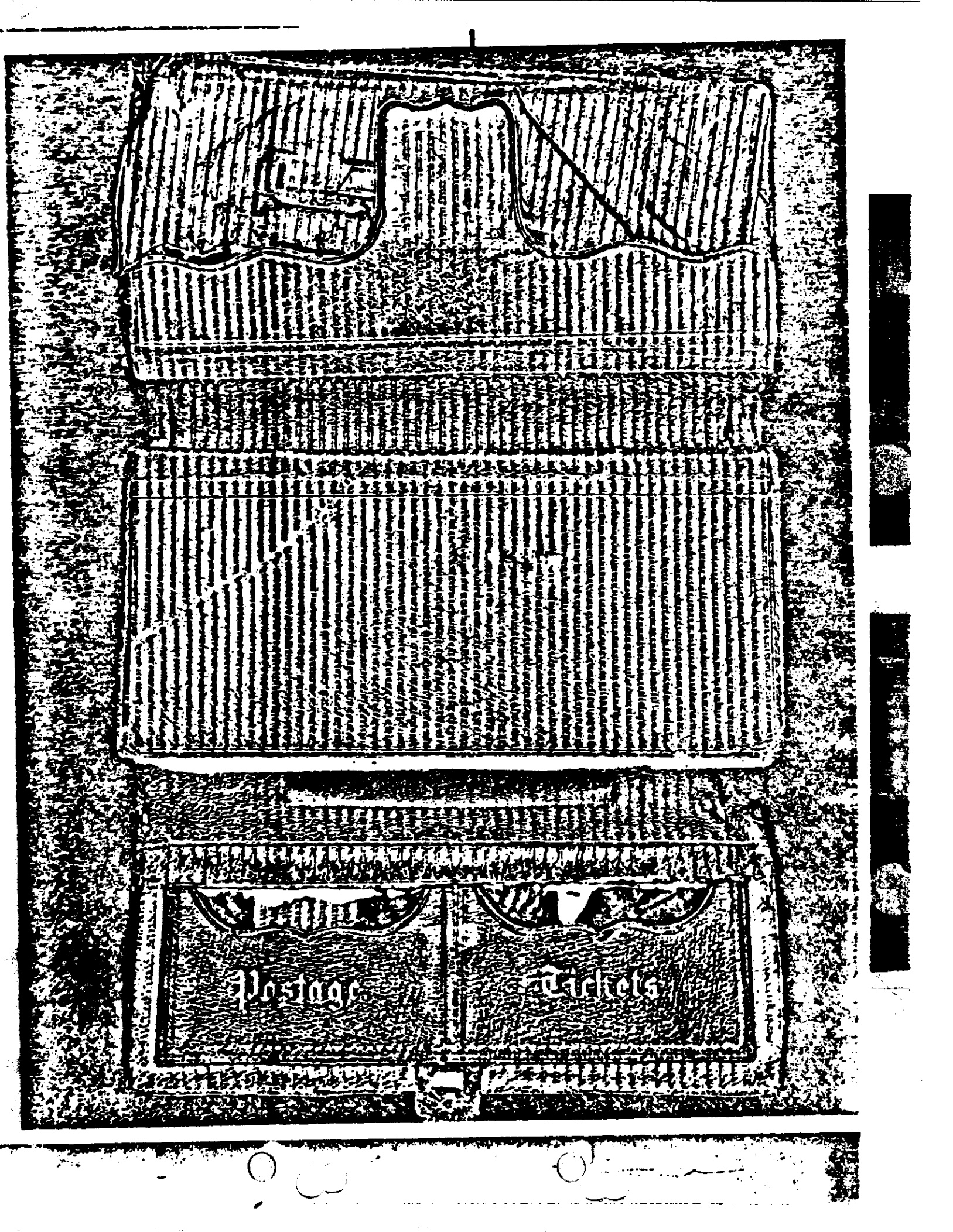
AUG.

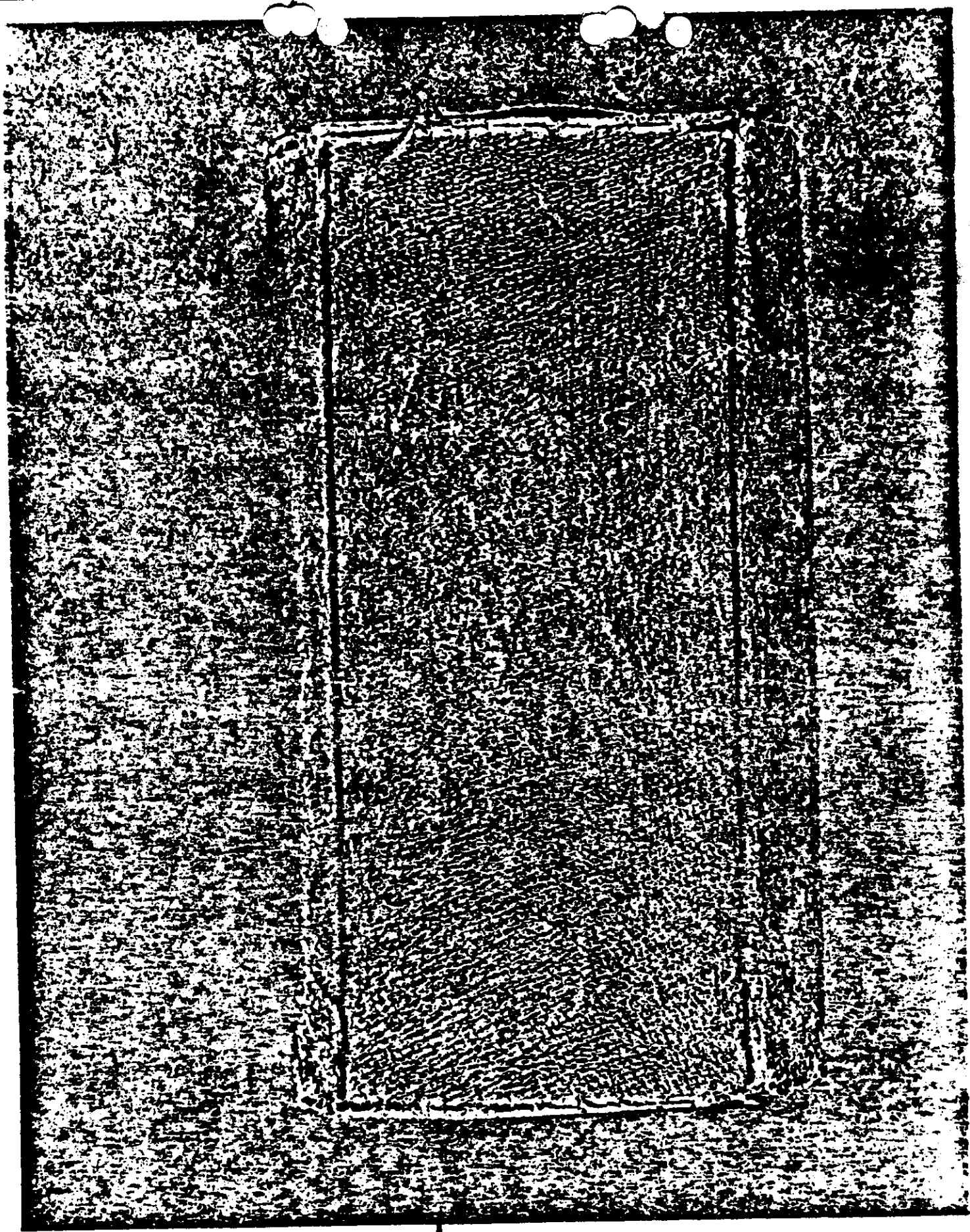
SEPT.

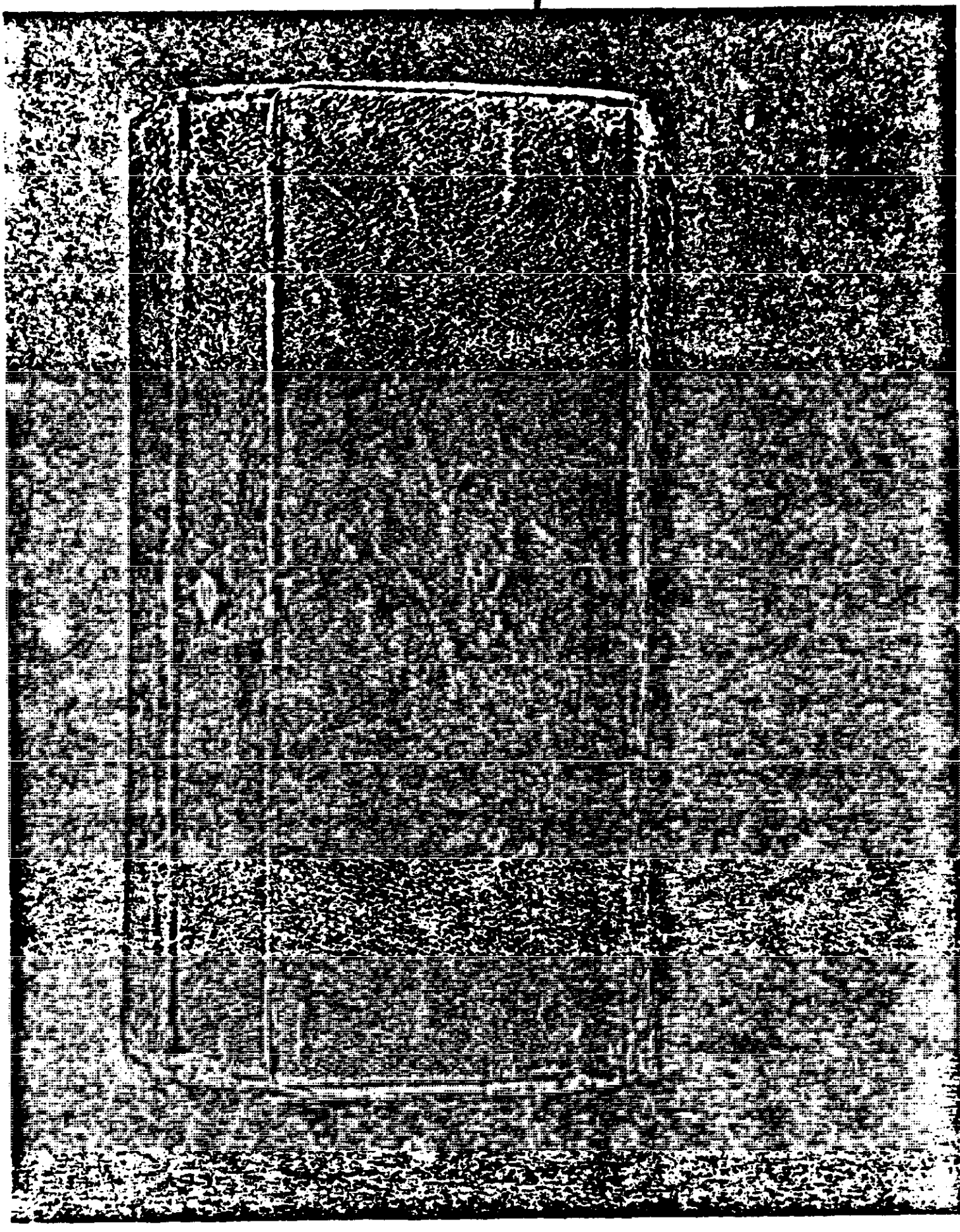
OCT.

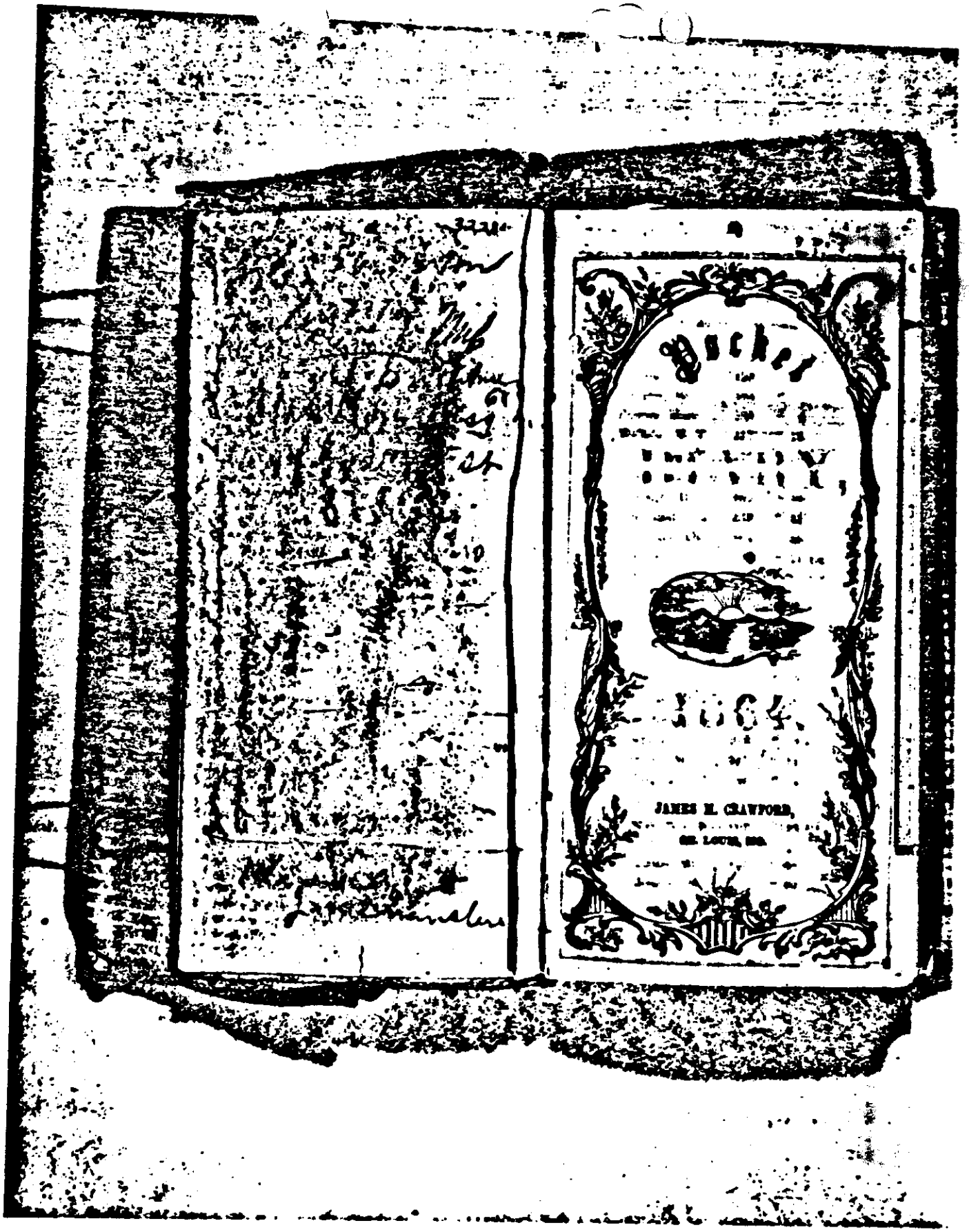
NOV.

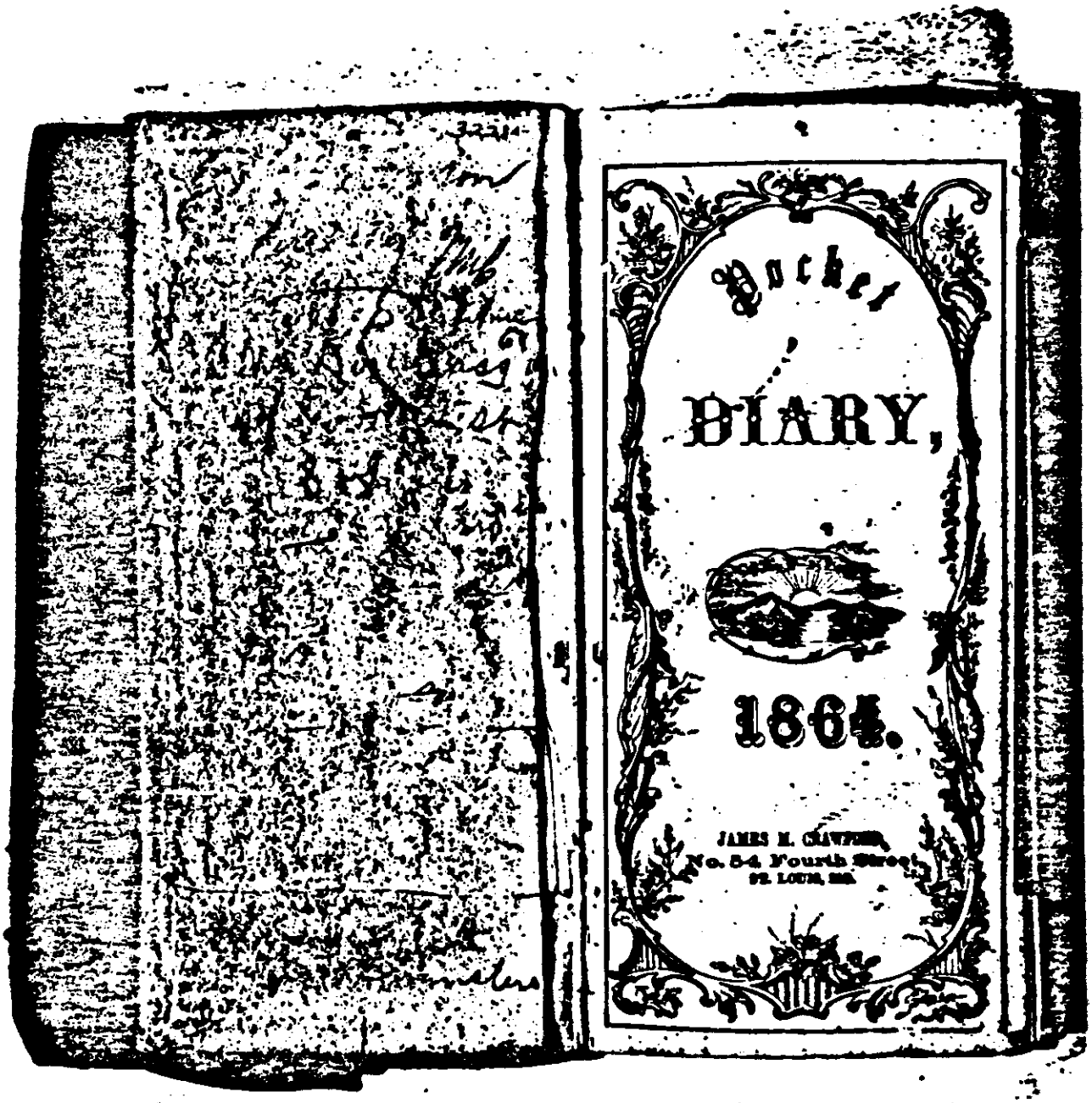
DEC.

