

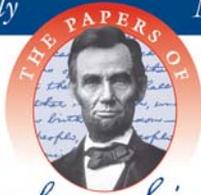
LINCOLN EDITOR

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Abraham Lincoln

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

LUPTON ACCEPTS POSITION AT NEW HISTORICAL COMMISSION

In December, long-time staff member John Lupton resigned from the Papers of Abraham Lincoln after eighteen years to become the historian for the Illinois Supreme Court Historic Preservation Commission in Springfield.

Lupton began his distinguished tenure with the project in 1991 as a graduate assistant. Over the years, he served as a research assistant, a research associate, an assistant editor, and an assistant director. In 2006, he became associate editor/associate director.

Many of Lupton's early years with the project were spent traveling to county courthouses across Illinois (and two in Indiana) looking for the legal documents and cases associated with Abraham Lincoln's law practice. Lupton logged thousands of miles as an intrepid researcher, working in more than forty-five counties. It was during this time that he developed his expertise in identifying handwriting, particularly that of Abraham Lincoln. He became the project's foremost Lincoln handwriting expert.

Over the years, Lupton has been the project's speaker-in-residence, making well over 100 presentations to media outlets, historical societies, bar associations, Elderhostel groups, business organizations, and school groups. During this past year, the Lincoln Bicentennial ensured that Lupton's services were in constant demand. He traveled to southern California, New York City, Detroit, and Chicago to make presentations about Lincoln and the project.

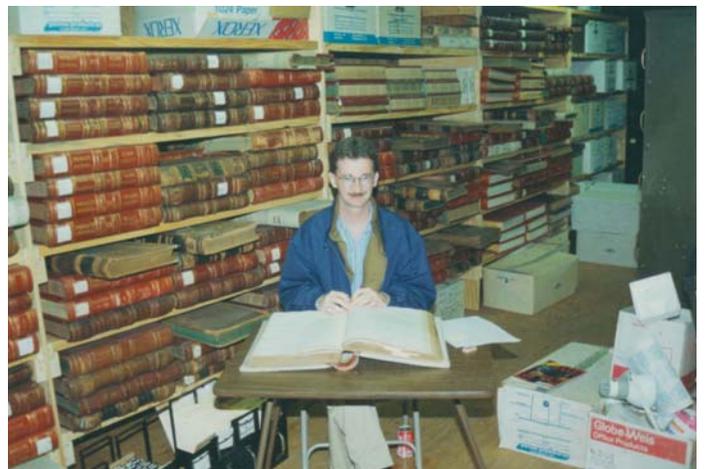
During the past three years as associate director, Lupton spent much of his time overseeing budget and



personnel issues, serving as a liaison with the University of Illinois at Springfield, and working with the director to maintain the financial stability of the project. In addition to his substantial responsibilities as associate director, Lupton managed to write eight chapters for the *Papers of Abraham Lincoln: Legal Documents and Cases* (2008) and oversee the conversion of *The Law Practice of Abraham Lincoln* to an online second edition (2009).

Of his eighteen years at the Lincoln Legal Papers/Papers of Abraham Lincoln, Lupton says, "Since a very young age, I wanted to be a Lincoln scholar, and I achieved that. The project has been my only professional identity and leaving makes me very sad. However, now, I have an opportunity to begin a project from the ground up while retaining my interest and scholarship in Lincoln."

While all of the staff at the Papers of Abraham Lincoln are happy for Lupton's new professional opportunity, we are extremely saddened by his departure and know that we will not soon, if ever, replace his expertise and enthusiasm for all things Lincoln.



Lupton searching a court docket book in Marshall, Clark County, Illinois, in October 1992.

EDITORS REASSEMBLE LINCOLN LEGAL DOCUMENT

Assistant Editor David Gerleman was invited to Canton, New York, in November to make a presentation to Dr. Elisabeth A. Regosin's class on Abraham Lincoln at St. Lawrence University. Gerleman also gave a presentation to the university community about the project. The library staff at St. Lawrence University had reported in 2003 that their collections included a document from Abraham Lincoln's legal career. While Gerleman was there, they prepared a high-resolution digital image of the document. The Papers of Abraham Lincoln appreciates the assistance of Mark McMurray and Darlene Leonard in providing the image.

