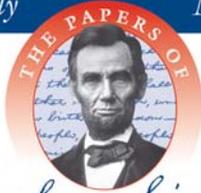


LINCOLN EDITOR

The Quarterly

Newsletter of



October - December 2010

Volume 10 Number 4

Abraham Lincoln

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

MISSING LINCOLN TELEGRAM FOUND

The National Archives maintains a website of known missing documents from its collections at <http://www.archives.gov/research/recover/missing-documents.html>. Among the documents missing are five telegrams written by Abraham Lincoln in 1864.

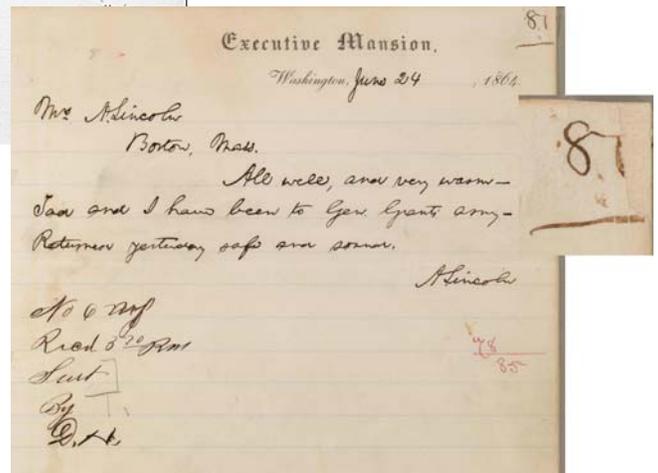
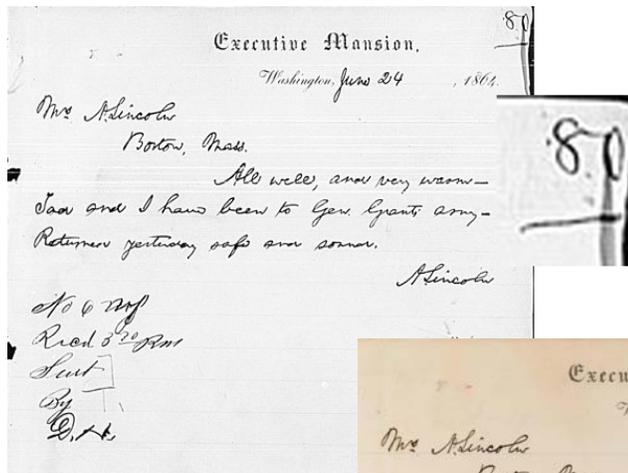
In September 2008, the National Archives and the Papers of Abraham Lincoln entered into a cooperative agreement to prepare high-resolution images of some 20,000 pages of Lincoln documents in the vaults at the National Archives Building in Washington and Archives II in College Park, Maryland. Project staff in Springfield have been processing these images for more than one year now. Recently, Research Assistant Marilyn Mueller processed the images of a collection of telegrams written by Abraham Lincoln and collected by the War Department. Editor Daniel Stowell recently added information about the missing telegrams from the National Archives website to the project's content management system. When he reached the telegram from Abraham Lincoln to Mary Lincoln, dated June 24, 1864, he noticed that Mueller had already processed an image of this document.

Comparing the high-resolution, color image the project received from the vault digitization project with the black-and-white image from microfilm posted on the National Archives website, Stowell noted that the text looked identical, including the notations by the telegraphers. However, the image from the website had a page or telegram designation of "80" in the upper right hand corner, while the image from the vault appeared to

read "81." After considering why Lincoln might have written the same telegram twice on the same day, Stowell looked more closely at the image. Thanks to the high resolution of the image from the vault project, Stowell noticed that a small portion of the paper, perhaps no more than 1/4" by 1/2", had flaked off the upper right corner, carrying with it two-thirds of the "0" in "80," making the page look at first glance like page "81" instead of "80."

When National Archives staff conducted an inventory of these telegrams, they perhaps looked primarily at the page or telegram numbers and thus mistakenly concluded that "80" was missing. The Papers of Abraham Lincoln was delighted to report to the

National Archives that this telegram, at least, is not missing. It remains housed in the National Archives Building, a part of the nation's documentary heritage safeguarded by the National Archives.



