

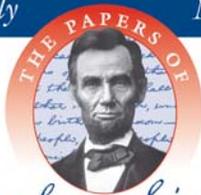
LINCOLN EDITOR

The Quarterly

Newsletter of

July - September 2009

Volume 9 Number 3

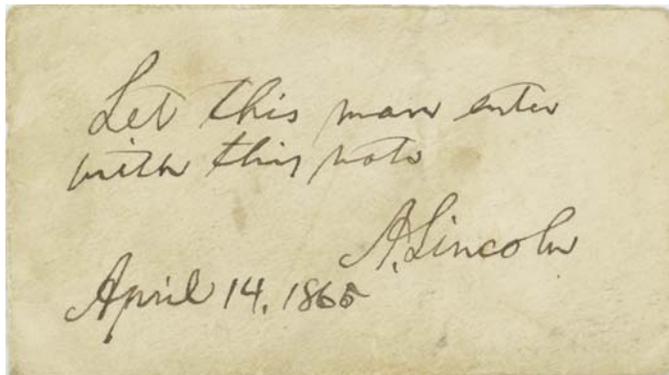


Abraham Lincoln

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

AUTHENTICATING QUESTIONABLE DOCUMENTS

In January 2007, Bruce Steiner of South Amherst, Ohio, contacted the Papers of Abraham Lincoln about a note that he had recently purchased at a flea market. Initially, the staff had doubts about its authenticity, mainly due to the sloppy handwriting—atypical of most Lincoln notes—and the date—April 14, 1865, the date of Lincoln's assassination. The note reads "Let this man enter with this note A. Lincoln April 14, 1865," certainly a cryptic message if indeed genuine (image below is courtesy of Mr. Steiner).



With great skepticism initially, Associate Director John Lupton began comparing the note to known Lincoln writings from April 1865 and began to notice some interesting patterns. Disregarding the sloppiness, he found numerous examples of the way Lincoln crossed the t's in a semi-circle pattern. More importantly, the pen strokes that formed the date were identical to known Lincoln letters and notes. The staff concluded that the note was probably authentic.

On a research trip to Ohio in April 2007, Lupton and Research Associate Kelley Clausing visited Mr. Steiner to scan the document in order to add it to the project's database. Steiner was relieved to hear again that the document was genuine. In June, the *Morning Journal*, a Lorain, Ohio, newspaper, ran a story about his find, but the story generated little attention. In August 2009, Steiner again told his story to the *Morning Journal*. When the *Morning*

Journal printed the article, the Associated Press picked it up, and it gained national and even world-wide attention.

Lupton, who did most of the work authenticating the document, appeared on National Public Radio's *All Things Considered* with Robert Siegel and in other television, radio, and print media. One of the more interesting interviews occurred with an antiques magazine editor, who was very skeptical about the document's genuineness. When he asked what Lupton's qualifications were, Lupton responded that he has been examining Lincoln documents for nearly twenty years. The editor's tone changed, and he said, "Oh, well I guess that *does* make you qualified."

Steiner's note is an excellent example of the inexact nature of authenticating Lincoln documents. We are unable to study the chemical composition of the ink to determine if it is contemporary to Lincoln's period or artificially aged through a heat/chemical process. Likewise, we are not experts in paper composition, although we have seen many examples of mid-nineteenth-century paper. We base our decisions on the context and on comparisons to known Lincoln handwriting samples. In some cases, there are disagreements among the staff members. Frequently, the staff will consult Thomas Schwartz, the Illinois State Historian, and James Cornelius, the curator of the Lincoln Collection at the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library, both of whom have considerable experience in examining Lincoln manuscripts.

While the Papers of Abraham Lincoln offers an important service in examining manuscripts to help determine their authenticity, the staff cannot appraise documents for their monetary value. Part of the project's mission is to collect digital images of all documents written by or to Abraham Lincoln, and authenticating questionable documents like this April 14, 1865, note is critical to the broader effort of identifying authentic historical sources by excluding forgeries.

PROJECT AND STAFF NEWS

Assistant Editor Ed Bradley visited John W. Simms III to scan his Lincoln document in June. The project appreciates the assistance of Mr. Simms.

The project also scanned documents or obtained digital images of documents owned by several private collectors. Many thanks to Vince Cavo, Tolbert Chisum, Joseph Victor, and Rodney Van Winckel.

