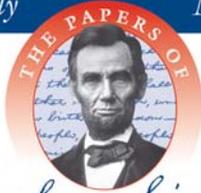


LINCOLN EDITOR

The Quarterly

Newsletter of



January - March 2012

Volume 12 Number 1

Abraham Lincoln

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

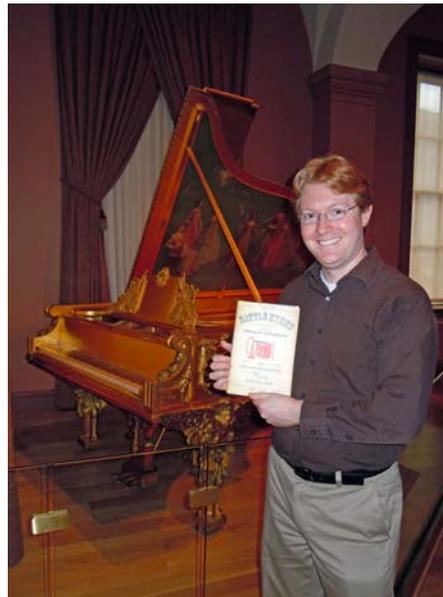
STAFF MEMBERS PUBLISH NEW BOOKS

Two staff members have recently published books that shed new light on the Lincoln-era judicial system and the music that inspired the nation during the Civil War. Each volume is a revision of its author's doctoral dissertation.

Assistant Director/Associate Editor Stacy Pratt McDermott's new book, *The Jury in Lincoln's America*, published by Ohio University Press, demonstrates how central the law was for people who lived in Abraham Lincoln's America. McDermott (pictured below seated in the reconstructed federal court jury box in Springfield, Illinois) draws from a rich collection of legal records, docket books, county histories, and surviving newspapers to reveal the enormous power jurors wielded over both the litigants and the character of their communities. According to the 1860 census, Springfield and Sangamon County, Illinois, comprised an ethnically and racially diverse population of settlers from northern and southern states, representing both urban and rural mid-nineteenth-century America. It was in such counties that Lincoln developed his law

practice, handling more than 5,200 cases in a legal career that spanned nearly 25 years.

Assistant Editor Christian McWhirter's *Battle Hymns: The Power and Popularity of Music in the Civil*



War, published by the University of North Carolina Press, analyzes the many ways music influenced both blacks and whites, North and South, during the years surrounding the Civil War. Music was everywhere during the Civil War. Tunes rang out from parlor pianos, thundered at political rallies, and set the rhythms of military and domestic life. With literacy still limited, music was an important vehicle for communicating ideas about the war, and it had a lasting impact in the decades that followed.

McWhirter (pictured above in the National Portrait Gallery in Washington, DC) gauges the popularity of the most prominent songs and examines how Americans, including Lincoln, used them, and returns music to its central place in American life during the nation's greatest crisis.

Director and Editor Daniel W. Stowell said of his colleagues' work: "These new volumes demonstrate the range and depth of talent the project employs. Both McDermott's and McWhirter's volumes are important contributions to the study of the era in which Lincoln lived, and their research enhances their ability to understand and contextualize the wide assortment of documents we are editing in the Papers of Abraham Lincoln." We congratulate them both on this great achievement.



PROJECT AND STAFF NEWS

The project appreciates the generosity of the following donors:

Benjamin Shapell
Lowell and Rhoda Sneller

Director Daniel W. Stowell, Assistant Director Stacy McDermott, and Assistant Editor Ed Bradley visited the Huntington Library in San Marino, California, where they finalized an inventory of documents within the project's scope housed in the many collections there. While in southern California, they also scanned documents owned by Steven Rothman and David R. Smith. Rothman is also a member of the project's Advisory Board. The project appreciates their assistance in allowing the scanning of these documents.

The project received images from the Nantucket Historical Association in Nantucket, Massachusetts. The project thanks Ben Simons and Georgen Charnes for providing these images and Steven Rothman for facilitating the process.

Daniel Stowell scanned one Lincoln legal document owned by Jonathan Trutter. The project appreciates Mr. Trutter's making his document available for scanning.