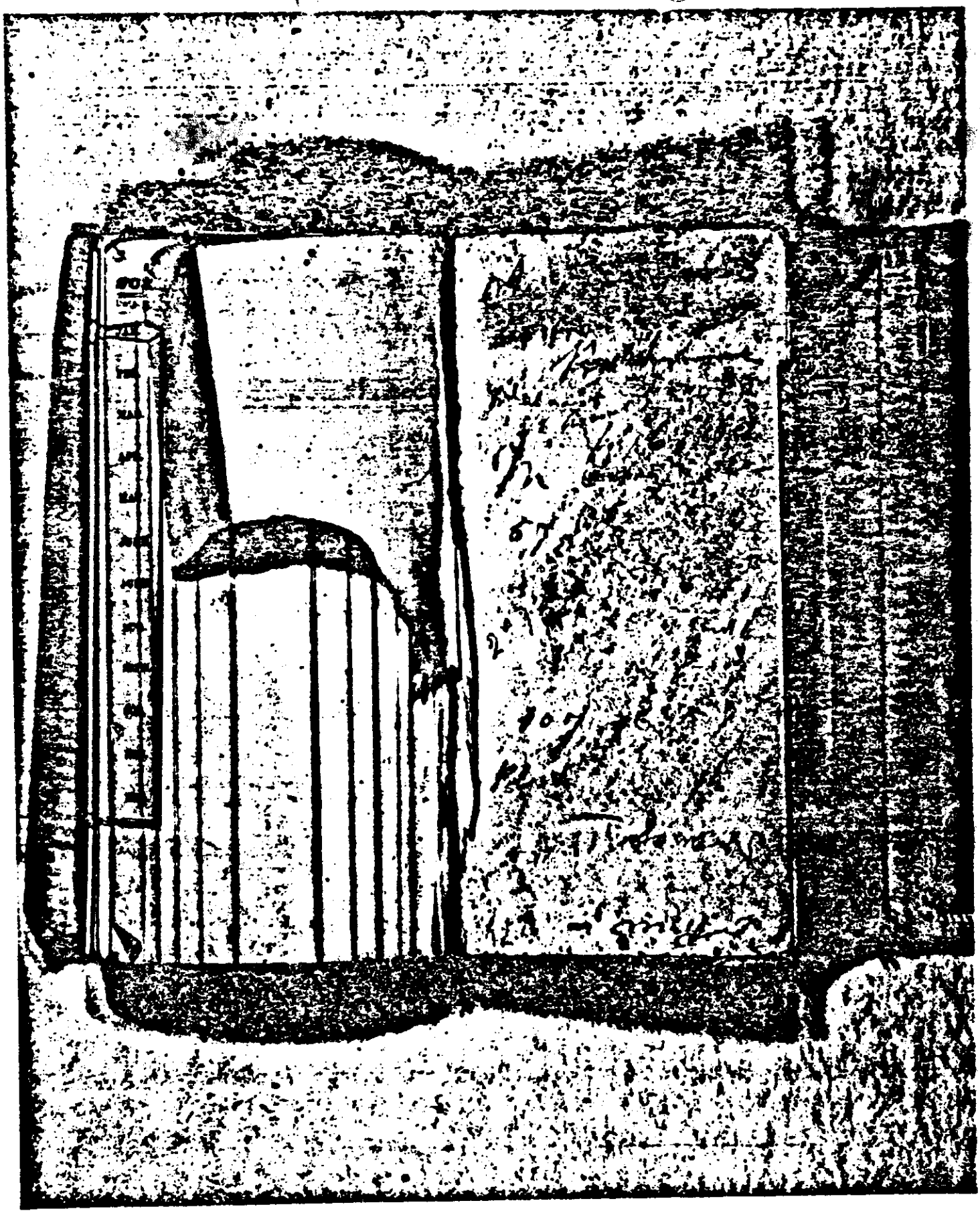

Postage
Markets






Pocket
1864
JAMES H. CRAWFORD,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

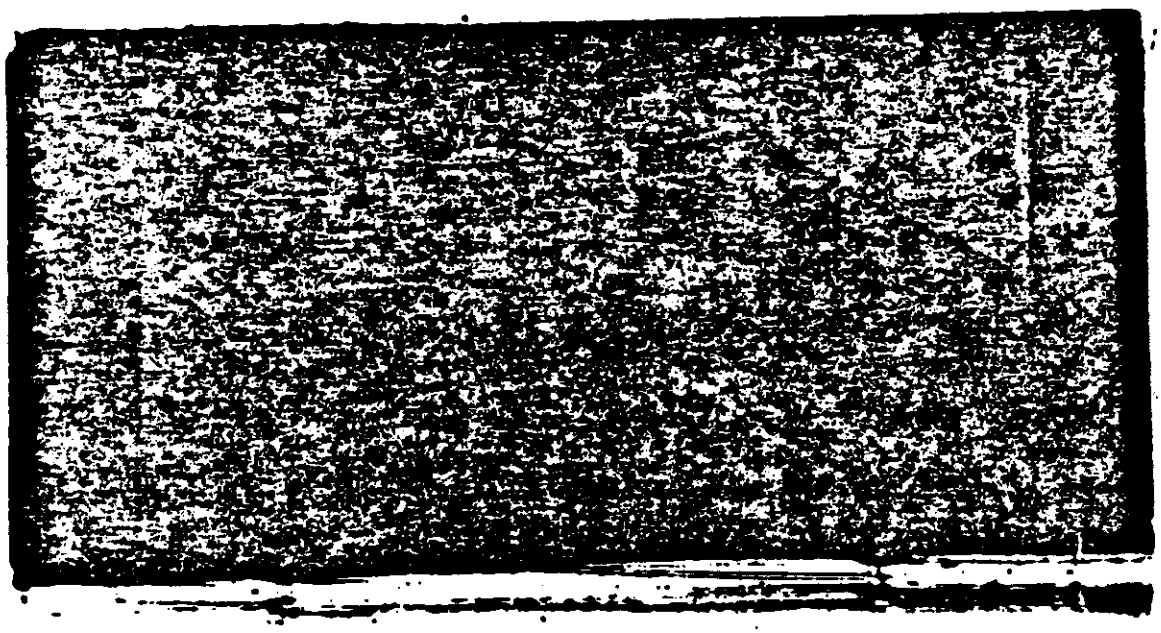

Pocket
DIARY,
1864.
JAMES M. CRAWFORD,
No. 54 Fourth Street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

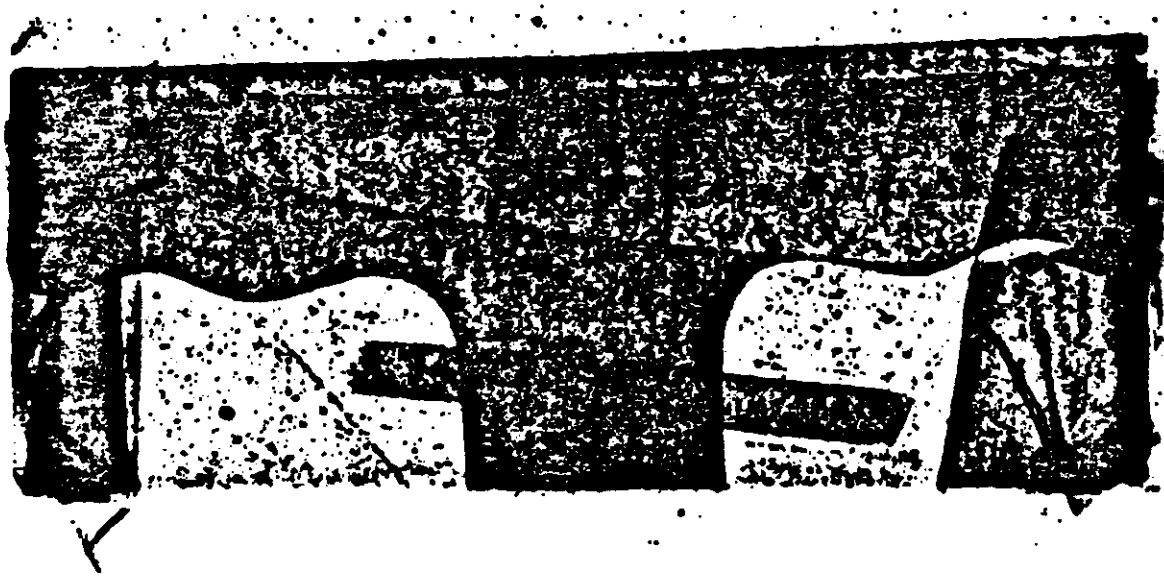


AUGUST

CASE AUGUST

CASE AUGUST





April 1865

~~TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1865.~~

which it goes. His forced remarks are
repeated I know loved. I come and sit
by the cradle of me? I know no
& not leave my chamber. This night
before the death, I wrote a long
letter which I left for one of the
editors of the National Intelligencer
in which I fully set forth my
for our founding. Now the Sorrow

WEDNESDAY 15

THURSDAY 16

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1865.

SATURDAY 18

SUNDAY 19

DECEMBER, 1864.

New York.								San Francisco.		
Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets	High Tide		Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets
h m	h m	h m	h m				h m	h m	h m
7 5	4 34	7 9	9 44		1	Th.	6 58	4 41	7 22
7 6	4 33	8 15	10 32		2	Fri.	6 59	4 40	8 28
7 7	4 33	9 24	11 22		3	Sat.	7 0	4 40	9 35
7 8	4 33	10 33	.....		4	✠.	7 1	4 40	10 42
7 9	4 33	11 42	0 37		5	Mo.	7 2	4 40	11 49
7 10	4 33	morn	1 33		6	Tu.	7 3	4 40	morn
7 11	4 33	0 50	2 33		7	W.	7 4	4 40	0 57
7 12	4 33	1 58	3 35		8	Th.	7 5	4 40	2 3
7 13	4 33	3 6	4 38		9	Fri.	7 5	4 40	3 9
7 14	4 33	4 14	5 38		10	Sat.	7 6	4 40	4 15
7 15	4 33	5 19	6 35		11	✠.	7 7	4 41	5 20
7 15	4 33	6 21	7 28		12	Mo.	7 8	4 41	6 21
7 16	4 33	rises.	8 17		13	Tu.	7 8	4 41	rises.
7 17	4 34	6 16	9 1		14	W.	7 9	4 41	6 31
7 18	4 34	7 16	9 45		15	Th.	7 9	4 42	7 29
7 18	4 34	8 16	10 28		16	Fri.	7 10	4 43	8 27
7 19	4 35	9 14	11 10		17	Sat.	7 10	4 43	9 24
7 20	4 35	10 11	11 50		18	✠.	7 11	4 43	10 20
7 20	4 35	11 7	0 11		19	Mo.	7 11	4 44	11 15
7 21	4 36	morn	0 54		20	Tu.	7 12	4 44	morn
7 21	4 36	0 3	1 40		21	W.	7 12	4 45	0 9
7 21	4 37	1 0	2 29		22	Th.	7 13	4 45	1 4
7 22	4 38	1 58	3 22		23	Fri.	7 13	4 46	2 1
7 22	4 38	2 57	4 17		24	Sat.	7 14	4 47	2 59
7 23	4 39	3 56	5 13		25	✠.	7 14	4 47	3 57
7 23	4 39	4 56	6 8		26	Mo.	7 15	4 48	4 56
7 23	4 40	5 54	7 2		27	Tu.	7 15	4 48	5 54
7 24	4 41	sets.	7 53		28	W.	7 15	4 49	sets.
7 24	4 42	6 0	8 41		29	Th.	7 16	4 49	6 13
7 24	4 42	7 9	9 28		30	Fri.	7 16	4 51	7 21
7 24	4 43	8 20	10 17		31	Sat.	7 16	4 51	8 30

San Francisco Tides.

☞ For explanatory remarks, see Note on Twelfth page.

Day Mo'th	High Tide Morning	High Tide Evening	Day Mo'th	High Tide Morning	High Tide Evening	Day Mo'th	High Tide Morning	High Tide Evening
1	[illegible]	[illegible]	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	22	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	[illegible]	[illegible]	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	23	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	24	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	[illegible]	[illegible]	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	25	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	[illegible]	[illegible]	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	26	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	[illegible]	[illegible]	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	27	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	[illegible]	[illegible]	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	28	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	[illegible]	[illegible]	19	[illegible]	[illegible]	29	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	30	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	[illegible]	[illegible]	21	[illegible]	[illegible]	31	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	[illegible]	[illegible]						

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1864.

To Orion

April 17th SUNDAY. Friday the 15th
[illegible] the day nothing
[illegible] of consequence
[illegible] Saturday [illegible]
[illegible] coffee. Had
[illegible] left, consider
[illegible] must be done. [illegible]
[illegible] others, [illegible]
strike for their country with
[illegible] I should be [illegible]
[illegible] before day. I walked [illegible]
MONDAY 18
[illegible] through a thousand of [illegible]
[illegible] dropped. But pushed on. I [illegible]
[illegible] side. I thought [illegible]
[illegible] time. [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] the hill. Our [illegible]
[illegible] trouble to [illegible]
[illegible] God strength [illegible]
[illegible] of his [illegible] the [illegible]

Pocket

DIARY,

1864.

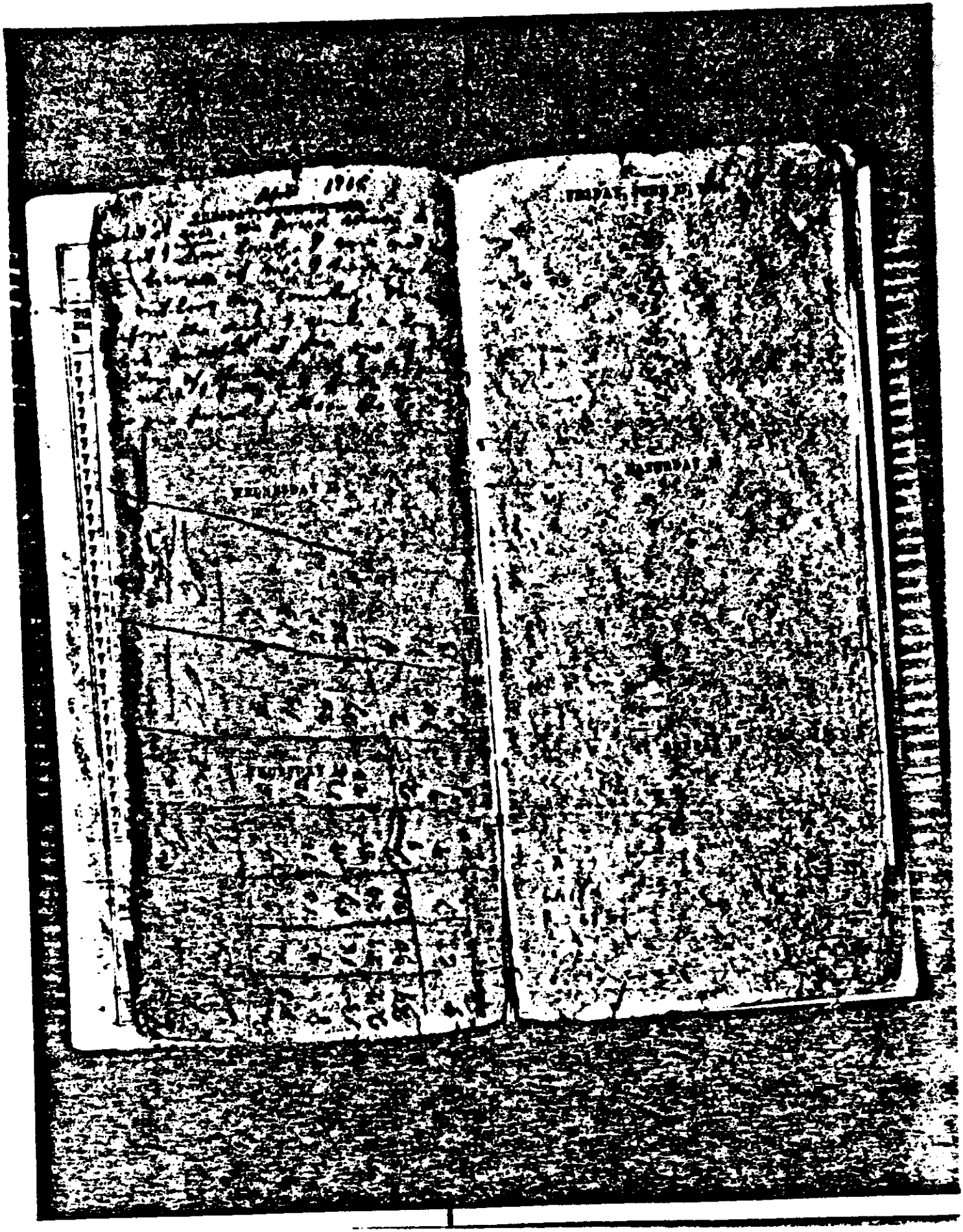
DECEMBER, 1864.

