

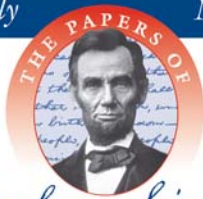
LINCOLN EDITOR

The Quarterly

Newsletter of

April - June 2008

Volume 8 Number 2



Abraham Lincoln

"a great honor and a great labor" A. Lincoln, October 26, 1863

PROJECT RECEIVES RECORD \$1.4 MILLION GRANT

The Shelby Cullom Davis Charitable Fund recently awarded the Papers of Abraham Lincoln a five-year grant of \$1,412,993 to support the search for Lincoln documents at the National Archives in Washington, DC. The

Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library Foundation will administer the grant for the benefit of the Papers of Abraham Lincoln. This new funding will allow the project to hire four additional researchers in Washington to expedite the searching and scanning processes.

The National Archives holds tens of thousands of documents written or signed by Abraham Lincoln or written to him. Since June 2006, a small team of researchers has been combing records from the State, Treasury, and Interior Departments at Archives II in College Park, Maryland. This grant will augment the research there

and allow the project to begin work on the more numerous records at the National Archives in downtown Washington. When the research at Archives II is complete, all researchers will focus their attention on the records in the main archives on Pennsylvania Avenue.



The National Archives in Washington, DC.

"This grant represents an unparalleled opportunity for the Papers of Abraham Lincoln," according to Director Daniel W. Stowell. "Together with other funding sources, it provides us with the personnel necessary to complete the search of the largest repository of Lincoln documents in the world."

Over the next several months, the Papers of Abraham Lincoln will hire new researchers to join the existing team in Washington in the fall of 2008.

NHPRC ENDORSES THE PAPERS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

In May, the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC), a granting agency of the National Archives, formally endorsed the Papers of Abraham Lincoln and awarded a \$75,000 grant for the next year.

The NHPRC has provided funding for the Lincoln Legal Papers and the Papers of Abraham Lincoln annually since 1990, but this award is the Commission's first endorsement of the expanded Papers of Abraham Lincoln project. During the past eighteen years, NHPRC has awarded a total of \$1.3 million dollars to the project. The money has

paid staff salaries, funded travel, and supported the digitization and transcription of Lincoln documents within the project's scope. The project appreciates the Commission's continued support and new endorsement of its efforts to document the life of Abraham Lincoln.

NHPRC
DOCUMENTING DEMOCRACY
National Historical Publications and Records Commission

DIGITIZATION CONTINUES

The project thanks Joseph Skanks of Tampa, Florida, and Chris and Eileen Blankenhorn of Valencia, California, for providing images of their documents.

In April, Director Daniel Stowell visited seven repositories and private collectors in Georgia and South Carolina to locate and scan documents. The project acknowledges the assistance of Karen L. Jefferson at the Robert W. Woodruff Library at Atlanta University Center in Atlanta, Georgia; Naomi L. Nelson and Teresa M. Burk at Emory University in Atlanta; Wiley Sword in Suwanee, Georgia; Charles J. Barber at the University of Georgia in Athens; Mary Edna Sullivan at Middleton Place in Charleston, South Carolina; Jane M. Aldrich at the South Carolina Historical Society in Charleston; and John Winthrop in Charleston, South Carolina.

In April, Associate Director John Lupton and Assistant Editor Ed Bradley traveled to New York City, where they visited four repositories and three individuals in Manhattan and captured images of 101 documents. They would like to thank Declan Kiely, Christine Nelson, Alex Confer, and Inge Dupont at The Morgan Library & Museum; Fred B. Tarter and Megan Tarter; Stephen J. Kule; Robert Silver; Susan Hamson at Columbia University; and Maurita Baldock at the New-York Historical Society.

Bruce C. Adamson of Aptos, California, sent digital images of his Lincoln documents to the project. The project appreciates his willingness to share these images..

John Lupton traveled to Minnesota and Wisconsin in conjunction with a retreat for the Association for

Documentary Editing, for which he serves as treasurer. The project would like to thank Susan McConnell and Paula Price at the Ripon Chamber of Commerce, which operates the Little White Schoolhouse; Jon Swanson of the Minnesota Marine Art Museum, Winona, Minnesota; Hon. Robert A. Kierlin, Harry Gardiner, and Harry Buck, all of Winona, Minnesota; and Mark Peterson, the director of the Winona County Historical Society.