The Center for Western Studies at Augustana College in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, provided the project with images of the Lincoln document in their collections. The project thanks Harry F. Thompson and Amanda Jenson for their assistance in this effort.

Several members of the staff presented papers at the annual Society for Historians of the Early American Republic conference held in Springfield in July. The conference was held in Springfield in celebration of the Lincoln Bicentennial, and many of the presentations and events focused on Lincoln and his era. Assistant Editor AJ Aiséiríthe presented “The Social Vision of Sanitary Reform”; Research Associate Kelley Clausing presented “‘The very life of liberty’: Abraham Lincoln and Whig Opposition to the Mexican War”; and Associate Director John Lupton presented “A Change in Parties: Lincoln as a Whig and Republican.” Assistant Editor Stacy McDermott and Director Daniel Stowell conducted a session entitled “The Papers of Abraham Lincoln: Resources for Historians of the Early American Republic. Stowell’s presentation was entitled “The Papers of Abraham Lincoln: More than Just Biography” and McDermott’s was “The Lincoln Legal Papers: More than Just the Law.”

During this quarter, Daniel Stowell and John Lupton made numerous presentations across the state of Illinois and

in Washington, D.C. Their busy speaking schedules reflected the widespread interest in the Lincoln Bicentennial. In July, Stowell gave a presentation entitled “Abraham Lincoln and the Legal Profession” at “Abraham Lincoln, Prelude to Greatness: A Conference and Tour” in Springfield, talked about the Papers of Abraham Lincoln to the American Association of Law Libraries Annual Meeting in Washington, D.C., and delivered a speech entitled “Abraham Lincoln—Lawyer, Leader, President” to the National Conference of Bar Presidents in Chicago. Lupton conducted a workshop at this conference, which was a part of the larger annual American Bar Association meeting in Chicago. During the month, Lupton also gave two presentations to teachers from across the country for the Horace Mann Teachers Institute. In the first presentation, he gave an overview of Lincoln’s law practice, and in the second, he demonstrated how to authenticate Lincoln’s handwriting.



Lupton on the Shelby County Courthouse Steps with Newly Installed Statues of Abraham Lincoln and Anthony Thornton

DONORS

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

American History Forum, Inc.	Robert J. Lenz
Dennis Antonie	Mildred A. Meyer
Hamlin H. Barnes	Honorable Richard Mills
Molly Becker	Saul J. Morse
Glen L. Bower	Drs. Richard and Caryl Moy
Charles and Nancy Chapin	Georgia Northrup
Robert S. Eckley	Paul L. Pascal, Esq.
Gary Erickson	Dorothy Richardson
Mrs. Don E. Fehrenbacher	John S. Schier
Earl W. Henderson Jr.	William and Mary Shepherd
Rev. Gary D. Hinkle	John B. Simon
Honorable William E. Holdridge	Daniel W. Stowell
Dr. Todd J. Janus	Richard D. Teeple
James L. Kappel, Esq.	Dr. Michael Wardinski
James Keeran	Wayne W. Whalen
Robert F. Kincaid	Michael D. Zecher

In August, Lupton gave introductory remarks at the dedication of sculptor John McClarey's statues entitled "Let's Debate" in Shelbyville, Illinois. The statues depict Abraham Lincoln and attorney Anthony Thornton prior to their debate in 1856 (see photo on p. 2). The first of seven Looking for Lincoln wayside exhibits in Shelby County was also dedicated. Lupton did the research and writing for all of the Shelby County exhibits. Also during August, Stowell presented a paper entitled "Abraham Lincoln's Patent and Patents in his Law Practice" to the Intellectual Property Division of the American Bar Association in Chicago.

Busy again in September, Lupton spoke to a joint meeting of the Elderhostel group visiting Lincoln sites in Springfield and Lincoln Land Community College's Academy of Lifelong Learning. He also spoke to the Illinois Academy of Criminology at Wright College in Chicago. His presentation there was devoted to a discussion of Lincoln's legal ethics. Finally, Stowell and Lupton were featured speakers during Constitution Day events at the University of Illinois at Springfield. Stowell discussed the secession of West Virginia from the Confederacy and Lupton spoke about the constitutionality of Lincoln's war powers.