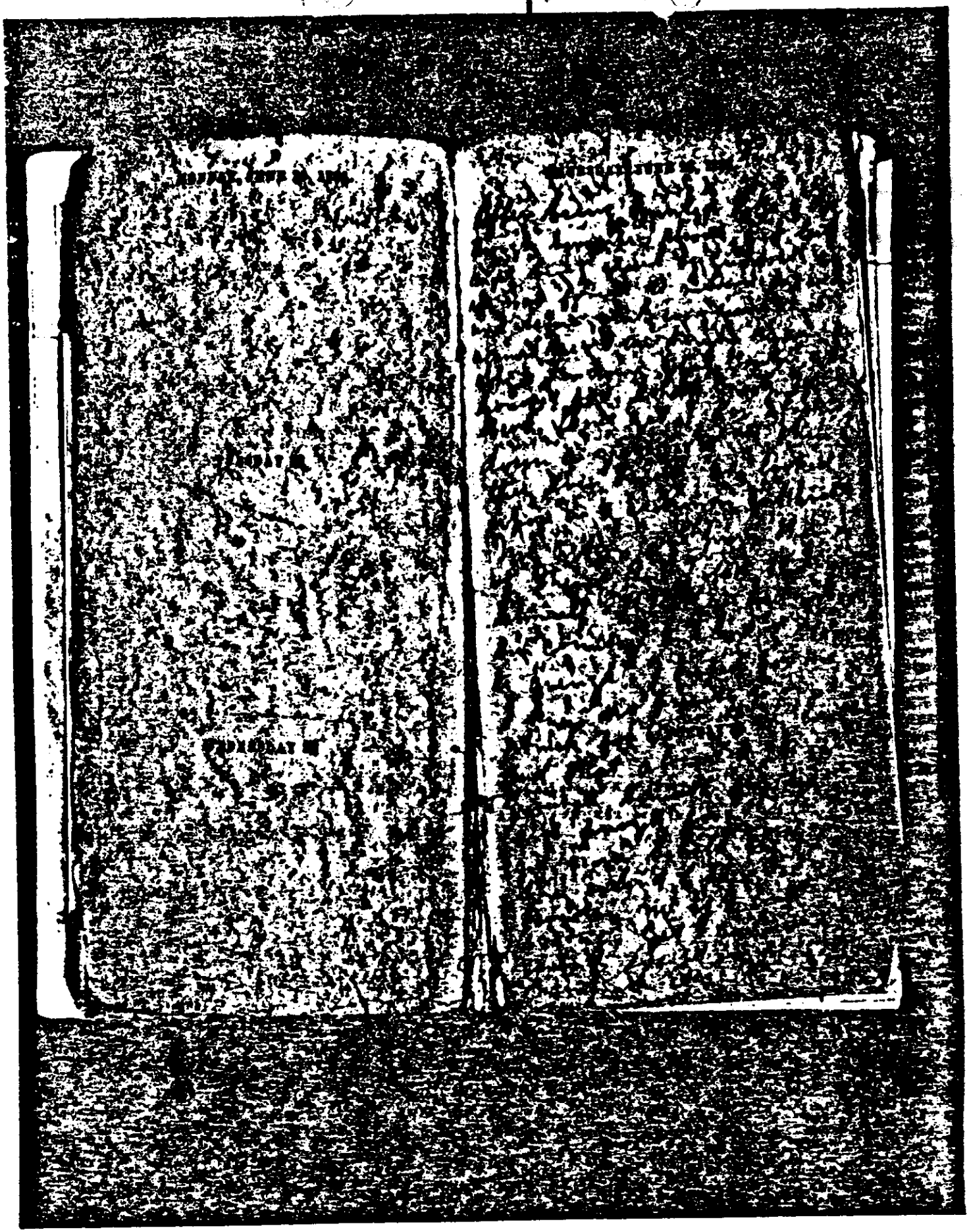
New York.									San Francisco.			
Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets	High Tide	Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets
h m	h m	h m	h m			h m	h m	h m
7 3	4 34	7 9	9 44	1	Th.	6 58	4 41	7 22
7 6	4 33	8 15	10 32	2	Fri.	6 59	4 40	8 28
7 7	4 33	9 24	11 22	3	Sat.	7 0	4 40	9 36
7 8	4 33	10 32	....	4	✠	7 1	4 40	10 42
7 9	4 33	11 42	0 37	5	Mo.	7 2	4 40	11 49
7 9	4 33	morn	1 26	6	Tu.	7 3	4 40	morn
7 10	4 33	0 50	2 33	7	W.	7 4	4 40	0 57
7 11	4 33	1 58	3 38	8	Th.	7 5	4 40	2 2
7 12	4 33	3 6	4 38	9	Fri.	7 5	4 40	3 9
7 13	4 33	4 14	5 36	10	Sat.	7 6	4 40	4 15
7 14	4 33	5 19	6 36	11	✠	7 7	4 41	5 20
7 15	4 33	6 21	7 28	12	Mo.	7 8	4 41	6 21
7 15	4 33	rises.	8 17	13	Tu.	7 8	4 41	rises.
7 16	4 33	6 16	9 1	14	W.	7 9	4 41	6 31
7 17	4 34	7 14	9 40	15	Th.	7 9	4 42	7 28
7 18	4 34	8 16	10 18	16	Fri.	7 10	4 42	8 27
7 18	4 34	9 16	10 55	17	Sat.	7 10	4 43	9 24
7 19	4 35	10 14	11 10	18	✠	7 11	4 43	10 20
7 20	4 35	11 12	11 50	19	Mo.	7 11	4 44	11 15
7 20	4 35	12	0 11	20	Tu.	7 12	4 44	morn
7 21	4 36	morn	0 54	21	W.	7 12	4 45	0 9
7 21	4 36	0 8	1 40	22	Th.	7 13	4 45	1 4
7 21	4 37	1 6	2 29	23	Fri.	7 13	4 46	2 1
7 22	4 38	1 56	3 22	24	Sat.	7 14	4 47	2 59
7 22	4 38	2 57	4 17	25	✠	7 14	4 47	3 57
7 23	4 39	3 58	5 13	26	Mo.	7 15	4 48	4 54
7 23	4 39	5 56	6 9	27	Tu.	7 15	4 48	5 54
7 24	4 40	5 54	7 2	28	W.	7 15	4 49	sets.
7 24	4 41	sets.	7 55	29	Th.	7 16	4 49	6 13
7 25	4 42	6 6	8 41	30	Fri.	7 16	4 51	7 21
7 25	4 42	7 4	9 26	31	Sat.	7 16	4 51	8 30
7 24	4 43	8 20	10 17					

San Francisco Tides.

☞ For explanation of signals, see Note on Tides page.

Day of Month	High Tide Morning	High Tide Evening	Day of Month	High Tide Morning	High Tide Evening	Day of Month	High Tide Morning	High Tide Evening
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]





SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1904.

MONDAY

TUESDAY 28

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1904.

I think I have done enough
strength I am a hundred. [illegible]
the lamb of God upon me
John if the world knew
my heart, that one blow
has made the great change
I did claim no greatness.
To night I try to [illegible]
stare blood hounds [illegible]
more. [illegible] see
this fate. God will [illegible]
I have too great a [illegible]
I die [illegible]
[illegible] before me [illegible]
I bless the entire world
[illegible] hated or [illegible]
anyone. This land [illegible]
a [illegible] [illegible]
so. And [illegible]

FRIDAY, JULY 1

[illegible]
for this brave boy [illegible]
[illegible] often [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] of blood. but [illegible]
[illegible] the course [illegible]
[illegible]

Pocket DIARY

1864.

JAMES E. COUTTON,
No. 54 Fourth Street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

DECEMBER, 1864.

New York.						San Francisco.			
Sun Rises h m	Sun Sets h m	Moon Sets h m	High Tide h m	Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun Rises h m	Sun Sets h m	Moon Sets h m
7 5	4 34	7 9	9 44	1	Th.	6 58	4 41	7 22
7 6	4 33	8 15	10 32	2	Fri.	6 59	4 40	8 28
7 7	4 33	9 24	11 22	3	Sat.	7 0	4 40	9 35
7 8	4 33	10 33	.....	4	S.	7 1	4 40	10 42
7 9	4 33	11 42	0 37	5	Mo.	7 2	4 40	11 49
7 10	4 33	morn	1 23	6	Tu.	7 3	4 40	morn
7 11	4 33	0 50	2 33	7	W.	7 4	4 40	0 57
7 12	4 33	1 58	3 33	8	Th.	7 5	4 40	2 3
7 13	4 33	3 6	4 38	9	Fri.	7 5	4 40	3 9
7 14	4 33	4 14	5 38	10	Sat.	7 6	4 40	4 15
7 15	4 33	5 19	6 35	11	S.	7 7	4 41	5 20
7 15	4 33	6 21	7 28	12	Mo.	7 8	4 41	6 21
7 16	4 33	rises	8 17	13	Tu.	7 8	4 41	rises
7 17	4 34	6 16	9 1	14	W.	7 9	4 41	6 31
7 18	4 34	7 16	9 [illegible]	15	Th.	7 9	4 42	7 29
7 18	4 34	8 16	10 28	16	Fri.	7 10	4 43	8 27
7 19	4 35	9 14	11 16	17	Sat.	7 10	4 43	9 24
7 20	4 35	10 11	11 50	18	S.	7 11	4 43	10 20
7 21	4 35	11 [illegible]	0 11	19	Mo.	7 11	4 44	11 15
7 22	4 36	morn	0 54	20	Tu.	7 12	4 44	morn
7 23	4 36	0 [illegible]	1 40	21	W.	7 12	4 45	0 9
7 24	4 37	1 0	2 29	22	Th.	7 13	4 45	1 4
7 24	4 38	1 58	3 22	23	Fri.	7 13	4 46	2 1
7 25	4 38	2 57	4 17	24	Sat.	7 14	4 47	2 59
7 26	4 39	3 56	5 13	25	S.	7 14	4 47	3 57
7 26	4 40	4 56	6 8	26	Mo.	7 15	4 48	4 56
7 27	4 40	5 54	7 2	27	Tu.	7 15	4 48	5 54
7 27	4 41	sets.	7 53	28	W.	7 15	4 49	sets.
7 28	4 42	5 0	8 41	29	Th.	7 16	4 49	6 13
7 28	4 43	6 4	9 28	30	Fri.	7 16	4 51	7 21
7 29	4 43	8 20	10 17	31	Sat.	7 16	4 51	8 30

San Francisco Tides.

For explanatory remarks, see Note on Twelfth page.

Day of Month	Day of Week	High Tide Morning	High Tide Evening	Day of Month	High Tide Morning	High Tide Evening
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

April 1916

WEDNESDAY 12

THURSDAY 13

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

SUNDAY

MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1864.

TUESDAY 21

WEDNESDAY 22

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1864.

FRIDAY 24

SUNDAY, JULY 26, 1908.

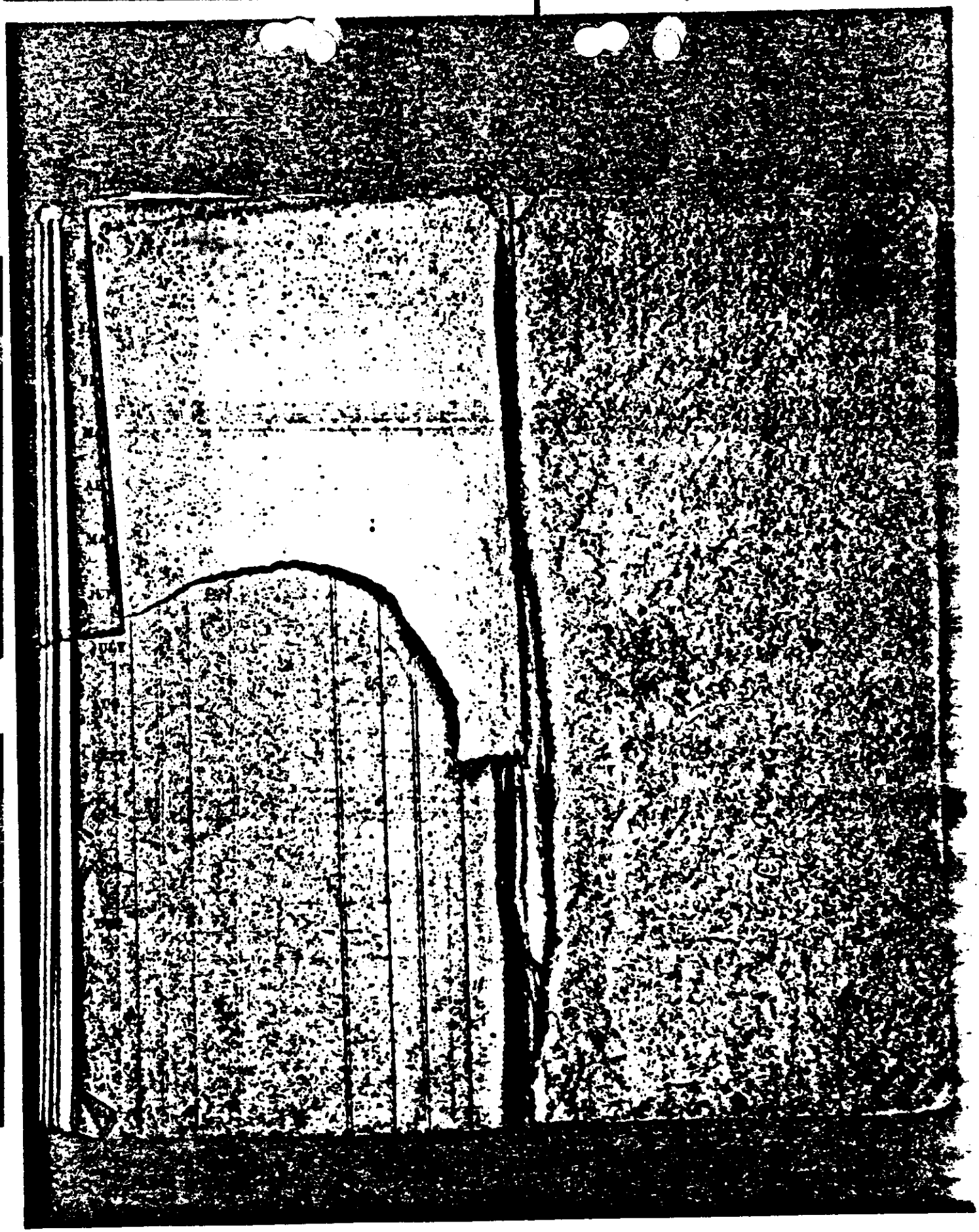
MONDAY 27.

TUESDAY 28

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1908.

THURSDAY 30

FRIDAY, JULY



Pocket DIARY

1864

JAMES R. GAYTON,
No. 54 Fourth Street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

MONDAY, JUNE [illegible]

TUESDAY [illegible]

WEDNESDAY [illegible]

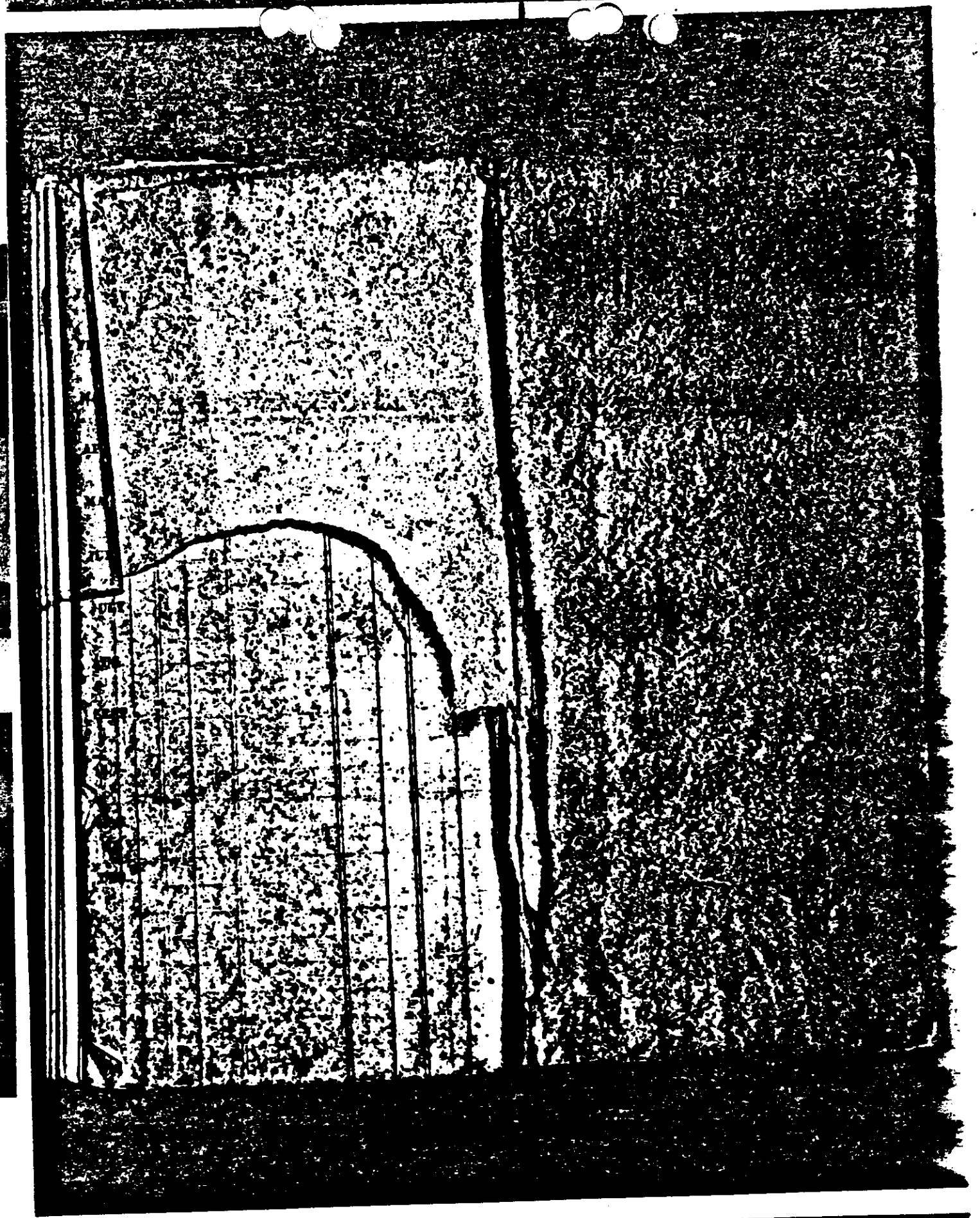
SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1864.

MONDAY 27.

TUESDAY 28

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1864.

FRIDAY, JULY 1



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
1100 OHIO DRIVE, S. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242

IN REPLY REFER TO:
K18-NCR(MIRR)

JUN 3 1977

K-1

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Mr. Clarence Kelly
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20005

110615073

Dear Mr. Kelly:

This office has requested the loan from the National Archives of two letters written by John Wilkes Booth. We hope, through the services of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, to be able to authenticate the Booth diary in the Ford's Theatre collection by a comparative analysis of the handwriting.

Regional Curator Gordon Gay has been working with the FBI on an earlier project involving a detailed examination of the Booth diary. We have discussed with your staff the possibility of the handwriting analysis while the diary is in your hands. At this time, we wish to request your assistance in such a study.

As soon as we get clearance from the Archives for the loan of the booth letters, we will be in contact to further discuss this project.

We appreciate your assistance in this matter.

Copy and Specimens retained in Lab for Lab Action and Report

Sincerely yours,

Acting Regional Director, National Capital Region

ST-115

95-216208

REC-26

75-216208-2

3 JUL 6 1977

SEVEN

56 JAN 17 1978

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
JULY 1973 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Kelleher
1 - Mr. Herndon
1 - Mr. Kelly
1 - Mr. Lilja
1 - Mr. Mones

DATE: 8/3/77

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv. ____
Crim. Inv. ____
Fin. & Perso. ____
Ident. ____
Inspt. ____
Laboratory ____
Legal Coun. ____
Plan. & Insp. ____
Rec. Mgmt. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Tech. Servs. ____
Training ____
Public Affs. Off. ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director's Sec'y ____

TO : Mr. Kelleher

FROM : Robert T. Kelly

SUBJECT: LINCOLN ASSASSINATION

On 5/19/77, Gordon Gay of the Department of Interior, National Park Service, National Capitol Region, Washington, D. C., furnished to the FBI Laboratory a diary purportedly belonging to John Wilkes Booth. The Department of Interior requested that the FBI Laboratory examine the diary in a effort to determine if it contained any invisible writing, alterations or other characteristics which would be considered unusual.

A thorough forensic photographic examination was conducted of the entire diary. Some of the special techniques utilized included, ultraviolet reflectance, visible fluorescence with ultraviolet excitation, reflected infrared, infrared luminescence, and x-ray. In addition, the diary was also examined for indented writings. The only unaccountable indented writings were found on a page captioned "cash account September." This page was preceded by a single missing page. The limited text of the indented writings noted could not be determined. The only examination remaining to be completed by the Laboratory is the comparison of the writings in the diary with pages of purported known writings of John Wilkes Booth. These purported known writings were also furnished to the Laboratory by the National Park Service.

DE-58 REC-33

As a result of the examination of the diary, no invisible writings, obliterations, alterations or other unusual characteristics were found. There were portions of the writings that have been obliterated or worn away through age and wear and tear on the diary itself.

2 AUG 8 1977

BLM/mvs
(6)

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. Kelleher
RE: LINCOLN ASSASSINATION

In order to state absolutely whether or not any secret writings existed in the diary, other examination techniques would have to be utilized which would be destructive to the diary.

In summation, all appropriate and non-destructive examination techniques have been utilized and nothing of any value has been found.

The above information relating to the examination of the diary was orally furnished to Mr. Gay and on this date Mrs. Pam West, of the National Park Service advised the Laboratory that the Ford Theater Museum curator had been interviewed by Mr. Les Whitten. The resulting information published in the Washington Post on this date is in fact reasonably accurate and was a result of that interview.

ACTION: For information.

APPROVED:

Director
Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.

Adm. Serv.
Crim. Inv.
Fin. & Pers.
Identif.
Intell.
Laboratory

Legal Coun.
Plan. & Insp.
Rec. Mgmt.
Spec. Inv.
Tech. Servs.
Training
Public Affs. Off.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
JULY 1973 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1- Boynton
1- Mones
1- Kelleher
1- Kelly

DATE: 8/4/77

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv. ____
Crim. Inv. ____
Fin. & Perf. ____
Ident. ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Legal Coun. ____
Plan. & Insp. ____
Rec. Mgmt. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Tech. Servs. ____
Training ____
Public Affs. Off. ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director's Sec'y ____

TO : Mr. Kelleher

FROM : R.T. Kelly - RTK

SUBJECT: LINCOLN ASSASSINATION

As a result of two articles published in the 8/3/77 Washington Post an inquiry was received from WRC-TV (NBC affiliate-ch 4) concerning the FBI's "investigation" of the John Wilkes Booth diary.