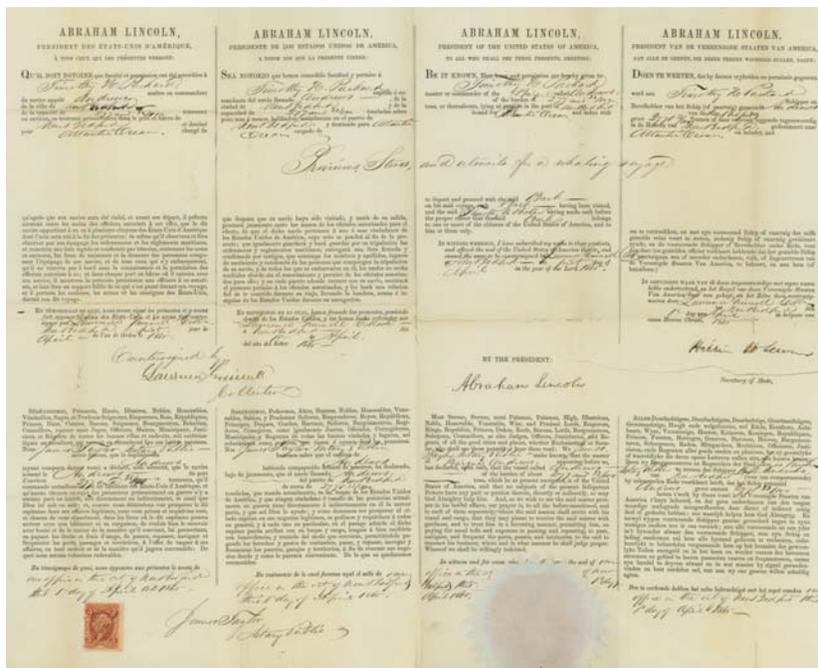
In February...

Stacy McDermott published "Baseball and Ballots," an essay in *Illinois Issues*. The article tells the story of an 1860 baseball game between members of the Chicago Excelsior Base Ball Club who supported Abraham Lincoln's bid for the presidency and those who supported Stephen A. Douglas.

Assistant Editor S. Chandler Lighty presented a paper entitled "Road Warriors: Wingate High School's Basketball Championship Odysseys, 1913 & 1914" at the Indiana Association of Historians annual meeting at Hanover College in Hanover, Indiana.

Research Associate Samuel P. Wheeler gave a presentation entitled "Christianizing Lincoln: Historical Memory and the Religious Views of Abraham Lincoln" at the First Presbyterian Church in Springfield, Illinois, the same congregation Mary Lincoln joined in 1852.

The Papers of Abraham Lincoln has located thirty official ship's papers signed by Abraham Lincoln. The one pictured here for the "Andrews," a whaling vessel, is typical. Featuring text in four languages (French, Spanish, English, and Dutch), these documents were necessary to ensure the identity and safe passage of seafaring vessels throughout the world.



Ship's Papers for the "Andrews," 1 April 1865
Image courtesy of the Nantucket Historical Association, Nantucket, MA.

In March...

Assistant Editor Christian McWhirter published an article entitled “The Birth of ‘Dixie’ in the New York Times Disunion Blog. To read the article, visit: <http://http://opinionator.blogs.nytimes.com/2012/03/31/the-birth-of-dixie/>. McWhirter also presented a paper at the annual meeting of the Society for History in the Federal Government in College Park entitled “Those Brazen Monstrosities: Civil War Regimental Bands and the Limits of Federal Power.

Assistant Editor David Gerleman gave a presentation entitled “Sink the Merrimack!: Northern Plans, Schemes, and Inventions to Destroy the Rebel Ram” at the Civil War Naval Conference held at the Mariners’ Museum, Newport News, Virginia, for the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Hampton Roads.

During an interview with a Swedish radio station, David Gerleman discussed the importance of the *Monitor* to naval ship design and the outcome of the Civil War.

PROJECT WELCOMES NEW BOARD MEMBER

The Papers of Abraham Lincoln is pleased to announce that Seth Kaller (*pictured here*) has agreed to join the project’s Advisory Board. Kaller is the Founder and



President of Seth Kaller, Inc., a firm that specializes in the creation of historic document collections. He joined his family’s business in rare stamps and coins at the age of 13, and after graduating from the University of Pennsylvania, began focusing on historic documents.

Kaller built the Gilder Lehrman Collection and acquired many other important historical documents and pieces of artwork. He works with many prominent collectors and institutions to build and augment world-class collections of American historical documents. The project welcomes him and looks forward to his advice as we continue our efforts to locate all extant Lincoln documents in institutions and private collections.