POSTMASTER APPOINTMENTS

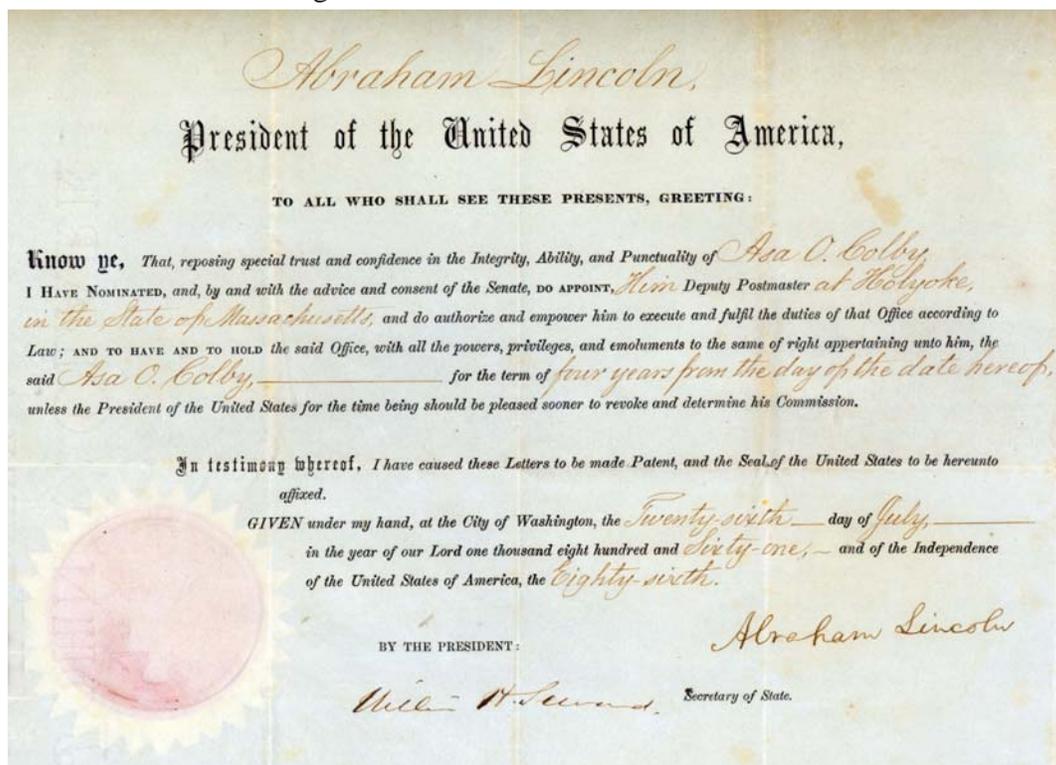
While the project has digitized hundreds of original military commissions and civilian appointments, far fewer of the hundreds of appointments that Abraham Lincoln made to local post offices across the country have surfaced. Of the nearly 800 postmaster appointments identified, the project has scanned fewer than forty Lincoln-signed originals.

In 1899, Charles Emory Smith, the Postmaster General of the United States under President William McKinley, ordered the destruction of hundreds of thousands of post office records dated before 1888. The post office department burned these records, which included documents containing presidential signatures, to avoid the difficulty of moving them to the department's new offices and making room for their perpetual storage. The destruction of those records makes the location of original postmaster appointments all the more important.

Appointments of deputy postmasters throughout the country represented an important component of the political patronage of the era, and the Lincoln administration readily replaced postmasters in large and small locales. Asa O. Colby, a forty-six-year-old carpenter from Holyoke, Massachusetts, was the beneficiary of one such appointment. Holyoke, on the banks of the Connecticut River nearly 100 miles west of Boston, was a town of just

5,000 residents in 1860. There was no national significance to the appointment of a postmaster in such a small, rural community. However, for the local residents, the competence of the town postmaster was vital to their connections to the outside world, and they anxiously watched the postmaster appointments in their communities.

Notes: U.S. Census Office, Seventh Census of the United States (1850), Hampden County, MA, 589; Appointment of Asa O. Colby as Deputy Postmaster at Holyoke, Massachusetts, 26 July 1861, Joseph Victor, Springfield, IL; Henry H. Earl, *A Centennial History of Fall River, Massachusetts* (New York: Atlantic Publishing and Engraving Co., 1877), 68; "Old Papers to Be Burned," *The Washington Post*, 7 August 1899, 10.