ISA SENIOR ARCHIVAL CONSERVATOR DOTTIE HOPKINS-REHAN

Currently, staff members are working in the Illinois State Archives' collection of documents from Abraham Lincoln's four terms in the Illinois General Assembly, from 1834-1842. In addition to its many other holdings, the Illinois State Archives owns all the records



generated by the Illinois legislature, including many bills, amendments, resolutions, and reports written by Abraham Lincoln.

Senior Archival Conservator Dorothy Hopkins-Rehan (known to most as Dottie and pictured at left) offers a great amount of cheerful assistance to our staff by providing access to the

documents and insights into their organization. She also graciously shares her workspace while our staff members engage in the lengthy process of scanning documents from Lincoln's legislative career. Hopkins-Rehan has worked at the Illinois State Archives since 1980, first as an Archival Technical Assistant, later as an Archival Conservator, and now as Senior Archival Conservator. Hopkins-Rehan is also responsible for the Archives' "special vault," which houses their collection of Lincolniana, including all the documents from the Ninth through Twelfth General Assemblies in which Lincoln served.

Because of her long tenure with the Archives and her expert knowledge of its procedures and staff, Dottie is also a sought-after guide for tours of the building. She says this is one of her favorite aspects of her job. When asked about the most interesting experience she has had as an archivist, Dottie laughs out loud and says that being interviewed by and published in *Playboy* magazine is definitely the most memorable. After restoring an entire series of Chicago homicide records dating from 1870 to 1930, the magazine interviewed her about the documents.

Hopkins-Rehan has been involved with the project since the early days of the Lincoln Legal Papers, when she assisted staff members who were searching case files from the Illinois Supreme Court. Over the years, she has assisted various staff members who were researching the specifics of legal cases for *The Papers of Abraham Lincoln: Legal Documents and Cases*. More

recently, project staff began scanning approximately 2,600 documents from Lincoln's career in the Illinois General Assembly. She laughs, "I've been working with your project now for over twenty-one years!" Our work in the legislative records will likely take several more months, and we hope to be able to work with Dottie Hopkins-Rehan for years to come.

Kelley Clausing, Research Associate

STAFF AND PROJECT NEWS

"NEW" STAFF

The project has renewed its contract with Dennis Brasier, who has worked as a part-time image technician since March. Brasier (pictured below) has been processing images from the National Archives vault.



An ex-Marine, he holds a B.A. in history from the University of Illinois Springfield. Brasier will continue with the project at least through the end of this fiscal year.

Samuel P. Wheeler, a former graduate assistant with the project (2000-2002), returned as a research assistant in the Springfield office in November. Wheeler (pictured at right) earned a B.S. in History from Illinois State in 2000, an M.A. in history from the University of Illinois Springfield in 2002, and a Ph.D. in history from Southern Illinois University in 2008. His dissertation examined the poetry of Abraham Lincoln. Wheeler is processing images from the Library of Congress. Budget cuts forced the project to move the processing of those images from Washington, DC, to Springfield.

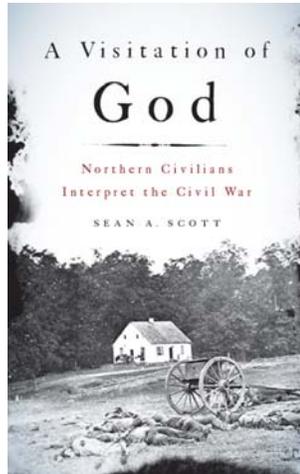


In September, Assistant Editors Ed Bradley and Christian McWhirter visited Georgetown University and scanned fifteen documents within the project's scope.

Thank you to Scott S. Taylor and John A. Buchtel of the Special Collections Department for their assistance.

In October...

Assistant Editor Sean Scott presented a paper entitled “‘Like the Voice of God’ or ‘Prostituting the Bible’?: Civilian Responses to Henry Van Dyke’s *The Character and Influence of Abolitionism*” at the University of Mississippi’s Center for Civil War Research. Also, Oxford University Press recently published Scott’s book *A Visitation of God: Northern Civilians Interpret the Civil War*.



Research Associate Kelley Clausing talked to the New Berlin (Illinois) Area Historical Society about a group of utopian socialists in Sangamon County, 1842-1848.