C-SPAN FILMS SPECIAL ON NEW DISCOVERIES

At the end of January, Delia Rios, an American History Producer with C-SPAN, interviewed Assistant Editor Chandler Lighty (*pictured below with C-SPAN film crew*) and Director Daniel W. Stowell at the National Archives in Washington, DC, about recent discoveries that Lighty made in the Congressional records. Late in 2011, Lighty discovered a missing first page and a complete second copy of Lincoln’s Second

Annual Message to Congress, delivered on December 1, 1862. The first two pages of the official copy of Lincoln’s annual message, written by a series of clerks, have been missing for more than a century. Lighty found the first of those two missing pages in a volume long forgotten within the Senate records. Another volume contained a complete copy, also written by clerks and signed by Lincoln. In addition, Lighty found more than two dozen communications to the Senate, each signed by Abraham Lincoln. Although the text of most of these documents appeared in *The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln*, taken from printed records, finding the original texts allows the Papers of Abraham Lincoln to check transcriptions against the original documents that passed between President Lincoln and the Congress, rather than copies.

The fifteen-minute C-SPAN special, which also includes an interview with Legislative Archivist Bill Davis of the National Archives, aired several times in March.



DRUNKEN FRONTIER JUSTICE

Editors at the Papers of Abraham Lincoln occasionally attempt to find a document that has been reproduced in a secondary source. Such a search can be simultaneously frustrating and serendipitous, as was the case with a February 1861 letter written by New Mexico Territory Supreme Court Chief Justice Kirby Benedict to president-elect Abraham Lincoln.¹

Benedict and Lincoln were Illinois eighth judicial circuit colleagues for sixteen years, in one instance working on a case with Stephen A. Douglas. On May 29, 1850, the *Danville Illinois Citizen* compared Benedict and Lincoln while the two were at the Urbana circuit court. “[They] are the direct antitheses of each other and are as widely separated as heaven and earth,” the report began. “Benedict is easy, graceful and fascinating. Lincoln is rough, uncouth and unattractive. The former is kind, affable, and courteous; while the latter is stern, solemn, and unfamiliar...As far as oratory is concerned, he [Benedict] transcends, by far, any member of the Bar on the Circuit.”²

In 1853, Benedict parlayed this notoriety into an appointment by President Franklin Pierce as associate judge for the third judicial district of the New Mexico Territory. President James Buchanan reappointed him in April 1857, and thirteen months after that named Benedict chief justice of the territorial Supreme Court. Benedict was seeking reappointment to the chief justiceship when he wrote Lincoln on February 17, 1861.³

Director Daniel Stowell found a reproduction of this letter in a 1961 biography of Benedict by Aurora Hunt. The biography cited the document to Justice Department records at the National Archives in College Park, Maryland. Assuming that the document might likely be located in the Records of the Attorney General’s Office, Assistant Editor Ed Bradley began a search for it there, ultimately locating the envelope that had contained the letter in box 123. Unfortunately, the actual letter was not with the envelope in this box. Assuming that the letter was lost or misplaced, Bradley continued searching other

boxes from this group of records, looking for other letters written to or by Lincoln. Much to his surprise, the letter was in box 144. He scanned the envelope and letter and reunited them in digital form after a presumably long separation.

The letter itself begins with congratulations for Lincoln on his election. “Permit me to express my pride and gratification of one with whom, but a few years since, I was so much associated in our prairie land, now so distinguished by the fame of her sons.” After citing Lincoln’s “unreserved labor and energy and stern and unsullied integrity,” Benedict turned to his long service in New Mexico. “Much of the time,” he lamented, “I have been the only judge here and have performed the duties incumbent upon others rather than see my branch of service blamed and justice not administrated.” For the entirety of his tenure, Benedict claimed that he

had “striven to keep myself apart from the parties or factions that sometimes rage mid this people.” With his term expiring in the summer of 1862, Benedict expressed his “desire to remain” in office as chief justice.⁴

Lincoln reappointed Benedict in June 1862 to a four-year term—a term that would prove to be quite controversial. Over the years, Benedict had acquired a reputation as a heavy drinker, which gave Lincoln pause in making the appointment. Indeed, in December 1863, New Mexico Secretary of State William F. M. Arny reminded Lincoln that when Benedict was reappointed the year before “it was with the understanding that he quit his inebriety and you requested me to inform you if he did not keep his promise.” Benedict himself alluded to his drinking history when he reassured the president in a January 1865 epistle that he would never give him cause for embarrassment.⁵

