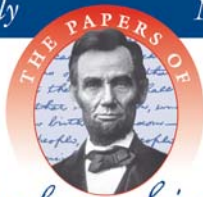


LINCOLN EDITOR

The Quarterly

Newsletter of



July - September 2010

Volume 10 Number 3

Abraham Lincoln

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

RECONFIGURING WORK AT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The Papers of Abraham Lincoln received word in June that the project's appropriation from the State of Illinois would be cut in half for the current fiscal year. In addition, the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library Foundation informed the project that it would also have to cut direct support to the project in half. This loss of nearly \$175,000 in funding forced the project to make difficult decisions regarding current initiatives.

The Papers of Abraham Lincoln entered into a cooperative agreement with the Library of Congress in May 2007 to digitize the Abraham Lincoln Papers housed there, and work began several months later. Under the agreement, the Library of Congress provided digitization specialists and equipment to capture images of some 20,000 documents in the Robert Todd Lincoln Collection of Abraham Lincoln Papers according to the project's technical specifications. The Papers of Abraham Lincoln provided two staff members who examined and cropped each image and saved it with Papers of Abraham Lincoln filenames and specifications and again with Library of Congress filenames and specifications. These two staff members worked on-site in the Manuscripts Division in the Madison Building in Washington, DC. Under this agreement, Library of Congress staff digitized and Papers of Abraham Lincoln staff processed ninety of the 205 volumes of documents in that collection.

The initial cooperative agreement with the Library of Congress expired in December 2009, so the project and the Library are negotiating a new agreement for the next two years to complete the digitization of the Lincoln Papers. A subsequent agreement will cover the documents within the project's scope housed in dozens of other collections of the papers of Lincoln's contemporaries at the Library of Congress.

After careful consideration of options, it became clear that the project could no longer support the two positions in Washington but could continue to process the images in Springfield, where costs would be lower. Unprocessed images will now be transferred to Springfield via the Internet, much as processed images have been, then processed images will be returned to the Library.

Unfortunately, as a result of the funding difficulties and changes in current initiatives, the project had to lay off Research Assistant Harold Barthold at the end of July, though he had begun work only at the beginning of June. Barthold replaced Laura Kopp Starr, who had resigned in May to take a job with a historical consulting firm. The director also offered Assistant Editor A J Aiséirithe the opportunity to transfer to Springfield to continue working on processing the Library of Congress images. Aiséirithe declined the transfer and will be departing the project early in November.

Aiséirithe (pictured at right) joined the project in the summer of 2007 as a research associate and was later promoted to assistant editor. During her tenure with the project, she has processed Library of Congress images and has helped to oversee the completion of ninety volumes of Lincoln papers located there. The project is sorry to see her go and wishes her the best in her future endeavors.



FROM PENALTY BOX TO HOLLINGER BOX: SPOTLIGHT ON NARA CONSERVATOR KATHY LUDWIG

A true Minnesotan, Kathy Ludwig (pictured at right) loves ice hockey and used to play the sport in a recreational league. However, her professional pursuits have been a bit more conservative. After spending fifteen years as a conservator at the Minnesota Historical Society, she moved to the National Archives (NARA) in College Park, Maryland, where she has worked in that capacity for thirteen years.