The document housed at St. Lawrence University turned out to be the lower half of an assignment of errors in the case of *Edgar County, Illinois v. Mayo*. The Illinois State Archives in Springfield houses the top half of this document (see combined document below). Attorneys used an assignment of errors to summarize mistakes that the lower court had allegedly made in a case that formed the basis for an appeal.

This case began in the May 1846 term of the Edgar County Circuit Court as *Mayo v. Edgar County, Illinois*, when Jonathan Mayo sued the county. Mayo was the circuit clerk of Edgar County, and he issued two writs on behalf of

appealed the judgment to the Illinois Supreme Court, which heard the case in its December 1846 term.

As attorney for the county, John Pearson filed an assignment of errors with the Illinois Supreme Court to initiate the appeal. Pearson outlined the errors that he believed the Edgar County Circuit Court had made in ruling for Mayo. Mayo retained Lincoln for the appeal, and Lincoln endorsed the assignment of errors.

The Plaintiff in error hereby assig[n]s for error

- 1 That the Jud^t ought to have been rendered in favor of County of Edgar and against the Def^t Mayo
- 2 That the County is not liable for costs in criminal cases [^]proceedings[^] in any case
- [3] That the County is not liable for costs in a case [of] a [^]forfeited[^] recognizance prosecuted by the State agai[nst] the Def^t

J. Pearson Atty f[or]
Plff in Error

[Joinder in error]
In nullo est erratum

Lincoln p.d.¹

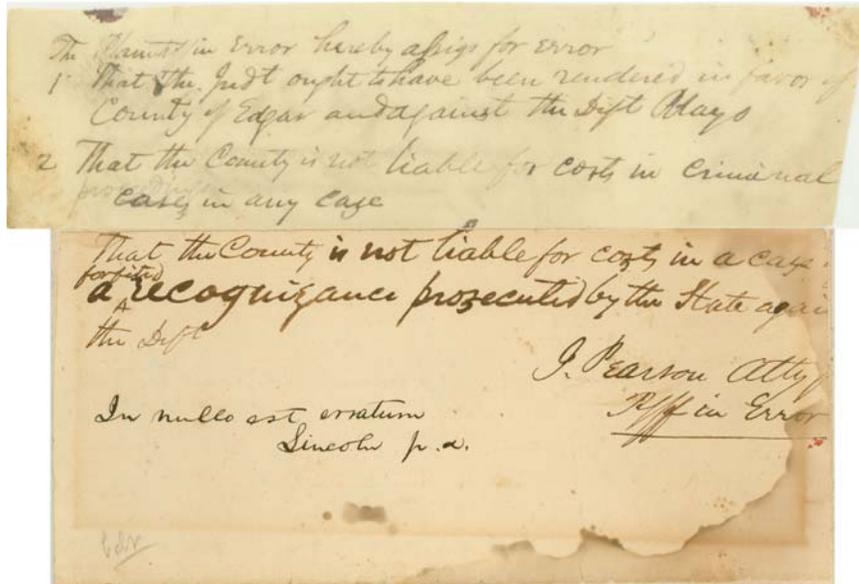


Image Courtesy of the Illinois State Archives (upper) and St. Lawrence University (lower).

the county to obtain payment when individuals forfeited on recognizance bonds. Although the court issued a judgment for the county and executed the judgments, the sheriff recovered no money. Mayo requested that the county pay him \$7.93 as a fee for issuing the writs. When the county commissioners refused, Mayo sued the county, and the circuit court ruled for Mayo and awarded \$7.93. The county

By adding the phrase “In nullo est erratum” (“In nothing is there error”) to the assignment of errors, Lincoln contradicted Pearson's assertions. Lincoln argued that the common law entitled Mayo to be paid the fees, and no state law contravened the common law on this point. The county had asked Mayo to perform a service, and he did so. The supreme court disagreed with Lincoln, referring to the 105th section of the Criminal Code, which stated that all criminal recognizance originated with the state. Therefore, the county could not be liable for a suit from which it derived no benefit. On January 7, 1847, the Illinois Supreme Court reversed the decision of the Edgar County Circuit Court and ruled for Edgar County against Lincoln's client.

With the cooperation of the staff of St. Lawrence University and the Illinois State Archives, the Papers of Abraham Lincoln has been able to reunite virtually the two parts of this document that 153 years ago formed the basis of an appeal to the Illinois Supreme Court.

Notes:

¹“p.d.” is an abbreviation for “pro defendente” indicating that Lincoln was the attorney for the defendant, or appellee, before the Illinois Supreme Court.