Appointment of Asa O. Colby as Deputy Postmaster at Holyoke, Massachusetts

Image Courtesy of Joseph Victor, Springfield, Illinois.

“A GOOD BOY GENERALLY”

Until the day of his death, Abraham Lincoln’s White House anterooms contained office seekers desirous of securing his help in their quest to become government surveyors, receivers, postmasters, Indian agents, or even humble clerks. For the first time the Republican Party controlled the levers of federal patronage and office seekers clamored at Lincoln’s door for reward for being party stalwarts. Overwhelmed by the ceaseless scramble for offices, the president dryly quipped to a Wisconsin friend using rural prairie humor “I have got more pigs than I have teats.”¹ Few of the would-be patronage petitioners came away with the modest “Please see and hear this person...A. Lincoln” written hastily on a small card that might pry open the doors of access to the cabinet secretaries.

Executive Mansion,
Washington, July 30. 1862.
Hon. Sec. of Treasury
My dear Sir
The bearer of this, son
of our cook, is a good barber, and
a good boy generally, I believe. He
has a position during the session
of Congress, in which he gave entire
satisfaction as I understand, but
which came to an end by the
adjournment. Please see him
a moment, & do something for
him if you can.
Yours truly
A. Lincoln
Samuel Williams
appt in Rev Bure'

Abraham Lincoln to Salmon P. Chase
30 July 1862

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

Members of the White House staff were uniquely positioned to secure the coveted presidential recommendation. Even though Lincoln only wrote perhaps half a dozen letters per week in his own hand and admitted “I take no charge of the servants about the house,” he frequently could be convinced to write out a short letter of reference for workers seeking better employment elsewhere. Lincoln did not discriminate amongst his employees, and typically the letters stated “the bearer of this, was at service in this Mansion for several months...and during all the time he appeared to me to be a competent, faithful, and very genteel man...[who does not leave]...because of any fault or misconduct.”²

One such beneficiary of Lincoln’s kindness toward those who served him was Samuel Williams, a twenty-one-year-old black man who had previously worked as a waiter and had served a brief stint as an employee in the halls of Congress before being employed at the White House as a barber. Williams likely got this job thanks to his mother, “Aunt Mary” Williams, who worked for some time as one of the Lincoln family’s cooks. Samuel’s father had apparently died during the previous decade, but he had two brothers—James, who worked as a hostler, likely for a Washington livery stable, and John, who was a year younger than Samuel and who also worked as a waiter.³ Williams later claimed that it was Lincoln’s “high regard” for his mother that led him to take a few moments to write a brief letter of recommendation to Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase.⁴

Executive Mansion,
Washington, July 30. 1862 .
Hon. Sec. of Treasury
My dear Sir

The bearer of this, son of our cook, is a good barber, and a good boy generally, I believe. He had a position during the session of Congress, in which he gave entire satisfaction as I understand, but which came to an end by the adjournment. Please see ~~him~~ him a moment, & do something for him if you can.

Yours truly
A. Lincoln⁵

The presidential signature did the trick; Chase duly appointed Williams to a low-level position in the Revenue Bureau on September 10, 1862. As was the case with other government employees who were illiterate, Williams signed his oath of allegiance with an ‘X’ in place of his signature.

Williams worked at the Treasury in different capacities for nearly twenty years, and having Lincoln's letter in his file no doubt assisted the young man in the years after his patron's death. In May 1871, Williams was rehired at the Treasury with a one-month stint as watchman and seems to have stayed on until November 1873 when he was promoted to Messenger. Certainly Williams would not have secured these positions had he not had the previous intimacy of shaving 'Uncle Abe's' presidential whiskers.⁶

Interestingly, Williams's Lincoln connection did not end in 1862; some two decades later, Williams again needed help and once more turned to the family of his old sponsor. Like so many other office seekers, Williams had sought and failed to get a personal meeting with then Secretary of War Robert Todd Lincoln, but writing from his home at 1710

14th Street, NW in Washington, DC, a now literate Williams penned a letter asking his benefactor's son for his assistance in securing another government job. Despite a "clear and clean" employment record at Treasury, staff reductions had eliminated Williams's position making it difficult to support his wife and four children "in the proper way." Williams appealed to the Secretary "for the love I bear for your dear parents to assist me," and was hopeful that Lincoln would favorably look upon his note. While the ex-presidential barber was "very anxious to hear an answer," it is unclear if he ever received a personal response other than having his letter routed to the proper channels and filed.⁷

*David J. Gerleman,
Assistant Editor*

Notes:

¹ Don E. Fehrenbacher and Virginia Fehrenbacher, eds., *Recollected Words of Abraham Lincoln* (Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 1996), 278.