In May and June, Daniel Stowell visited thirteen repositories and private collectors in Illinois, Michigan, New York, Virginia, and West Virginia to locate and scan documents. The project gratefully acknowledges the assistance of Dan Weinberg at the Abraham Lincoln Book Shop, Inc., in Chicago, Illinois; William Null in Quincy, Michigan; Carrie N. Barrett at the Cayuga Museum of History and Art in Auburn, New York; Carl Peterson at Colgate University in Hamilton, New York; Susan Lintelmann and Deborah Pogue at the United States Military Academy in West Point, New York; Nancy McVicar in Bedford, New York; Christopher Scovotti in Eastchester, New York; Conrad Schoeffling and Jarron L. Jewell at Long Island University, C. W. Post Campus, in Brookville, New York; Mark J. Koziol at Sagamore Hill National Historic Site in Oyster Bay, New York; Stephanie Gress and Maryann Zakshevsky at the Suffolk County Vanderbilt Museum in Centerport, New York; Ray Doyle in Staten Island, New York; Edward Bomsey in Annandale, Virginia; and S. Neale Morgan in Shepherdstown, West Virginia.

STAFF NEWS

Several staff members presented papers and delivered presentations in April. Research Associate Kelley Clausing spoke to the Decatur Civil War Roundtable. The presentation was entitled “Samuel Curtis, Hamilton Gamble, and the Politics of the Border State.” Assistant Editor Ed Bradley presented a paper titled “Franklin Pierce and the Lincoln Administration” at the New England Historical Association semi-annual meeting held at Northeastern University in Boston. Associate Director John Lupton was a speaker at the CSI: Lincoln workshop in which he discussed the forensics of Abraham Lincoln’s signature. Lupton also gave a presentation to the Lincoln Group of New York about Lincoln’s handwriting.

At the end of the month, Research Associate Erika Holst spoke to the Abraham Lincoln Tourism Bureau of Logan County about the project. Director Daniel Stowell

was the featured speaker at a sesquicentennial celebration of Lincoln’s most famous case, the “Almanac Trial” or *People v. Armstrong*, in Beardstown, Illinois, where the trial took place in 1858. Stowell also spoke to a Lincoln Land Elderhostel group about the case of *People v. Armstrong* and its portrayal in popular culture.

In May, Daniel Stowell and John Lupton spoke to a history class at New Berlin Junior High School. Stowell explained how the editors transcribe and proof handwritten nineteenth-century documents and allowed the students to test their skills in transcribing with a Lincoln letter from 1864. Lupton demonstrated how the project detects forgeries and then gave the students a test with a combination of forged and authentic signatures to see if they could identify the forgeries. Daniel Stowell also participated in a virtual book signing at the Abraham Lincoln Book Shop, Inc., in Chicago.

The interview is available online at <http://www.virtualbooksigning.net/archive.html>.

In June, Lupton gave a presentation to an Elderhostel group visiting Springfield. He spoke about Lincoln's circuit riding practice. Also in June, Lupton gave a program to the Winona County (Minnesota) Historical Society about the project and its recent findings. Stowell spoke to an Illinois History class at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign about the research behind his forthcoming article entitled "Murder at a Methodist Camp Meeting: The Origins of Abraham Lincoln's Most Famous Trial."

This summer, the project is pleased to host two summer interns. Dylan Burns and Kelby Dolan will spend June and July working with project staff to locate Lincoln documents on the Internet and to edit digital images.



Dylan Burns

This spring, Dylan Burns, a native of Springfield, Illinois, completed his junior year at Southern Illinois University in Carbondale, where he is majoring in history. At SIU, Dylan is a member of the Phi Alpha Theta history honor society and the student senate. He is the author of "Industry and the Second Coming: Socialism in Transition at New Harmony, Indiana," which was published in *Legacy: A Journal of Student Scholarship*, an SIU publication. After graduating from SIU in the spring of 2009, Dylan plans to enter a graduate program to earn a doctorate in history.



Kelby Dolan

Kelby Dolan graduated in May from Pleasant Plains High School in Pleasant Plains, Illinois. This fall, he will enter Millikin University to pursue a degree in American history with a minor in political science.

PROJECT CELEBRATES PUBLICATION OF SELECTIVE LEGAL EDITION

On April 18, 2008, the Papers of Abraham Lincoln celebrated the publication of *The Law Practice of Abraham Lincoln: Legal Documents and Cases* with a luncheon and book-signing at the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library in Springfield. Eighty people attended the celebration, which marked the completion of Series I of the Papers of Abraham Lincoln (the Lincoln Legal Papers). The attendees included two former directors of the Lincoln Legal Papers, Dr. Roger Bridges and Dr. Cullom Davis, and several members of the project's advisory board.