PROJECT HOSTS ADE ANNUAL MEETING

In October, the project staff welcomed more than 100 members of the Association for Documentary Editing to the organization's annual meeting held in Springfield, Illinois. Then ADE treasurer John Lupton organized much of the meeting, which was held in the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library downtown. The association meets in a different city each year, and this year the group chose Springfield in order to commemorate the bicentennial of Lincoln's birth.

The project hosted the academic sessions, the association's business meetings, a luncheon held at the Hilton, and the banquet held in the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Museum. All of the project staff, including the six researchers who work in Washington, DC, attended the conference.

Following the banquet, the staff posed with the Lincoln family in front of the White House in the plaza of the museum.



Project Staff and the Lincoln Family

(Back row, from left: Assistant Editor Daniel Worthington, Assistant Editor David Gerleman, Robert Lincoln, Research Associate Chandler Lighty, Abraham Lincoln, Assistant Editor Ed Bradley, and Research Assistant Marilyn Mueller; middle row, from left: former Associate Director John Lupton, Associate Editor Stacy McDermott, Mary Lincoln, Willie Lincoln, Director Daniel Stowell, and Research Associate Kelley Clausung; front row from left: Tad Lincoln, Assistant Editor A J Aiséirithe and Research Assistant Laura Kopp Starr).

PROJECT AND STAFF NEWS

Although extensive travel has ceased, digitization efforts continue at the project. Periodically, repositories and private collectors supply images of Lincoln documents or staff members make brief visits to scan. This quarter, the project obtained images from two repositories, three private collectors, and three auction houses.

The Cincinnati Museum Center in Cincinnati, Ohio, provided images of twenty-one documents in the project's scope from their collections. The Papers of Abraham Lincoln appreciates the assistance of Anne Kling in making these images available.

The Albany Institute of History and Art provided digital images of their Lincoln documents. The project appreciates the assistance of Megan Gillespie.

DONORS

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

Kelley Clausung
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Ford County Historical Society
Tom and Debbie Gentry
Health Science Librarians of Illinois
Illinois Academy of Criminology
Lincoln Land Community College Elderhostel
John Lupton

More Project and Staff News on page 8...

ABRAHAM LINCOLN: THE FIRST “SUCKER” PRESIDENT

Abraham Lincoln—the first president from Illinois (called the “Sucker State” by some contemporaries)—was known for his kindness, mercy, and genuine empathy for the suffering of others, and his presidency furnished numerous opportunities for him to display these traits. Whether considering the issuance of a pass or weighing the pardon of a Union soldier convicted of desertion, more often than not Lincoln was understanding.

Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles noted this trait, writing that the president “is always disposed to mitigate punishment, and to grant favors. Sometimes this is a weakness.” Similarly, Judge Advocate General Joseph Holt observed that when reviewing court-martial cases Lincoln “shrank with evident pain from even the idea of shedding human blood . . . he always leaned to the side of mercy. His constant desire was to save life.”¹

At times such empathy led to gullibility. One prominent case involved a jailed quartermaster for whom Congressman Henry L. Dawes tried to gain release, on the grounds of a statement signed by two physicians testifying that the man was dying of consumption. Lincoln dismissed Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton’s suspicion that the illness was feigned and ordered that the man be freed. Stanton was vindicated when the quartermaster lived for many years thereafter.²

The curious case of Samuel Maccubbin Jr. provides another example. Maccubbin was a Baltimore merchant who may have taken part in the attack on Union troops during the Baltimore riot of April 19, 1861. Shortly after the riot, Maccubbin moved to Richmond, where he served the Confederacy as a provost marshal. That fall he fell seriously ill, prompting him to write to his wife:

Samuel Maccubbin Jr. to Susan Maccubbin³

Richmond 1861

Dear Susan

I am very low & long to see you very much to Day I feel somewhat Better and write you a few lines for god sake send some of our friends to the Hon Cabinet and obtain a pass and hasten to me at once If I had not come to do Business in this place we would have done so much better in our own state ma^r^yland. God speede you to me no more I am too weak.