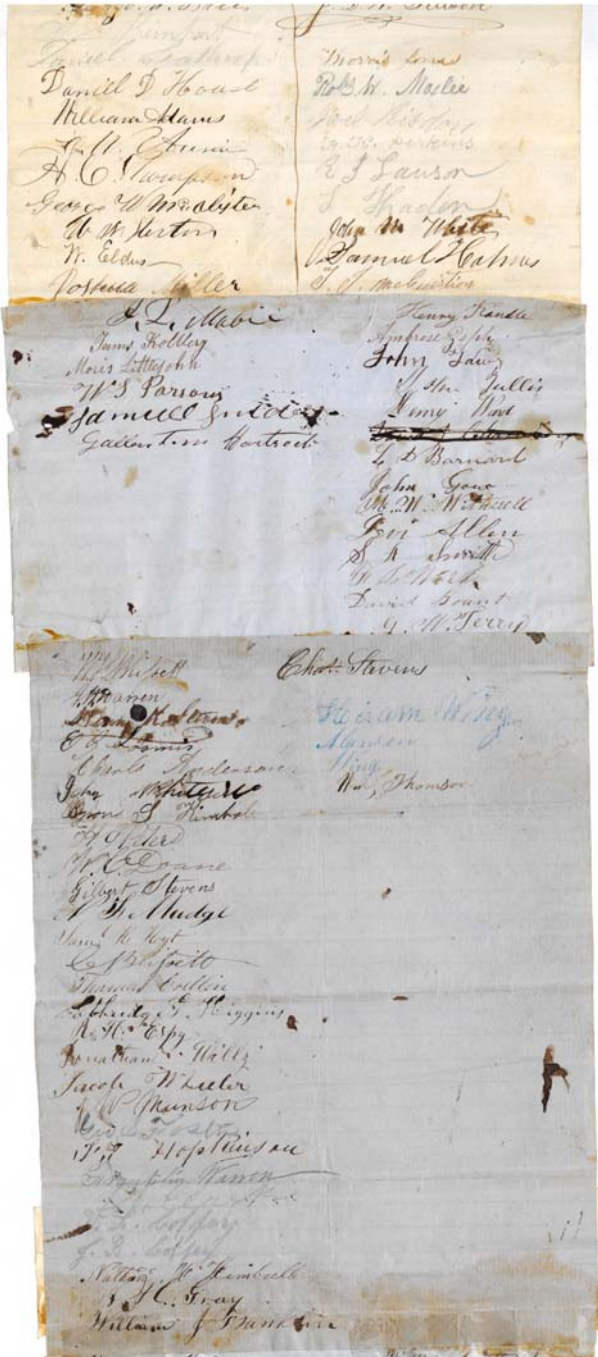
Born and raised in Minnesota, Ludwig received her Bachelor's degree from the University of Minnesota and her Master's degree in Library Science from Columbia University. Her interests include ice hockey, reading, museums, and paper making. Regarding the latter, she has helped clear up what has been a conundrum for several Papers of Abraham Lincoln staff members: why was ruled, blue paper used so frequently during the 1850s, only to virtually vanish from records in the 1860s? Ludwig argues that advances in bleaching techniques explain the discrepancy.



Ludwig and her staff at NARA assist the Papers of Abraham Lincoln by preparing certain documents for safe handling in the scanning process. She may separate glued pages of a document, for example, or place a fragile document in a polyester sleeve for scanning. Ludwig has been a very cheerful and helpful friend of the project, which she says is “a wonderful effort” to bring together Lincoln documents on the Internet for researchers to use free of charge.

Recently, Ludwig went beyond the call of duty. While scanning previously microfilmed job applications and recommendations in Department of State records, Research Assistant Helena Iles came across two very long petitions containing dozens of signatures recommending Elwood Evans for a consular position in 1861. Ludwig had warned project staff beforehand that this group of records contained some long documents and said that she could provide scrolls to facilitate easier scanning of and better protection for the documents.

When Iles located the two long petitions, Ludwig collected them and delivered them a few days later in an archival box created especially for them. Each petition was scrolled around a thick cardboard tube about three-inches wide. Ludwig also provided an extra identical cardboard tube that would serve as a take-up reel for the petition during scanning as the document was moved across the scanning bed. The archival box also contained



Section of Petition to Abraham Lincoln, regarding the Appointment of Elwood Evans, c. 1861
Image courtesy of RG 59, Entry 760, National Archives, College Park, MD.

PROJECT WELCOMES NEW GRADUATE ASSISTANT

In August, Graduate Assistant Jay Vlahon joined the project. Vlahon began graduate studies in history at the University of Illinois Springfield (UIS) this fall. A native of Springfield, he is a 2006 graduate of Southeast High School and graduated Summa Cum Laude in May from UIS with a Bachelor's degree in history.

Vlahon is interested in gender history, specifically nineteenth-century Victorian culture and social constructs, reforms in the Progressive Era, nineteenth and twentieth-century children's history, and the historical debate surrounding Mary Lincoln.

In the short term, Vlahon will be processing digital images of National Archives vault items. He is currently working with a group of documents related to nominations of individuals to various governmental posts, such as consuls to foreign countries, U.S. marshals, and other positions requiring Senate approval. Eventually, Vlahon will be transcribing documents and doing some research.

