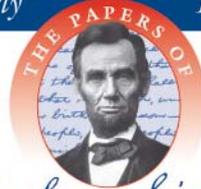


LINCOLN EDITOR

The Quarterly

Newsletter of



July - September 2015

Volume 15 Number 3

Abraham Lincoln

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

PROJECT FUTURE UNCERTAIN; FOUR COLLEAGUES LAID OFF

The University of Illinois Springfield was forced to lay off four research associates for the Papers of Abraham Lincoln, effective November 15, due to lack of funds. Research Associates Marilyn Mueller, Caitlin Haynes, Mark Neels, and Amanda Myers will leave the project in a few weeks, because of the lack of a state budget and uncertainty over state funding for the project. Mueller has been with the Papers of Abraham Lincoln in various capacities since she was a graduate assistant with the project, from 2003 to 2005. Haynes joined the project in 2014 as a contractual researcher and transitioned to research associate in July, and Neels and Myers joined the team several months ago after a national search. All of the project's staff, except the director, are employed through the University of Illinois Springfield and paid

with a combination of state, federal, and private funds.

The future of the entire project, beyond the current fiscal year (through June 30, 2016), remains in question. State support from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum, through the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, is foundational to providing cost sharing for federal grants and to attracting private donations. Without state funding, beyond the director's salary, the project cannot meet cost sharing requirements on federal grants or effectively seek private contributions. Since 2008, the project has leveraged approximately \$1.5 million in funds from the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency to attract more than \$1.7 million in federal grants and more than \$2 million in private donations.

PROJECT RECEIVES LARGEST NEH AWARD TO DATE

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) awarded the Papers of Abraham Lincoln a grant of \$400,000 for the next three fiscal years (July 2016 to June 2019). This new grant is the largest the project has ever received from the NEH, and it comes in the form of \$100,000 in outright funds and an offer of \$300,000 in matching funds. To release the matching funds, the project has to raise an equal amount from private sources over the course of the grant. The award effectively doubles each private donation from friends and supporters of the Papers of Abraham Lincoln.



NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE
Humanities
FIFTY YEARS

Sen. Dick Durbin praised the work of the project: "The Papers of Abraham Lincoln has played an integral role in providing Illinois visitors and residents alike the opportunity to experience the magic of Lincoln's legacy. This funding will allow the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum to continue their valuable work expanding our knowledge and understanding of this incredible historical figure."

Congressman Rodney Davis added: "It is great to see the NEH continuing to support the Papers of Abraham Lincoln project as there is still much to learn about the legislative career of one of our country's greatest and most inspirational leaders."

PROJECT AND STAFF NEWS

This summer, Assistant Director Stacy McDermott was the recipient of a research grant from the Academic Professional Advisory Committee at the University of Illinois Springfield. She used the grant to travel to the University of North Carolina, in Chapel Hill, to

conduct research in the Southern Historical Collection at the Wilson Library. She is in the preliminary stages of research for a new book about the Kinzie family of Chicago.

PROJECT AND STAFF NEWS *continued on page 2...*

CLAUSING PROMOTED TO ASSISTANT EDITOR

In August, project veteran Kelley B. Clausing received a promotion to Assistant Editor. Clausing began work with the Papers of Abraham Lincoln as a graduate assistant in August 2002. For the next two years, she fact-checked chapters for the selective edition of Lincoln's legal papers, *The Papers of Abraham Lincoln: Legal Documents and Cases*, 4 vols. (2008). In July 2004, she joined the project as a Research Associate. Over the past decade, she has grown professionally with the Papers of Abraham Lincoln, taking on more complex tasks as the editorial process evolved. She traveled to scores of repositories to identify and scan Lincoln documents, transcribed nearly five thousand documents, proofed and applied markup to more documents than she cares to remember, and has



prepared legislative histories of hundreds of documents from Lincoln's terms in the Illinois General Assembly.