your loving husband
Samuel Maccubbin

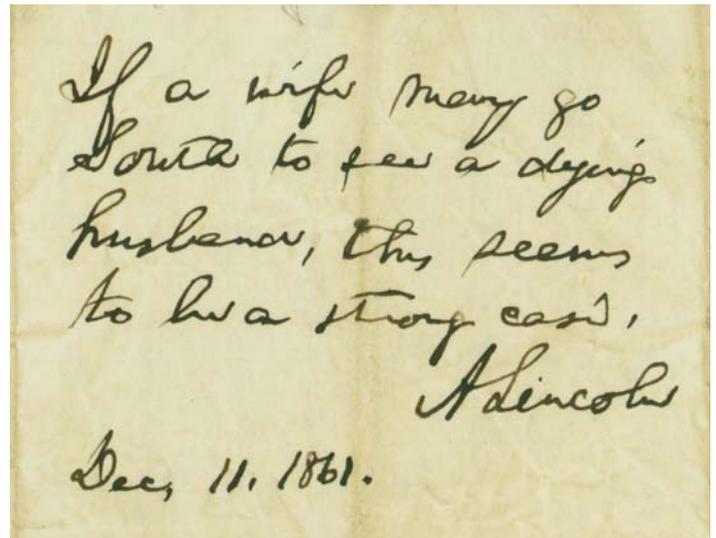
Presumably Susan was able to bring this poignant appeal to the attention of someone in the “Hon. Cabinet” (perhaps Postmaster General Montgomery Blair, a Maryland resident), for it eventually found its way into the hands of Lincoln.

In his typically pithy style, the president endorsed the letter as follows:

If a wife may go South to see a dying husband, this seems to be a strong case.

A Lincoln

Dec. 11, 1861.

A photograph of a handwritten note on aged, yellowed paper. The text is written in cursive ink and reads: "If a wife may go South to see a dying husband, this seems to be a strong case, A Lincoln Dec, 11, 1861." The signature "A Lincoln" is written in a larger, more prominent cursive hand than the rest of the text.

Lincoln’s Endorsement of Maccubbin’s Letter

Image courtesy of the National Archives, College Park, MD..

Thus, Susan Maccubbin most likely received a pass and visited her spouse, and this heart-rending story reached a fitting conclusion.

Yet subsequent events reveal Samuel Maccubbin Jr. to be another example of a person who may have deceived Abraham Lincoln. On June 27, 1865—almost four years after the president allowed Susan to visit her “dying husband”—Samuel Maccubbin wrote President Andrew Johnson to “most respectfully make application for pardon.” In July 1863 a grand jury for the District of Maryland had indicted Maccubbin for his role in the Baltimore riot. Having served as provost marshal of Richmond until the city fell in 1865, Maccubbin was at the time of his application a paroled prisoner of war and a “humble man owning no property whatever.” Noting in his letter to Johnson that he had taken the oath of allegiance during the previous week, Maccubbin pleaded to be restored “to my rights as a citizen of the United States and also to the bosom of my family.” The appeal was

Richmond 1861

Dear Susan

I am very low
& long to see you very much
to day I feel somewhat better and
write you a few lines. for god
sake send some of our friends to
the Hon Cabinet and obtain a pass
and hasten to me at once
If I had not come to do
Buiness in this place we would
have done so much better in
our own state my friend God
speede you to me no more
I am too weak

yours loving husband
Samuel Maccubbin

Samuel Maccubbin Jr. to Susan Maccubbin

Image courtesy of the National Archives, College Park, MD.

not in vain, for he was pardoned within a month of writing to the president.⁴

Sometime following his amnesty, Samuel and Susan Maccubbin moved back to Richmond. It is not clear exactly when Samuel died, but there is an entry for a Samuel Maccubbin in an 1877 Richmond city directory, and a Samuel Mac Cubin (with a wife named Susan) is listed as a Richmond resident in the 1880 census. Apparently, he passed away

within the next six years, for the Richmond directory for 1886-1887 lists Susan Maccubbin as a widow. Therefore, the man who was supposedly at death's door in 1861 not only recovered from his illness, but lived for at least another nineteen years. Lincoln's endorsement resonates to this day as the words of a benevolent and generous man—but it appears that the Maccubbins deceived him.⁵

Ed Bradley
Assistant Editor

Notes:

¹ *Diary of Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy Under Lincoln and Johnson*, 3 vols. (Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1911), 2:207; Michael Burlingame, ed., *An Oral History of Abraham Lincoln: John G. Nicolay's Interviews and Essays* (Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press, 1996), 69.

² Michael Burlingame, *Abraham Lincoln: A Life*, 2 vols. (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2008), 2:494.