Vlahon spent the past summer as an interpreter at the Lincoln Home National Historic Site. He enjoyed interacting with visitors and answering their sometimes puzzling questions. One of the most surprising questions visitors asked him more than once was: "Why didn't Lincoln come back here to live?" It seems that at least for some people, the Lincoln theme has NOT been exhausted.



four little bean bags to be used to keep the scrolls from rolling around during the scanning process. By moving the petitions across the project's planetary scanner and scrolling them gradually from one tube to another, Iles was able to get good scans and also protect the petitions from damage. Without the scrolls, the documents would have had to be folded awkwardly or dangled off the edges of the scanner, which would have been stressful for the documents and made it more difficult to get straight and flat images.

The petitions were so long that one ended up being saved in four, very large tiff image files of approximately four digitally stitched scans and the other petition was saved in three files of three or four scans each. Iles stated that "scanning such huge petitions without the use of the scrolls that Kathy created would have been arduous, time-consuming, and most likely damaging to these old and rather brittle documents."

Project staff members at the National Archives in College Park anticipate additional insight and assistance from Ludwig. She has been a great help to the project for the past four years, and the staff working at NARA is extremely appreciative of her work.

***Ed Bradley, Assistant Editor
with Helena Iles, Research Assistant***

PROJECT AND STAFF NEWS

The project acknowledges the generosity of Brandt Steele for his contribution to the project this quarter.

In April, Assistant Editor Daniel Worthington delivered a talk on Abraham Lincoln and religion at the First Lutheran Church in Granville, Illinois. The discussion was part of the spring meeting of the Southern Conference, Northern Illinois Synod, of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America. In May, Worthington participated as a history exhibit judge at the Illinois History Expo in Springfield. An annual event, the Expo offers Illinois junior high and high school students an opportunity to study topics in Illinois history by writing essays, creating exhibits, and participating in dramatic readings and skits. Each spring, hundreds of students and teachers from across the state attend the event, which is hosted by the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency.

In May, the Office of the Curator of the Supreme Court of the United States provided digital images of four documents. Among them were Lincoln's handwritten notes from 1849 for the only case he argued before the United States Supreme Court and the appointment of Salmon P. Chase as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court from 1864. Special thanks to Curatorial Assistant Lauren Golden and Collections Manager Franz Jantzen for facilitating this effort.

See NEWS on page 8...

MR. POTTER GOES TO LEAVENWORTH: PROMOTION OR PUNISHMENT?

One of the greatest skills Abraham Lincoln brought to the presidency was his ability to work with difficult men who disliked his policies, politics, or personality. Lincoln's dexterity in juggling conflicting personalities in his cabinet, in Congress, and in the military high command was an endless drain. The President's patience and forbearance in dealing with sometimes openly recalcitrant subordinates like John C. Frémont, George B. McClellan, or John A. McClernand appears legendary in retrospect, but Lincoln was not only careful when dealing with prima donna generals. Even as the bloody military campaigns of 1864 began, the president still took time to assuage the concerns of Captain Joseph A. Potter,¹ a valuable officer then serving with the Quartermaster's Department at Chicago, Illinois.

Potter's name was put forward for transfer to the frontier post at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Rumors were afoot that Potter's watchfulness of military contractors had provoked backstairs machinations to block his promotion and get him sent into some bureaucratic exile.²



Joseph A. Potter

*Image courtesy of the U.S. Army Military History Institute,
Carlisle, PA*

Lincoln had good reason to head off such suspicions as Potter was an excellent officer who had rendered the nation good if unglamorous service in keeping the tools the army needed to win the war flowing from the hinterland. Furthermore, Potter's family had a long history of national service; one grandfather and six great uncles had served in George Washington's army, and his mother was a direct descendant of Boston firebrand Samuel Adams. In September 1861, Potter secured a commission as a lieutenant in the 15th Infantry Regulars and then gained appointment as captain of Volunteers assigned to the Quartermaster's Department in Chicago. In this role, he helped to outfit the troops in training camps throughout the Midwest and swiftly became a key cog in the army's administrative machinery handling complex financial and logistical operations involved with the purchase of immense amounts of supplies.³

So vigorously did Potter discharge his duties that he won the praise of many Chicago merchants who wrote President Lincoln urging his promotion as an officer of "stern integrity & great business capacity" who had streamlined his office, gone after speculators, and practiced the "most rigid economy in public expenditures."⁴ Additionally, Potter had taken charge of the building, maintaining, and provisioning of western prisoner-of-war and parole camps which housed at one time nearly ten thousand men at Springfield, Illinois, alone.⁵