Editorial Staff

(bottom, from left) Associate Director/Associate Editor John Lupton, Assistant Editor Stacy Pratt McDermott, Assistant Editor Susan Krause, and Director/Editor Daniel W. Stowell. (top, from left) Assistant Editor Dennis Suttles, Research Associate Kelley B. Clausing, and Assistant Editor Christopher A. Schnell. Not pictured, NHPRC Editing Fellow R. Dan Monroe.

Director Daniel Stowell presented copies of the four-volume edition to the project's sponsors and cosponsors. Ms. Kathryn Harris and Dr. James Cornelius received copies for the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library. Mr. Richard Hart received a copy for the Abraham Lincoln Association, and Dr. Anthony Halter received a copy for the Center for State Policy and Leadership at the University of Illinois at Springfield.

Director Daniel Stowell and Associate Director John Lupton gave several interviews with local newspaper, radio, and television outlets regarding the publication of the edition.

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The project acknowledges with deep appreciation the generosity of the following contributors:

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William and Mary Shepherd
Daniel W. Stowell
Bob and Helen White

ILLINOIS LINCOLN BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION ENDORSES PROJECT

The Illinois Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission has endorsed the Papers of Abraham Lincoln. The members of the Commission are focused on promoting a deeper understanding of Abraham Lincoln. “By supporting the Papers, we know the citizens of Illinois will gain a broader knowledge of Lincoln,” said Kay Smith, Lincoln Bicentennial Coordinator.

The Commission encourages communities and citizens to relate their Lincoln heritage in commemorative

activities to celebrate the 200th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln’s birth. The commission’s website, www.lincoln200.net, will track events in the coming months, as the state and the nation celebrate Lincoln’s life and legacy.



A WHALE OF A FAILURE? HERMAN MELVILLE’S FAILED PATRONAGE BID

Pundits proclaim that politics makes strange bedfellows, and the politics during Lincoln’s administration are no exception. In one notable case, a series of letters discovered at the National Archives reveals that underneath the business of ordinary political patronage lay a web of relationships connecting several of the decade’s most prominent men that ultimately linked the century’s greatest president to one of the century’s greatest writers.



Herman Melville in 1861

Image courtesy of the Berkshire Athenaeum, Pittsfield, MA.

For several years following the publication of his first novel in 1846, Herman Melville enjoyed a degree of financial prosperity. The English and American sales of his first five books and the English sale of *Moby Dick* netted him an average of \$1,600 per year. After 1851 sales of his work began to slow. He continued to live off royalties for the next two years, but by 1853, Melville was

forced to pursue other means of income. Between 1853 and 1860, he supported his family on earnings from magazine contributions and lecture tours. By late 1860, however, Melville “had almost no income from magazines, lectures, or books.”¹ Living almost entirely on the generosity of his father-in-law, he was in dire need of a job.

At the suggestion of his brother Allan, Herman Melville set his sights on a consulship to Florence, Italy, hoping to escape the increasingly fractured United States for the European haven of art and culture. In an effort to secure this appointment, Melville turned to a web of associations that ultimately linked him to Abraham Lincoln. First his father-in-law, Lemuel Shaw, late Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, contacted Senator Charles Sumner, explaining that Melville “has suffered somewhat in his health, as his friends believe, by devotion to study and a life of extreme solitude.”² Melville also tapped Julius Rockwell—his neighbor in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and a former U.S. Congressman and Senator—to write to Sumner. Rockwell obliged, urging Sumner to “let his genius—his imperfect health—. . . his noble wife, and his four children—plead, with trumpet tongues for him.”³

Rockwell was an inspired choice to lobby on Melville’s behalf, for he had connections not only to Sumner, but to Lincoln himself, a fact Rockwell was cognizant of as he asked Sumner to “say to the President as much as you can in my name, which I trust he may remember with some kindness.”⁴ Lincoln probably first met Rockwell through their mutual friend David Davis, judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit and Rockwell’s brother-in-law. Lincoln’s regard for Rockwell grew as they served together as fellow Whigs in the 30th Congress to such a degree that, twelve years later, when Lincoln needed a small favor from a Massachusetts resident to facilitate his son’s entry into Harvard, Lincoln wrote to Rockwell, “I think of you more readily than any other citizen of Massachusetts, as one who would be willing to oblige me.”⁵

Rockwell joined together with nine other prominent citizens of western Massachusetts to petition Lincoln on Melville’s behalf:

**Petition of Julius Rockwell and others to
Abraham Lincoln
14 March 1861**

Pittsfield, Mass., March 14, 1861.