Director/Editor Daniel Stowell and Assistant Director/Associate Editor Stacy McDermott traveled to three repositories, two dealers, and one private collector in New Jersey and Pennsylvania to scan Lincoln documents. The project thanks Jude Pfister and Sarah E. Minegar at Morristown National Historical Park in Morristown, New Jersey; Catherine Barnes of Catherine Barnes Autographs in Philadelphia; Cheryl J. Sturm in West Chester, Pennsylvania; Jonas Raab and Nathan Raab at the Raab Collection in Philadelphia; David Haugaard at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia; and Thomas M. Whitehead at Temple University in Philadelphia.

In November...

Assistant Editor Christian McWhirter presented a paper entitled “The Choked Voice of a Race, At Last Unloosed: African-American Music and the American Civil War” at the Annual Meeting of the Southern Historical Association in Charlotte, North Carolina.

Daniel Stowell traveled to the home of Rhoda and Lowell Sneller in Iowa to scan Lincoln documents owned by Ronald Rietveld and Blaine Houmes. The project thanks Dr. Rietveld and Dr. Houmes for allowing us to scan their Lincoln documents and the Snellers for arranging the visit.

Daniel Stowell visited the Chattanooga-Hamilton County Bicentennial Library to scan an inscription written by Lincoln in an autograph album. The project thanks Suzette Raney and Mary Helms of the Local

History and Genealogy Department of the Library. Stowell also visited Doris Alton and scanned two documents she owns. Thank you to Mrs. Alton for allowing us to include these documents in the project.

Ed Bradley and Christian McWhirter visited the New York Public Library in November and scanned more than seventy documents within the project’s scope. Thanks to William Stingone, Melanie Yolles, and Eric Philcox for their assistance in making the documents available.

New Research Assistant Sam Wheeler presented a paper entitled “Christianizing Lincoln: Historical Memory and the Religious Views of Abraham Lincoln” at Concordia University in Seward, Nebraska.

Daniel Stowell presented a paper entitled, “Some Dared Call It Treason: The Closure of Civil War Newspapers in the Civil War North” at the Symposium on the 19th Century Press, the Civil War and Free Expression at the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga.

In December...

Pinky Noll of Springfield, Illinois, brought a Lincoln legal document to the office for scanning. The document was owned by her recently deceased mother-in-law, who was a descendant of William H. Herndon. The document is now owned by Nancy Noll Shaver, Conrad Noll III, and Jon Gray Noll. The project thanks the Noll family for allowing us to scan the document, of which we had previously only had a photocopy.

The project acknowledges the generosity of the following donors: Carol Price, William and Mary Shepherd, and the New Berlin Area Historical Society.



In December, Assistant Editors David Gerleman and Christian McWhirter attended the annual Christmas reception for the Society for History in the Federal Government in Washington, DC.

“SING IT AGAIN!”: THE ENCORES OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Abraham Lincoln loved music. As president, he enjoyed public serenades, military parades, and weekly concerts on the White House lawn by the Marine Band. However, one performance had an especially profound effect on him.¹

On the evening of January 29, 1865, the Christian Commission held an anniversary celebration in the House of Representatives in the U.S. Capitol building. Lincoln and the First Lady attended, along with several other dignitaries. The highlight of the event was a performance by “The Singing Pilgrim” Philip Phillips. A Methodist, Phillips was well-known throughout the country as a performer and publisher of religious music. Although he is largely forgotten today, Phillips became an international celebrity, performing in Canada, Europe, Australia, Asia, and Africa before his death in 1896.²

For the Christian Commission concert, Phillips sang his musical setting of Ellen Maria Huntington Gates’s inspirational poem, “Your Mission.” The fifth stanza most aptly expressed the Commission’s commitment to assisting the northern war effort:

If you cannot in the conflict,
Prove yourself a soldier true,
If where fire and smoke are thickest,
There’s no work for you to do;
When the battle-field is silent,
You can go with careful tread,
You can bear away the wounded,
You can cover up the dead.