Potter visited Washington in the spring of 1864 and, backed by his sterling success at running quartermaster operations in Chicago, had hopes that he was about to be detailed to the capital to head up one of the newly created divisions within the reorganized Quartermaster's Department or even the Cavalry Bureau.⁶ Buoyed by such seemingly excellent prospects, it was perhaps understandable that Potter looked upon the army's about-face decision to send him instead to Fort Leavenworth as a demotion or even worse, as a covert reprimand for having cracked down on slipshod government contractors. Word of Potter's dissatisfaction with the proposed transfer apparently rippled into the White House, causing President Lincoln to take up his pen to smooth over any ruffled feathers and to explain to Potter that the change of assignment was not due to any dissatisfaction with him, but rather just the opposite.

Abraham Lincoln to Joseph A Potter⁷
12 May 1864

(Copy)

Ex.[ecutive] Mansion
May 12. 1864

Colonel

You are not sent to Fort Leavenworth as a punishment as one of your friends appeared to think. I had you sent there because I know you and your antecedents and I wanted just such a person there for reasons not now necessary to mention

You will lose no rank in going and I will take care that you do not suffer by this change.

Yours
A Lincoln

Col. Potter
chicago.

Lincoln likely had several practical reasons for wanting to send Potter out west, the most important being that Fort Leavenworth was a vital depot from which all the posts on the plains from Kansas to New Mexico and Utah drew their supplies. The depot's payroll of teamsters and laborers averaged eleven hundred men with two hundred six-mule wagons on duty daily with often thousands of extra mules and horses on hand at any given time. Complaints had filtered back to Washington that the depot was not well administered, accounts were

muddled, and long standing bills went unpaid. As Potter later reported "I found a state of affairs existing [here] of which I had no previous conception...stories of immense frauds were rife, and it was with the utmost care that any fixed data could be found to determine the status of a large number of vouchers afloat and settle upon the mode and manner of payment." Military operations in the far west needed a trusted quartermaster and undoubtedly this was the main reason Lincoln approved the transfer, yet by either design or necessity, Potter's transfer from Chicago did not occur until eight months after the president's letter.⁸

As Lincoln had promised, Potter did not miss out on promotion because of the impending reassignment; he was promoted to full colonel of volunteers in September 1864. Once installed as Leavenworth's dual depot and district quartermaster, Potter swiftly justified Lincoln's faith in him to bring order out of confusion and to keep a weather eye on other matters such as the need to watch "with the utmost care and preventing by timely remonstrance all attempts on the part of scheming politicians to get the reserved lands into market for the purpose of speculation."⁹ Potter finished the war at Fort Leavenworth and on March 13, 1865, was meritoriously brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers.

David J. Gerleman
Assistant Editor

Notes

¹ Joseph Adams Potter, b. 12 June 1816, in Potter's Hollow, NY; d. 21 April 1888, in Painesville, OH. In 1834, he settled with his family near Tonica, Illinois. Potter declined an appointment at West Point in 1836, but later worked for the War Department as a civil engineer. He married Catherine O. Rosa on December 31, 1840, and had two daughters. In the 1840s and 1850s, he was a surveyor, working on projects on Lake Michigan and with the Lake Shore Railroad. During the Civil War, he married his second wife Harriet M. Spafford, with whom he had one son. Potter retired from the Regular Army on April 21, 1879, with the rank of major. Office of the U.S. Census, *Seventh Census of the United States* (1850), Painesville, Lake County, OH, 355; *Index for History of Geauga and Lake Counties, Ohio, with Illustrations and Biographical Sketches of its Pioneers and Most Prominent Men* (Philadelphia: Williams Brothers, 1878); Affidavit of Mary D. Pomeroy, 24 October 1888, Pension File of Joseph A. Potter, Record Group 15, Entry 8: Case Files of Approved Pension Applications of Widows and Dependents of Veterans of the Army and Navy Who Served Mainly in the Civil War and the War with Spain, National Archives, Washington, DC; Joseph A. Potter to Montgomery C. Meigs, 22 February 1867; W. F. Howell to Daniel H. Rucker, 13 September 1867, both in Record Group 92, Entry 225: Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, 1792-1929, Correspondence, 1818-1926, Consolidated Correspondence File, 1794-1915, box 839; *Report of the Proceedings of the Society of the Army of Tennessee, At the Twenty-first Meeting Held at Toledo, Ohio* (Cincinnati: Society of the Army of Tennessee, 1893), 377; Physicians Affidavit; Absence on Account of

Sickness; Certificate of Marriage, all in Pension File of Joseph A. Potter, RG 15, Entry 8.