Unfortunately, it appears that Benedict was never able to wean himself from the bottle. Arny reported in a December 1863 letter that the chief justice “has lapsed into his old habits...he visits the gambling Hells and drinking saloons...[and] has been drunk in the streets.” The following month, the New Mexico Territory House of Representatives condemned a Benedict communication



Kirby Benedict

Image courtesy of the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library, Springfield, IL.

to that body for its “scurrilous...insidious and malicious” tone. An unsigned endorsement of the resolution requested an unnamed recipient to alert the President. “Benedict promised Mr. Lincoln that he would cease tipping, but it seems he goes it strongly in that way. His conduct and habits have made him very unpopular.” Even quondam supporters such as New Mexico delegate to Congress Francisco Perea and fellow New Mexico Supreme Court Justice Sydney A. Hubbell admitted that Benedict’s drinking had gotten out of hand, with Hubbell informing Lincoln that on one occasion Benedict was so drunk when he took his seat on the bench that he could hardly sit in his chair.⁶

There were other controversies, most related to Benedict’s meddling in political affairs. According to Arny, Benedict’s unwarranted intervention “produced irregularities” in an election in Taos County. The chief justice also wrote editorials for the Santa Fe *New Mexican* and, according to Hunt, served as its *de facto* editor from June 1863 to May 1864. Thus after denying in February 1861 any participation in political activities, Benedict casually informed Lincoln three years later that “I have written nearly all [the *New Mexican*’s] editorials” in recent months. “My contributions and labors in this matter are all *gratis*. I wanted a paper here, which would in its columns, affirmatively, support you and your administration.” Less than a year after writing this letter,

Benedict had the audacity to deny either editing the *New Mexican* or interfering in political matters.⁷

For all the trouble Benedict caused him, Lincoln never removed the controversial justice from his post. This loyalty may have been due in part to Benedict’s clever reminders in his correspondence with the president of their shared experiences riding the Eighth Circuit. Thus a June 1861 letter opens with a reference to “early and kindly associations over the prairies, about courthouses and at the bar in our beloved Illinois.” Or, perhaps Lincoln maintained faith in Benedict’s legal knowledge despite his old friend’s trouble with liquor. In answer to some of Benedict’s detractors, Lincoln allegedly replied, “Well, gentlemen, I know Benedict. We have been friends for thirty years. He may imbibe to excess, but Benedict drunk knows more law than all the others on the bench in New Mexico sober.”⁸

Yet with Lincoln’s assassination in April 1865, Benedict lost his main benefactor, and Andrew Johnson declined to reappoint him. After a fruitless gold expedition to the headwaters of the Gila River in the summer and fall of 1866, Benedict resumed his career as a lawyer, eventually being disbarred in 1871 for failure to follow new rules of practice before the New Mexico Territory Supreme Court. In 1873, Benedict became the editor and proprietor of the Santa Fe *New Mexico Weekly Union*, until his death early the next year.⁹

By Ed Bradley Assistant Editor

Notes:

¹ Kirby Benedict, b. 23 November 1810, in Kent, CT; d. 27 February 1874, in New Mexico. As a young adult, Benedict, the youngest of eight children of John and Chloe Benedict, moved to Ohio, then to Natchez, Mississippi, where he studied law under John A. Quitman, the future Mississippi governor. Benedict married Charlotte Curtis of Delaware County, Ohio, in 1834, and the young couple soon relocated to Decatur, Illinois. He was admitted to the Illinois bar in September 1837, almost a year to the day after Abraham Lincoln received his license, and in the same year accepted office as probate judge of Macon County, a position he would hold for six years. He also served as president of the Decatur Board of Trustees. Aurora Hunt, *Kirby Benedict: Frontier Federal Judge* (Glendale, CA: The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1961), 15,17-18, 21-23.

² Danville *Illinois Citizen*, 29 May 1850; Hunt, *Kirby Benedict*, 24, 39-40, 44.

³ Hunt, *Kirby Benedict*, 50, 70, 71.

⁴ Kirby Benedict to Abraham Lincoln, 17 February 1861, RG 60, Entry 9A: Records of the Attorney General’s Office, General Records: Letters Received, 1809-70, President’s Letters 1814-1870, boxes 123 and 144, National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, Maryland (NACP).