Members of the audience responded enthusiastically. Lincoln, who was particularly moved, sent a note to Christian Commission President George H. Stuart, requesting an encore. Indeed, Lincoln’s fondness for the song became so well-known that music publishers used the incident to advertise copies of “Your Mission.” After the celebration, Phillips asked for Lincoln’s note, but Stuart refused and kept it for himself. Discouraged, Phillips wrote Lincoln the next day to ask for a copy, although it is unknown whether or not Lincoln obliged.³

**Philip Phillips to Abraham Lincoln
30 January 1865⁴**

Philadelphia, Jan 30th 1865

Hon President Lincoln
Washington DC
My Dear Sir

I learn through Mr Geo H Stuart (President of our Christian Commission) that you made the request to

him in writing for me to repeat my little song, “Your Mission” at our Aniversary last Sunday night.

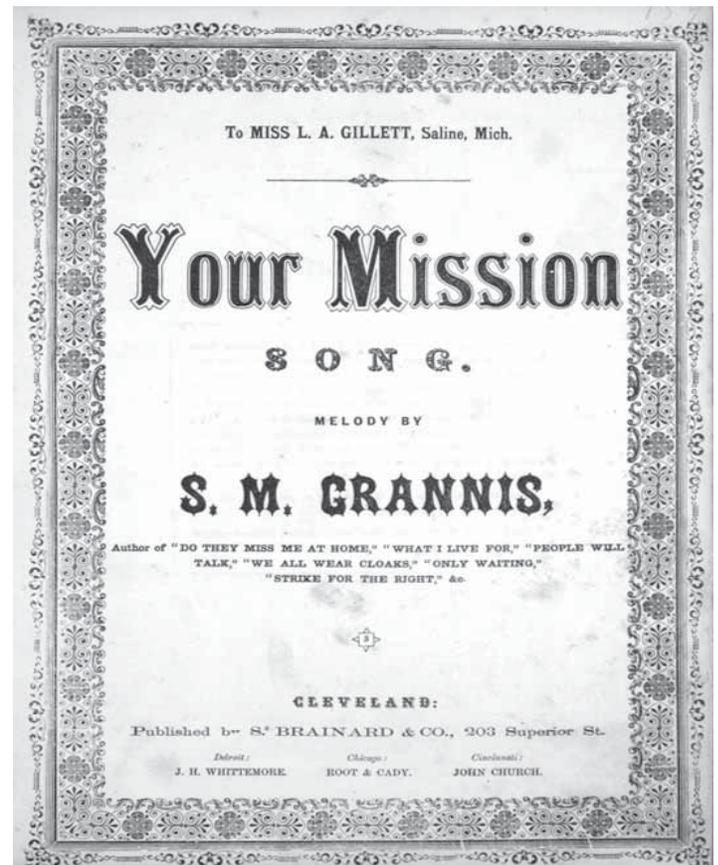
The honor created in me a strong desire to have the request in writing as you gave it to him. But Mr S wanted it himself, and said I could apply to you for another and you to send it to me by mail.

This little favor in your own hand writing I should appreciate nearly as highly as having the honor of singing many songs, together with Two (2) hearty votes for you during the last five years

Very truly yours
Philip Phillips
Address Cincinnati Ohio

I will send to you my last little Singing Book for your little Boy containing the Song “Your Mission”

Phillips’s performance was not the only one that evoked an emotional response from the President. Also on the program was a less-renowned religious performer, “The Singing Chaplain” C. C. McCabe. Although lacking Phillips’s fame, McCabe’s rendition of another



Sheet Music for “Your Mission”

Image courtesy of the Lester S. Levy Collection of Sheet Music, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

inspirational song was more widely remembered by witnesses and profoundly affected the future of American music. McCabe had briefly served as an army chaplain before being captured at Winchester, Virginia, in June 1863 and sent to Richmond's infamous Libby Prison. As a prisoner of war, he kept his fellow prisoners amused and in good spirits by forming a glee club. He was exchanged on October 20, 1863, and toured the North, speaking about his time in captivity. At the end of every lecture, McCabe sang a revised version of the popular northern patriotic song, "John Brown's Body," which was a favorite of his glee club. This obscure revision was titled "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."⁵

McCabe's lectures made him a minor celebrity and accounted for his appearance at the Christian Commission anniversary alongside Phillips. McCabe closed the event with his rendition of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." Afterwards, he told his wife that when he reached the first chorus, "the audience rose. Oh how they sang!" At the end of the song, some members of the