² Lewis B. Parsons to Montgomery C. Meigs, 19 July 1864, RG 92, Entry 225, box 839.

³ "List of officers of the Quartermaster's Department on duty at the principal depots on June 30, 1862," *Official Records of the War of the Rebellion*, Series III, Vol. ii, 836.

⁴ Isaac N. Arnold to Abraham Lincoln, 16 September 1862; George B. Drake and others to Abraham Lincoln, 9 September 1862, both in RG 92, Entry 225, box 839. Drake had added that Potter knew nothing of the efforts to get him promoted.

⁵ Joseph A. Potter to Montgomery C. Meigs, 24 February 1862; Joseph A. Potter to W. Hoffman, 1 May 1862, both in *Official Records of the War of the Rebellion*, Series II, Vol. iii, 317; 509.

⁶ Joseph A. Potter to Montgomery C. Meigs, 15 June 1864, RG 92, Entry 225, box 839.

⁷ Abraham Lincoln to John A. Potter, 12 May 1864, RG 92, Entry 225, box 839.

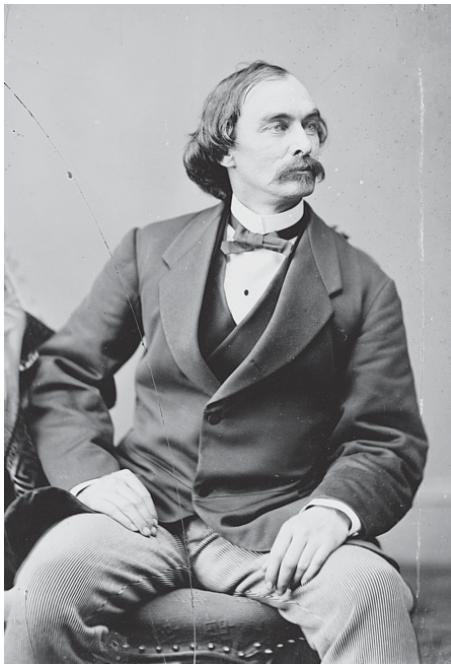
⁸ Lewis B. Parsons to Joseph A. Potter, 11 January 1865, *Official Records of the War of the Rebellion*, Series I, Vol. xlvi, pt. 2, 220.

⁹ Joseph A. Potter to Montgomery C. Meigs, 15 September 1865, *Official Records of the War of the Rebellion*, Series III, Vol. v, 464-465. Potter officially assumed his new duties on February 1, 1865.

THE OPEN POLAR SEA: ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND AN ARTIC EXPLORER

Nineteenth-century America was restless; it was truly a land of explorers, immigrants, migrants, and travelers. For a people imbued with an expansionist spirit, the North Pole and the Northwest Passage symbolized the zenith of exploratory achievement. Count Abraham Lincoln among those caught up in the “Arctic Fever,” as evidenced by his role in securing an appointment for Isaac Israel Hayes,¹ a renowned Arctic explorer and physician who in the winter of 1862 applied for an appointment as a brigade surgeon. For Lincoln and other Americans, the discoveries of Hayes, Elisha Kent Kane, and others did more than advance science; they were victories of Yankee ingenuity and expressions, in the wake of the Mexican War, of Manifest Destiny, and nascent American imperialism. Their adventures made these explorers international celebrities—heroes who generated a sense of national pride.²

Hayes’s first taste of Arctic exploration came in 1853 when he joined Elisha Kent Kane’s second Arctic



Isaac Israel Hayes

Image Courtesy of the Library of Congress, Washington, DC

voyage, signing on as surgeon aboard Kane’s ship the *Advance*. Though he lost three toes to frostbite, Hayes survived the harrowing journey, returning home in 1855 to much acclaim. Kane had trekked to the Arctic in search of survivors from Sir John Franklin’s 1845 expedition and an “Open Polar Sea” route to the North Pole. He returned without finding either

Franklin or the North Pole, but he could claim an astounding discovery: his servant had supposedly spotted the Open Polar Sea. Theoretically, all that remained to get to the North Pole was to cross this sea, and Hayes would be the first to try. Unfazed by his mutilated foot, Hayes secured funds for a single ship, and in July 1860, he and a crew of

fourteen sailed for the Arctic. Traveling 1,300 miles, Hayes did not reach the Open Polar Sea but was convinced that it lay just beyond the final point reached by his expedition. Though later proven wrong, he had helped open the way to the North Pole.³