Along the way, she became the first member of the Lincoln Corps of Discovery, for finding a document in Lincoln's hand that the repository did not know they had. In her case, it was at the State Historical Society of Iowa. She has taken the lead in identifying documents at the Illinois State Archives from Lincoln's four terms as a member of the state House of Representatives and assembling them into a coherent form. She has contributed to several project publications and was instrumental in the recent development of *MyLincoln*, a mobile website to enhance the experience of visitors to the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Museum.

GOVERNOR RAUNER VISITS LINCOLN AND THE JEWS EXHIBIT

On August 2, the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum offered a preview of its new exhibit, "With Firmness in the Right: Lincoln and the Jews." Based heavily upon the private collection of Benjamin Shapell, the exhibit explores the many relationships Lincoln had with individual Jews, and the efforts he made on their behalf. Lincoln appointed the first Jewish chaplain in American history and also overturned General Ulysses S. Grant's infamous General Orders No. 11, which expelled all Jews from a multi-state area under Grant's control. The exhibit



also explores Lincoln's decades-long personal and professional relationship with Abraham Jonas of Quincy, Illinois, and his wartime interactions with his Jewish chiropodist (podiatrist) Issachar Zacharie. Prior to an opening lecture by Dr. Gary P. Zola of the American Jewish Archives, visitors could preview the exhibit. Director Daniel Stowell, who aided in the configuration of the exhibit for the Presidential Museum, was able to give Illinois Governor Bruce Rauner a guided tour of some of the exhibit's highlights.

PROJECT AND STAFF NEWS CONTINUED...

With the Financial support of a private gift from Iron Mountain, the project conducted another nationwide search to hire one additional research associate. The committee selected Amanda Myers to join the editorial team in Springfield. Unfortunately, due to budget constraints, her tenure with the project has been very short.



Amanda Myers, pictured at left, is a native of Maryland and recently relocated to Springfield from the Chicago area. She earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in History and American Studies

from Towson University, a Master of Arts in History from the University of Mississippi, and a Master of Library Science, with a concentration in archives and records management, from the University of Maryland. Her research interests include Civil War-era and nineteenth century border state (specifically, Maryland) history, memory studies, and women's Civil War commemorative organizations.

We are also fortunate to have a new Graduate Assistant join our project. Eowyn Montgomery, pictured on the next page, is originally from Alton, IL. She went to Southern Illinois University Edwardsville where she received her Bachelors in Art History with a Minor in American History. She took three years off

before returning to school to get her Masters, and is currently in her last year at the University of Illinois Springfield. Her research is focused on Confederate memory of the Civil War and Jefferson Davis. She plans to write her thesis about Jefferson Davis and the failure of the Confederacy. She hopes to get a job at either a museum or an archive. She really enjoys doing research and working with original documents. Besides her graduate assistantship here, she is also an intern with the Illinois Regional Archives Depository at UIS. She has been married to her husband, Jacob, for almost four years.



On August 2, 2015, Christian McWhirter, Assistant Editor, gave a talk on music in the Civil War at the Rock Springs Nature Center, in Decatur, IL.

Christian also gave a talk on Lincoln and music as part of the Lincoln Lecture Series, at the Museum of the Grand Prairie, in Champaign, IL, on September 27, 2015.

It was a historic day here at the Papers of Abraham Lincoln, on August 20, 2015. Our veteran volunteer, Joan Walters, finished her 10,000th transcription. She completed her first transcription on April 3, 2012. So, in less than three-and-a-half years, she has transcribed one of every ten documents we have found over the past decade. Way to go, Joan! Many, many thanks for your enthusiasm and amazing work!



A native of Springfield, Illinois, Derek Ewing, pictured below, retired from the Illinois Department of Corrections three years ago. He is an avid cyclist and genealogist, who has documented the lives of ancestors who resided in Lincoln's New Salem and fought with Illinois regiments in the Civil War. Ewing and his wife of thirty years, Brigetta, are the parents of a son and a daughter.