⁵ William F. M. Arny to Abraham Lincoln, 19 December 1863, RG 60, Entry 350: Personnel Records, Records Relating to Appointments and Other Actions for Positions in Federal Courts and Judicial Districts, Records Relating to the Appointment of Federal Judges, Marshals, and Attorneys, 1853-1901, box 438, NACP; Benedict to Lincoln, 22 January 1865, Abraham Lincoln Papers, Library of Congress, Washington, DC.

⁶ William F. M. Arny to Abraham Lincoln, 19 December 1863; Resolutions of the New Mexico Territory House of Representatives regarding Kirby Benedict, 7 January 1864; Francisco Perea to Lincoln, 18 March 1865; Sydney A. Hubbell and Francisco Perea to Abraham Lincoln, 18 March 1865, all in RG 60, Entry 350, box 438, NACP; Hunt, *Kirby Benedict*, 185.

⁷ William F. M. Arny to Abraham Lincoln, 19 December 1863; Hunt, *Kirby Benedict*, 207-208; Kirby Benedict to Abraham Lincoln, 14 April 1864; and Kirby Benedict to Abraham Lincoln, 22 January 1865, both in Abraham Lincoln Papers.

⁸ Kirby Benedict to Abraham Lincoln, 2 June 1861, RG 60, Entry 9A, box 123; Carl Sandburg, *Abraham Lincoln: The War Years*, 4 vols. (New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1939), 2:64.

⁹ Hunt, *Kirby Benedict*, 188, 191, 196-200, 211, 224.

“WOULD TO GOD WE HAD MORE SUCH MEN”: WAR DEMOCRAT LYNE S. METCALF

Within practically hours after his confirmed election in November 1860, Abraham Lincoln was besieged on all sides by claims for federal patronage jobs. Fully cognizant of the importance that patronage played in bolstering political support, smoothing over disagreements, and placating rivals, Lincoln tried to dispense federal patronage with care. The rapid expansion of military forces at the beginning of the Civil War only increased the balancing act of how and to whom the president bestowed rewards.

One key group that previously had not been in line for government gravy dispensed from a Republican ladle were northerners devoted to the rival party, soon to be labeled “War Democrats” due to their support for military measures to enforce the Constitution and subdue the seceded states. Lincoln knew he had to have the support of such men if he was to fight and win the war. One such War Democrat was Lyne Shackelford Metcalf, a staunch unionist and former alderman and mayor of Alton, Illinois.¹ Metcalf was reputedly “one of the most popular mayors” Alton had ever had, who was elected due to his personal merits “without resort to any of the arts of the demagogue.”²

Metcalf quite possibly was involved in making local arrangements for the debate between Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, which took place in Alton on October 15, 1858, and he was no doubt among the crowd of local politicians who escorted the dueling senatorial contenders to the platform in the town’s center where a large crowd had gathered to hear them. Three years later, when the

nation’s rising sectional tensions exploded into civil war, Metcalf rallied unequivocally to the cause and was known as a Union man who wanted to see the rebellion crushed. Metcalf’s bold pro-Union stance and his decided action in favor of giving Lincoln the men and money needed to enforce the law incurred the displeasure of many of his local Democratic brethren. He did not help his political fortunes by trying to formulate a Union ticket in local fall elections and lost his bid to be Madison County Clerk by “an unholy combination” of Secessionists, office seekers, and disappointed Republicans.”³

Stymied politically, Metcalf also faced business problems due to the unsettled nature of the nation’s economy disrupted by the war. With his slumped commercial interests leaving him in straitened circumstances and with a large family to support, Metcalf set his sights on entering the army and lobbied to be assigned to Alton’s local armory. Influential friends rallied to his support, including Lincoln’s wealthy friend Henry G. McPike, who vouched for Metcalf’s high standing, personal integrity, and capabilities that would enable him to perform the duties of army paymaster with “ability and fidelity.”⁴

Senator Lyman Trumbull also joined the list of recommenders and wrote the president on Metcalf’s behalf.

Lyman Trumbull to Abraham Lincoln⁵
14 January 1862

Washington, Jan^y 14, 1862.

My Dear Sir,

Allow me to recommend and request the appointment of Line S. Metcalf Esq^r [Esquire] of Alton to a position in the Quartermaster, Commissary or pay department of the army. Mr. Metcalf is a Gentleman of fine business capacity, has been Mayor of Alton, is highly recommended by some of our best friends, has the confidence of the community for integrity & uprightness, and I think would make a faithful officer. I sincerely hope you may be able to give him an appointment.