Hayes and his expedition returned to the United States in October 1861 amid little fanfare. The Civil War had temporarily doused enthusiasm for Arctic exploration, leaving Hayes in debt and with little hope of obtaining funding for another venture. With limited employment options and eager to serve his country, Hayes offered his ship to the government and appeared before the Army Medical Board in hopes of becoming a brigade surgeon. On February 25, 1862, Hayes formally applied to Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton for an appointment, asking the secretary to authorize the Medical Board to expedite certification of his credentials.⁴

Three days later, Andrew G. Curtin, governor of Pennsylvania, wrote President Lincoln to recommend Hayes’s appointment.

**Andrew G. Curtin to Abraham Lincoln⁵
28 February 1862**

PENNSYLVANIA.
Executive Chamber.

Harrisburg Pa. 28 Feb 1862

Sir

I recommend the appointment of Doctor Hays of [Phila] as a brigade surgeon.

Doctor Hays is a gentleman of so much character and reputation that I need not refer to him in that respect

Since his return from his last voyage to the north he has desired to serve the Country, and I request his appointment without any social relations with him to influence me, or any knowledge of his political opinions.

He has a history which proves his constancy to a purpose, and a force of character wich will reflect credit on the exercise of the power to appoint him

Very respectfully

Your. Obt. Svt

A G. Curtin

A. Lincoln
President

[Endorsement]

Respectfully submitted to the War Department
A. Lincoln

March 7, 1862.⁶

In the meantime, Lincoln penned his own letter in support of Hayes's application.

Abraham Lincoln to Edwin M. Stanton⁷

1 March 1862

(see image at right)

Executive Mansion,
Washington, March 1, , 1862.

Hon. Sec. of War

My dear Sir

D^r Isaac I. Hayes, of D^r Kane's Arctic expedition, and more recently of an Arctic expedition headed by himself, is an applicant for Brigade Surgeon; and I would like for ~~Brigade~~ him to be appointed at once, if consistent with the rules.

Yours truly
A. Lincoln

Lincoln's endorsement on Curtin's letter and Lincoln's own letter had the desired effect. In April, Hayes received a captain's commission as brigade surgeon of volunteers. After a month of training in the Department of the South and inspection duty at Cape May, New Jersey, he transferred to Philadelphia to take command of a hospital being constructed in West Philadelphia. From May 1862 to June 1865, Hayes

Executive Mansion,
Washington, March 1, 1862.
Hon. Sec. of War
My dear Sir
Dr. Isaac I. Hayes,
of Dr. Kane's Arctic expedition,
and more recently of an Arctic
expedition headed by him-
self, is an applicant for Briga-
de Surgeon, and I would
like for ~~Brigade~~ him to be
appointed at once, if consistent
with the rules.
Yours truly
A. Lincoln

commanded the 4,500-bed West Philadelphia (Satterlee) Hospital, one of the largest army hospitals during the Civil War. He was later promoted to major.

On June 27, 1865, Hayes, feeling that his services were no longer required and eager to return to civilian life, resigned his commission. Assistant Secretary of War Charles Dana accepted his resignation on July 6, and on July 28, President Johnson promoted Hayes to brevet lieutenant colonel for service rendered.⁸

Daniel E. Worthington
Assistant Editor

Notes:

¹ Isaac Israel Hayes, b. 5 March 1862, Chester, PA, d. 17 December 1881, New York, NY. Hayes received his education at Westtown Academy and the University of Pennsylvania, where he earned a medical degree in 1853. Allen Johnson et al., eds., *Dictionary of American Biography*, 10 vols. (New York: Scribner, 1946-58); 4: 445; Douglas W. Wamsley, *Polar Hayes: The Life and Contributions of Isaac Israel Hayes, M.D.* (Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society, 2009).

² For a fuller analysis of the impact of Arctic exploration on American national unity, see Michael F. Robinson, *The Coldest Crucible: Arctic Exploration and American Culture* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2006).