The project obtained images of new Lincoln documents from U.S. Trust, in New York and from the Library of Scotland, in Edinburgh. The project thanks Advisory Board member, Harold Holzer, for bringing the new Lincoln letter in New York to our attention and to Bill Dircks, Daniel Davison, and Toni Eldreth for sending an image of the document. At the Library of Scotland, the project acknowledges the assistance of Dora Petherbridge, Chris Taylor, and Sarah Moxey in sending an image of a new letter to Lincoln with a Lincoln endorsement.

The project also obtained images of transcriptions of four Lincoln surveys prepared by Abraham Lincoln in 1836, and of several deeds that Lincoln witnessed in the 1830s. The project appreciates the assistance of Tom Wood, Eowyn Montgomery, Nathan Mason, and Brian Franklin at the Illinois Regional Archives Depository at the University of Illinois Springfield and of Dave Joens, Karl Moore, and Dottie Hopkins-Rehan at the Illinois State Archives in adding these documents to the project.

The Papers of Abraham Lincoln obtained an image of a commission signed by Abraham Lincoln from the Illinois State Military Museum. Thanks to Stewart A. Reeve for his assistance in allowing us to scan this document. The project also received an image of the appointment of a U.S. Consul to Cape Town, South Africa, from the Enoch Pratt Free Library, in Baltimore, Maryland. Thanks to Michael K. Johnson for his assistance with obtaining that document.

The project thanks David Benjamin for images of three Lincoln notes from the David Benjamin Family Collection. Thanks also to Roy Feinberg, at Congregation Rodeph Shalom of Philadelphia, for an image of the commission of Jacob Frankel as a chaplain. Frankel became the first Jewish military chaplain in American history, when Lincoln appointed him in September 1862.

In September, Assistant Editor Kelley Clausing and Editor Daniel W. Stowell presented papers at the Conference on Illinois History, in Springfield. Both presentations were part of a panel entitled "Expanding the Reach of the Lincoln Story with Technology." Clausing spoke on *MyLincoln*, a mobile website for visitors to the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Museum, and Stowell described *Abraham Lincoln: Citizen of the World*, a web publication that combines 1865 international letters of condolence with 2015 international letters reflecting on Lincoln's legacy over the past century and a half throughout the world.

PROJECT LOCATES DOCUMENT 100,000

On July 7, the Papers of Abraham Lincoln added the 100,000th document to its database. The document is 285112b, or a letter from Charles King to Abraham Lincoln, dated December 23, 1861. Caitlin Haynes, the project's new research associate at the National Archives, added the document that she had located. Technically, this document is the 100,000 text added to the database, as some documents have multiple texts. This particular document is the second text we have for King's letter to Lincoln. The first text is a handwritten transcription in the Abraham Lincoln Papers at the Library of Congress. This second text comes from the records of the Provost Marshal General's Bureau (Record Group 110). Within that record group, this document is from Series 39: Records of the Central Office, 1862-1889; General Records, Correspondence, Correspondence Relating to Recommendations for Appointments, Applications, and Acceptances of Provost Marshals, Enrolling Officers, and Other Persons in Districts, 1863-1865.

Charles King (1789-1867) was the president of Columbia College (now Columbia University) in New York City, from 1849 to 1864. His letter to the president recommends Thomas Worthington to the President's attention and makes subtle reference in the address line to Columbia College's conferring of an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on the President, in June 1861.