To His Excellency,
The President of the United States.

We, the Undersigned, respectfully beg leave to recommend Mr. Herman Melville for the office of Consul at Florence.

Mr. Melville has done much to enhance the reputation of our national literature; is a gentleman of the most estimable character, and is highly qualified for the post we earnestly recommend and request may be given him.

Theo. Pomeroy

Julius Rockwell
James D. Colt
H. Colt
P. L. Page
E H Kellogg
Rob^t Campbell
[Thos] Pollock
J. D. [Adams]⁶

To bolster his case, Melville went to Washington to plead his case to Senator Sumner in person. On March 22, he attended a levee at the White House and later wrote his wife about the event: “A steady stream of two-&-two’s wound thro’ the apartments shaking hands with ‘Old Abe’ and immediately passing on. . . . Of course I was one of the shakers. Old Abe is much better looking than I expected & younger looking. He shook hands like a good fellow—working hard at it like a man sawing wood at so much per cord.”⁷

Thus, in a curious footnote in history, the Great Emancipator came face to face with the author of *Moby Dick*. . . and ultimately denied him a job. The handshake, three petitions, and one letter Lincoln received on Melville’s behalf were all in vain, for on March 27, Lincoln appointed T. Bigelow Lawrence of Boston as Consul to Florence.⁸

Lawrence, son of former Minister to England and prominent Republican Abbott Lawrence, was himself a seasoned diplomat by 1861, having previously served as attaché to the U.S. Legation at London.

Although Melville failed to secure a diplomatic post from the Lincoln administration, he eventually met with success in securing federal patronage. In 1867, the collector of customs for the port of New York, Henry Smythe, nominated Melville for the post of Inspector of Customs. President Andrew Johnson approved the nomination, and Melville began his new job on December 5, 1867. He earned \$4 per day, worked six days per week, and served in the post for nineteen years.⁹

By Erika Holst, Research Associate

Notes

¹William Charvat, “Melville’s Income,” *American Literature* 15 (November 1943), 254-55.

²Lemuel Shaw to Charles Sumner, 21 March 1861, Record Group 59: General Records of the Department of State, 1789-1949, Entry 760: Letters of Application and Recommendation During the Administrations of Lincoln and Johnson, 1861-1869, National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, MD.

³Julius Rockwell to Charles Sumner, 25 March 1861, RG 59, Entry 760.

⁴*Ibid.*

⁵Abraham Lincoln to Julius Rockwell, 27 July 1860, Roy P. Basler, et al., eds., *The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln: First Supplement, 1832-1865* (New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1974), 10:57.

⁶Petition of Julius Rockwell and others to Abraham Lincoln, 14 March 1861, RG 59, Entry 760.

⁷Quoted in Hershel Parker, *Herman Melville: A Biography*, 2 vols. (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2002), 2:464.

⁸Appointment of T. Bigelow Lawrence as Consul to Florence, Italy, 27 March 1861, Record Group 59: General Records of the Department of State, 1789-1949, Entry 778: Appointment Records, Commissions, Permanent Consular Commissions, 1803-1910, vol. 4, p. 275, National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, MD.

⁹Parker, 603-5.

A FORMER PRESIDENT CONSOLES ABRAHAM LINCOLN

On February 20, 1862, eleven-year-old Willie Lincoln, arguably Abraham Lincoln’s favorite son, died in the White House after falling ill with what was likely typhoid fever. The president brought the sad news to one of his secretaries. “Well, Nicolay, my boy is gone—he is actually gone,” he lamented before bursting into tears. Lincoln later reflected that Willie “was too good for this earth . . . but then we loved him so.”¹

The tragic death of Willie Lincoln struck a sympathetic chord with former president Franklin Pierce, a man who could certainly relate to the loss of a child. Pierce’s first son died in infancy, and a second succumbed to typhus at the age of four. His last son, Bennie, was with Pierce and his wife in January 1853—less than two months before Pierce’s presidential inauguration—when they were traveling by train

to Concord, New Hampshire, for the funeral of a family friend. Early in the trip their passenger car broke loose and fell down an embankment. Bennie was crushed to death. He was eleven years old—the same age as Willie when he died.²

Inevitably, news of Willie’s death brought back painful memories for Pierce, inspiring him to write a touching letter to Lincoln exactly one year after the latter’s inauguration:

Concord, N.H.
March 4, 1862

My dear Sir,

The impulse to write you, the moment I heard of your great domestic affliction was very strong, but it brought back the crushing sorrow which befel me just before I went to Washington in 1853, ^with such power^ that I felt your grief to be too sacred for intrusion.