³ Hayes believed in error that he had reached 81° 35'N—further north than anyone else to that time. Arctic explorers later determined that Hayes reached only as far as 80° 14'N. Johnson, *Dictionary of American Biography*, 4:445; Charles Officer and Jack Page, *A Fabulous Kingdom: The Exploration of the Arctic* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2001), 109; Ken McGoogan, *Race to the Polar Sea: The Heroic Adventures of Elisha Kent Kane* (New York: Counterpoint, 2008), 359.

⁴ Isaac Israel Hayes to Edwin M. Stanton, 25 February 1862, Record Group 107, Entry 259; Records of the Chief Clerk (1800-1931) and the

Administrative Assistant (1931-47), Records Relating to Personnel, General Records, 1816-1899, Applications, Applications for Civilian Appointments and Regular Army Commissions, box 37, National Archives, Washington, DC.

⁵ Andrew G. Curtin to Abraham Lincoln, 28 February 1862, RG 107, Entry 259, box 37.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Abraham Lincoln to Edwin M. Stanton, 1 March 1862; John A. Poor to Edwin M. Stanton, 6 March 1862; Petition of Alexander Dallas Bache and others to Edwin M. Stanton, 1 March 1862, all in RG 107, Entry 259, box 37.

⁸ Isaac Israel Hayes to Lorenzo Thomas, 25 April 1862; Isaac Israel Hayes to Lorenzo Thomas, 27 June 1865; Isaac Israel Hayes to Lorenzo Thomas, 28 July 1865, all in Letters Received by the Commission Branch of the Adjutant General's Office, 1863-1870, Microfilm 1064, Roll 172 (1865), National Archives, Washington, DC.

For more on Hayes's Civil War medical service, see his file in Record Group 94, Entry 561: Records of the Adjutant General's Office, Personal Papers of Medical Officers and Physicians ("Medical Officer's Files"), box 257, National Archives, Washington, DC.

NEWS *Continued from page 3*

In July, Director Daniel Stowell visited three repositories and a manuscript dealer in Iowa to scan a baker's dozen of documents. The project thanks Gayle Trede at the Mount Pleasant Public Library in Mount Pleasant; Leo Landis at the Salisbury House and Gardens in Des Moines; Lanny Haldy at the Amana Heritage Society in Amana, and Thomas Erickson of Thomas Erickson's Autographs in Davenport for their assistance in making documents in their collections available for digitization.

The project would like to thank Dr. Louis T. and Joan J. Dimas of Chicago for bringing their Lincoln document to Springfield for scanning. The document, an appointment for an attorney in the western district of Michigan, has been in the Dimas family for many years.

In July, Research Associate Chandler Lighty attended the Institute for the Editing of Historical Documents at the University of Wisconsin in Madison. Fondly called "Camp Edit," the annual Institute provides classroom instruction and hands-on experience in the techniques of documentary editing.

Also in July, Assistant Editor Sean Scott presented a paper entitled "The Ways of Providence Are Passing Strange": Northern Women Interpret the Civil War" at the annual meeting of the Society of Women and the Civil War in Raleigh, North Carolina.

In August, the Papers of Abraham Lincoln received from the College of William & Mary in Williamsburg, Virginia, images of three Lincoln documents. The project thanks Amy Schindler for her assistance in obtaining these images.

Many thanks go to Cory Ampe of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for bringing her document to Springfield in August for the project to scan.

In September, Marjorie D. Hamlin and Lark Rodman visited the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum and allowed the project to scan a previously unknown Lincoln letter that they own. Also, Norm and Holly Schaefer allowed the project to scan their document, a military commission signed by Lincoln. The project appreciates the assistance of Hamlin, Rodman, and the Schaefers for bringing these new Lincoln documents to light.

In the August issue of the *Journal of Southern History*, Assistant Director Stacy McDermott published a review of *Emancipation's Diaspora: Race and Reconstruction in the Upper Midwest* by Leslie A. Schwalm.

In September, Daniel Stowell, Stacy McDermott, and Assistant Editor Daniel Worthington participated in the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency's annual Conference on Illinois History. All three served as moderators/commentators.

LINCOLN EDITOR

The Quarterly Newsletter of the Papers of Abraham Lincoln

ISSN 1537-226X
(09-10)

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)

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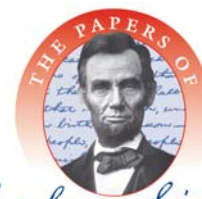
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- By making a tax-deductible donation to the Papers of Abraham Lincoln in support of the project. Such gifts provide crucial support in furtherance of the project's objectives.



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.