Charles King to Abraham Lincoln²

Columbia College Presidents Room
23rd Dec^r 1861

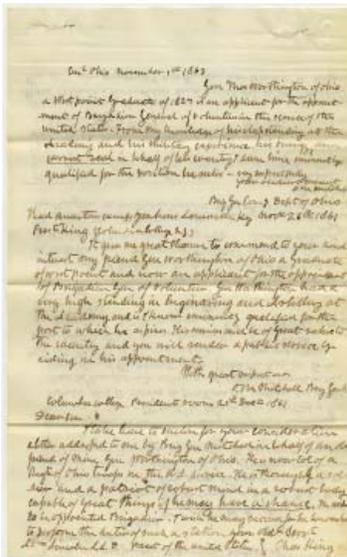
Dear sir

I take leave to enclose for your consideration a letter addressed to me by Brig Gen Mitchell in behalf of an old friend of mine Gen Worthington of Ohio. He is now Col of a Reg^t of Ohio troops in the U.S. service. He is thoroughly a soldier and a patriot of robust mind in a robust body capable of great things if he may have a chance. He wishes to be appointed Brigadier. I wish he may succeed for he knows how to perform the duties of such a station.

Your obed^t serv^t
Chas King

Ab^m Lincoln L.L.D.
Prest of the United States.

Thomas Worthington Jr. (1807-1884) was the son of Ohio Governor and Senator Thomas Worthing-



ton (1773-1827). After military training at the United States Military Academy at West Point and brief service in the Mexican War, the younger Worthington helped organize and train the 46th Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment from August 1861 to February 1862, and became the regiment's colonel.¹

After leading his regiment in the Battle of Shiloh in early April 1862, Worthington openly criticized Generals William T. Sherman and Ulysses S. Grant for their actions in the battle. Court-martialed in August 1862, Worthington was found guilty and relieved from command.

King's letter is one of several that Worthington sent to President Lincoln in February 1863, along with a request for an interview. Nothing if not persistent, Worthington obtained a meeting with Lincoln thirteen months later, on March 31, 1864. At that meeting, Lincoln wrote out the following note:

Note Regarding Thomas Worthington³

Executive Mansion,
Washington, March 31, 1864.

To-day I verbally told Col Worthington that I did not think him now fit for a Colonel; and now upon his urgent request, I put it in writing.

A. Lincoln

Five months later, again at Worthington's insistence, Lincoln telegraphed General Ulysses S. Grant asking whether he wished to see Worthington. Grant replied, "I should be very sorry to see the Col. He has nearly worried the life out of me at times when I could not prevent an interview."

This 100,000th document is typical of many of the documents thus far located. Like more than 60,000 other documents, it comes from the vast collections of the National Archives. Typical of tens of thousands of other documents in the corpus, it is a letter to Lincoln. As with many other letters to Lincoln, it involves a recommendation of an individual for a job or, in this case, a promotion. Most importantly, this document forms part of a larger story that itself offers insights into the life and times of Abraham Lincoln.

Notes:

¹ James D. Brewer, *Tom Worthington's Civil War: Shiloh, Sherman, and the Search for Vindication* (Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2001), 55.

² Charles King to Abraham Lincoln, 23 December 1861, RG 110, Entry 39.

³ Note regarding Thomas Worthington, Private Collection.

WHY MULTIPLE TEXTS?

The Papers of Abraham Lincoln has assembled records of 100,000 texts of documents written by or to Abraham Lincoln. That total does not equate to 100,000 different documents. Of the documents in the database, the project has collected at least two texts of 7,629 documents; at least three texts for 1,569 documents; at least four texts for 510 documents; and at least five texts for 196 documents. For eight different documents, the project has at least ten texts; and for the Emancipation Proclamation, the project has assembled two dozen texts, largely because of the Leland-Boker printed copies that Lincoln signed to sell at the Philadelphia Great Central Sanitary Fair, in 1864.

Most of the documents with two texts are bills and corresponding acts from Lincoln's four terms as a member of the Illinois General Assembly (1834-1842) and as a single-term Congressman (1847-1849). Other common document types with multiple texts are telegrams (sender's and recipient's copies), diplomatic correspondence (sent and retained copies and sometimes translations), and speeches reported in multiple newspapers, such as those of the Lincoln-Douglas debates.