C. C. McCabe

Image courtesy of The Outlook, 50 (December 8, 1894): 978.

crowd "shouted out loud . . . and above all the uproar Mr. Lincoln's voice was heard: 'Sing it again!'" McCabe obliged, and the song instantly became associated with the President. Never especially popular before, "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" became a musical symbol of their leader for the northern public. Lincoln's assassination three months later cemented this association and catapulted the hymn into the canon of American anthems. McCabe even performed the song at Springfield the day before Lincoln's funeral.⁶

So, with these two encores, Lincoln helped shape the careers of two nineteenth-century performers

and the popularity of their songs. Both singers may have faded from memory, but "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" remains an American standard. Without Lincoln's enthusiastic support for this one performance, a famous American hymn may simply have remained one of several obscure rewrites of "John Brown's Body."

Christian McWhirter
Assistant Editor

Notes

¹ For a thorough account of Lincoln and Civil War music, see Kenneth A. Bernard, *Lincoln and the Music of the Civil War* (Caldwell, ID: Caxton Printers, 1966).

² Philip Phillips, b. 13 August 1834, in Chautauqua County, NY; d. 25 June 1895, in Delaware, OH. Working as a farm hand for most of his youth, Phillips enrolled in a neighborhood singing school in 1850 and joined the Baptist Church the following year. After several failed business ventures, Phillips found success writing and performing songs at Baptist revivals. He soon began holding musical "conventions" in New York and Pennsylvania in which he performed, gave musical instruction, and sold musical instruments. He later converted to Methodism and established a music store. Around 1862, Phillips became associated with the United States Christian Commission and published his second and highly successful hymnal, "Musical Leaves." "The Singing Pilgrim" was published soon thereafter, giving Phillips his nickname. *Song Pilgrimage around the World: Embracing a Life of Song Experiences, Impressions, Anecdotes, Incidents, Persons, Manners, Customs, Sketches, and Illustrations Throughout Twenty Different Countries* (London: Sunday School Union, 1880), 25-68, passim; W. K. McNeil, *Encyclopedia of American Gospel Music* (London: Psychology Press, 2005), 296; Lemuel Moss, *Annals of the United States Christian Commission* (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott, 1868), 216-17.

³ Phillips, *Song Pilgrimage*, 56; S. M. Grannis, "Your Mission" (Cleveland: S. Brainard & Co., 1862).

⁴ Philip Phillips to Abraham Lincoln, 30 January 1865, Abraham Lincoln Papers, Library of Congress, Washington, DC.

⁵ Charles Cardwell McCabe, b. 11 October 1836, in Athens, OH; d. 19 December 1906, in New York, NY. McCabe's family left Ohio sometime around 1850 and resettled in Burlington, Iowa. Recognized as a potential minister at an early age, McCabe enrolled in the Ohio Wesleyan University in Delaware, Ohio, in 1854, although illness kept him from graduating. Around 1860, McCabe moved to Ironton, Ohio, where he became principal of the local high school and later moved to Zanesville, Ohio. Ordained as an elder on September 7, 1862, McCabe was appointed Chaplain of the 122nd Ohio Regiment on October 8, 1862. He was captured at Winchester, Virginia, in June 1863 and sent to Libby Prison, where he spent the next four months. He resigned his chaplaincy on January 8, 1864, and became a delegate of the United States Christian Commission on March 29, 1864. Frank Milton Bristol, *The Life of Chaplain McCabe: Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church* (Cincinnati: Jennings and Graham, 1908), 40-402, passim; Katherine Little Bakeless, *Glory Hallelujah!: The Story of the Battle Hymn of the Republic* (Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1944), 90.

⁶ Bristol, *Chaplain McCabe*, 199-200, 213. For a more thorough discussion of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic's" lack of popularity during the war, see Christian McWhirter, "Liberty's Great Auxiliary: Music and the American Civil War" (Ph.D. diss., University of Alabama, 2009), 68-70, 262.

THE SON BURIED AT NEW BERN: THE CASE OF JOHN HAYRE JR.