It was jointly decided between us and Skip Larson of the National Park Service that no one should be allowed to photograph or handle the diary because of its condition, however we could furnish black and white photographs if requested.

At approximately 2:30 p.m., 8/3/77, Mr. Larson and Mike Harmon, both of the Ford's Theater Museum, National Park Service and Kelly Burke, Reporter WRC visited the laboratory and discussed captioned matter with the examiner, SA Barry L. Mones. SA Mones provided a few enlargements of the diary, explaining what each was and made it clear to Mr. Burke that the FBI was not investigating this matter but merely providing laboratory assistance because of the historical value at the specific request of the Department of Interior, National Park Service.

ST 114 REC-72 95-216205-4

Mr. Harmon wanted to know if it would be possible to match any loose pages with the cut remaining portions in the diary. He was advised that while a predetermination as to the value of the examination could not be made it certainly should not be ruled out if the pages became available.

17 AUG 10 1977

(continued over)

BLM/mll

SEVEN

Memorandum Kelly to Kellher.
Re: LINCOLN ASSASSINATION

All three individuals clearly understood that short of destructive testing, all forensic examinations of the diary revealed nothing of significance or value and that in probability there was no visible writing in the diary. Mr. Burke was most thankful for our assistance and the photographs, expressing that he had a 5:00 deadline.

Mr. Larson advised that a letter from his office to us will be forthcoming giving us blanket permission to release any photographs requested in this matter.

Recommendation: None. Information only.

APPROVED:

Director

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
JULY 1973 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Kelleher
1 - Mr. Kelly
1 - Mr. Mones

DATE: 8/12/77

Assoc. Dir. ___
Dep. AD Adm. ___
Dep. AD Inv. ___
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv. ___
Crim. Inv. ___
Fin. & Pers. ___
Ident. ___
Intell. ___
Laboratory ___
Legal Coun. ___
Plan. & Insp. ___
[redacted] ___
[redacted] ___
Tech. Servs. ___
Training ___
Public Affs. Off. ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director's Sec'y ___

TO : Mr. Kelleher

FROM : Robert T. Kelly

SUBJECT: LINCOLN ASSASSINATION

Re memorandums dated 8/4/77 and 8/9/77.

PURPOSE:

To advise of a telephone call from [redacted] to the FBI inquiring of the status of the John Wilkes Booth Diary examination.

DETAILS:

At 11 a.m., 8/11/77, a phone call was received in the Special Photographic Unit by SA Joseph M. Avignone, Document Section, Laboratory.

The caller identified himself as [redacted] a newspaper article written by Haynes Johnson, Washington Post, 8/3/77, relating to captioned matter. [redacted] had called for SA Barry L. Mones who was on eight hours of annual leave. Avignone took the call and explained that Mones was not at work and would be back tommorrow. [redacted] started asking Avignone questions about the captioned matter and Avignone explained that the case was assigned to Mones and Mones had conducted the examinations and Avignone had no first hand knowledge of the results of the examination. Avignone told [redacted] to call Mones back on Friday, 8/12/77. [redacted] inquired "Why is the report taking so long?". Avignone stated that the wording of [redacted] question implied that that report was taking too long and that he (Avignone) had no basis to share his [redacted] opinion. [redacted] asked Avignone when he [redacted] would be receiving a copy of the report. Avignone

7C
all

DE-63
REC-26

95-216208

1 - Mr. Bointon (7150)

RTK/dlp* (5)

CONTINUED - OVER

To: Mr. Kelleher
RE: LINCOLN ASSASSINATION

advised [redacted] that he did not know that [redacted] would receive a copy of the report since this was a submission from the Interior Department and that the report to Avignone's knowledge would be sent to the Interior Department. [redacted] continued with questions regarding the results and Avignone again tried to explain that Mones and not Avignone was conducting the examination and [redacted] stated something to the effect that that's the trouble with the government. He further rambled on about that he knew that the FBI had gotten the diary back from the Interior Department after Jack Anderson's column had appeared and that we conducted the handwriting examination from the diary and had returned the diary to the Interior Department. Avignone attempted to explain that handwriting comparisons can be made from high quality photographs but [redacted] interrupted and stated that he has talked to handwriting experts all over the country and he knows for a fact that comparisons can not be made from photographs. At this point Avignone stated "Sir, you're wrong - I'm not going to argue with you anymore - I don't want to quibble about this matter - Call back tommorrow and talk to Mones - It has been my pleasure talking to you - Goodbye." At this point the telephone conversation was terminated.

7C
211

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information only.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Kelleher
1 - Mr. Kelly
1 - Mr. Mones

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Fin. & Pers. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Legal Coun. ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Rec. Mgmt. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

TO : Mr. Kelleher

DATE: 8/9/77

FROM : Robert T. Kelly

SUBJECT: LINCOLN ASSASSINATION

Reference memorandum in this matter, 8/4/77.

PURPOSE:

To advise of a telephone call from [redacted] to the FBI inquiring of the status of the JOHN WILKES BOOTH diary examination.

DETAILS:

At 11:00 a.m., 8/5/77, a phone call was forwarded from the FBI Press Office to SA Barry L. Mones, Document Section, Laboratory.

The caller identified himself as [redacted] a newspaper article written by Haynes Johnson, Washington Post, 8/3/77, relating to captioned matter. [redacted] in very rapid succession, began asking questions relating to what and how the FBI Laboratory reached its findings concerning the JOHN WILKES BOOTH diary. He wanted verification about the number of missing pages, any areas of abrasion or obliteration, and a page which he claimed was chemically eradicated.

SA Mones did not provide [redacted] with any information other than that which is already public knowledge. [redacted] does not have control of the purported missing 18 pages from the diary but that they are in the hands of an elderly descendant of the Stanton family. [redacted] stated that the pages should be made available for comparison to authenticate with the diary and said that he believes that they may become available in the near future. He stated that the descendant in possession of the pages is hesitant at this time because he fears of possible reprisals against

1 - Mr. Boynton (7150)

CONTINUED - OVER

BLM:asc* (5)

MEMORANDUM TO MR. KELLEHER
LINCOLN ASSASSINATION
8/9/77

him when the "truth" is known. [redacted] stated that he personally has already been "blackmailed and threatened" but is only interested in this matter because he wants to see the truth come out while others such as Sunn Films are in it for the money and publicity. 7C

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information only.

APPROVED:

Director
Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.

Adm. Serv.
Crim. Inv.
Fin. & Perso.
Exec.
Intell.
Laboratory

Legal Coun.
Plan. & Insp.
Rec. Mgmt.
Spec. Inv.
Tech. Serv.
Training
Public Affs. Off.

[redacted]

[redacted] August 15, 1977 [redacted]

Director Clarence M. Kelley
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

LOCAL & STATE

Re: Lincoln Assassination

b7c

Dear Director Kelley:

Several years ago I prepared a research paper for a history course which covered the possibility of Edwin McMasters Stanton's involvement in the conspiracy to murder President Lincoln; the apparent key to the puzzle appeared to lie in the missing pages which had been cut or torn from the assassin's diary. I now have learned from a recent Jack Anderson column that Mr. Joseph Lynch of Worthington, Massachuetts had discovered that he believes to be the missing pages, and that they have been turned over to the Bureau for scientific examination.

My interest is apparent. If copies of the pages or their content are available, I would appreciate a copy. If you prefer not to release them directly, can you furnish me with Mr. Lynch's address so that I may communicate with him directly.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

REC-76

AUG 22 1977

1 - Mr. Kelleher
1 - Mr. Carter
1 - Mr. Tykal, Rm. 7825

August 25, 1977

[redacted]

LOCAL & STATE

b7c

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of August 15th concerning an examination of the John Wilkes Booth diary has been brought to my attention.

The FBI Laboratory has been requested by the United States Department of Interior to conduct an examination concerning the authenticity of the Booth diary. This examination is yet to be completed and there is no information available at this time. When the examination has been completed, the results will be sent directly to the United States Department of Interior. You should contact them at the following address for any additional information desired:

United States Department of Interior
National Park Service
National Capitol Region
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20242

The missing pages you refer to have not been submitted to the FBI for examination and we are not aware of their whereabouts.

I hope this information has been of assistance to you.

REC-76 DE-60

V-10

Sincerely yours,

Thomas F. Kelleher, Jr.

Thomas F. Kelleher, Jr.
Assistant Director

MAILED 27
AUG 26 1977
FBI

Assoc. Dir. ___
Dep. AD Adm. ___
Dep. AD Inv. ___
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv. ___
Crim. Inv. ___
Fin. & Pers. ___
Ident. ___
Intell. ___
Laboratory ___
Legal Coun. ___
Plan. & Insp. ___
Rec. Mgmt. ___
Spec. Inv. ___
Tech. Servs. ___
Training ___
Public Affs. Off. ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director's Sec'y ___

MSM/dlp* (4)

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

4 AUG 31 1977

[redacted]

October 5, 1977

OUTSIDE SOURCE

Honorable Griffin Bell
Attorney General of the United States
Washington, D.C.

[redacted]

Dear Mr. Bell:

I am enclosing a photostat of a newspaper article with rega to the purported discovery of eighteen pages of John Wilkes Boot diary among the effects of an heir of Edwin M. Stanton, Lincoln' Secretary of War.

This diary had been seized as evidence by the Government an the original diary now lies in "Ford's Theater" in Washington.

There is no question pages were ripped from the diary and the first head of the Secret Service, Lafayette Baker, testifie the diary was substantially intact when he turned it over to the Secretary of War.

Jack Anderson recently wrote an article indicating these purported missing pages are being examined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for authenticity.

First, it infuriates me to think Stanton's heirs have mater stolen from the Federal Government valued at between one quarter a million dollars. Secondly, since if this property were stolen from the Government, it is Government property and should be ret to the Government.

I am a Lincoln assassination conspiracy buff and feel the Government is under an obligation to secure these pages and that they should be made public. It is a pity that the assassination of our Sixteenth President is still clouded in mystery.

REC-57 95-2162-9

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

ENCLOSU

[redacted]

Enclosure:

Ack. 10-21-

339

211

[illegible] conspiracies

[illegible]

WASHINGTON — [illegible] year [illegible] proposition. Every [illegible] to determine what's [illegible] what's false and [illegible] most [illegible] what has [illegible] conclusively in [illegible] Arthur [illegible]

Jack Anderson and Les Whitten begin a [illegible] column with these [illegible] words: "The FBI has quietly reopened an investigation of another president's assassination — this one the 12-year-old shooting of Abraham Lincoln . . . " The column goes on to say: "The belated FBI inquiry into Lincoln's death may help to resolve such mysteries as these: Was Lincoln the victim of a secret conspiracy reaching into his own cabinet? . . . " Credit for this monumental investigation ("new light on these questions") is given to "some 18 pages that mysteriously disappeared from Booth's diary but may now have turned up." And: "Now an indefatigable American expert, Joseph Lynch of Worthington, Mass., has found what appears to be the missing pages."

Not having much else to report in this most normal summer since the '50s, which is to say dull, aside from

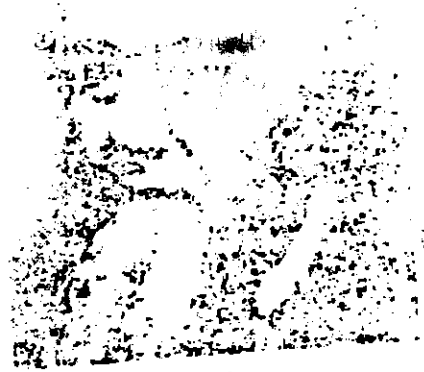
IN THE CORNER

the recent discovery of that long extinct prehistoric monster, the plesiosaurus, from the murky depths of the southern seas of New Zealand, or a sociological examination of the deeper significance of the latest phenomenon, the film "Star Wars," we turn now to that burning question—not who killed Kennedy but who killed Lincoln. And also how that subject happens to surface in the press this August.

The American expert, Joseph Lynch, lists his address at P.O. Box 72, Worthington, Mass. His phone, the operator says, has been disconnected. A day of indefatigable tracking led from Worthington, Mass., to Salt Lake City, Utah, and ended at the Steamboat Square Book Shop in Albany, N.Y., where Mr. Lynch was said to receive messages.

"He's a very private man who jealously guards his privacy," the proprietor said, cautiously.

Mr. Lynch maintains a phone [illegible] the Albany area, but it [illegible] unlisted. [illegible] late in the day after



EDWIN M. STANTON
[illegible] being not [illegible]

more enterp[illegible] investigative reporting, the [illegible] Mr. Lynch himself was [illegible]

"I'm [illegible] interested in the subject of [illegible] American history," he [illegible] pronounced [illegible] "One night [illegible] In general, [illegible] American history [illegible] liked best in the [illegible] anything. I'm [illegible]

LINCOLN. [illegible]

from selling cigarettes to politicians: mass market research, polling, computer readouts to determine what the audience wants. Then it makes the films. "Docu-dramas," it calls them. Some of Sunn's credits, for film and TV: "The Life and Times of Grizzly Adams," "The Mysterious Monsters" and "The Amazing World of Psychic Phenomena."

The company modestly claims "The [illegible] conspiracy of [illegible] a Watergate-[illegible] before Watergate ever happened, [illegible]. The seeds of the [illegible] and [illegible] Watergate lives. [illegible] before the [illegible]

David [illegible], described as "an investigative reporter" by the company, was doing the gumshoe work that all reporters or their investigators must do when he stumbled on a lead.

He says he was in Washington, D.C., at a Civil War-type gun show, when he heard about an Americana collector who had found the missing pages from Booth's diary. "It took me nearly six weeks to track Lynch down," Baisiger says. After calling dealers from New York to Boston, he finally got a call back. He and Lynch began negotiations over the material. And here, [illegible] hasn't already, the story becomes too complex to unravel at this writing. But the essence [illegible]

Baisiger says Lynch estimated the value of the material at a quarter of a million to a million dollars, and that Lynch, acting as the middleman for the heirs, first put a price of a quarter million on it. Lynch denies this. The Stanton heirs, he says, didn't want to deal with anyone. "So far as they were concerned, the diary was a black spot on everyone concerned," he says. That is, Stanton clearly was implicated as the master conspirator. How would you like to be known as a direct descendant of the man who had Father Abraham slain?

In the end, Lynch sold to the movie company a transcript of the supposed diary, made from his tape-recorded descriptions. The price was somewhere between $5000 and $10,000. The movie company claims to have done exhaustive work into authenticating the pages. They were evaluated "by [illegible] of the Lincoln assassination had been turned up. New material is always turning up but Harmon made the call. In time, he met Lynch, Baisiger and other people from the movie company. One of them asked for, and got, permission to photograph the original Booth diary on display in the museum. There had been rumors, among the hordes of Lincoln assassination conspiracy buffs, that Booth's diary contained "invisible" [illegible]

After that, Harmon says the government decided to protect itself. "We asked the FBI to examine the diary in our possession to alleviate any future uncertainty as to its authenticity, or any questions pertaining to 'hidden' writing." That was done. The diary is now back in its case in Ford's Theater.

The FBI has never looked at the "missing pages" from the diary. As Harmon says: "Being a cautious historian, I have to say this: The burden of historical proof rests on Lynch. If a guy says, 'Hey, I have the documents that say Mary Lincoln did it,' it's the burden of that person to produce the documents in question. The only way anybody's going to be able to determine their authenticity is when they become public documents subject to public scrutiny and examination."

Harmon's a Civil War buff himself. He recalls being fascinated by an event a year ago. Lincoln's wallet had been sealed inside a box maintained at the Smithsonian. It was opened during the bicentennial celebration. Guess what they found.

Five dollars — in Confederate money.

October 21, 1977

[redacted]

INSIDE SOURCE

b7C

Your communication of October 5th to the Attorney General was referred to FBI Headquarters for acknowledgment and received on October 14th.

The FBI Laboratory was requested by the U. S. Department of the Interior to conduct an examination concerning the authenticity of the diary maintained by John Wilkes Booth. This examination was just recently completed and the results have been sent directly to the Department of the Interior.

If you desire additional information regarding this examination of the Booth diary, you should communicate with the U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capitol Region, 1100 Ohio Drive, S.W., Washington, D. C. 20242.

The missing pages to which you refer have not been submitted to the FBI for examination and we are not aware of their whereabouts.

ST-133 REC-51 95-216208 10

Sincerely yours,

DE-16

23 OCT 25 1977

Andrew J. Decker, Jr.
Assistant Director
Records Management Division

MAILED 17
OCT 21 1977
FBI

NOTE: Based on available information, correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

ESH:jmh (3)

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54 NOV 8 1977

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI/DOJ

[redacted]

August 8, 1977

Mr. Clarence Kelley
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C. 20005

Attention: Mr. Barry Mones, Technical Analysis Laboratory

Dear Mr. Kelley:

I note in the Les Whitten story (copy enclosed) in the Washington Post for August 3, 1977, that your check of the John Wilkes Booth diary is still in progress. It is hoped that your sophisticated methods will raise some of the writing that does not appear to the eye. I send you here two pictures (made under special light) which show some of this writing. Please return these pictures.

There is also some writing opposite the calendar, faint at the top and slightly clearer toward the bottom. This appears to be a list of names. Perhaps this is beyond recovery by any means but the writing is there, clearly so. I am sorry that I do not have a picture of this page to send to you.

There is a growing controversy that your report can settle easily: how many pages (or sheets) are missing from the Booth diary? As you will note, this document is not properly a diary but rather is an 1864 memorandum book with spaced dates, presumably beginning with Friday, January 1, and ending with Sunday, December 31. It is alleged that eighteen of the missing pages have been located in the hands of a Stanton heir. It would be most helpful for future research for you to state in your report just which pages - or sheets - are not now in this memorandum book. You could, for example, note either the missing pages or the pages that are there in chronological order. Either way will permit historians to reconstruct the memorandum book and to make comparisons with the "missing pages" if these are ever released for such a purpose.

03 REC'D 95-2 208-

As I urged in my letter of June 23, every page should be photographed even if scanners reveal nothing. This will avoid mythmakers coming back later with doctored pictures or making a claim that the FBI missed something or deliberately withheld material as part of "a conspiracy." This is no idle fear as you can see from the editorial in the Civil War Times for August 1977 (copy enclosed)

ENCLOSURE

A claim has been made that the diary (the one you are checking) was forged by the Government as part of a "cover-up." For

[redacted]

this reason historians are anxious that your report be definite in comparing the writing in the diary with the "To whom it may concern" letter and the "Dearest beloved mother" letter. This is the last chance for an answer, one way or the other. We are advised that the diary will never again be made available for such a purpose.

I am sorry to bother you on these points - all of which you are no doubt doing and doing well. Still, so much history rides on the documentation of what you do and how you do it.

Sincerely [redacted]

all
7C

THE WASHINGTON POST Wednesday, August 3, 1977

Jack Anderson and Les Whitten

FBI Probes Lincoln Assassination

The FBI has quietly entered the investigation of another presidential assassination — this one the 112-year-old shooting of Abraham Lincoln while he watched a performance at Ford's Theater in Washington.