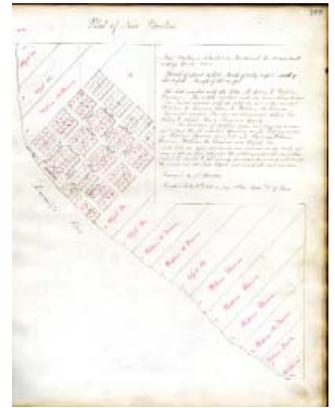
A recent effort to locate Abraham Lincoln's survey of the town of New Boston, Illinois, in 1834, demonstrates the importance of obtaining multiple texts for documents when they are available. That Abraham Lincoln surveyed the town of New Albany, on the banks of the Mississippi River has long been known, but the documentation for the assertion has been somewhat unclear. No survey of New Boston appears in *The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln*, and no survey in Lincoln's hand is known to exist.

This effort began with a query from a researcher, who alerted the project to a copy of the survey in the Mercer County Historical Society, in Aledo, Illinois. Research Associate Kelley Clausing contacted the Society and arranged for Editor Daniel W. Stowell to visit and scan the copy. Clausing also learned that a copy existed in the Recorder's Office in Warren County, immediately south of Mercer County. From the formation of Mercer County in 1832 to 1835, the records of the county were kept in Warren County, because Mercer County had not yet selected a county seat and organized its government. Thus, when Abraham Lincoln surveyed the town of New Boston in September 1834, his employer recorded it at the courthouse in Monmouth, the county seat of Warren County.

In June, Stowell visited the Mercer County

Historical Society, where he scanned a copy of Lincoln's survey of New Boston created circa 1900 by a local title company.

While at the Mercer County Historical Society, Stowell learned of the existence of another copy of Lincoln's survey in the Recorder's Office at the Mercer County Courthouse, in Aledo. An unexpected stop there turned up another copy of the survey, made in July



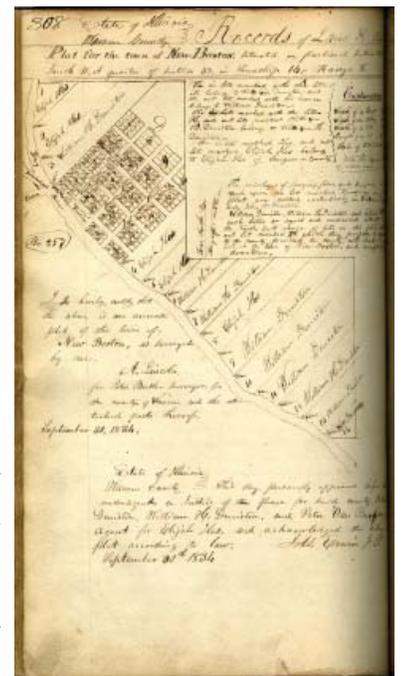
1836, after Mercer County established their own government.

From Aledo, Stowell traveled to Monmouth to the Warren County Recorder's Office. There, he scanned a third copy of the survey of New Boston, Illinois, from the first volume of the Warren County Deed Records. It



was likely copied on October 1, 1834, from the original created by Abraham Lincoln and filed by Peter Van Bergen, who had hired Lincoln to lay out New Boston. Although it is the oldest of the three, it is in a bound volume, and some of the text is lost in the gutter, making the presence of the other copies important for a complete and accurate transcription.

The poor condition of the copy



in the Mercer County Courthouse, marred by attempts to repair it with cellophane tape that render parts of the text unreadable, make it an insufficient copy alone as well. Finally, the copy in the Mercer County Historical Society is very legible, but it lacks the certification by Abraham Lincoln that he surveyed the town.

Together, the three copies present the most complete picture extant of Lincoln's 1834 survey of New Boston, Illinois. Multiple texts of other documents

likewise present a more complete picture than any one alone. Sent and received copies of telegrams give clues as to the time telegrams were sent and received, whether any text was lost or changed in transmission, and whether the recipient acted upon the message by adding an endorsement to the received copy. Only by capturing and comparing all extant copies of these documents can the Papers of Abraham Lincoln present the most authoritative edition of Lincoln's works and correspondence.