Even in this hour, so full of danger to our Country, and of trial and anxiety to all good men, your thoughts will be, of your cherished boy, who will nestle at your heart, until you meet him in that new life, when tears and toils and conflict will be unknown.

I realize fully how vain it would be, to suggest sources of consolation. There can be but one refuge in such an hour, but one remedy for smitten hearts, which, is to trust in Him “who doeth all things well”, and leave the rest to—“Time comforter & only healer when the heart hath bled”

With Mrs Pierce’s and my own best wishes and truest sympathy for Mrs. Lincoln and yourself

I am, very truly,
yr. friend
Franklin Pierce

His Exc^y

A. Lincoln

Presd^t & & & ³

Despite this heartfelt letter to Lincoln, Pierce was frequently a fierce critic of the Lincoln administration’s conduct of the war. He viewed the suspension of habeas corpus as a gross violation of civil liberties and believed that the Emancipation Proclamation was evidence of Lincoln’s subservience to the abolitionists, whom Pierce despised. Pierce corresponded with Lincoln critics such as U.S. Chief Justice Roger B. Taney and Peace Democrat Clement L. Vallandigham. Relations between Pierce and the administration were so frayed that in December 1861, Secretary of State William H. Seward implied in a letter to the former president that Pierce was a traitor. In a speech

given on July 4, 1863, Pierce portrayed the president as a despot who was trampling the Constitution.⁴

Personal losses during the war only added to Pierce’s bitterness. His beloved wife Jane, who had never recovered from Bennie’s death, died in December 1863. Six months later, Pierce’s close friend Nathaniel Hawthorne also passed away. There is no record that Lincoln replied to Pierce’s March 1862 letter of condolence or consoled Pierce when his wife died.

By Ed Bradley, Assistant Editor

Notes

¹Helen Nicolay, *Lincoln’s Secretary: A Biography of John G. Nicolay* (New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1949), 132-33; Ruth Painter Randall, *Lincoln’s Sons* (Boston: Little, Brown, & Co., 1955), 131.

²Larry Gara, *The Presidency of Franklin Pierce* (Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 1991), 32.

³Franklin Pierce to Abraham Lincoln, 4 March 1862, Robert Todd Lincoln Collection of Abraham Lincoln Papers, Library of Congress, Washington, DC.

⁴Roy F. Nichols, *Franklin Pierce: Young Hickory of the Granite Hills* (Norwalk, CT: Easton Press, 1988 reprint edition), 521; Roger B. Taney to Pierce, 12 June 1861; Clement L. Vallandigham to Pierce, 11 April 1862; William H. Seward to Pierce, 20 December 1861, all in the Franklin Pierce Papers, Library of Congress; *New York Times*, 12 July 1863, 2:5.



Franklin Pierce

Image courtesy of the White House Historical Association, Washington, DC.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN PARDONS JOHN BOOTH

On June 17, 1861, President Abraham Lincoln signed a pardon for John Booth, a free African-American resident of the District of Columbia. Staff of the Papers of Abraham Lincoln discovered the pardon document signed by Abraham Lincoln in a May 2007 visit to the Public Library in Cincinnati, Ohio. The staff of the library offered to contact an individual who owns a collection of Lincoln documents. The owner generously allowed the library staff to bring the documents to the library for project editors to scan.

The story behind this pardon began when John Booth, an African-American blacksmith living in Georgetown, District of Columbia, stole twenty sticks of wood valued at sixty cents from Charles Myers & Son. Booth was arrested and charged with larceny. The criminal court for the county of Washington of the District of Columbia found Booth guilty and sentenced him to pay a fine of \$1 and serve a six-month imprisonment in the common jail.