In many respects, the 1865 murder of Lincoln remains even more controversial than the 1963 killing of President John F. Kennedy. Murky questions hang over both tragedies.

The belated FBI inquiry into Lincoln's death may help to resolve such mysteries as these: Was Lincoln the victim of a secret conspiracy reaching into his own cabinet? Was Frederick Douglass, the Martin Luther King Jr. of the Lincoln era, also marked for murder? Did the assassin, John Wilkes Booth, actually escape and leave another man's body in his place?

New light on these questions is contained in some 18 pages that mysteriously disappeared from Booth's diary but may now have turned up. The diary reportedly was delivered intact to Lincoln's arrogant Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, who has been linked by rumors to the assassination plot.

When the diary was later introduced into the Andrew Johnson impeachment bearings, it was missing some pages that had been neatly excised. Now an indefatigable American expert, Joseph Lynch of Worthington, Mass., has found what appears to be the missing pages.

He made the discovery while appraising some historical artifacts belonging to Stanton's heirs. The pages were locked in a box in the attic. The heirs had never opened the box; in fact, they had no key.

The pages give a fascinating account, presumably written by Booth, of his intrigues with Lincoln intimates shortly before the assassination. Some of the most prominent politicians of the period, including Stanton, are implicated.

Referring to a plot perhaps unrelated to the murder, Booth allegedly writes that he may be working for the Secretary of War himself. At another point, he declares: "I swear that I shall lay the body of this tyrant dead upon the altar of Mars." Apparently, Lincoln is the "tyrant," and "Mars," the god of war, could have been a code name for Stanton.

For years, the Booth diary, shorn of its mysterious pages, has been on display at Ford's Theater museum. But the Interior Department, which runs the museum, has now turned over the diary to the FBI. Its handwriting experts, with their ultraviolet scanners, microscopes and other detection devices, are trying to determine whether the diary itself is genuine.

They have made two important tentative discoveries. The diary contains no writing in invisibile ink, as some people have suspected for more than a century. The text also hasn't been altered, as others have thought. But the big question, whether the diary is entirely in Booth's handwriting, remains to be settled.

The FBI's findings may establish whether the 18 newly discovered pages are authentic. Lynch gained considerable credibility by insisting that the missing pages were lined. Most experts had thought the diary was unlined. But the museum's curator, Michael Harman, has now inspected the diary more scienti[illegible] and has confirmed that its page [illegible] those of Lynch's discovery, are [illegible] lined.

Along with the missing diary [illegible] Lynch also found hundreds of [illegible] intriguing items in the possessi[illegible] the Stanton heirs. One is a lette[illegible] newspaper, in which Booth repo[illegible] outlined why he killed Lincoln.

A film company, Sunn Classi[illegible] also been investigating the Linc[illegible] sassination for a feature movie [illegible] "The Lincoln Conspiracy." One [illegible] researchers, Lawrence Moo[illegible] Alexandria, Va., has turned up [illegible] missing Booth letters and other [illegible] Mooney believes he has evidenc[illegible] Booth escaped and that another [illegible] body was put in his place.

Another researcher, Prof. Ra[illegible] of Indiana State University, ha[illegible] produced material which he b[illegible] shows Booth escaped at Garrett's [illegible] where most experts believe h[illegible] been killed by pursuing troops.

Still another ingredient has be[illegible] jected into the mystery by Lyn[illegible] has discovered what looks lik[illegible] name of Frederick Douglass, a [illegible] leader, in the Booth diary. This [illegible] the possibility that Booth may h[illegible] tended to kill Douglass, too.

Meanwhile, Curator Harman, [illegible] government expert on the assa[illegible] tion, is taking an historian's ca[illegible] view about the renewed contro[illegible] "It's the original can of worms [illegible] said. "The government didn't co[illegible] a thorough investigation at the t[illegible] don't know whether we'll ever [illegible] the answers."

By Charles Rodri[illegible]

95-211208

Civil War Times
August 1977

CAVEAT EMPTOR

Within a few weeks you are going to get very excited. From your radio, your newspaper, and seemingly every other minute on your television, you are going to be bombarded by a media blitz for a new motion picture. "New film proves conspiracy in Lincoln assassination," they will say; "Researchers have advanced the Lincoln assassination study more in a one-year crash investigation than it has been advanced in the previous 112 years"; "calls for joint Senate-House assassination committee to re-examine Lincoln's death"; "With the historical discoveries we've made, our film will make Watergate look like kindergarten plotting."

The new film, "The Lincoln Conspiracy," is produced by Sunn Classic Pictures, makers of a recent film on Noah's Ark and several wildlife movies. It presents a scenario which, if true, does indeed make events surrounding the Watergate break-in pale into insignificance. "The Lincoln Conspiracy" does nothing less than charge that there were four separate groups conspiring against Lincoln; that Secretary of War Edwin McM. Stanton and Lafayette Baker were deeply involved; that Booth was a tool of all four groups; that Stanton tried to replace Booth with a Confederate Captain James W. Boyd; that it was Boyd, not Booth, who was killed in the dark hours of April 26, 1865, at the Garrett farm in Virginia; that Booth escaped to freedom while Boyd's body was identified and buried as Booth's; that Stanton and other high officials, finding incriminating evidence against them in Booth's diary, conspired to suppress this evidence; that Baker was later killed to silence him, and much more.

Space does not allow telling of the whole story. Briefly, however, Confederate leaders in Canada want Lincoln out of the way, and feel that kidnapping him may get Southern prisoners freed to continue the fight. Northern cotton speculators don't want their profits cut by a lenient peace with the Confederacy. New York financiers feel the same, and the Radicals in Congress want an opportunity to ride roughshod over the conquered states. All four groups want Lincoln kidnapped or killed for their own ends. All work through Booth. Stanton and Baker know of the plots—are involved with one or more groups themselves—and Baker acts as liaison with Booth. Booth makes several kidnapping attempts and fails. Disillusioned with the actor, the Radicals want a change. Baker and Stanton get Captain James W. Boyd—a ruthless character—out of Old Capitol Prison in Washington and put him in Booth's place. While Boyd schemes, a resentful Booth changes his plans to murder, and finally kills Lincoln on April 14, just as Boyd is ready with his own plot, which included spiriting Lincoln, Vice President Andrew Johnson, and Secretary of State William Seward, aboard a Chaffey Shipping Company vessel to be born away to Bloodsworth Island in the Chesapeake where they would be killed. Booth attempts to escape in company with one Edwar Henson over an unguarded route left open for Boyd Baker immediately sends Boyd and young David Herold—an accomplice of Booth's who is captured on April 15 an coerced into giving aid—out to catch the assassin. But the Boyd, fearing that Baker will betray him, decides to escap himself, but he and Herold are trapped at the Garre farm. Herold is taken, and Boyd slain. Since Boyd bore remarkable resemblance to Booth, he is at first mistake for the assassin. When the error is discovered, the Wa Department covers it up rather than reveal that the wron man is dead. Thus begins the cover-up, which Stanto completes by hiding Booth's diary and excising from i eighteen pages which incriminate scores of prominen Northerners. And Booth escapes to West Virginia and eventually, Europe.

It is an incredible story if true, and the way Sunn Classi goes about trying to prove it is equally incredible.

There is a special technique to this sort of thing. It h been around a long time, and has been used most effe tively in recent years by Erich von Däniken in his "Chario of the Gods" books. The formula is simple. To present theory that no reputable authority has ever accepted, firs attack the authorities. Sunn does this with a vengeance claiming that traditional historians of Lincoln's murder have perpetuated the cover-up by slavishly accepting th official government version of the assassination conspiracy. "Seldom has a traditional historian questioned the government's statements or acquired primary resource material from the heirs of those who lived during the assassina tion period," claims a Sunn spokesman. As a result, Sunn went after "findings overlooked by historians or suppressed by them because new revelations could be embarrassing to some of the established historical writers on the subject." And whatever they looked for they found—in abundance.

Next must come the hint of a continuing conspiracy to keep the truth from coming out. Thus, when it came to filming the picture, Sunn went to Savannah instead of doing it on location in Washington. "Our film," they say, "which rewrites the history of the Lincoln assassination, rattles a lot of skeletons in family and official closets. We wanted to keep a low profile until we finished filming." In a separate statement, Sunn maintains that a book by one of their consultants, Theodore Roscoe's *Web of Conspiracy*, "came under open attack by the Federal secret service . . . and the publisher was forced to let the book go." Can this possibly be the same *Web of Conspiracy* that was condensed for a *Reader's Digest* anthology and later served as the basis for a CBS TV documentary?

Next comes the presentation, and with it the repeated and insistent statement of startling revelations, one building upon another. Repetition brings familiarity, and

familiarity breeds belief. Fi[illegible] then the supposition has been stated often enough, [illegible] cepted as fact, and *presto*! we have spacemen building cities in South America, a voracious triangle of ocean off Bermuda that swallows ships like anchovies, and a massive plot to assassinate Abraham Lincoln and cover up the crime.

It is a twentieth century technique, and thus it is fitting that it be coupled with another modern "invention" in the making of "The Lincoln Conspiracy." "Sunn uses computers to help make movies," proudly proclaims the publicity release. After extensive demographic surveys are made, sample audiences are polled on "which scenes offered the greatest enjoyment, which scenes were the most interesting, and which scenes they wanted longest." Essentially the audience tells what it likes best, and that is what Sunn gives them. This is fine for a fictional drama, but when applied to the presentation of what purports to be history, the result can be disastrous. No society can afford to have its understanding of its own past determined by market research on what people want to believe. Winston Churchill once remarked of the legendary King Arthur that, if he hadn't really lived, nevertheless "he should have." Application of market research to history reverses that somewhat. If the studies indicate that most people would prefer that King Arthur had really lived, then he did. The implications are frightening.

But all of this pales when compared to the real meat of the story, the startling and extensive new evidence upon which the film is based. All such courageous, trailblazing endeavors must have a host of evidentiary materials overlooked by "traditional historians." "The Lincoln Conspiracy" has them in abundance.

The most interesting items, of course, are the purported missing pages from Booth's diary, supposedly taken out by Stanton. In the first place, it was not a "diary," but an appointment book. Booth's was not a diarist's temperament. He wasn't even a good correspondent. Secondly, Sunn's promotional campaign is headlined with the claim that "Sunn's research turns up Booth's missing diary pages." Not so. The pages were found by a Massachusetts manuscript dealer in the hands of a Stanton descendant. Sunn merely located the dealer. But—and this is important—neither Sunn nor anyone else has seen the actual pages. Only the dealer has seen them, and he furnished a transcript to Sunn. For complicated reasons, the owner of the originals is reluctant to release them for authentication. Meanwhile, the manuscript dealer has shown copies of the transcripts to a few experts, and the best that can be said at this point is that no serious anachronisms have been found to disprove authenticity. Nevertheless, until some unimpeachable authority such as the Library of Congress authenticates the original pages, basing any historical claims upon what is found in the transcript is irresponsible. And incidentally, the National Park Service [illegible] are thirty-six leaves missing from the small book in their custody, not eighteen as is usually stated.

Having dispensed with the diary, about which no definitive conc[illegible] [illegible]ver be reached, let us turn to the other evidence produc[illegible] support the scenario of "The Lincoln Conspiracy." [illegible] about this evidence, certain ironclad conclusions are inescapable.

First, from several sources they have resurrected the old canard that Booth escaped capture and lived out his days in disguise and seclusion. The evidence for these oft-repeated claims has been put to the test by Chauncey Black of the Dearborn *Independent*, George S. Bryan in *The Great American Myth*, Otto Eisenchiml in *The Shadow of Lincoln's Death*, and a number of other investigators. The consensus is that all such claims are spurious.

Far more fascinating is the story of Captain James W. Boyd, who we are told was mistaken for Booth. A collec-

Sunn Classic Pictures photograph purporting to be Captain James W. Boyd.

tion of Boyd's papers is offered [illegible] his involvement in the kidnapping scheme and his timely death and mis-identification. There is a grain of truth here. In February 1865 Captain J.W. Boyd, formerly Captain of Co. F, 6th Tennessee Infantry, was in Old Capitol Prison, and he was released on War Department orders. It is documented by his signed Oath of Allegiance, now in the National Archives in Washington. An interesting document this is. It shows that at the time of his release Boyd, a native of Madison County, Tennessee, was gray-haired, blue-eyed, and 6 feet-2 inches tall. The 1860 census for Madison County indicates that in 1865, Boyd would have been about 42 years of age.

We are asked to believe that this man was passed off not only to friends, but also to intimate family members, as John Wilkes Booth, a black-haired, brown-eyed, 5 foot-8 inch, 26-year-old! Six inches difference in height; sixteen years in age; gray hair instead of black; blue eyes rather than brown. It strains credulity beyond the limits of reason to assert that Boyd could pass for Booth with anyone. Sunn does offer a purported photo of Boyd which shows a man somewhat like Booth, but in no way corresponding with the description of J.W. Boyd. And curiously enough, the man in the photo is dressed in a Federal uniform, a private's at that.

Equally interesting are the papers of the New York shipping firm of Chaffey and Biggs. It is claimed that Booth and Lafayette Baker had a long standing connection with this firm, and that it was to supply the ship for the original kidnapping and murder plot. The firm does business, we are told, at 178½ Water Street.

The errors here are legion. First, no New York City directory for the years 1844-1865 lists any firm such as Chaffey in shipping or any other business. Further, all references found to businesses at 178½ Water Street are for Martin Bates, furrier and importer. This includes the year 1853, when documents in the Chaffey papers show that firm doing business at that address. In New York City's tax records there is no account of this firm, and in the New York *Times*'s daily listing of shipping in and out of the port of New York for the years of the Civil War, there is not a single vessel mentioned which is registered to Chaffey. This for a company which regularly ships into and out of New York! Add to this the fact that the Chaffey correspondence—at least that which we've seen—is written, not in a letter book, but in an account ledger; that the ledger paper bears a British and not an American watermark; and that the handwriting is poor and in places illegible in an era when mercantile firms employed scribes specifically for their penmanship—add all this together and it is not hard to conclude that Chaffey and Biggs never existed, and that the papers of this spectral firm are clumsy fakes.

Much the same can be said for the Lafayette Baker papers, which Sunn calls "journals and cipher-coded manuscripts detailing the Lincoln kidnap-assassination conspiracy plot and cover-up." At the outset it is enough to say that [illegible] a notorious liar and scoundrel that anything he said would be unacceptable as evidence unless extensively corroborated. But internal evidence in the purported Baker journal makes certain that its information is a fabrication, and probably not by Baker.

We are asked to believe that, according to Baker, Stanton and his henchmen feared that Lincoln would not be re-elected in 1864. Rather than have Democrat George McClellan take the Presidency, they would kidnap Lincoln, Vice President Hamlin, and Secretary of State Seward prior to the inauguration. Then the Committee on the Conduct of the War, controlled by Radicals, would appoint an interim president who would announce that McClellan could not take office. When Lincoln won the election, however, the plotters retained their plans, for they feared Lincoln would be too lenient on the South. Only this time it was Lincoln, Seward, and Vice President Andrew Johnson who were to be kidnapped, and ultimately killed.

Implicit in Baker's statement is a belief on Stanton's part that in the event of the death or disability of the President and Vice-President, the office would fall to the Secretary of State as senior cabinet officer. Equally implicit is the supposition that Andrew Johnson would deal leniently with the conquered South. Well, there are problems with this plot. First, Johnson, so far as anyone knew at this time, was in the Radical Republican camp; his denunciations of the leadership of the Confederacy and shrill calls for their execution were well known. More important, it is impossible to reconcile such blatant ignorance of statutory and Constitutional provisions governing presidential succession with Edwin M. Stanton's prior position as Attorney General in the cabinet of James Buchanan and his reputation as a Constitutional lawyer. The succession in 1865—as it had been since 1792—provided that the Presidency would pass to the President *pro tempore* of the Senate in the event of the death or disability of both the President and Vice-President. Lafayette S. Foster of Connecticut would automatically have become President (interestingly, this order of succession changed in 1886 to include cabinet officers in the succession order). Seward would never have entered the picture—which Stanton would have known. Stanton would also have known that, constitutionally, the Committee on the Conduct of the War could not have been empowered to appoint an interim President. Stanton would have known this, but the creator of this document obviously did not, and he consequently stuck his foot in it up to the hip.

Andrew Potter's papers dissolve even quicker under scrutiny. We are asked to believe that National Detective Police agent Potter smuggled these papers out of his organization's files. Among them is his account of the discovery that the man thought to be Booth was actually Captain Boyd, and the decision to cover the mistake to avoid embarrassment. In the light of what has already been shown about the supposed Boyd-Booth identification, Potter's statement is obviously false. It is made the less believable by the photograph of Potter in Sunn's pub-

licity package. It shows a [illegible] more than 30 years old dressed in clothing which did [illegible] come into vogue until the 1880's. If this is Potter, then putting the best light on it, we must believe that Andrew was a trusted secret agent at age fifteen!

With the George W. Julian Papers, we have a real gem. Julian, an organizer of the Republican Party, stood among the foremost Radicals. He kept a diary during the war and after, a diary which his daughter loaned to historian Claude Bowers when he was researching his classic study of Reconstruction, *The Tragic Era.* When Bowers finished with the diaries, Julian's daughter destroyed the portions covering the Civil War and donated the remainder to the Indiana State Library. However, Sunn claims that they have a transcript of the 1865 portion of the diary that Bowers made before it was destroyed. And in the entry for April 24, 1865, there is an eight paragraph account of a meeting in Stanton's office in which Stanton and several others speak in panicked tones of what is in Booth's diary, which they have just received. Stanton gives the book to his trusted henchman Thomas Eckert with orders that it be kept safe and shown to no one. Note, this is April 24, two days before Booth—or Boyd, if you will—is killed. It is claimed that the diary was found in Booth's abandoned coat, and rushed to the War Department.

There are several problems here. First, a search of the Claude Bowers Papers at Indiana University reveals no correspondence to indicate that Bowers kept a transcript of the Julian diary or any portion of it. Second, anyone who has read *The Tragic Era* knows that Bowers was a rabid anti-Radical. The book pours venom on Stanton, Ben Wade, and others. If Bowers really had such a diary account revealing a Radical involvement with Booth and a cover-up, it is inconceivable that he would not have used it in his book. And the reason he did not use this entry is because he had the genuine April 24, 1865 entry before him. And anyone who is interested can read it today. Simply find a copy of the *Indiana Magazine of History* for December 1915, which contains an article titled "George W. Julian's Journal." Therein, interestingly enough, is an entry for April 24, 1865, the same date as in Sunn's alleged transcript. Only this entry has but one paragraph, and instead of recounting conspiracy and coverup, it describes a meeting of the Committee on the Conduct of the War. Instead of recording a meeting at Stanton's office, it tells of an audience with President Johnson during which Julian was "mortified" at the President's bad grammar (page 337). Obviously the fabricator of the more lurid version of the Julian diary didn't do his or her homework, else this earlier publication of the April 24 entry would have prevented the blundering forgery which is a major piece of evidence in Sunn's version of the conspiracy.

This sort of thing goes on and on. The film "proves" for us the old legend that Booth married Izola D'arcy. Further we are told that Booth and his wife lived on his farm near Harpers Ferry, and that it is to this farm that he co[illegible] successfully escaping in 1865. The title an[illegible] tax books for [illegible] area, however, show no transactio[illegible] whatever that have Booth owning land. There is a state[illegible]ment by Michael O'Laughlen in which he details th[illegible] involved in the massive plot and what was planned. Th[illegible] statement comes from the Osborn Oldroyd collection, w[illegible] are told. Oldroyd, an eminent collector of Lincolnian[illegible] kept inventories of his Lincoln items. Some are with h[illegible] papers in the University of Chicago Library, and nowhe[illegible] do they mention such a statement by O'Laughlen.