“LET MY PEOPLE GO”: LYDIA MARIA CHILD’S PUBLIC LETTER TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Abraham Lincoln often utilized newspapers and journals to engage in public dialogue with friends and foes. Perhaps the most famous of these newspaper dialogues was commenced in August 1862, when Horace Greeley, editor of the *New York Tribune*, penned a public letter to the president. Written on August 19, and published in the *New York Tribune* on August 20, Greeley's missive, entitled “The Prayer of Twenty Millions,” presumed to speak for the entire North, criticized Lincoln for his hesitant, inconsistent policy on southern slavery, and demanded more stringent measures against slaveholders and the peculiar institution. Lincoln replied on August 22, affirming his “paramount object” was “to save the Union,” “not either to save or destroy Slavery.”¹

Greeley published Lincoln's reply on page 4 of the August 25 edition of the *Tribune*, together with his own lengthy rebuttal. Roy P. Basler, editor of *The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln*, acknowledged Greeley's second riposte, but had he perused the remainder of the issue he would have discovered that, two pages earlier, Greeley had published an equally intriguing public letter to Lincoln from famed abolitionist, novelist, poet, and woman's rights advocate Lydia Maria Child.²

Unlike many abolitionists, Child applauded Lincoln's nomination for the presidency in 1860, thinking Lincoln “an honest, independent man, and sincerely a friend to freedom.”³

Once hostilities commenced, Child's attitude toward Lincoln and his emancipation policy ebbed and flowed. She was bitterly disappointed when he countermanded John C. Fremont's proclamation declaring martial law and emancipation in Missouri, and worked to rally public opinion around Fremont, in the process launching subtle barbs toward the President and Mary Lincoln. She lauded Lincoln's plan for gradual, compensated emancipation in the Border States, and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia further lifted her spirits, but her confidence in the President eroded further in May 1862, when Lincoln revoked General David Hunter's edict emancipating slaves in the Department of the South. By the summer of 1862, Child had lost all patience with Lincoln. “The Lord sends prophet after prophet to Pharaoh,” she wrote on August 10, adopting a metaphor she would employ two weeks later, “to admonish him to ‘let the people go.’ But Pharaoh prefers that the first-born of the land should be destroyed; and so they go to be sacrificed, thousands upon thousands; and sacrificed in vain; for God will not bless us, till we obey his law.”⁴

Child vented her exasperation and frustration over Lincoln's hesitant policy in the aforementioned public letter. Originally published in the *National Republican* on August 22, it became the most widely-circulated of Child's wartime political writings.⁵ Drawing inspiration from the Underground Railroad song “Go down,



Lydia Maria Child

Image courtesy of the Library of Congress

Moses,” and making multiple allusions to the Bible, classical antiquity, and literature, Child’s letter echoed, in less harsh language, her private feelings expressed a fortnight earlier.⁶ She apologized if it seemed “a violation of propriety for a woman” to write at so momentous a time, but felt sure that she and other American women had “a right to inquire, nay, demand, whether their husbands, sons, and brothers” were to perish by the thousands “without obtaining thereby ‘indemnity for the past and security for the future.’”⁷ Americans had “manifested almost miraculous” patience and confidence in Lincoln’s