³ Samuel Maccubbin Jr. to Susan Maccubbin, c. November 1861, Box 2, RG 59, Entry 968: Letters Requesting Passes to Visit the South, National Archives, College Park, MD.

⁴ Case File of Samuel Maccubbin Jr., RG 94: Case Files of Applications From Former Confederates for Presidential Pardons ("Amnesty

Papers"), 1865-1867 (National Archives Microfilm Publication M1003, Group 1: Pardon Applications Submitted by Persons from the South, roll 30); Indictment of Samuel Maccubbin [Jr.], Box 13, RG 21: Records of District Courts of the United States, United States District Court for the District of Maryland, (Baltimore): Criminal Case Files, 1841-1878, National Archives Philadelphia.

⁵ Benjamin R. Sheriff, comp., *Sheriff's Richmond City Directory 1877* (Richmond: West, Johnston and Company, 1877), 137; U.S. Census Office, Tenth Census of the United States (1880), Henrico County, Richmond, VA, 276; J.H. Chataigne, comp., *Chataigne's Directory of Richmond, VA 1886-1887* (Richmond: J.H. Chataigne, 1886), 283.

“TOO BIG FOR HIS BREECHES”: THE UNSUCCESSFUL CABINET BID OF SCHUYLER COLFAX

After Abraham Lincoln’s election to the Presidency in November 1860, hundreds of letters from all sections of the country arrived in Springfield. The letter writers offered congratulations on the election, demanded recognition for support during the presidential campaign, presented political advice regarding the growing sectional crisis, and begged jobs for themselves, family members, friends, and political allies. Within the overwhelming flood of mail from well-wishers, know-it-alls, and office seekers were serious, well-reasoned recommendations for cabinet appointments as well as some humorous epistles warning against the appointment of men who were far from deserving.

On December 12, 1860, one such letter writer penned an anonymous note to the President-elect, providing colorful evidence against the appointment of Schuyler Colfax, a Congressman from Indiana.¹ Colfax had numerous political friends lobbying hard for his appointment to Lincoln’s cabinet, specifically as postmaster general.² For example, a supporter from Indianapolis wrote: “The admitted qualifications, energy, and integrity of the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, eminently fits him for the position of Post Master General.”³ Since Colfax had served as chairman of the Post Office Committee in the U.S. House of Representatives and had worked hard for Lincoln’s election, many thought his chances for the post very good.⁴

However, not all people viewed the appointment of Colfax as a sound decision. One letter writer, a congressional

colleague of Colfax, was particularly set against both the appointment and the potential appointee.

“A Friend” to Abraham Lincoln⁵

House of Representatives

Washington City

Dec. 12 1860.

Dear Sir.

Various names have been suggested for your Cabinet—some good, some bad and some indifferent. At least let us try and get men of stature and of force, who have something of public and private worth to recommend them. Among others, Colfax is named. He is a plodding little fellow, who edits a six by nine Country paper, and would make a good Clerk at \$1.000 a year. He goes about the House, begging for influence, as a Candidate for door-keeper might be expected to do. At least let us have men of dignity and stuff. There are five hundred Clerks in the Departments here, better fitted for a Cabinet Minister, than this very small apology for a full grown man, who has got himself puffed in the newspapers, until he has grown entirely too big for his breeches. Save us from small things at least.

A Friend

Between August 1860 and February 1861, Lincoln received at least fifty-seven letters regarding the appointment of Colfax to a cabinet-level position. Most of the letters were favorable to the congressman.⁶ However, “A Friend” was not the only Colfax detractor. One letter writer from Indiana wrote that Colfax “is a small man. Can make a handsome address to the Sons of Temperance or the Daughters of Rebecca, but in no wise fit to place in one of the departments.”⁷ Leonard Swett reminded Lincoln that “everybody thinks Colfax is a clever fellow but a gun of too small bore.”⁸

There is no way to know for certain which letters most influenced Lincoln’s decision to look past Schuyler Colfax for a cabinet appointment. However, Lincoln appointed Montgomery Blair as Postmaster General instead. On March 8, Lincoln wrote to Colfax, explaining his decision. In the letter, Lincoln alluded to some of the “disparaging” remarks against Colfax, but he assured the congressman that the decision against placing him in the cabinet was not a reflection of any lack of respect on his part. The letter was, of course, a political effort by Lincoln to soothe the feelings of Colfax and his supporters.