Very truly
Lyman Trumbull⁶

Hon. A. Lincoln
President.

[Endorsement]

I cheerfully concur in the views of the Hon. Lyman



Lyne Shackelford Metcalf

*Image courtesy of the Library of Congress,
Washington, DC*

Trumbull, of the U.S. Senate in his recommendation of Hon. L. J. Metcalf as a candidate for the office he solicits.

S. H. Long Col. [J]. E.

[Endorsement]

An appointment is especially requested within by Senator Trumbull, whom I would like to oblige. Can the Q. Mr. G. [Quartermaster General] find useful work for M^r. Metcalf, as a Q. M [Quartermaster]?

Please return papers with answer.

A. Lincoln

Jan. 14, 1862.

[Endorsement]

Q M genls [general's] office
Washington. Jan 15th 1862

Respectfully returned to the President I am frequently called upon to supply quartermasters at points where they are needed & am unable to fill the requisition. If there be still a vacancy I would be glad to have it well filled.

Respectfully

Montgomery Meigs⁷

Exactly three months after Lincoln's endorsement, Metcalf was duly appointed an assistant quartermaster on April 14, 1862, with the volunteer rank of captain. Shortly thereafter he reported for duty at St. Louis, Missouri, and even moved his family there. Metcalf's entire war service was spent in the western theater. For several months he served as chief quartermaster for the Army of the Ohio stationed at Memphis, Tennessee, but he spent most of the conflict stationed in St. Louis in charge of all Mississippi River transportation, shuttling occasionally to Louisville, Kentucky.⁸

Metcalf seemingly developed a taste for army life, for he considered making it a permanent career. In the spring of 1864, he attempted to transfer from the Volunteers to the Regular army with backing by such prominent officers as Lewis B. Parsons, head of all army transport in the West, who remarked what a pleasure it was to meet a man who was so "earnest in this War, and whose patriotism is as pure and unselfish as human nature is capable of...would to God we had more such men—millions would then have been saved to the Treasury and the Rebels long ago subdued." Parsons added "he is clearly entitled by his long and valuable services to the promotion asked for."⁹

Once again Lyman Trumbull sought to enlist Lincoln's support to grant Metcalf's request. Parsons also wrote the president saying that Metcalf had rightfully earned the transfer as he was "never at rest when any

service can be rendered." Lincoln endorsed the letter "Capt. Metcalf is a good man. I know not whether the transfer sought is advisable." However, for either military, political, or personal reasons the transfer never took place.¹⁰

At the end of the war, as the army rapidly demobilized, Metcalf felt his services were no longer needed, and he decided to return to private life. His superiors agreed, but added that his "efficient and meritorious service" in performing his arduous duties entitled him to be mustered out at the brevet rank of colonel. Metcalfe formally resigned his commission on November 28, 1865, and received his final muster-out orders on January 6, 1866.¹¹

In the postwar years, he first turned his attention to building the Nashville & Northwestern Railroad and then returned to St. Louis and became president of the Union Press Brick Company. Metcalfe resumed his political career, this time as a Republican, and was elected to the St. Louis City Council from 1873-1874. In 1875, he was elected president of the Mechanics' Exchange of St. Louis, and the following year—after a contentious election and much legal wrangling—Metcalf took a seat in the forty-fifth Congress representing Missouri's Third District.¹²

He was unsuccessful in winning reelection in 1878, returning again to private pursuits. Metcalf died in Missouri in 1906, but his body was interred in an Illinois Cemetery across the river at Alton, the place from which he, with Lincoln's help, had emerged to play an able part in the nation's bloodiest struggle.

By David J. Gerleman
Assistant Editor

Notes:

¹ Lyne Shackelford Metcalf, b. 17 April 1822, in Madisonville, KY; d. 31 January 1906, in Kirkwood, MO. Metcalf was fourteen when his family moved to Illinois, where his father helped found the town of Fayette before eventually relocating to Alton. Described as having a "fine physique," Metcalf had first attended nearby Shurtleff College before completing his studies at Illinois College in Jacksonville. In 1844, he joined the ranks of Alton's mercantile community and that same year married Sarah T. Baker, daughter of Judge David J. Baker, one of Kaskaskia's oldest settlers and a former United States Senator. The couple had three sons, Edward, Lyne Jr., Albert, and a daughter Grace. C. R. Barns, ed., *The Commonwealth of Missouri: A Centennial Record*, "Lyne Shackelford Metcalfe," (St. Louis: Bryan, Brand & Co. Publishers, 1877), 686-687.