And there is testimony taken from the sister of Dav[illegible] Herold, who fled with Booth and was later hanged wi[illegible] the other conspirators. It is supposedly suppressed tes[illegible]mony which backs up the contention that Herold w[illegible] never with Booth on the escape. Rather, he was ridi[illegible] with Boyd in an attempt to find Booth. Well, the cred[illegible]bility of this one doesn't last beyond the first sentenc[illegible] The initial question asked of Herold's sister is wheth[illegible] or not her husband is Edward C. Nelson. She says "yes[illegible] Yet church and census records verify that her husba[illegible] was really Frederick M. Nelson! Is it not reasonable [illegible] expect that after thirteen years of marriage Mrs. Nels[illegible] would know her husband's given name? Additional erro[illegible] abound in this obviously bogus testimony. Oh, yes, a[illegible] in the revelation from Mrs. Edward Nelson—or was Frederick?—is the tantalizing fact that her brother Dav[illegible] Herold kept a diary in 1865 and that a relation of h[illegible] had it. Since this is the only hint to date of a Herold diar[illegible] and since it comes from a suspect document, any dat[illegible] Herold diary which may hereafter come to light must ce[illegible]tainly be viewed with caution.

Sunn's story line claims that David Herold was captur[illegible] only the day after the assassination and then sent off wi[illegible] Boyd to capture Booth. To support this they cite a rew[illegible] poster for Booth, Surratt and Herold, in which the pho[illegible] of Herold is the same as a later view in which he is han[illegible]cuffed after his capture at the Garrett farm on April 2[illegible] The conclusion is that this photo was taken April 1[illegible] Otherwise, how would the government have a photo [illegible] Herold, in irons, to put on a wanted poster issued da[illegible] before his capture? While superficially persuasive, t[illegible] claim, too, dissolves under scrutiny. There are at least tw[illegible] known versions of the reward poster dated April 20. [illegible] addition to the version at which Sunn points its fing[illegible] there is a poster which shows Herold as an adolesce[illegible] schoolboy, and a photograph purporting to be John Surr[illegible] which is obviously erroneous. This is the poster distribut[illegible] by Luther B. Baker at the behest of Lafayette C. Bak[illegible] The Sunn version of the poster—though they don't me[illegible]tion this—has a photograph of John Surratt taken [illegible] approximately 1867. The second poster—with the l[illegible] Surratt photograph and the post-capture Herold pho[illegible]graph—was undoubtedly a response to the clamor f[illegible] "souvenirs" of the century's greatest crime. In sho[illegible] Sunn's claim is based on a poster that postdates the hu[illegible] for the assassins by many months, possibly years.

It must be apparent by now that virtually all of t[illegible]

War Department, Washington, April 20, 1865,

$100,000 REWARD!

THE MURDERER

Of our late beloved President, Abraham Lincoln,

IS STILL AT LARGE.

$50,000 REWARD

Will be paid by this Department for his apprehension, in addition to any reward offered by Municipal Authorities or State Executives.

$25,000 REWARD

Will be paid for the apprehension of JOHN H. SURRATT, one of Booth's Accomplices.

$25,000 REWARD

Will be paid for the apprehension of David C. Harold, another of Booth's accomplices.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Reward poster with a photograph of Herold as an adolescent and an erroneous photograph of John Surratt.

War Department, Washington, April 20, 1865.

$100,000 REWARD!

THE MURDERER

Reward poster showing post—capture photograph of David Herold and 1867 photograph of John Surratt.

startling claims in the film are based upon documents which, if not outright forgeries, are so highly suspect as to make them inadmissable as evidence in any serious investigation. While Sunn has unearthed a mass of documentary evidence, little would withstand the scrutiny of serious historians.

Just who had this material, and why, may never be known. There have been forgers and charlatans working in the field of Lincolniana ever since his death. Joseph Cosey produced some very well known Lincoln forgeries in the early 1900's. And the famous Minor collection of spurious documents relating to Lincoln and Ann Rutledge dates back to 1928. There have been many faked photos of Lincoln in death. It should hardly be surprising, then, that a lot of documents relating to the assassination have been manufactured. Americans do love a conspiracy, and in the case of Lincoln's death someone wanted one bad enough to invent data supporting a plot of monumental proportions. We may never know the identity of the person or persons who concocted the material that Sunn has found, or when it was done. Indeed, the work is so clumsily amateurish that its authorship should charitably be left anonymous. One should not criticize Sunn Classic Pictures over much for using this material. Pictures are their business, not history. Given the material to make a box office hit with blockbusting revelations, they simply have not questioned their evidence too closely.

One might suppose that the point of all this is to advise the readers of *CWTI* not to pay good money to see "The Lincoln Conspiracy" when it comes to your theater. Not so. Go and see it. See it twice. Take your friends and your family. Watch it carefully. You will literally see history in the making. Look with a careful eye and an open mind: there is, after all, the remote possibility that they really have something. The picture is based on far more documents than we can discuss here, and there is always the chance that they have turned up worthwhile new material; after all, only last year the "lost" manuscript account of the assassination by Louis J. Weichmann—undeniably genuine—finally came out in print.

But watch for the innuendo, the stretched truth. Keep in mind the evidence that the film is based upon, and what has been shown here about the evidence. Then decide for yourself. That is the point of this editorial. To urge you not to walk out of that theater unquestioningly accepting what you have seen as being the truth. Because once that happens, then we have all begun to lose touch with our past—and without that there can be no sure grip on the future.

And then, if there is anyone who still buys what this film has to offer. Boy! can I make you a deal on the Brooklyn Bridge.

William C. Davis
Editor

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

LOAN RECEIPT

2 items
DSM

DATE DUE: 8-26-77
DATE LOANED: 7-26-77

DIVISION OR BRANCH	ROOM NUMBER	LOAN NUMBER
Legislative, Judicial and Fiscal Branch	11E	NNFL 77-369

RG 60, Records of the Department of Justice
Attorney General's Papers- Letters Received
1. Letter from John Wilkes Booth to his mother, undated
(3 sheets 6 pages)
2. Letter from John Wilkes Booth to "to whom it may concern", -- 1864
(4 sheets 6 pages)

by Mr. Gay
To be delivered/to the FBI for study.

The receipt on loan from the National Archives of the records listed above is hereby acknowledged. It is expressly agreed that they will be carefully protected against any injury or loss, kept in their present order or sequence, and returned promptly on or before the above-stated "Date due" unless special permission for an extension of the loan for a specified period of time has been obtained from the above-named Division or Branch of the National Archives.

BORROWING AGENCY: Mr. Gordon Gay, 426 6957
National Park Service 1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.
SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE:
DATE RETURNED TO NATIONAL ARCHIVES: Washington, D.C.
RECEIPT ACKNOWLEDGED BY:

GSA FORM AUG 68 6770

95-216208-11

Loose Lips Sink

Woodcut by Albert Berghaus of Booth shooting Lincoln at Ford's Theater.

Matthew Brady photo of

Now, About Those 18 'Missing

Now, dear reader, here's a proposition: Every day you've got to determine, if you read us at all, what's true, what's false, and, as in most cases, what lies inconclusively in between. Witness today.

Elsewhere in these pages, you'll find a column by our colleagues, Jack Anderson and Les Whitten. It begins with the riveting words: "The FBI has quietly entered the investigation of another presidential assassination—this one the 112-year-old shooting of Abraham Lincoln . . ." The column goes on to say: "The belated FBI inquiry into Lincoln's death may help to resolve such mysteries as these: Was Lincoln the victim of a secret conspiracy reaching into his own cabinet? . . ." Credit for this monumental investigation ("new light on these questions") is given to "some 18 pages that mysteriously disappeared from Booth's diary but may now have turned up." And: "Now an indefatigable American expert, Joseph Lynch of Worthington, Mass., has found what appears to be the missing pages."

Not having much else to report in this most normal summer since the '50s, which is to say dull, aside from the recent discovery of that long-extinct prehistoric monster, the plesiosaurus, from the murky depths of the southern seas off New Zealand, or a sociological examination of the deeper significance of the latest phenomenon, the film "Star Wars," we turn now to that burning question—not who killed Kennedy, but who killed Lincoln. And also how that subject happens to surface in the press this first week of August, '77.

The American expert, Joseph Lynch, lists his address as P.O. Box 72, Worthington, Mass. His phone, the operator says, has been disconnected. A day of indefatigable tracking led from Worthington, Mass., to Salt Lake City, Utah, and ended at the Steamboat Square Book Shop in Albany, N.Y., where Mr. Lynch was said to receive messages. "He's a very private man who jealously guards his privacy," the proprietor said, cautiously. Mr. Lynch maintains a phone in the Albany area, but it, too, is unlisted. Finally, late in the day, after more enterprising investigative reporting, the elusive Mr. Lynch himself was on the phone.

"I'm always interested in the subject of, shall we say, Americana, the artifacts of history," he pronounced, in a Brooklyn accent. "One might call me a dealer-collector. In general, I know a lot about American history. It's the thing I liked best in school. I'm not a liberal in my politics. No one's ever accused me of being a Communist. If anything, I'm conservative in my views. I'm totally amateur, I admit. My education is limited to high school and the business arena, as we know it—making a living from one day to next. I'm not Charlie Big Bucks, either."

Mr. Lynch then proceeded to tell the following story:

Some 3½ years ago, he was conducting an inventory and appraisal of papers in the possession of heirs of Edwin M. Stanton, Lincoln's secretary of war. As is his custom, he read out a description of various letters and manuscript pages into a tape recorder. Among the papers were some 18 pages of handwriting, which seemed to have been torn from a diary. In checking into the contents, he determined that these were the missing pages from John Wilkes Booth's diary. No matter how. He did.

In the course of his work, he happened to mention his discovery to another dealer, who in turn passed it on to another, who in turn . . . Anyway, you get the picture: The word was out.

Fast curtain, exit Mr. Ly
David Balsiger, end act one. P

David Balsiger was in the
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to be produced by Sunn Cla
with offices in Salt Lake
Angeles. Sunn Classic descri
"a unique family film compan
motional material, Sunn says
fore starting a picture, this inn

HaynesJoh

HYPE

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will enjoy that particular kind
then shapes it to their prefe
custom tailor."

In other words, it uses the
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termine what the audience w
makes the films. "Docu-dram
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"The Mysterious Monsters" and
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The company modestly clai
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shocking historical conspiracy
It's sort of a Watergate-revi
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seeds of the crime, and so for
lives. And sells. Even before th

David Balsiger, described as
gative snooper" by the compan

Sink Ships

Brady photo of Stanton.

Photos from the Bettmann Archive

From a book on Booth, rendition of his capture by New York cavalry.

ssing Pages' in Booth's Diary

, exit Mr. Lynch, enter a . end act one. Plot thickens.

er was in the East research- a "The Lincoln Conspiracy," d by Sunn Classic Pictures, n Salt Lake City and Los Classic describes itself as ly film company." In its pro- rial, Sunn says of itself: "Be- picture, this innovative com-

esJohnson

IYPE

e special group of people who particular kind of film and to their preferences like a

rds, it uses the modern tech- rve us in everything from sell- o politicians: mass market re- , computer readouts to de- the audience wants. Then it lms. "Docu-dramas," it calls f Sunn's credits, for film and and Times of Grizzly Adams," us Monsters" and "The Amaz- 'sychic Phenomena."

y modestly claims "The Lin- ry" will uncover "the most rical conspiracy of our times." a Watergate-revisited, before r happened, of course. The ime, and so forth. Watergate s. Even before the fact.

er, described as "an investi- " by the company, was doing the gumshoe work that all reporter-researcher investigators must do when he stumbled on a lead.

He says he was in Washington, D.C., at a Civil War type gun show, when he heard about an Americana collector who had found the missing pages from Booth's diary. "It took me nearly six weeks to track Lynch down," Balsiger says. After calling dealers from New York to Boston, he finally got a call back. He and Lynch began negotiations over the material. And here, if it hasn't already, the story becomes too complex to unravel at this writing. But the essence:

Balsiger says Lynch estimated the value of the material at a quarter of a million to a million dollars, and that Lynch, acting as the middleman for the heirs, first put a price of a quarter million on it. Lynch denies this. The Stanton heirs, he says, didn't want to deal with anyone. "So far as they were concerned, the diary was a black spot on everyone concerned," he says. That is, Stanton clearly was implicated as the master conspirator. How would you like to be known as a direct descendant of the man who had Father Abraham slain?

In the end, Lynch sold to the movie company a transcript of the supposed diary, made from his tape-recorded descriptions. The price was somewhere between $5,000 and $10,000. The movie company claims to have done exhaustive work into authenticating the pages. They were evaluated "by historical experts," and by other means. Voice analyses were performed on numerous taped interviews "using the psychological stress evaluator (PSE), a 'truth' machine used by law-enforcement agencies and the CIA."

Now you must understand one fact: At *this point, no one has seen those newly found* pages. No one has met the Stanton heirs. No one, aside from Lynch, knows who they are, or where they live. And they aren't talking. Too much bad publicity, too much embarrassment to the old family name.

"And what about that FBI investigation?" you ask. Read on. Denouement to come.

Sometime last fall, Michael (Mike) Harmon, curator of the Ford's Theater Museum, got a call. It might be worth his time to contact a film company, Sunn Classic, in Salt Lake City, he was told. Seems new material on the Lincoln assassination had been turned up. New material is always turning up, but Harmon made the call. In time, he met Lynch, Balsiger and other people from the movie company. One of them asked for, and got, permission to photograph the original Booth diary on display in the museum. There had been rumors, among the hordes of Lincoln assassination conspiracy buffs, that Booth's diary contained "invisible" writing. The keys to the case.

After that, Harmon says, the government decided to protect itself. "We asked the FBI to examine the diary in our possession to alleviate any future uncertainty as to its authenticity, or any questions pertaining to 'hidden' writing." That was done. The diary is now back in its case in Ford's Theater.

The FBI has never looked at the "missing pages" from the diary. As Harmon says: "Being a cautious historian, I have to say this: The burden of historical proof rests on Lynch. If a guy says, 'Hey, I have the documents that say Mary Lincoln did it,' it's the burden of that person to produce the documents in question. The only way anybody's going to be able to determine their authenticity is when they become public documents subject to public scrutiny and examination."

Harmon's a Civil War buff himself. He recalls being fascinated by an event a year ago. Lincoln's wallet had been sealed inside a box maintained at the Smithsonian. It was opened during the bicentennial celebration. Guess what they found.

Five dollars—in Confederate money.

Hospital Cost Curb Passes Senate Panel

By Victor Cohn
Washington Post Staff Writer

President Carter's plan to bring hospital costs under control passed its first hurdle yesterday when a Senate committee voted even tougher limits on hospital and medical spending than he proposed.

The Carter proposal for an approximate 9 per cent limit on annual increases in hospital revenues was adopted 9 to 3 in somewhat altered form by the Senate Human Resources Committee.

Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Joseph A. Califano Jr. called the committee action "a dramatic first step toward checking the reckless increases" that have seen hospital costs rising by 15 per cent yearly.

But the cost control plan must still be acted on by the Senate Finance and the House Ways and Means and Commerce committees. In none of these three has it even emerged from health subcommittees.

This makes it virtually sure that no controls could go into effect by Oct. 1, the President's target date.

The version passed yesterday—shaped largely by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and his health subcommittee staff—would add two important provisions to the administration plan.

One is a proposed two-year moratorium on hospital building or expansion except in states that adopt statewide plans providing for such expansion. The administration had proposed limiting such building to $2.5 billion worth in the two years, a sharp reduction from an expected $7 billion worth without a lid.

Yesterday's version would also prevent doctors from adding equipment worth more than $150,000 to their offices without state health planning agency approval.

The committee bill would also:

- Force hospitals to make financial statements including profits and losses in all departments, available to consumers as well as to the HEW secretary.
- Attempt to discourage private hospitals from transferring or "dumping" nonpaying patients into public hospitals.
- Allow hospitals to increase rates and revenues by more than 9 per cent if agreements with nonsupervisory, low-income workers call for larger wage boosts. Unions have persuaded the administration to accept this compromise, even though it and other exceptions might raise the limit on revenues to 10 to 11 per cent.

President Carter in April said hospital cost controls could save $2 billion the first year. He called this start on health cost control essential if the nation is to afford adequate national health insurance.

House Continues to Insist On Tough Abortion Stand

By Spencer Rich
Washington Post Staff Writer

The House, insisting on a tough anti abortion position, voted 238 to 182 last night to ban all government funding of abortions except to save the life of the mother.

The issue now goes back to the Senate to determine whether the Senate will take the House language or continue to demand softer language with more exceptions.

The vote came on an amendment to the final House-Senate compromise version of the $60.1 billion appropriations bill for the departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare for fiscal 1978.

The House, in initially passing the bill had banned all federal funding of abortions but the Senate had substantially weakened it. The Senate allowed exceptions for situations where the life of the mother was threatened, where pregnancy resulted from rape or incest or where the woman's doctor considered abortion "medically necessary" for whatever physical or psychological reason.

In conference, where all other differences between the two bills were settled, there was a complete impasse on abortion and House floor manager Daniel Flood (D-Pa.) went back to the House last night for re-endorsement of a strict House position.

Flood said, "A large vote for it this time will send a clear message to the other body" that the House isn't going to back down on tough language, which is favored by the Carter administration.

Rep. Henry Hyde (R-Ill.), author of the original House amendment, said, "A fetus is a human life . . . abortion kills human life." He said the Supreme Court had ruled that "even though abortion is legal, there is no constitutional right to have it paid for by public funds." The bill affects only those women, about 250,000 to 300,000 a year, who have abortions funded by the Medicaid program for low-income women. It doesn't prevent anyone from having an abortion if she can pay with her own funds.

Reps. Louis Stokes (D-Ohio), David Obey (D-Wis.), Patricia Schroeder (D-Colo.) and several others all argued that the House ban is so tight that it wouldn't allow for abortions even in situations where the fetus was known to be seriously defective or where the pregnancy would damage the health of the woman, even if not directly threatening her life.

Stokes and others argued it would deprive women of the right to abortion simply because they can't pay for it.

Stokes said the provision would "force . . . women to continue pregnancies even when they know they are carrying a deformed or diseased" fetus, asserting that according to HEW predictions there would be 292,000 illegal abortions, 25,000 illnesses or injuries and 250 deaths.

Today's Activities in Senate, House

Senate

Committees:

Armed Services Subcomte on Manpower & Personnel—9 a.m. Open U.S.-NATO posture. Harold Brown, Secy of Defense. 114 Dirksen Office Bldg.

Banking, Housing & Urban Affairs—9:30 a.m. Open. S1873. Financial inst reform legislation markup. 5302 DOB.

Energy & Natural Resources—8 a.m. Open. Proposed nomination of James Schlesinger to be Energy Dept secy. 3110 DOB.

Environment & Public Works Subcomte on Resource Protection—9:30 a.m. Open. Fed Aid to Non-Game Fish & Wildlife act: Lynn Greenwalt, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service; Daniel Poole, Wildlife Management Inst; John Grandy, Defenders of Wildlife; others. 4200 DOB.

Finance—10 a.m. Open. Mark up pending business. 2221 DOB.

Foreign Relations—10 a.m. Open (with immediate vote to close): U.S.-USSR treaty on limitation of underground nuclear weapon tests; Sayre Stevens, CIA; to be followed by open session on the same treaty with David McGiffert, DOD Asst Secy; Vice Adm Patrick Hannifin, Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. 4221 DOB.