As commander-in-chief, Abraham Lincoln shouldered the terrible burden of sending thousands of young men into the fiery furnace of civil war to uphold the Union and the U.S. Constitution. While both were noble goals, no doubt there were many times when they gave cold comfort to the man who had to listen to the anguished pleas of parents and spouses seeking news of loved ones who had fallen in battle or died in camps or prisons in faraway places. These painful facts radiated daily from the vast correspondence that crossed the president's desk, and probably no man knew better than Lincoln what the "terrible scourge of war" was doing to the nation.

Early in 1862, one such case came into the president's hands involving the family of John Hayre, whose bereaved parents sought to reclaim his body and bring it north for burial. Like countless other families across the nation, the story of John Hayre Jr. had initially patriotic beginnings. On September 20, 1861, twenty-eight-year-old John Hayre left his job as a carpenter and enlisted for three years in the 51st New York Infantry, a unit attracting men from New York City's environs and organized by Edward Ferrero, widely renowned as one of America's leading dancing masters. Hayre earned quick promotion to sergeant in Company "E," and at the end of October his regiment departed for Annapolis, Maryland, to continue drilling. Attached to General Jesse L. Reno's 2nd Brigade, the 51st embarked in early January 1862 to take part in Ambrose Burnside's expedition to attack rebel installations at Hatteras Inlet and Roanoke Island, North Carolina. Accompanied by navy warships, the force smashed through shaky rebel defenses and Hayre's unit took part in the Battle of Roanoke Island on February 8. Several days later, the 51st New York splashed ashore near Slocum Creek and began advancing up the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad toward the town of New Bern.¹

The Battle of New Bern began on March 14, 1862, and Hayre's unit, along with the 21st Massachusetts, 9th New Jersey, and 51st Pennsylvania, began an assault across uneven terrain against rebel fortifications defending the town through a dense morning fog. During the nearly four-hour battle, the 51st New York suffered severely and ran low on ammunition but joined in the final assault that broke rebel lines forcing Confederate forces to retreat hastily (the Union maintained control of New Bern for the rest of the war).² President Lincoln rejoiced when news of Burnside's success reached him.

Yet another message sent out at the same time told of what the victory had cost John and Catherine Hayre—at some point during the struggle an enemy bullet had found its mark, and their son, Sergeant John Hayre Jr., was dead.³ The letter from his company commander announced the news:

**George W. Merritt and George A. Porter
to John Hayre Sr.
19 March 1862⁴**

Headquarters Co E 51st NY
Newbern ^N.C.^ March 19th 1862

Mr John Hayre
Dr Sir

I am under the painful necessity of informing you, that your Son John Hayre a Sergeant in my Company, was instantly killed at the battle of Newbern on the 14th Inst, he died at the head of the Company, where the fire was the thickest there he fought, and fell. The Company condole with you, as they feel his loss deeply. He was respected as a Soldier and a man. I have sent a statement to the adjutant General at Washington, he has pay amounting to \$41.84^c due him, which you can get by applying to the adjutant General, he did not leave any private effects, except a pair of new boots, his warrant as Sergeant I will send to you, at the first opportunity, he was buried like a Soldier, in the clothes he fell in, he was buried the day after the fight, he had nothing in his knapsack but a change of under clothing, which the men claimed to remember him by. The boots I do not know what to do with, but think I had better give them to one of his most intimate friends. We deeply sympathise with you in your loss, as he was one of the bravest of the brave, and his place in the Company, and in our hearts, will be hard to fill, with many kind wishes for your welfare we remain

Yours Respectfully
Capt Geo W Merritt
1st Lt Geo A Porter
Officers of Co E 51st NY

Like many other bereaved parents, the Hayres sought to find some way to reclaim their deceased son's body and give it a proper burial in friendly ground. They wrote their son's company commander seeking news of his burial place and voicing hopes of returning his body back north. Captain Merritt responded saying that "we can get his body without much trouble, if we do not move

away from this place...but the sooner you come after it, the better, as it is now growing very warm, and it will soon be impossible to move him, we can get him a coffin here, so do not trouble yourself about that.”⁵ The Hayres then turned to Abraham Lincoln as the one power that could fulfill their request. Unhappily, Lincoln knew that there was little he could do to grant the Hayres’ appeal and endorsed the death letter forwarded to him:

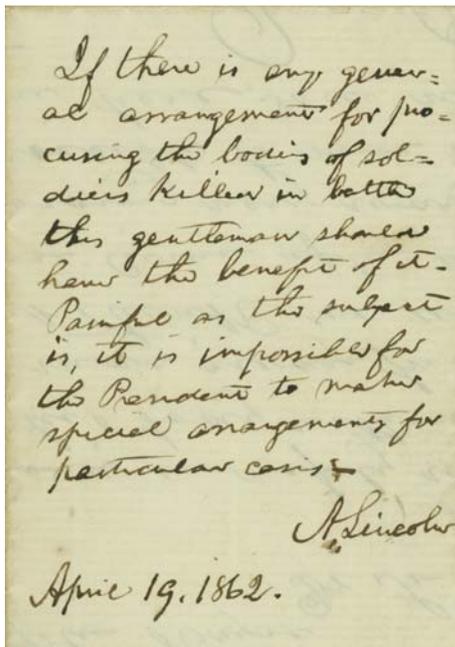
If there is any general arrangement for procuring the bodies of soldiers killed in battle this gentleman should have the benefit of it. Painful as the subject is, it is impossible for the President to make special arrangements for particular cases.

A. Lincoln

April 19, 1862.⁶

Stymied by denial of official authorization and a lack of personal funds, the Hayre family clung to flickering hopes of retrieving their son’s body and throughout the summer of 1862 sought to find out if the sergeant’s grave was properly marked. General Burnside’s secretary responded to their inquiries by saying that, as the command had moved away from New Bern, it was impossible to ascertain whether the grave bore their son’s name or not. But he added, perhaps as a way of softening the blow, that “I am informed that all bodies buried on the field at New Berne were carefully marked and as others were recognized and taken away I think there can be no doubt that you will be able to do the same in regard to your son.”⁷

The death of Sergeant Hayre was an emotional and financial blow from which his parents never recovered. At the start of the war they had lived at 269



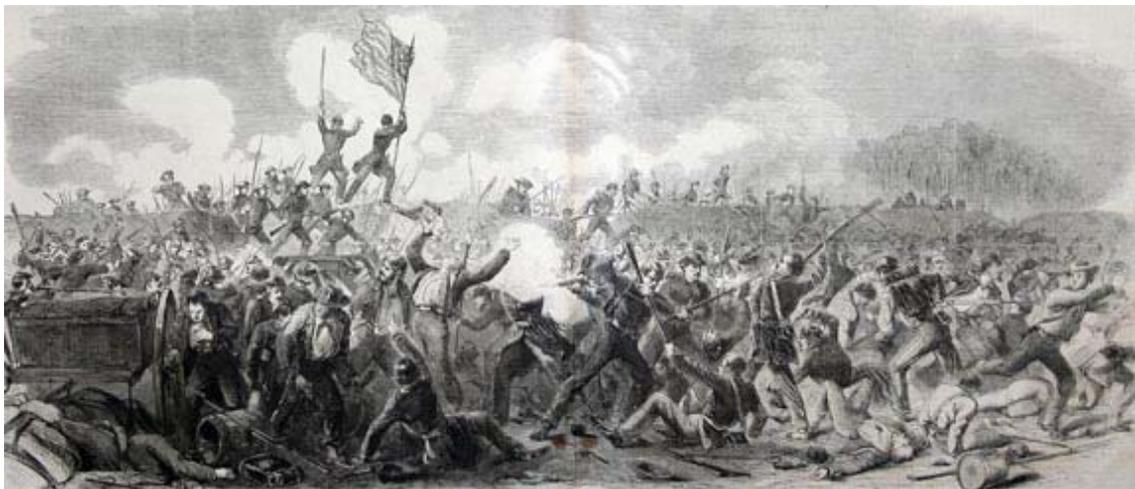
Lincoln’s Endorsement

Image courtesy of RG 92, Entry 225, National Archives, Washington, DC.