² Douglas L. Wilson and Rodney O. Davis, eds., *Herndon's Informants: Letters, Interviews, and Statements About Abraham Lincoln* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1998), 331-33; Abraham Lincoln to Whom It May Concern, 4 March 1862, Rosenbach Museum and Library, Philadelphia, PA.

³ U.S. Census Office, Seventh Census of the United States (1850), Washington, DC, Ward 3, 196; U.S. Census Office, Eighth Census of the United States (1860), Washington, DC, Ward 4, 170.

⁴ Samuel Williams to Robert Todd Lincoln, 28 August 1882, Box 94, RG 107, Entry 259: Records of the Chief Clerk and the Administrative Assistant, Records Relating to Personnel, General Records, 1816-

1899, Applications for Civilian Appointments and Regular Army Commissions, 1847-1887, National Archives Building, Washington, DC.

⁵ Abraham Lincoln to Salmon P. Chase, 30 July 1862, Box 631, RG 56, Entry 210: Part II, Records of Various Divisions within the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, Records of the Division of Appointments, Correspondence of the Division, Applications and Recommendations for positions in the Washington, D.C., Offices of the Treasury Department, 1830-1910 National Archives, College Park, MD.

⁶ Oath of Allegiance of Samuel Williams, 1 May 1871; Order for Promotion of Samuel Williams, 1 May 1871; Order for Promotion of Samuel Williams, 4 November 1873; all in Box 631, RG 56, Entry 210.

⁷ Samuel Williams to Robert Todd Lincoln, 28 August 1882.



**1860 Color Lithograph of the Front of the White House
E. Sachse & Co., Lithographer**

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

“DON’T GIVE UP THE SHIP”: ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND THE POWER OF MEMORY

Like presidents before and since, Abraham Lincoln was an avid student of history. As a youth on the prairie, he reveled in stories of the Revolutionary generation, cultivating a profound respect for the Founding Fathers through reading Mason Locke Weems’s *Life of George Washington*, William Grimshaw’s *History of the United States*, and other volumes. His veneration for the framers of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution intensified as he matured into a lawyer and politician on the rise.

In Chicago on July 10, 1858, Lincoln responded to Stephen A. Douglas’s repudiation of his House-Divided Speech, delivered a month earlier in Springfield. Lincoln told the audience that Americans commemorate the Fourth of July to memorialize the founders, “whom we claim as our fathers and grandfathers; they were iron men; they fought for the principle that they were contending for; and we understood that by what they then did it has followed that the degree of prosperity that we now enjoy has come to us.” Americans gather together as a nation on Independence Day, he continued, “to remind ourselves of all the good done in this process of time, of how it was done and who did it; and how we are historically connected with it.”¹

Lincoln’s reverence for America’s heritage would shape his conduct in untangling the knotty issue of slavery and prosecuting the Civil War. It would even have an influence on the correspondence he chose to read and endorse.² As the secession crisis worsened in the winter and spring of 1861, letters of application for military commissions began trickling into the War Department and White House. After the Confederate attack on Fort Sumter and President Lincoln’s call for 75,000 volunteers, this trickle became a torrent, inundating Secretary of War Simon Cameron and Lincoln with missives from patriotic citizens seeking places for themselves, family, friends, business associates, or political allies.

Eager to attract the attention of the distracted chief executive and elicit a personal response, some applicants and their sponsors, having heard of the president’s humane and generous disposition, tugged at his deepest affections by pleading financial distress or family tragedy. Others alluded to a past or present association, friendship, pledge, or promise. Still others, without economic calamity, familial difficulty, or personal or political affiliation to rely upon, cited ancestral connections to America’s founding generation, hoping to strum at Lincoln’s patriotic

heartstrings and capitalize on his admiration for the Republic’s storied past.