Schuyler Colfax

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

Abraham Lincoln to Schuyler Colfax⁹

Executive Mansion
March 8, 1861

Hon. Schuyler Colfax
My dear Sir

Your letter of the 6th has just been handed me by M^r Baker of Minnesota.¹⁰ When I said to you, the other day, that I wished to write you a letter, I had reference, of course, to my not having offered you a cabinet appointment. I meant to say, and now do say, you were most honorably and amply recommended; and a tender of the appointment was not withheld on any ground disparaging to you. Nor was it withheld, in any part, because of anything happening in 1858—indeed, I should have decided as I did, easier than I did, had that matter never existed.¹¹ I had partly made up my mind in favor of M^r Smith¹²—not conclusively of course—before your name was mentioned in that connection. When you were brought forward I said “Colfax is a young man—is already in position—is running a brilliant career, and is sure

of a bright future in any event.” “With Smith, it is now or never.” I considered either abundantly competent, and decided on the ground I have stated.

I now have to beg that you will not do me the injustice to suppose, for a moment, that I remembered any thing against you in malice.

Yours very truly
A. Lincoln

The missed opportunity for Colfax did not hinder his political influence and career. In 1863, he won election as Speaker of the House. He won reelection to that post in 1865 and 1867. During the impeachment proceedings against President Andrew Johnson, Colfax took an active role, even though as Speaker, his vote would only be cast in the event of a tie. In 1868, Ulysses S. Grant named Colfax as his running mate for Vice President of the United States; and Colfax became Vice President on March 4, 1869.¹³

Stacy Pratt McDermott
Associate Editor

Notes:

¹ Schuyler Colfax, b. 23 March 1823, in New York, NY; d. 13 January 1885, in Mankato, MN. Colfax worked as a clerk, studied law, and edited the *St. Joseph Register* in New Carlisle, Indiana, in the northern part of the state. His main interest was politics, and he used the paper to support the Whig and then Republican causes. He lost his first election to Congress in 1851, but won election in 1854. He served in that body until 1868, three times as Speaker of the House. Colfax was Vice President during the first term of President Ulysses S. Grant. “Schuyler Colfax Dead,” *New-York Times*, 14 January 1885, 1:5-6; Phyllis F. Field, “Colfax, Schuyler,” in John A. Garraty and Mark C. Carnes, eds., *American National Biography*, 24 vols. (Oxford University Press, 1999), 5:230-31; Willard Harvey Smith, *Schuyler Colfax: The Changing Fortunes of a Political Idol* (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Bureau, 1952).

For more information on the relationship between Lincoln and Schyler Colfax, see Stacy Pratt McDermott, “The Growing Ranks of Lincoln’s ‘Original’ Friends,” *Lincoln Editor* 4 (January-March 2004), 2 (<http://www.papersofabrahamlincoln.org/NewsletterPDFs/EDITOR11.PDF>).

² Augustus Watson to Abraham Lincoln, 12 November 1860, Abraham Lincoln Papers, Library of Congress, Washington, DC.

³ R. A. Riley to Abraham Lincoln, 5 December 1860, Abraham Lincoln Papers, Library of Congress, Washington, DC.

⁴ Steve Tally, *Bland Ambition: From Adams to Quayle—The Cranks, Criminals, Tax Cheats, and Golfers Who Made It to Vice President* (New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1992), 143; L. Edward Purcell, ed., *Vice Presidents: A Biographical Dictionary* (New York: Checkmark Books, 2001), 156.

⁵ “A Friend” to Abraham Lincoln, 12 December 1860, Abraham Lincoln Papers, Library of Congress, Washington, DC.

⁶ A few of the more glowing recommendations were: Samuel A. Huff to Abraham Lincoln, 5 December 1860; Stephen Miller and others to Abraham Lincoln, 5 December 1860; Cyrus M. Allen to

Abraham Lincoln, 6 December 1860, all in Abraham Lincoln Papers, Library of Congress, Washington, DC.

⁷ John L. Ketcham to Jesse K. Dubois, 22 December 1860, Abraham Lincoln Papers, Library of Congress, Washington, DC.

⁸ Leonard Swett to Abraham Lincoln, 5 January 1861, Abraham Lincoln Papers, Library of Congress, Washington, DC.

⁹ Abraham Lincoln to Schuyler Colfax, 8 March 1861, facsimile at Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library, Springfield, IL.