Governmental Affairs—10 a.m. Open: Employment discrimination complaints in the Senate; Sens. Abourezk, Brooke and Clark; Eric Schnapper and Lawrence Sheldon, NAACP; others. 3302 DOB.

Human Resources Subcomte on Labor—9 a.m. Open. Minimum wage increase; Panel of economists, farm workers and women. 4232 DOB.

Human Resources Subcomte on Health—9 a.m. Open. (Joint with the Select Cmte on Intelligence) CIA drug testing program; CIA Director Stansfield Turner. 1202 DOB.

Judiciary—10 a.m. Open. Nomination of Earl Vernon to be dist. judge for western Louisiana. 2228 DOB.

Select Cmte on Indian Affairs—10 a.m. Open. Reorganization of Bur of Indian Affairs. 457 Russell Office Bldg.

Conferees—9 a.m. Open. Farm bill. Room to be announced.

Armed Services—2:30 p.m. Closed. Business meeting, or the unionization of armed forces. 5126 Capitol.

House

Meets at 10 a.m.

Committees (10).

Aging—10 a.m. Open. Oversight on programs for elderly Americans. Seattle, Hoover Unitman, pub. wit. 5725 Rayburn House Office Bldg.

Banking, Finance & Urban Affairs—9:00 a.m. Open. Subcomte. on Inc City. Hrng on "livable cities". Endowment for the Arts Chmn Hanks, pub. wit. 2128 RHOB.

Education & Labor—9 a.m. Open. Elem., Secondary & Voc. Edu. Subcomte. cont. hrngs on HR 15, Elem & Secondary Edu. Act. Ernest Boyer, Comm. of Edu. 2175 RHOB.

Government Operations—9 a.m. Open. Legis. & Nat'l. Security Subcomte. on recors. of Exec. office of the President. OMB Dir. Lance. 2154 RHOB.

House Administration—9:30 a.m. Open. Full Comte. Budget for Select Comte. on Intelligence. H328 Capitol.

Interior & Insular Affairs—9:45 a.m. Open. Markup pending legis. 1324 Longworth House Office Bldg.

International Relations—10:30 a.m. Open. Intl Orgn. Subcomte. Cont. on invest. of Korean-American Relations. 2200 RHOB.

Interstate & Foreign Commerce—10 a.m. Open. Consumer Protect. & Finance Subcomte. Cont. hrngs on HR 8331, Securities Investor Protect. Act amndmts. pub. wit. 2322 RHOB.

Interstate & Foreign Commerce—8 a.m. Open. Oversight & Invest. Subcomte. Cont. hrngs on exposure to PBB. NC. depl. wit. 2322 RHOB.

Interstate & Foreign Commerce—8 a.m. Open. Commerce. Subcomte. Cont. discussion on broadcasting. 2123 RHOB.

Judiciary—9 a.m. Open. Immig. Citz. & Int'l Law Subcomte. Oversight hrngs on alleged Nat'l war criminals. Ins. Comm. Castillo. depl. wit. 2237 RHOB.

Judiciary—9:15 a.m. Open. Immig. Civil & Const Rights Subcomte. Hrngs on D.C. voting representation in Congress. AC. 2141 RHOB.

Science & Technology—2 p.m. Open. Environ. & atmos. Subcomte. Cont. hrngs on oceans environ R&D. 2325 RHOB.

Science, Technology—8:30 a.m. Open. Sci., Res. & Tech. Subcomte. Office of Tech. Assessment Review. pub. wit. 2325 RHOB.

Science & Technology—10 a.m. Open. Dom. & Intl. Sci. Planning & Analysis Subcomte. cont. hrngs on nutrition research. Estes, Peterson, Spec. Asst. to the Pres. 334 Cannon House Office Bldg.

Small Business—10 a.m. Open. Spec. Small Business Problems Subcomte. Cont. on FTC baker's labeling regulation. depl. wit. 2359 RHOB.

Standards of Conduct—10 a.m. Open. Pending business. 2318 RHOB.

Committee on Administrative Review—9:30 a.m. Open. Admin. units task force. Recommendations on House Administrative Operations. H-326 Cap.

Department Of Energy Established

DEPARTMENT, From A1

be given to a commission insulated from political pressures.

As finally passed, the bill gives the commission power to set the price of new natural gas but authorizes the secretary to make proposals and to set reasonable time limits for the commission to make a decision.

The commission would also set wholesale interstate electricity rates and would share with the secretary limited pricing powers over domestic crude oil. (Oil prices were basically set by a 1975 law and under the pending energy bill would be taxed up to the world price.)

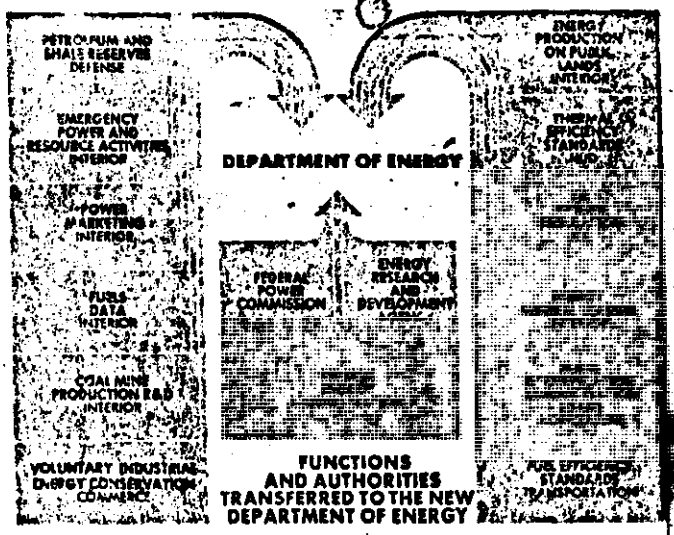
The power to set gas prices would be crucial to carrying out a coherent national energy policy if Congress approves Carter's proposal to continue price controls over new natural gas and extend them to intrastate as well as interstate gas.

Carter and Schlesinger issued statements praising Congress for swift action on the reorganization.

The new Energy Department would acquire energy functions from four Cabinet departments and one independent regulatory agency.

From the Interior Department it would take regional marketing functions over electric power, now handled by the Bureau of Reclamation and Interior's four regional power administrations; coal development and energy data programs, now in the Bureau of Mines; and control over the rate of energy production on the public lands, now in the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Land Management. The BLM would retain responsibility for actual leasing of public lands.

The new department would also be given:



By Terry Dale—The Washington Post

• Authority to set building conservation standards, from the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

• Voluntary industrial conservation programs, from the Commerce Department.

• Jurisdiction and administration of the naval petroleum and oil shale reserves in California, Wyoming, Colorado and Utah, from the Department of Defense.

• Authority to set oil pipeline and coal slurry rates, from the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The House had written in a "sunset" provision requiring that the department go out of existence by the end of 1982 unless Congress extended its life. The administration opposed this, arguing that it would prevent long range planning. The conferees settled on a provision that merely directs the President to make a comprehensive review of the department's performance and report on it to Congress by Jan. 15, 1982.

The Department of Energy becomes the 12th Cabinet-level department, the first to be created since the Department of Transportation in 1966.

Couple Convicted for Feeding Lye to Baby

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 2 (UPI)—Lehta Mae Veal, 19, is to be sentenced Sept. 8 for feeding her 5-week-old baby caustic lye in a plot to blackmail a babyfood company. Her husband, Eddie, 20, also has been convicted and is to be sentenced Aug. 16.

The couple complained in April, 1976, that after they fed a can of baby food to their daughter, Jeanette, she began to vomit blood.

Investigators later said that the Veals had spiked the baby food with drain cleaner, a caustic lye solution that burned the infant's mouth and throat, intending to sue the baby food company and collect damages. The child was placed in a foster home.

Insulation Plan Approved In 1st House Energy Vote

ENERGY, From A1

local suppliers. But federal officials could keep utilities out of the lending or installing business if it were considered anti-competitive. Utilities that were in the business of installing insulation as of April 20, when President Carter delivered his energy message, could continue.

The bill requires state governors to compile lists of lending institutions and insulation suppliers in each area for the benefit of residents. The close vote appeared due to the argument made by Republicans that governors might be tempted to list only their political supporters.

In other actions, all subject to reconsideration before passage of the bill later in the week, the House:

• Voted 212 to 210 to order a study by the Department of Transportation of the potential energy savings from setting minimum energy standards for "off-highway vehicles," including non-commercial motorboats and aircraft. Gasoline mileage requirements for automobiles take effect with 1979 models this fall. Opponents called this another case of government control of private possessions.

• Voted 252 to 166 to order another DOT study of the energy potential offered by bicycles and how to eliminate obstacles to their use by commuters.

• Authorized 317 to 103 a $65 million outlay to help local governments survey insulation needs in municipal buildings.

The bill also authorizes $900 million in grants over three years to help insulate schools and hospitals. Adopted 265 to 161 was an amendment applying to this construction work the Davis-Bacon Act requirements that workers be paid the prevailing local wage.

Also approved—as the House passed by the section without amendment—was a requirement that energy standards be set for major home appliances.

The President's Schedule

8 a.m.—National security briefing.
9:30 a.m.—Sen. Russell Long, Cabinet Room.
9:15 a.m.—Signing of the 1977 Service Alaska Control and Reclamation Act, Rose Garden.
12:30 p.m.—Lunch with Rosalynn Carter, Oval Office.
1:30 p.m.—Mrs. Charles Schultze, wife of the Chief Economic Adviser, Oval Office.

[redacted]

7C

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HW meg →

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[illegible]

[illegible]

"Missing pages do not [illegible] Diary from [illegible]"

[illegible] time periods

95-2162-08-11

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. Kelly
1 - Mr. Mones

August 25, 1977

OUTSIDE SOURCE

[redacted]

Dear [redacted]

I would like to thank you for your suggestions and interests in our examination of the John Wilkes Booth "diary".

The two photographs you so kindly furnished are being returned herewith as you requested.

When our examination is completed the results will be furnished by official report to the Department of Interior, National Park Service, Washington, D. C.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

AUG 25 1977

Enclosures (2)

V-38

DE-41 95-2160-1

BLM:rma (4)*

REC-3

20 JAN 10

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv. ____
Crim. Inv. ____
Fin. & Pers. ____
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.ic Affs. Off. ____
iphone Rm. ____

TFK/RDK

Mones

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED
6-3-77
dcg

Laboratory Work Sheet

NO LAB FILE
LATENT

To:

United States Department of Interior
National Park Service
National Capital Region
1100 Ohio Drive, S. W.
Washington, D. C. 20242

FBI FILE NO. 95-[illegible]

LAB. NO. D-770520035 KG PN

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
JOHN WILKES BOOTH

YOUR NO.

Examination by:
Hones

Examination requested by:
Addressee

Reference:
Letter 5-19-77

Examination requested:
Document

Specimens received:
5-19-77

Q1 Diary of ~~John~~ John Wilkes Booth

FBI/DOJ

7-2

RECORDED
7/11/77
asc

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NO LSS FILE
MONES
6/15/77

Laboratory Work Sheet

To: Mr. J. Dunning
Acting Regional Director
United States Department
of the Interior
National Park Service
National Capital Region
Washington, D. C. 20242

FBI FILE NO. 95-216208-13

LAB. NO. D-770615073 PN

YOUR NO.

Re: AUTHENTICATION OF
JOHN WILKES BOOTH'S DIARY

Examination by:

Examination requested by: Addressee

Reference: Letter 6/3/77

Examination requested: Document

Specimens received: 6/15/77

K1 Two letters written by JOHN WILKES BOOTH

FBI/DOJ

COLOR PHOTOGRAPHS, FURTHER DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

1. Over-all photograph of diary in an open position showing major area of missing pages, left page headed "DECEMBER, 1864."

2. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page is inside of front cover, right page is headed "Pocket DIARY, 1864."

3. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, same as "2", showing portions of writing under cut edge between cover and diary page.

4. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, right page depicting railroad time table headed "DISTANCES AND TIME."

5. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "A COMPLETE TABLE OF STAMP DUTIES AS AMENDED MARCH 3, 1863."

6. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "STAMP DUTIES."

7. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "A TABLE OF STAMP DUTIES ON DEMAND AND TIME NOTES, INLAND BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ETC."

8. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "ECLIPSES IN 1864."

9. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "MOON'S PHASES FOR 1864 SAN FRANCISCO."

10. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "FEBRUARY, 1864"

11. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "APRIL, 1864"

12. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "JUNE, 1864"

13. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "AUGUST, 1864"

14. Photograph of open diary, depicting two pages, left page headed "OCTOBER, 1864."

15. Photograph of open diary, depicting two pages, left page headed "DECEMBER, 1864," showing remaining cut edges of missing pages (close-up of No. 2).

16. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page bearing handwritten date "April 1865" (mechanically printed date "Tuesday, June 14, 1864").

17. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1864."

18. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1864."

19. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1864."

20. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1864."

21. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1864."

22. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1864."

23. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1864."

24. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "SUNDAY, AUGUST 7, 1864." (Tear shows across right sheet.)

25. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, same as 24, except tear shows across left sheet.

26. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1864."

27. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1864."

28. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1864."

29. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1864."

30. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1864."

31. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1864."

32. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1864."

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34. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1864."

35. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1864."

36. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1864."

37. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1864."

38. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1864."

39. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1864."

40. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1864."

41. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1864."

42. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1864."

43. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1864."

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45. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1864."

46. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "MEMORANDA."

47. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "CASH ACCOUNT. FEBRUARY."

48. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "CASH ACCOUNT. APRIL." (Tear on top right page.)

49. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, top of left page is torn, right page is headed "CASH ACCOUNT JUNE."

50. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "CASH ACCOUNT. JULY."

51. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "CASH ACCOUNT. AUGUST."

52. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "CASH ACCOUNT. OCTOBER."

53. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "CASH ACCOUNT. NOVEMBER."

54. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "CASH ACCOUNT. DECEMBER."

55. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "SUMMARY OF CASH ACCOUNT." (right page is blank and partially torn)

56. Photograph of open diary depicting partially torn back page and back inside cover.

57. Photograph depicting partially closed diary.

58. Photograph depicting "front" of closed diary.

59. Photograph depicting "back" of closed diary.

60. Photograph of diary depicting inside leather surfaces and pockets.

BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS, FURTHER DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

61. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, right page headed "Pocket DIARY, 1864," left page is inside front cover.

62. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, same as "61," showing portions of writing under cut edge between cover and diary page.

63. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, right page depicting railroad time table headed "DISTANCES AND TIME."

64. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "A COMPLETE TABLE OF STAMP DUTIES AS AMENDED MARCH 3, 1863."

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73. Photograph of open diary, depicting two pages, left page headed "OCTOBER, 1864."

74. Photograph of open diary, depicting two pages, left page headed "DECEMBER, 1864," showing remaining cut eges of missing pages.

75. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page bearing handwritten date "April 1865," (mechanically printed date "Tuesday, June 14, 1864").

76. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1864."

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78. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1864."

79. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1864."

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81. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1864."

82. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1864."

83. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "SUNDAY, AUGUST 7, 1864." (Tear shows across right sheet.)

84. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, same as 83, except tear shows across left sheet.

85. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1864."

86. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1864."

87. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1864."

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94. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1864."

95. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1864."

96. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1864."

97. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1864."

98. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1864."

99. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1864."

100. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1864."

101. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1864."

102. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1864.

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107. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "CASH ACCOUNT. APRIL." (Tear on top of right page.)

108. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, top of left page is torn, right page is headed "CASH ACCOUNT JUNE."

109. Phototograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "CASH ACCOUNT. JULY."

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113. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "CASH ACCOUNT. DECEMBER."

114. Photograph of open diary depicting two pages, left page headed "SUMMARY OF CASH ACCOUNT." (Right page is blank and partially torn.)

115. Photograph of open diary depicting partially torn back page and back inside cover.

116. Photograph of diary depicting inside leather surfaces and pockets.

117. Photograph depicting "back" of closed diary.

118. Photograph depicting partially closed diary.

119. Photograph depicting "front" of closed diary.

FORENSIC TECHNIQUES APPLIED TO THE
JOHN WILKES BOOTH DIARY

120. Infrared reflectance photograph of inside of front cover (8" by 10" negative).

121. High contrast photograph of inside of front cover (8" by 10" negative).

122. Infrared reflectance photograph of inside of back cover (8" by 10" negative).

123. High contrast photograph of inside of back cover (8" by 10" negative).

Photographs 120 through 123 were attempts to enhance the indistinct writing on the inside front and back covers of the diary.

124 and 125. Indented writing photographs from page headed "TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1864." (Two 5" by 7" negatives showing two different lighting angles have been printed side by side.)

126 and 127. Indented writing photographs from page headed "CASH ACCOUNT. SEPTEMBER." (Two 5" by 7" negatives showing two different lighting angles have been printed side by side.)

128. Photographic print made from X-ray negative of folded diary.

129. Photographic print made from X-ray negative of unfolded diary.

130. Black and white photograph (4" by 5" negative) utilizing #15 yellow filter of page entitled "SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1864."

131. Black and white photograph (4" by 5" negative) utilizing #15 yellow filter of page entitled "TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1864."

132. Black and white photograph (4" by 5" negative) utilizing #15 yellow filter of page entitled "MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1864."

133. Black and white photograph (4" by 5" negative) utilizing #15 yellow filter of page entitled "SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1864."

134. Black and white transparency showing page entitled "SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1864" and print showing page entitled "FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1864." (The transparency is an enlargement of negative #75. The print is an enlargement of negative #77. They should be enlarged to as nearly the same size as is possible.)

The order of photographs 135 through 366 is similar to that of photographs 1 through 60. They are grouped according to the particular photographic technique used to produce them.

135 through 192.	Infrared reflectance photographs of the whole diary in sequence.
193 through 250.	Infrared luminescence photographs of the whole diary in sequence.
251 through 308.	Ultra-violet reflectance photographs of the whole diary in sequence.
309 through 366.	Visible flourescence with ultra-violet illumination of the whole diary in sequence.

The following photographs are depictions of the known handwriting of JOHN WILKES BOOTH received from the National Archives:

367. Two pages from letter beginning "Dearest beloved Mother ..."

368. Two pages from letter beginning "on that account ..."

369. Final page of letter beginning "watch you with ..."

370. First page of letter beginning "My Dear Sir ..."

371. Second page of letter beginning "say country right ..."

372. Third page of letter beginning "Knows no one would ..."

373. Fourth page of letter beginning "Republican party. Strange ..."

374. Fifth page of letter beginning "never bestowed upon ..."

375. Sixth page of letter beginning "the entire world could ..."

[redacted] 7C

June 23, 1977

OUTSIDE SOURCE

Mr. Clarence Kelly
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C. 20005

Attn: Mr. Barry Mones

Dear Sir:

At the request of a group of Lincoln scholars, the National Park Service has sent the famous John Wilkes Booth diary to you for special light photography and for handwriting analysis. I am not certain what information you were given about this request. My purpose here is to give you the background and to explain why the matter is of great historical importance.

Last year Sunn Classics Productions, a Schick Razor Company affiliate, decided to make a film about the murder of President Lincoln. As part of their research, this firm sent one of its technical advisors to Washington and the National Park Service gave him permission to photograph the diary under special light conditions. The film company thus had a monopoly on the pictures and we were concerned that they might distort the results for sensational or commercial reasons - there being no independent and respected source to which serious historians could resort as a check. This was not an idle fear as we knew that some of the documents being used by the film company were of questionable authenticity.