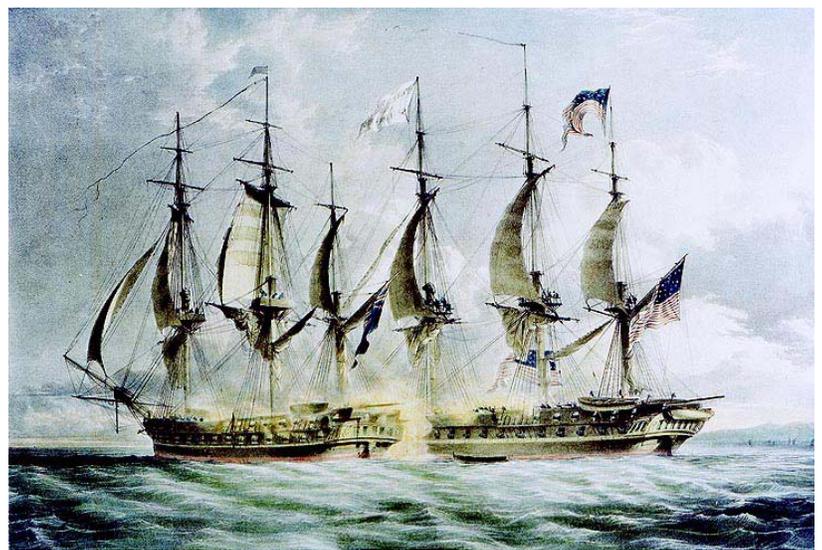
Such was the hope when the second of two letters from Julia Montaudevert Lawrence crossed the desk of Abraham Lincoln.³ Mrs. Lawrence was the widow of Captain James Lawrence, commander of the *Chesapeake*, who perished on June 6, 1813, in the wake of the *Chesapeake*’s ill-fated engagement with the British frigate *Shannon*.⁴ Lawrence’s dying injunction “Don’t Give Up the Ship,” uttered while he was being carried below deck, mortally wounded, immortalized him in the hearts and minds of the War of 1812 generation.

His order personified for Lincoln and others the never-say-die attitude of America’s experiment in democratic self-government. It is difficult to overstate the impact of the *Chesapeake*’s defeat and Lawrence’s death on the psyche of the young Republic. “I remember,” Richard Rush wrote years after the event, “at first the universal incredulity...At last when certainty was known, I remember the public’s gloom, funeral orations and badges of mourning bespoke of it. ‘Don’t Give Up the Ship’—the dying words of



**James Lawrence
c. 1812**

Painting by Gilbert Stuart. Image courtesy of the U.S. Naval Academy Museum, Annapolis, MD.



**Action between USS *Chesapeake* and HMS *Shannon*
1 June 1813**

1830 colored lithograph by L. Haghe; Smith, Elder & Co., London. Image courtesy of the U.S. Naval Academy Museum, Annapolis, MD.

Lawrence—were on every tongue.”⁵ Buried initially in Halifax with full military honors, Lawrence’s remains were eventually interred in a tomb in Trinity Churchyard, New York City, where a monument was erected in his honor.⁶

Writing from Newport, Rhode Island, on December 29, 1861, Mrs. Lawrence petitioned the president on behalf of her nephew, who desired a commission in the United States Army. In her letter she evoked her husband’s sacrifice for his country if not his famous exhortation.⁷

Honor’d and respected Sir,

Some weeks since, I took the liberty to address a letter to you in behalf of my Nephew M^r Delaney M. Neill, a youth of high minded Noble quality, who wishes a Lieutenantcy in the regular Army, and I am proud to say, will be a credit to the Profession. He is now recruiting in his Native State New York as first Lieutenant of his Regiment and who I should esteem it a personal favor if he receives the Appointment thr’o my influence, having never before asked a favor from the Government but as the widow of the late Captain James Lawrence who fell in the War of 1812 with with England while defending the Flag of his Country, [aboard] the ill fated Frigate Chesapeake, I feel entitled to some consideration, and to hope that you will hereby grant my request.