¹⁰ Probably James H. Baker, who was Minnesota Secretary of State in 1860. Baker was active in Republican politics. Office of the U.S. Census, Eighth Census of the United States (1860), Blue Earth County, MN, 68; James H. Baker to Abraham Lincoln, 28 December 1860, Collected Papers of Abraham Lincoln, Western Reserve Historical Association, Cleveland, OH.

¹¹ In his letter to Lincoln on the March 6, Colfax wrote that he hoped that Lincoln had not acted in “prejudice on account of alleged Douglas proclivities in 1858, a suspicion unjust to me in the extreme, & which, though I heard it at the time, I thought had been disproved by my Illinois speeches in Oct. 1858, till I saw it revived by the Springfield correspondents of the N.Y. Herald & Cincinnati Commercial.” During the senate campaign of 1858, however, Colfax showed limited support for Lincoln and met with Stephen A. Douglas on a few occasions. Schuyler Colfax to Abraham Lincoln, 6 March 1861, Abraham Lincoln Papers, Library of Congress, Washington, DC; Purcell, *Vice Presidents*, 156.

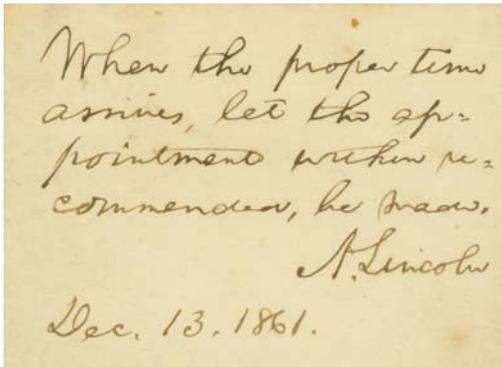
¹² This is a reference to Caleb B. Smith, whom Lincoln appointed as Secretary of the Interior.

¹³ Purcell, *Vice Presidents*, 157, 159.

Mary Alice Davis kindly allowed project staff to scan four Lincoln documents that she owns. Ms. Davis's daughter Alison Davis Wood wrote and produced the documentary *Lincoln: Prelude to the Presidency* for public television. The documentary aired in February 2009 in celebration of the Lincoln Bicentennial.

The project thanks Michael Dawson and Bill and Irene Beck for allowing us to scan their Lincoln documents. Mr. Dawson's document is pictured below.

The First Methodist Church of Springfield (Illinois) allowed project staff to scan their Lincoln document.



James Cornelius, curator of the Lincoln collection at the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum, facilitated the effort. The project thanks Dr. Cornelius and church leaders.

Ira & Larry Goldberg, Coins and Collectibles, in Beverly Hills, CA, provided the project with images of Lincoln documents they have recently sold. Thanks to Beverly Hill for her assistance. Questroyal Fine Art in New

York provided high resolution digital images of an important 1858 Lincoln letter. The project thanks Jessica L. Waldmann for her assistance in providing these images. The project thanks Catherine Barnes of Catherine Barnes Historical Autographs for providing images of a document currently for sale there.

In October, Research Associate Andrew Roling transferred from Archives II in College Park, MD, to the Springfield office. He is transcribing statutes from the 30th Congress, of which Abraham Lincoln was a member.

In November, Stacy McDermott was promoted from assistant editor to associate editor. A full-time member of the staff since 1996, McDermott oversees the archival preservation of the digital images that the project collects in addition to other editorial duties.

In November, Kelley Clausing talked to the Ford County Historical Society in Paxton about the project.

Also in November, Daniel Stowell and Kelley Clausing visited the University of Chicago to identify and scan documents. The University of Chicago houses the William E. Barton Collection of Lincolniana. Stowell and Clausing scanned eighty four documents from Series II and III and 177 documents from Series I that will serve as replacement images in *The Law Practice of Abraham Lincoln, Second Edition*. Thank you to Daniel Meyer, Eileen Ielmini, Christine Colburn, Julia Gardner, Barbara Gilbert, and Reina Williams for their assistance.

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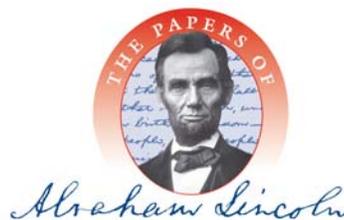
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Please address inquiries and gifts to:

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>

How You Can Help:

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



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