Lydia Maria Child
Image courtesy of the Library of Congress

administration, Child wrote, but were they to continue to sacrifice their “fortunes and their lives,” they needed to be inspired by “great ideas of Justice and Freedom,” more than considerations of “diplomacy and strategy.” The President had “an awful responsibility before God,” to spark “the popular enthusiasm for Freedom,” fanning into flames the “moral enthusiasm of a generous people.” Instead, he had thrown “cold water” on the “spark of enthusiasm” kindled by Generals Fremont and Hunter. Not doubting Lincoln’s sincere “wish to save the Republic,” Child questioned whether his “scruples about Constitutional obligations” would win the day. She denied that any Constitutional obligation existed toward Rebel slaveholders, now that they had “thrown off the Constitution, spit upon it, and trampled it under their feet.” It was neither wrong to emancipate the slaves, nor “inhuman,” as some asserted, to arm them to fight for their liberty. Stimulated to acts of bravery by “the prospect of freedom” and “the fear of falling into their masters’ power,” the freedmen would make excellent soldiers. “They are by nature docile,” she wrote, countering the stereotype of the black savage with the abolitionist stereotype of the docile black, “and have been trained to habits of obedience.” Organizing emancipated slaves into military units where they received “just treatment” would avert slave insurrections—a common fear associated with emancipation.⁸

Child urged the President to ignore the counsel of the “devils” surrounding him and to place his “reliance on principle rather than men.” Using the “Father Abraham” metaphor, she implored Lincoln to remember the forlorn condition of the slaves and to answer their “groans and prayers for deliverance” coming from

“bruised hearts, in the secrecy of their rude little cabins,” in the “hidden recesses of Southern forests.” Closing with a flourish, Child asked Lincoln to pardon her if her words seemed discourteous or disrespectful, but she had been impelled to write “because night and day the plaintive song of the bondmen resounds in my ears:

“Go down, Moses, go down to
Egypt’s land,
And say to Pharaoh: ‘Let my people go!’”⁹

Lincoln apparently did not respond to Child and, unbeknownst to her, had already decided, after the Border States finally rejected his plan for gradual, compensated emancipation, to emancipate the slaves under his authority as commander-in-chief. Child welcomed Lincoln’s Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation of September 22, 1862, but was disappointed that he continued to link emancipation with colonization and that he couched it as a military measure without any nod to the idealism behind her public appeal. She also worried about the interim period between September 1862 and January 1863, voicing concern that unforeseen circumstances might cause the President to retreat back into passivity. Child’s attitude toward Lincoln softened as he stood behind the measure, even in the face of Republican losses in the mid-term Congressional elections and the defeat at Fredericksburg. Child greeted the final Emancipation Proclamation with jubilation, seeing therein the moral justification lacking in the preliminary version and pleased with the explicit provision for the enlistment of freed slaves into the Union military.¹⁰

Child spent the remainder of the war pondering an educational program for the freedmen and working to allay Northern fears about emancipation, particularly over the issue of inter-racial marriage. Her admiration for President Lincoln grew as he moved toward emancipation as a war aim and as African-Americans began enlisting in the Union army and navy. During the election campaign of 1864, she eschewed her erstwhile favorite John C. Fremont to support Lincoln’s candidacy, working tirelessly to defeat George McClellan. Upon his assassination, Child lauded the fallen president. “Year by year he gained upon my re-

spect and confidence. I gradually came to think that I had underrated the qualities of both his head and his heart.... Assuredly, Abraham Lincoln, notwithstanding deficiencies which sorely tried the patience of radicals, was a great gift from Providence at such a crisis.”¹¹

By Daniel E. Worthington
Assistant Editor

Notes:

¹ Michael Burlingame, *Abraham Lincoln: A Life*, 2 vols. (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2008), 2:400; *New-York Daily Tribune*, 25 August 1862, 4:3.

² Roy P Basler, ed., *The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln*, 8 vols. (New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1953), 5:389. Lydia Maria Child, b. 11 February 1802, Medford, Massachusetts; d. October 20, 1880, Wayland, Massachusetts. For full biographical accounts of Child, see Deborah Pickman Clifford, *Crusader for Freedom: A Life of Lydia Maria Child* (Boston: Beacon Press, 1992), and Carolyn L. Karcher, *The First Woman of the Republic: A Cultural Biography of Lydia Maria Child* (Durham and London: Duke University Press, 1994).