Most respectfully yours
Julia M. Lawrence

Newport, Dec 29th

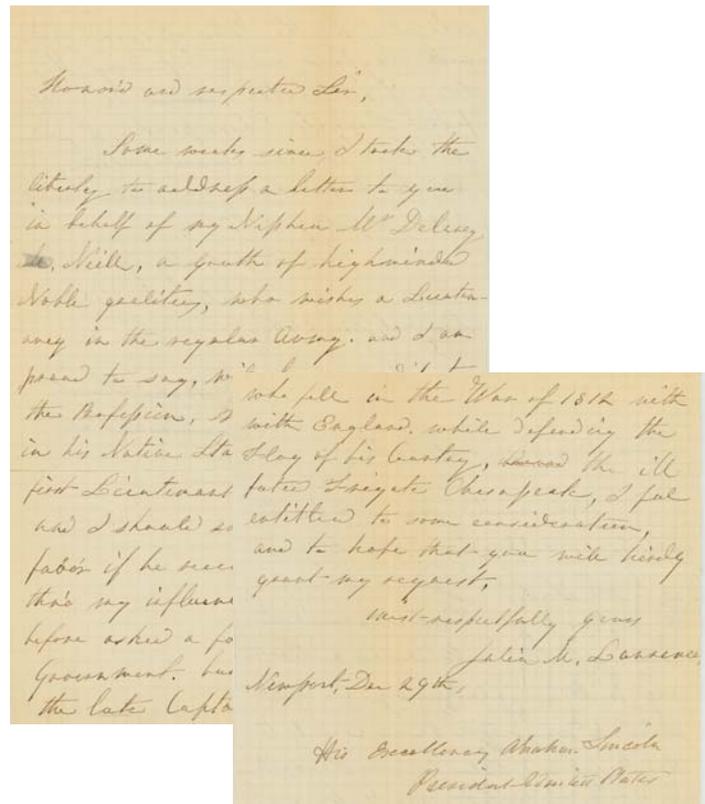
His Excellency Abraham Lincoln
President United States⁸

Overwhelmed with the burden of raising an armed force and mobilizing public opinion to quell the rebellion and restore the Union, Lincoln sent the majority of the applications and petitions he received for military commissions to the War Department without comment. Those he personally approved were endorsed in only terse, official language. He was more receptive to letters from descendants of America’s Revolutionary past, but the sheer volume of the correspondence precluded anything other than a cursory note and then only in rare cases. Not so on this occasion:

The writer of this I understand to be the widow of Commodore Lawrence, whose dying words “Dont give up the ship” are so well known. She should be obliged, if possible.

A. Lincoln

Jan. 16. 1862.⁹

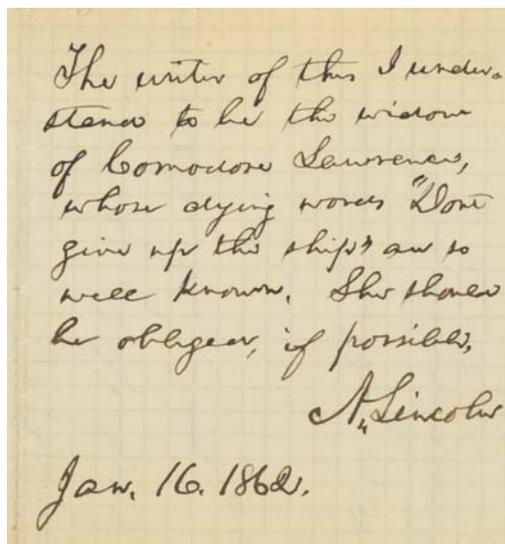


Julia M. Lawrence to Abraham Lincoln
29 December 1861

Lincoln’s Endorsement (below)

Image courtesy of the National Archives, Washington, DC.

It appears that Mrs. Lawrence’s nephew did not receive the requested appointment, but citing her marriage to one of America’s heroes garnered Julia M. Lawrence something that hundreds of commission-seekers and their sponsors sought in vain: the attention of a distracted Lincoln and a personal endorsement. It also demonstrates the extensive knowledge of Lawrence’s story as part of a shared national memory of military heroes. Finally, it suggests



the power of such memories on the president with a “most solemn” “oath registered in Heaven” to “preserve, protect and defend” what the Founding Fathers had created and what James Lawrence and other soldiers and sailors had died to perpetuate.¹⁰

Daniel Worthington
Assistant Editor

Notes on page 8...

Notes (from page 7):

¹ Joseph R. Fornieri, ed., *The Language of Liberty: The Political Speeches and Writings of Abraham Lincoln* (Washington, DC: Regnery Publishing, Inc., 2003), 231.