Notes continued on page 8...

² Cyrus Edwards to Orville H. Browning, 22 December 1861; Moses G. Atwood to Stephen A. Long, 30 December 1861, both in RG 92, Entry 225: Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, 1792-1929, Correspondence, 1818-1926, Consolidated Correspondence File, 1794-1915, box 658, National Archives Building, Washington, DC.

³ Walter B. Stevens, ed., *A Reporter's Lincoln*, (St. Louis: Missouri Historical Society, 1916), 45; Robert Smith to Abraham Lincoln, 5 December 1861, RG 94, Entry 297: Letters Received by the Commission Branch of the Adjutant General's Office, 1863-1870; J. Gillespie to Orville H. Browning, 16 December 1861, RG 92 Entry 225, box 658; Cyrus Edwards to Abraham Lincoln, 6 December 1861; J. Gillespie to Abraham Lincoln, 4 December 1861, both in RG 94, Entry 297.

⁴ Moses G. Atwood to Stephen A. Long, 30 December 1861; Edward L. Baker to Abraham Lincoln, 8 January 1862; Edward L. Baker to Orville H. Browning, 23 December 1861; Moses G. Atwood to Stephen H. Long, 30 December 1861; Henry G. McPike to Abraham Lincoln, 26 December 1861, all in RG 92, Entry 225, box 658.

Henry M. McPike, b. 6 July 1825, in Lawrenceburg, IN; d. 18 April 1910, in Alton, IL. McPike was a businessman in Alton. *History of Madison County, Illinois* (Edwardsville, IL: W. R. Brink & Co.), 412.

⁵ Lyman Trumbull to Abraham Lincoln, 14 January 1862, RG 92, Entry 225, box 658.

⁶ Lyman Trumbull, b. 12 October 1813, in Colchester, CT; d. 25 June 1896, in Chicago, IL. Trumbull was a lawyer, politician, and justice of the Illinois Supreme Court before being elected to the U.S. Senate in 1855 as a Democrat. He served in the Senate until 1872. John A. Garraty and Mark C. Carnes, eds., *American National Biography*, 24 vols. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), 21:877-79.

⁷ Montgomery C. Meigs, b. 3 May 1816, in Augusta, GA; d. 2 January 1892, in Washington, DC. Meigs graduated from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point and was a career soldier. During the Civil War, he was a brigadier general and served as Quartermaster of the Army. Garraty and Carnes, eds., *American National Biography*, 15:256-57.

⁸ J. N. Patterson to Samuel B. Holabird, 8 July 1889, RG 92, Entry 225, box 658.

⁹ Lewis B. Parsons to William S. Rosecrans, 1 March 1864; Lewis B. Parsons to Montgomery C. Meigs, 25 April 1865; Lyne S. Metcalf to Lorenzo Thomas, 15 June 1864, all in RG 94, Entry 297.

¹⁰ Lewis B. Parsons to Abraham Lincoln, 1 March 1864, RG 94, Entry 297.

Lewis Baldwin Parsons Jr., b. 5 April 1818, in Ridgeway, NY; d. 16 March 1907, in Flora, IL. Parsons was a graduate of Yale College and Harvard Law School. He settled in Alton, Illinois, where he practiced law. During the Civil War, he served in the Union Army and was in charge of rail and river transportation in the Department of Mississippi and was placed in charge of all river and rail transport for the entire Union Army in 1864. Harry E. Pratt, "Lewis B. Parsons: Mover of Armies and Railroad Builder," *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society* 44 (Winter 1951): 349-54; *Southern Illinois Journal* (Flora, IL), 1:3; "Gen. Lewis B. Parsons," *New York Times*, 31 July 1865, 4.

¹¹ Lyne S. Metcalf to William Myers, 2 November 1865; Robert Allen to William Myers, 9 November 1865; J. N. Patterson to Samuel B. Holabird, 8 July 1889, all in RG 92, Entry 225, box 658.

¹² Barns, ed., *Commonwealth of Missouri*, 686-87.

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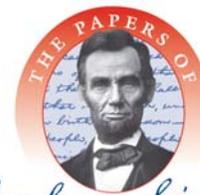
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Abraham Lincoln

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