³ Karcher, *First Woman*, 438.

⁴ Clifford, *Crusader for Freedom*, 247, 258-259; Karcher, *First Woman*, 438, 451-52, 456-58, 463.

⁵ *National Republican* (Washington, DC), 22 August 1862, 1:1-3.

⁶ Runaway slaves at Fortress Monroe used “Go down, Moses” as a hymn of hope and deliverance. Child spent the winter for 1861-62 helping contrabands at Fortress Monroe and Port Royal. Karcher, *First Woman*, 456-57. Child quoted or paraphrased the Biblical Books of Exodus, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Obadiah, Romans and Hebrews. She also referenced Ithuriel from John Milton’s *Paradise Lost* and the characters of Caliban and Ariel from William Shakespeare’s *The Tempest*.

⁷ Scholars attribute “indemnity from the past and security for the future” and variants to English statesman William Pitt (1707-78). Charles Sumner employed it in his speech in the United States Senate, 19 May 1862,

in support of the Second Confiscation Act. Child may have borrowed the phrase from Sumner’s speech. Edward Latham, *Famous Sayings and Their Authors*, second ed., (London: Swan Sonnenschein, 1906), 31; Charles Sumner, “Indemnity for the Past and Security for the Future: Speech of Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, on His Bill for the Confiscation of Property and the Liberation of Slaves Belonging to Rebels: in the Senate of the United States, May 19 1862,” *Congressional Globe* (Washington, DC), 19 May 1862, 2188.

⁸ *New-York Daily Tribune*, 25 August 1862, 2: 3-4.

⁹ *New-York Daily Tribune*, 25 August 1862, 2:5; Karcher, *First Woman*, 460-61.

¹⁰ Karcher, *First Woman*, 461-64.

¹¹ Karcher, *First Woman*, 464, 476, 485; Clifford, *Crusader for Freedom*, 268-69, 274.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The project appreciates the generosity of the following donors (July – September 2015): Charles Bauer. The project also thanks Jeff Winograd for sending an image of a document he owns. Secretary John G. Nicolay wrote the thank-you letter in the summer of 1860 on behalf of busy presidential candidate Abraham Lincoln to R. M. Johnson, who had sent Lincoln a copy of a song he had composed.

**The Papers of Abraham Lincoln
Needs YOUR help!**

DONATE NOW

LINCOLN EDITOR

The Quarterly Newsletter of the Papers of Abraham Lincoln

ISSN 1537-226X

(09-15)

A Project of



Cosponsored by Center for State Policy and Leadership
at University of Illinois Springfield
Abraham Lincoln Association
(a Founding Sponsor of the Lincoln Legal Papers)

Project Staff:

Daniel W. Stowell, Director/Editor; Stacy Pratt McDermott, Assistant Director/Associate Editor; Ed Bradley, Assistant Editor; Kelley B. Clausing, Assistant Editor; David Gerleman, Assistant Editor; Christian L. McWhirter, Assistant Editor; R. Boyd Murphree, Assistant Editor; Daniel E. Worthington, Assistant Editor; Caitlin Haynes, Research Associate; Marilyn Mueller, Research Associate; Amanda Myers, Research Associate; Mark Neels, Research Associate; Eowyn Montgomery, Graduate Assistant; Gayle Gatons, Office Manager.

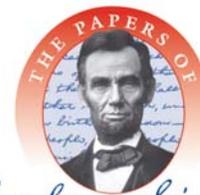
Please address inquiries and gifts to:

The Papers of Abraham Lincoln
112 North Sixth Street, Springfield, IL 62701-1512
Phone: (217) 785-9130 Fax: (217) 524-6973
Website: <http://www.papersofabrahamlincoln.org>

Follow us on

How You Can Help:

- **Find Lincoln:** 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.
- **Fund Lincoln:** 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

This project has been supported by grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities, an independent federal agency, and the National Historical Publications and Records Commission.