On April 17, 1861, attorney F. W. Jones wrote out a letter for Elizabeth Booth, John Booth's wife, to Abraham Lincoln, requesting executive clemency. As president, Lincoln served as the executive authority for the District of Columbia, much as governors did in the states and territories. In this capacity, President Lincoln had the authority to grant pardons to those convicted of crimes by local courts. Elizabeth Booth assured the president that her husband was "contrite and sincere in his repentance," that this crime was the "first with which he was ever charged or suspected," and that she and their five children depended upon his daily labor for their support. Attorney Jones added from his own knowledge that the Booths had five small children, the oldest of whom was eleven years of age. Elizabeth Booth and their children were "now in a destitute condition."¹

In addition to this appeal from the prisoner's wife, President Lincoln also received a letter from Henry Addison, who had been Mayor of Georgetown from 1845 to 1857 and had resumed the office in 1861. Mayor Addison wrote that John Booth had worked for many years for the City of Georgetown and that "he is a worthy and industrious colored man." Addison asked that Lincoln extend "executive clemency" to Booth.² Another letter from Charles Myers & Son to President Lincoln declared that "It is true that he took the wood from us but he now having been in jail some 4 weeks, and exhibiting signs of penitence for his fault, we would be much pleased to see him pardoned."³

Nearly two months passed before attorney F. W. Jones wrote on June 10 to Attorney General Edward Bates to call his attention to Booth's plight. Although the application

for a pardon had been filed in Bates's office "several weeks ago," "no action has been had." Jones noted that Booth had been in confinement nearly three months, "I trust this fact will entitle the matter to your more favorable consideration."⁴

One week later, on June 17, 1861, Attorney General Bates wrote to Secretary of State William H. Seward that "he was directed by the President to request you to issue a warrant with the following recital for the pardon of John Booth."⁵ Bates provided the text of the pardon that was specific to Booth's case. A clerk in the state department prepared the pardon document, and on the following day, both Abraham Lincoln and William H. Seward signed the pardon and affixed the presidential seal.

By Daniel W. Stowell, Director/Editor

Notes

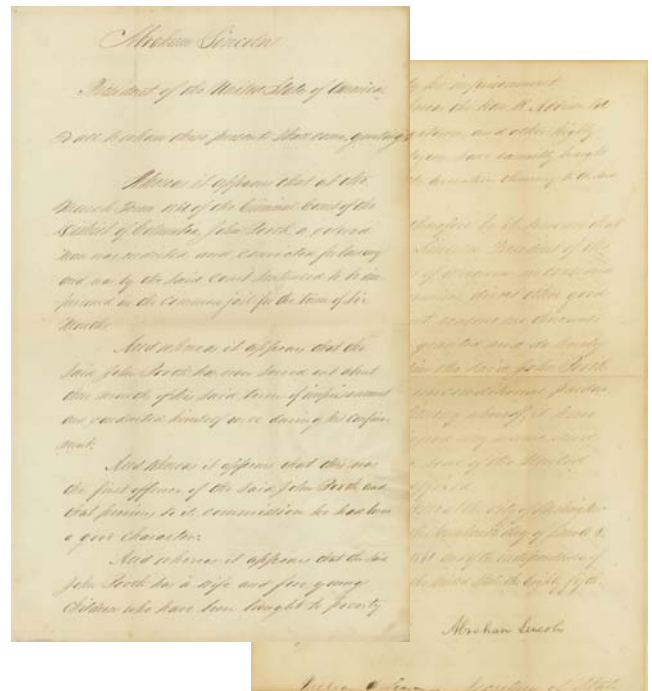
¹Elizabeth Booth to Abraham Lincoln, 18 April 1861, Record Group 59: General Records of the Department of State, Entry 902: Appointment Records, General Pardon Records, Requisitions for Pardons, 1858-1862, National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, MD.

²Henry Addison to Abraham Lincoln, 17 April 1861, RG 59, Entry 902; Mary Mitchell, *Divided Town: Georgetown, D.C., During the Civil War* (Barre, MA: Barre Publishers, 1968), 1.

³Charles Myers & Son to Abraham Lincoln, 17 April 1861, RG 59, Entry 902.

⁴F. W. Jones to Edward Bates, 10 June 1861, RG 59, Entry 902.

⁵Edward Bates to William H. Seward, 17 June 1861, RG 59, Entry 902.



Pardon of John Booth, signed by Abraham Lincoln
Image courtesy of a private collector in Cincinnati, OH.

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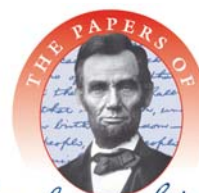
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- By advising project staff of known or reported Lincoln documents in your locality. We are seeking copies of any document, letter, or contemporary printed account that relates to Abraham Lincoln's entire life, 1809-1865.
- By making a tax-deductible donation to the Papers of Abraham Lincoln in support of the project. Such gifts provide crucial support in furtherance of the project's objectives.



Abraham Lincoln

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