S. Fourth Street in Brooklyn, New York, where John Hayre Sr. had worked as a sash and door maker. For unknown reasons, perhaps to be near their son or to seek work in the burgeoning wartime capital, the Hayres had relocated to Washington in the latter half of 1861, renting a single room at 216 F Street. John Hayre Sr. was frequently ill with violent coughs and suffered from back problems, frequently rendering him bedridden. Unable to afford a physician, he took to self-medicating with a concocted mixture of cough elixir and cold liver oil. Able only to perform some light carpentry for neighbors, he wrote to Quartermaster General

Montgomery C. Meigs in February 1863 seeking employment as a laborer as “my only son was killed at the battle of New Bern and he was my main support.”⁸ John Hayre Sr. died on July 16, 1864, after being disabled for many months, leaving a widow with little money. Perhaps because army bureaucratic wheels churned slowly, Catherine Hayre only received her son’s back pay and bounty after her husband’s death.⁹

continued on page 8...



The Battle of New Bern, where John Hayre Jr. may have been shot down during this last Union assault that captured rebel entrenchments.

Image courtesy of Harper’s Weekly, April 5, 1862, 216-17.

The death of Sergeant John Hayre in the service of his country exacted a toll that cost his family dearly in the years that followed. It was a price that thousands more paid before the war was over and it was doubly underscored at the conflict's end when Abraham

Lincoln's family joined the ranks of those mourning the tragic end of loved ones sacrificed so the nation might live.

David J. Gerleman
Assistant Editor

Notes:

¹ Pension File of John Hayre, 51st New York Infantry, RG 15, Entry 8: Case Files of Approved Pension Applications of Widows and Dependents of Veterans of the Army and Navy Who Served Mainly in the Civil War and the War with Spain, National Archives, Washington, DC; Compiled Military Service Record of John Hayre, 51st New York Infantry, RG 94, Entry 519: General Records of the Adjutant General's Office, Records of the Record and Pension Office, Carded Military Service Records, 1784-1903, Civil War, 1861-1865, Carded Records, Volunteer Organizations, Civil War, National Archives, Washington, DC; *Frederick H. Dyer, A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion, "New York Volunteers," Pt. III*, (Des Moines, IA: Dyer Publishing, 1908), 1423-24.

² Jesse L. Reno to Lewis Richmond, 16 March 1862, *Official Records of the War of the Rebellion*, Series I, Vol. IX, 220-223; John Gilchrist Barrett, *The Civil War in North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1963), 95-105.

³ Adjutant General Report, 28 February 1865, Pension File of John Hayre, 51st New York Infantry, RG 15, Entry 8. Conflicting information makes it unclear if Hayre had a leg amputated before he died or if he was killed instantly in combat from a gunshot wound.

⁴ George W. Merritt and George A. Porter to John Hayre Sr., 19 March 1862, RG 92, Entry 225: Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, 1792-1929, Correspondence, 1818-1926,

Consolidated Correspondence File, 1794-1915, box 778, National Archives, Washington, DC.

⁵ George W. Merritt to John Hayre Sr., 5 April 1862, RG 92, Entry 225, box 778. In other such cases the Quartermaster General noted that his bureau had no appropriated funds to ship deceased soldiers back home and that army regulations made no allowance for it.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Daniel R. Larned to John Hayre, 12 August 1862, RG 92, Entry 225, box 778. The 51st New York was on duty at New Bern until July 1862 before being transferred north to join the Army of the Potomac. A recent search of national cemetery records lists no John Hayre among those buried in the military cemetery at New Bern, NC, or elsewhere. It is possible he still rests in an unknown grave near the battlefield where he fell.

⁸ Affidavit of Frances Birch, 19 June 1867, Pension File of John Hayre, 51st New York Infantry, RG 15, Entry 8; John Hayre to Montgomery C. Meigs, 11 February 1863, RG 92, Entry 225, box 778.

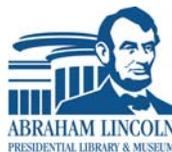
⁹ Affidavit of W. H. and Anne F. Langley; Affidavit of Adela Foley, Pension File of John Hayre, 51st New York Infantry, RG 15, Entry 8; Sgt. Hayre had last been paid on December 31, 1861, and was owed \$41.84 for his additional two months and fourteen days service.

LINCOLN EDITOR

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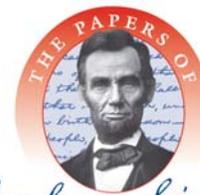
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Abraham Lincoln

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