REC-65 Y-23 EX-112 DE-57 95-216208-13

It is our hope that you will use the most sophisticated means to photograph each and every page (from cover to cover) of this diary to bring up whatever is there or to demonstrate that nothing is there that can be recaptured by such means. This will preclude a claim that the privately made photographs brought up writing not found by the FBI in "scanning." Thus negative information is as important as positive information. Every picture you make (and they should all be preserved) may help to prevent subsequent distortion of history for sensational purposes.

20 JAN 19 1978

Since this matter arose, there have been many suggestions that the Booth diary is a forgery designed to assist in a "cover up." This needs to be settled, one way or the other. For purposes of comparison, two known Booth documents are available in National Archives: the "To whom it may concern letter" and the letter Booth wrote to his mother explaining his motives for planning to kidnap the President. These letters will be made available to you on request. We realize that you cannot be asked to say that any of these documents are in the hand of Booth. For historical purposes, it will suffice for you to state whether or not they are in the same hand. The authenticity of the two National Archives documents is not in dispute (both are signed) nor is any dispute likely to be raised. So your analysis will be definitive

[redacted] 7C

I am sure that your standard procedures call for keeping a detailed record of what you did and how. It is likely that requests will be made by scholars and by colleges and universities for information to back up your report to the National Park Service. The Booth diary will never again be made available for analysis - indeed, it took intervention as high as the Vice President to persuade the National Park Service to make it available for your analysis.

[redacted] 7C

REPORT
of the

FBI LABORATORY

1-Mr. Mones

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

October 3, 1977

To: Mr. J. Dunning
Acting Regional Director
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Capital Region
1100 Ohio Drive, S. W.
Washington, D. C. 20242

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

REGISTERED

FBI FILE NO. 95-216206

LAB. NO. D-770615073 PN

YOUR NO. D-770520035 PN

Re: EXAMINATION OF JOHN WILKES BOOTH'S DIARY

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

Examination requested by: Addressee

Reference: Letters 5/19/77 and 6/3/77

Examination requested: Document

Specimen received 5/19/77 under cover of letter dated 5/19/77 (D-770520035 PN):

Q1 Diary of John Wilkes Booth

Specimen received 6/15/77 under cover of letter dated 6/3/77 (D-770615073 PN):

K1 Two letters written by JOHN WILKES BOOTH

Enclosures (3)

Page 1

(over)

REC-65

Personally delivered to Milton Morris U.S. Park Service Ford's Theater 9/30/77 By SA Barry L. Mones

BLM:bp (4)*

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Result of examination:

The diary is identified as a "Pocket Diary, 1864, James M. Crawford, No. 54 Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo." The diary is contained in a leatherbound folder approximately 6 1/16" X 9 1/8" when fully opened. It is trifold design with a large pocket inside the front cover and pockets for postage, tickets and a holder for a writing instrument inside the back cover. The diary is glued in place in the middle section. Beneath it is another large pocket. All of the pockets were lined with a fabric. There is an impression in the center pocket, possibly from a coin, measuring approximately 11/16 of an inch.

The first twenty-four pages are mechanically printed with miscellaneous information. Between the inside front cover and the first page of this miscellaneous information there have been two sheets (four pages) cut out. There are sixty dated diary pages beginning with the page printed "Saturday June 11, 1864" and ending with the page headed "Thursday December 29, 1864." There are two additional pages dated "Memoranda" and eighteen pages headed "Cash Account."

1864 was a leap year and each sheet in the diary contains six dates. Assuming that the first missing sheet was headed January 1, 1864 and the last printed date on the bottom of the last missing sheet was Friday 10, then there would be 162 days, divided by six dates per sheet, accounting for 27 missing sheets or 54 pages. These 27 sheets are between the last page of miscellaneous printed information and the first page of the diary headed Saturday June 11, 1864. Twenty-five of the edges of these pages are visible and have been cut. There are two additional sheets (four pages) of which the edges are not observable. Those edges may have been obscured by the laminating of the respective connecting pages.

Each packet of pages making up the diary consists of eight sheets (sixteen pages). On the first page of most of the packets a consecutive number can be seen on the lower portion of the inside bound edge. The number two appears on the remaining portion of the first missing page. The second, third and fourth remaining packet edges are accounted for, totaling twenty-four sheets or forty-eight pages. The first sheet of the fifth packet is also present for a total of twenty-five sheets (fifty pages). The next two sheets of packet number five, which are missing, and of which the edges are not visible, were originally connected with the two packet pages headed June 23 and June 29.

It was noted that many of the remaining edges of the group of twenty-five missing sheets contain portions of handwriting which in addition to the cut edges would assist in any future examinations relating to these missing pages.

The sheet (two pages) headed Sunday July 17, 1864 has been torn out. The next missing portion of the diary is the top 1 1/2" of the sheet which would be headed Wednesday August 10, 1864. The side of this sheet representing Saturday August 13 contains some very limited lead markings. The sheets headed Monday August 22 and August 28 have been torn out. The sheet headed December 9 has also been removed.

Between the Memoranda sheets following the dated pages and the pages headed "Cash Account - January" there are three additional sheets torn out. There is a cash account sheet for February/March cut out; a cash account sheet for April/May torn out; the top portion of the cash account sheet for May/June removed and the cash account sheet for August/September cut out.

Between the summary of cash account page in the back of the diary and the rear cover there are three torn out sheets, a half torn out sheet and a full torn out sheet, respectively. In total, there are forty-three full sheets (eighty-six pages) missing from the diary.

The inside front cover which contains handwriting, exhibits characteristics of normal wear and abrasion. While the paper surface is raised, it is believed that most of the abrasion was the result of items carried within the pockets of the diary. While a positive conclusion could not be reached in this regard there is no indication of any intentional erasures or obliteration.

Most of the text on the inside front cover is extremely faint, and the content of some of the visible text is open to interpretation. The only handwriting which is clear enough to be beyond question is the wording and numerals "3221; 420; 6__; ___ Douglass; __7__St.; 58; ___ard; ___s__ers." In order to provide a more complete and coherent description of the questionable text, one interpretation is as follows: "3221; ___Mf., 420 P ___ between 6 & 7; ____ Douglass 47 South ___ St., St. Louis, mo; 58 L___; ____vard; J. ____ Chanslers."

The brown semicircular mark on the inside cover and the title page of the diary is a stain of unknown origin. There are additional stains throughout the diary of unknown origin.

The inside of the back cover also exhibits characteristics of wear and abrasion. Several lines have been crossed through. The only text that could positively be determined are the numbers 57 and 407. Other wording and numerals exist however, a reasonable interpretation of their content cannot be derived from the remaining portions alone.

What appears to be text on the diary page headed Friday June 17, 1864 is actually transferred text from the surrounding pages. Most of this text is from the page headed June 26. Additionally, in at least one location, parts of the text from the page headed Tuesday June 14, have transferred directly to the page headed Friday June 17.

This transference is exhibited on all of the laminated pages. The primary cause for this transference from page to page has to do with the fact that the original writing produced indentations on one side of the pages and raised characteristics on the reverse sides. Over the years dirt, oils, etc. have been deposited on the raised areas. The raised characteristics produced by the writing on the June 29 page can be seen in reverse (i.e., a mirror image) not only on the Friday June 17 page but also on the June 23 page. The opposite effect can be seen on the Monday June 20 page. Here especially in the lower left area of the page, an impression of the June 29 writing can be seen. However, in this case the writing was indented rather than raised. The paper surrounding the indentations has collected dirt and darkened, and the indentations remained cleaner and therefore appear lighter.

All non-destructive tests including forensic photographic techniques such as infrared reflectance, infrared luminescence, ultra-violet reflectance and visible fluorenscence with ultra violet excitation were negative regarding examinations concerning purported secret writings in the diary.

As a result of the complete examination of the diary, no invisible writings, unusual obliterations or alterations or any characteristics of question were found.

(over)

The dated pages of the diary are faintly lined with horizontal blue lines. The four sheets of the diary headed Saturday June 11, Friday June 17, Thursday June 23, and Wednesday June 29 have at an earlier date been laminated and rebound into the diary. On these pages, very faint indications of lines exist however, due to the age, dirt and lamination they are extremely difficult to note. It was noted that the next page headed Tuesday July 5 is in similar condition but not laminated. On areas of this page the visibility of the faint lines is also hindered by wear characteristics and dirt. On the less worn areas of the page the lines are visible. In addition, the laminated sheets are gilt edged like the rest of the pages in the diary. The paper has the same laid finish consistent throughout the diary and all of the dated pages were printed utilizing the same method. While the printing on these diary pages exhibits characteristics which resemble an offset method, the possibility that letterpress was used cannot be eliminated.

All pages of the diary were examined for indented writings. Some were noted on the page headed Tuesday July 5, 1864. It was determined that these indentations resulted from handwriting on the previous page. Some of these indentations also show on the page headed Monday July 11. The only other indentations noted are on the cash account page for September. These appear to be numbers, however, they are too indistinct for the text to be determined. As previously noted the preceding page is missing.

In conclusion it was determined that the handwriting contained in the diary (exclusive of the inside of the front and rear cover) was prepared by the writer of the specimens furnished by the National Archives as known handwriting of JOHN WILKES BOOTH.

Due to the indistinctness of the faint writings on the inside of the covers it could not be determined if Booth did or did not prepare those writings.

Q1, K1 and assorted photographs are returned herewith.

McHale
Rm 5626

RECORDED
6-8-77
dcg

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NO LAB FILE
-LATENT-

Laboratory Work Sheet

To: United States Department of Interior
National Park Service
National Capital Region
1100 Ohio Drive, S. W.
Washington, D. C. 20242

FBI FILE NO.

LAB. NO. D-770520035 MS PK

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
JOHN WILKES BOOTH

YOUR NO.

Examination by: Mones

Examination requested by: Addressee

Reference: Letter 5-19-77

Examination requested: Document

Specimens received: 5-19-77

ALL PAGES Q1 Diary of John Wilkes Booth

RECORDED
7/11/77
asc*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NO LAB FILE
NONES
6/15/77

Laboratory Work Sheet

To: Mr. J. Dunning
Acting Regional Director
United States Department
of the Interior
National Park Service
National Capital Region
Washington, D. C. 20242

Re:
AUTHENTICATION OF
JOHN WILKES BOOTH'S DIARY

FBI FILE NO. 95-216208

LAB. NO. D-770615073 PN

YOUR NO.

Examination by:

Examination requested by: Addressee

Reference: Letter 6/3/77

Examination requested: Document

Specimens received: 6/15/77

K1 Two letters written by JOHN WILKES BOOTH

FBI/DOJ

The diary is letterbound approximately 6 8/16" X 9 3/8" when fully opened. It is of trifold design with a large pocket inside the front and pockets for postage, tickets and a holder for a writing instrument inside the back cover.

The diary is glued in place in the middle section. Beneath it is another large pocket. All of the pockets were lined with a material. There is an impression in the center pocket, possibly from a coin, measuring 11/16".

The diary is identified as "Pocket Diary, 1864, James M. Crawford, No. 54 Street, St. Louis, Mo."

The first twenty-four pages are mechanically printed with miscellaneous information. There are sixty dated diary pages beginning with the page printed "Saturday June 11, 1864" and ending with the page headed "Thursday December 29, 1864." There are two additional pages headed "Memoranda" and eighteen pages headed Cash Account.

Between the inside front cover and the first page there have been two sheets (four pages) cut out. It was determined that 1864 was a leap year and each sheet contains six dates. Assuming that the first missing sheet was headed January 1, 1864 and the last printed date on the bottom of the last missing sheet was Friday 10, then there would be 162 days, divided by six dates per sheet, accounting for twenty-seven missing sheets of fifty-seven pages.

Between the last page of miscellaneous printed information and first page of the diary headed Saturday June 11, 1864 there are twenty-seven sheets which have been cut out. Twenty-five of these edges are visible. There are two additional sheets of which the edges are not observable (four pages). Those edges may have been obscured by the laminating of the respective connecting pages. Each packet of pages making up the diary consists of eight sheets (sixteen pages). On most of the packets a consecutive number can be seen on the lower portion of the inside bound edge. The number 2 appears on the remaining portion of the first missing page. The second, third and fourth remaining packet edges are accounted for, totaling twenty-four sheets or forty-eight pages. The first sheet of the fifth packet is also present for a total of twenty-five sheets (fifty pages). The next two sheets of packet five, which are missing, and of which the edges are not visible, were originally connected with the two packet pages headed June 23, and June 29.

CONTINUED

The next missing sheet (two pages) headed Sunday July 1 1864 has been torn out.

The next missing portion of the diary is the top 1 1/2" of the sheet headed Wednesday August 10, 1864. The side of this sheet representing Saturday August 13 contains some very limited lead markings.

The sheets headed Monday August 22 and August 28 have ~~also~~ been torn out. The sheet headed December 8, has also been removed.

Between the memoranda sheets following the dated pages and the page headed cash account - January there are three additional sheets torn out. There is a cash account sheet for February/March cut out; a cash account sheet for April/May torn out; the top portion of the cash account sheet for May/June removed and the cash account sheet for August/September cut out.

Between the summary of cash account page in the back of the diary and the rear cover there are three torn out pages, a half torn out sheet and a full torn out sheet, respectively. In total, there are forty-three full ~~pages~~ missing from the diary.

It was noted that many of the remaining ~~portions~~ edges of the group of twenty-five missing sheets contain portions of handwriting which in addition to the cut edges would assist in any future examinations relating to these missing pages.

The inside front cover which contains handwriting, exhibits characteristics of normal wear and abrasion. While the paper surface is raised it is believed that most of the abrasion was the result of items carried within the pockets of the diary. While a positive conclusion cannot be reached, there is no indication of any intentional erasures or obliteration

Much of the text on the inside front cover is extremely faint, and the difficult handwriting leaves the content of some of the visible text open to interpretation. The only handwriting which is clear enough to be beyond question is the wording and numerals "3221; 420; 6__; ___ Douglass; __7__St.; 58; ___ard; ___s__ers." In order to provide a more complete and coherent description of the questionable text, one interpretation is as follows: "3221: ___Mf., 420 P __ between 6 & 7; ___ Douglass 47 South ___ St., St. Louis, mo; 58 L___; ___vard; J.___ Chanslers."

title page [illegible] e diary is a stain of [illegible]nk [illegible]n origin. There are additional [illegible] throughout the d[illegible] known origin.

The inside of the back cover also exhibits characteristi of wear and abrasion. Several lines have been crossed through. The only text that could be positively determined are the numbers 57 and 407.

What appears to be text on the diary page headed Friday June 17, 1864 is actually transferred text from the surrounding pages. Most of this text is from the page headed June 26. Additionally, parts of the text, ~~numerals and lines~~ from the page headed Tuesday June 14, ~~is also~~ transferred to the page headed Friday June 17.

This transference is exhibited on all of the laminated pages. The primary cause for this transference from page to page has to do with the fact that the original writing produced indentations on one side of the pages and raised characteristics on the reverse sides. Over the years dirt, oils, etc. have been deposited on the raised areas. The raised characteristics produced by the writing on the June 29 page can be seen in reverse (ie., a mirror image) not only on the Friday June 17 page but also on the June 23 page. The opposite effect can be seen on the Mon. June 20 page. Here especially, in the lower left area of the page, an impression of the June 29 writing can be seen. However in this case the writing was indented rather than raised. The paper surrounding the indentations has collected dirt and darkened, and the indentations remained cleaner and therefore appear lighter.

All non-destructive tests, including forensic photographic techniques such as infrared reflectants infrared luminescents, ultra-violet reflectants and visible fluorescents with ultra violet excitation were negative regards to examinations concerning purported secret writings in the diary.

As a result of the complete examination of the diary, no invisible writings, unusual obliterations or alterations or any characteristics of question were found.

The four sheets of the diary headed Saturday June 11, Friday June 17, Thursday June 23, and Wednesday June 29 have at an early date been laminated and ~~been~~ rebound into the diary. On these sheets, very faint indications of lines exist, however, due to the age, dirt and lamination they are extremely difficult to note. It was noted that the next page headed Tuesday July 5 is in similar condition but not laminated. On areas of this page the visibility of the faint lines is also hindered in a similar manner by wear characteristics and dirt. On ~~certain portion~~ of this page the lines are visible in the less worn areas. The laminated sheets are also guilt edged like the rest of the diary. The paper has the same liad finish consistent throughout the diary and all of the mechanical printing was done using offset methods.

All pages of the diary were examined for indented writings. Some were noted on the page headed Tuesday July 5, 1864. It was determined that these indentations resulted from handwriting on the previous page. Some of these indentations also show on the page headed Monday July 11.

The only other indentations noted are on the cash account page for September. These appear to be numbers however they are too indistinct to determine the text.

In conclusion it was determined that the handwriting contained in the diary was prepared by the writer of specimens furnished by the National Archives as known handwriting of John Wilkes Booth.

When electromagnetic radiation of the wavelengths which comprise what we call visible light, ultraviolet, and infrared radiation strike a surface, one of three things will happen. The energy may be transmitted, reflected, or absorbed by the surface. We see objects because of their effects upon visible light; combinations of transmittance, reflectance, and non-reflectance (absorption). However what we cannot see is the effects which surfaces of objects have upon the invisible ultraviolet and infrared radiation. Quite often the effects which a surface has upon visible radiation is different from its effects upon visible light. Many forensic photographic techniques involve the recording of these effects which are not visible to the eye. For example, a particular ink sample may absorb much of the visible light which strikes it and apprear dark. At the same time the ink may reflect much of the ultraviolet and transmit the infrared. In this example, the ink sample would photograph as if it were "light colored" under ultraviolet, and as if it were transparent

under infrared illumination. Thus two different ink samples which appear ~~visually~~ identical can be shown to differ through the ~~use~~ of invisible radiation. By the use of proper light sources, filters, and films, a record can be made of the effects of a substance upon a selected portion of the electromagnetic spectrum. This is the basis for techniques such as ultraviolet reflectance, infrared reflectance, and infrared transmittance.

Several other useful techniques are based upon what can be described as a special case of absorption which is in general known as luminescence. When light is absorbed by a surface, it is most commonly converted to electromagnetic radiation of ~~a~~ lower energy and thus longer wavelengths known as heat. However when struck by ultraviolet or visible light, certain substances will absorb the radiation and re-emit radiation which can be seen and/or photographed. The general term for this type of re-emission is luminescence. The two most commonly used techniques which utilize this effect are conventionally ~~tually~~ known as visible fluorescence and infrared lumine-

scence. When illuminated by ultraviolet radiation certain substances will re-emit or fluoresce visibly and seem to glow. By illuminating certain substances with particular wavelengths (colors) of visible light a re-emission of longer visible wavelengths or even longer infrared wavelengths may be produced. When the re-emission is in the infrared portion of the spectrum, the ~~general~~ term of infrared luminescence is applied. This luminescence can be photographed on infrared film.

A good idea of the effects which can be obtained by these types of specialized photography can often be obtained by viewing the invisible radiations through an image converter which is an instrument that converts infrared and ultraviolet into visible light similar to the way in which a TV converts the electromagnetic radiation of the broadcast signal into visible light.

Indented writing can be detected and photographed by lighting the area with oblique or sidelighting which casts shadows into the depressions caused by the pressure of a pen or pencil in writing on a previous page.

Through the use of extremely high contrast films, and "contrast filters" quite often very faint writing or writing which has been partially obliterated through friction with another surface can be photographed so that it can be seen more clearly.