² David Herbert Donald, *Lincoln Reconsidered: Essays on the Civil War Era*, 3rd ed., revised and updated (New York: Vintage Books, 2001), 150; David Herbert Donald, *Lincoln* (New York: Simon & Schuster Paperback, 1995), 30-31; Fred Kaplan, *Lincoln: The Biography of a Writer* (New York: Harper Collins, 2008), 13-14; Benjamin P. Thomas, *Abraham Lincoln: A Biography*, paperback edition (Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press, 2008), 15.

³ Julia Montauvert Lawrence, b. 15 July 1788, in New York, NY; d. 15 September 1865, in Newport, RI. See also James Parton, *Achievements of Celebrated Men* (New York: John B. Allen, 1883), 122-23; Thomas Lawrence, *Historical Genealogy of the Lawrence Family* (New York: Edward O. Jenkins, 1858), 70-71.

⁴ James Lawrence, b. 1 October 1781, in Burlington, NJ; d. 6 June 1813, off Boston, MA. For more on James Lawrence, see Albert Greaves, *James Lawrence, Captain, United States Navy, Commander of the "Chesapeake"* (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1904); Lawrence, *Historical Genealogy of the Lawrence Family*, 70-71; Parton, *Achievements of Celebrated Men*, 122-27; Hugh D. Purcell, "Don't Give Up the Ship," *United States Naval Institute Proceedings* 91 (1965): 82-94; *New York Times*, 2 June 1913, 3.

⁵ Quoted in Henry Adams, *The War of 1812*, edited by Major H. A. DeWeerd (New York: Cooper Square Press, 1999), 147.

⁶ Mrs. Lawrence's other letter has not been found.

⁷ The precise identity of Mrs. Lawrence's nephew remains a mystery. She identified him as Delaney M. Neill, but no one by that name appears in her family genealogy. She named her only daughter Mary Neill Lawrence. The nephew in question might be Delancey Neill who, according to the census, was living in the household of

Josepha Neill in 1870. Residing at the same residence was Edward Montauvert Neill, who served during the war as an assistant adjutant general with Ambrose Burnside's IX Corps of the Army of the Potomac. The use of the Montauvert name suggests a connection between the Josepha Neill family and Mrs. Lawrence, but no firm relationship has been established. Delancey Neill may in fact be Mrs. Lawrence's nephew, but he would have only been sixteen or seventeen years old in 1861. Another possibility is J. DeLancey Neill, a lieutenant in the 101st New York Volunteer Infantry, but an examination of his service record provides no link to Mrs. Lawrence. See Francis Heitman, *Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1903), 1:742; Neill, J. DeLancey, 101st New York Infantry, Company F, RG 94, Entry 519: Records of the Adjutant General's Office, Compiled Military Service Records for the Civil War, 1861-65, National Archives Building, Washington, DC; U.S. Census Office, Ninth Census of the United States (1870), New York, NY, Ward 18, District 3, 33.

⁸ Julia M. Lawrence to Abraham Lincoln, 29 December [1861], Box 38, RG 107, Entry 261: Records of the Chief Clerk and the Administrative Assistant, Records Related to Personnel, General Records, 1816-1899, Applications for Regular Army Commissions, 1854-1862, National Archives Building, Washington, DC.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ First Inaugural Address of President Abraham Lincoln, 4 March 1861, Abraham Lincoln Papers, Library of Congress, Washington, DC.

LINCOLN EDITOR

The Quarterly Newsletter of the Papers of Abraham Lincoln

ISSN 1537-226X
(09-09)

A Project of



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

Project Staff:

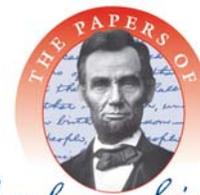
Daniel W. Stowell, Director/Editor; John A. Lupton, Associate Director/Associate Editor; A J Aiséirthe, Assistant Editor; Ed Bradley, Assistant Editor; David Gerleman, Assistant Editor; Stacy Pratt McDermott, Assistant Editor; Christopher A. Schnell, Assistant Editor; Daniel E. Worthington, Assistant Editor; Kelley B. Clausing, Research Associate; S. Chandler Lighty, Research Associate; Andrew J. Roling, Research Associate; Helena Iles, Research Assistant; Marilyn Mueller, Research Assistant; Laura Kopp Starr, Research Assistant; Rebecca Wieters, Research Assistant; Carmen Morgan, Secretary.

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.



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.