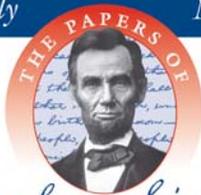


LINCOLN EDITOR

The Quarterly

Newsletter of



July - September 2011

Volume 11 Number 3

Abraham Lincoln

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

LATEST JOB SEARCH COMPLETE

This summer, the project completed a search to fill two permanent Assistant Editor positions in Washington, D.C., and one permanent Research Associate position in Springfield.

The search committee filled the two positions in Washington with familiar faces. S. Chandler Lighty, who had been a Research Associate with the project since 2008, was promoted to Assistant Editor, filling one of the positions in D.C. For the other position there, the committee selected Christian McWhirter, who has been working with the project in a visiting position since 2010. Both Lighty and McWhirter began their new positions July 1, and both are searching for and scanning Lincoln documents located at the National Archives.

For the position in Springfield, the committee selected Samuel P. Wheeler. Wheeler had previously worked with the project on a contractual basis and served as the project's graduate assistant from 2000-2002. He is coordinating the processing of digital images of the Abraham Lincoln papers located at the Library of Congress and is engaged in editorial duties as well, particularly the transcription of legislative documents from Lincoln's tenure in the Illinois General Assembly.

Funding shortfalls prevented the project from filling the Research Associate position vacated by Lighty's promotion. However, this fall, the project will hire a contractual scanning technician to assist staff in Washington, D.C.

MEET RICK LOPEZ: THE PROJECT'S TRANSFER GUY AT NARA

The Papers of Abraham Lincoln is located in Springfield, Illinois, but the majority of documents in the project's scope are located at two National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) facilities in Washington, DC, and College Park, MD. From the moment editors began scanning documents at NARA, the project was faced with the logistical problem of transferring thousands of archival tiffs from computers on the east coast to servers accessible to editors processing and transcribing documents in the Midwest.

Enter Rick Lopez (pictured here with NARA servers), a Research Analyst at Archives II in College Park. As part of the Electronic Records Archives project at NARA, Rick had already been working with computer scientists at the National Center for Supercomputing Applications



(NCSA) at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. In that capacity, he transferred data between NARA and NCSA computers using an Internet 2 connection. When the Papers of Abraham Lincoln reached an agreement with NCSA to archive digital images there, Lopez graciously agreed to coordinate transfers of Lincoln documents for the project.

Since 2007, Lopez has coordinated the transfer of some 40,000 documents. Lopez generously proclaims that he is more than happy to help the Papers of Abraham Lincoln and says doing so takes little of his time. However, the project cannot emphasize enough the important role that Lopez plays in the success of this vast search process.

See LOPEZ page 2...

PROJECT AND STAFF NEWS

Associate Editor Stacy McDermott published an essay in an online educational resource published by ABC-CLIO. The essay, entitled “Who Freed the Slaves?” is a part of *American History*, a database of articles for students examining enduring historical questions.

Assistant Editor Chandler Lighty recently published a review of *Shadow of Shiloh: Major General Lew Wallace in the Civil War* by Gail Stephens in *Ohio Valley History* (Spring 2011). He also published a review of *The Lincoln Assassination: Crime and Punishment, Myth and Memory*, edited by Harold Holzer, Craig L. Symonds, and Frank J. Williams, in *Indiana Magazine of History* (September 2011).

Editor Daniel Stowell published two articles: “Abraham Lincoln and Southern Honor,” in Lisa Tendrich Frank and Daniel Kilbride, eds., *Southern Character: Essays in Honor of Bertram Wyatt-Brown* (Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 2011) and “Forging Loyalty: The Curious Case of Williamson R. W. Cobb” (co-author with Allen J. Ottens), *Manuscripts* (Summer 2011).

In July, Assistant Editor Christian McWhirter gave a presentation entitled “Battle Cries: Music and the

LOPEZ, from page 1.

Each month, editors in Washington hand off an external hard drive to Lopez, who then transfers the data to NARA servers. When the transfer is complete and Lopez verifies the integrity of the data, staff in Springfield login to NARA and NCSA computers and remotely initiate the transfer, which takes several hours to complete. In his work for the Papers of Abraham Lincoln, Lopez is cheerful when the inevitable little problems arise. The project staff is grateful for his role in the transfer process and appreciates his good will and humor.

Lopez has a Bachelor’s degree in electronic engineering technology from Capitol College in Laurel, Maryland, and his work background and personal interests tend more towards working with his hands than working with computers. Before coming to NARA eleven years ago, Lopez, who enjoys wood working and hanging out with his two young sons, held electronics-related jobs in San Diego and Seattle and built and maintained audio/visual exhibits at the Smithsonian’s Museum of Natural History in Washington, DC.

**By Stacy McDermott,
Associate Editor**

American Civil War” at the Art League in Alexandria, Virginia.

In August, four project staff members in Springfield made presentations to the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum volunteers. The program, called “Document Stories,” is an effort to familiarize volunteers with the Papers of Abraham Lincoln and to share with them interesting historical stories about Lincoln and his era. Assistant Editor Daniel Worthington talked about a series of 1850s newspaper announcements that document Lincoln’s travel schedule during the Lincoln-Douglas debates. Research Assistant Marilyn Mueller explained why historians have mistakenly attributed to Lincoln a cocaine purchase. Stacy McDermott shared a letter from a Chicago woman begging Lincoln to allow a trunk of supplies to be sent to her daughter in Savannah, Georgia, and research Associate Kelley Clausing told the sad story of a teenaged prisoner of war and of his father’s efforts to find him.

In September...

Daniel Stowell and Chandler Lighty presented papers at the Fourth Annual Civil War Study Group Symposium in Indianapolis. Stowell’s paper was entitled “Mobilizing Hoosiers: Abraham Lincoln’s Indiana Appointments in 1861.” Lighty presented “‘Able and Efficient Services:’ Lew Wallace and Indiana’s Mobilization for War, April 15-23, 1861.”

Assistant Editor David Gerleman made a presentation to the Capitol Hill Civil War Round Table in Washington, D.C. His talk, entitled “The Hidden Abe,” discussed the scope and progress of the project’s search for Lincoln documents in the National Archives.

Each year, project staff in Springfield participate in some way with the Conference on Illinois History. This fall, Stacy McDermott, Daniel Worthington, and Samuel Wheeler served as panel moderators for the event. Sponsored by the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, the conference offers a forum for graduate students, amateur historians, and scholars to present papers on all aspects of Illinois history.

The project continues to scan Lincoln documents that surface in private collections across the country. This quarter, the project scanned a Lincoln note to Senator James Doolittle owned by Mrs. Trudy Strassburger and a Lincoln legal document on sale at a rare book store. The project thanks Mrs. Strassburger and Prairie Archives in Springfield, Illinois, for making the documents available for scanning.

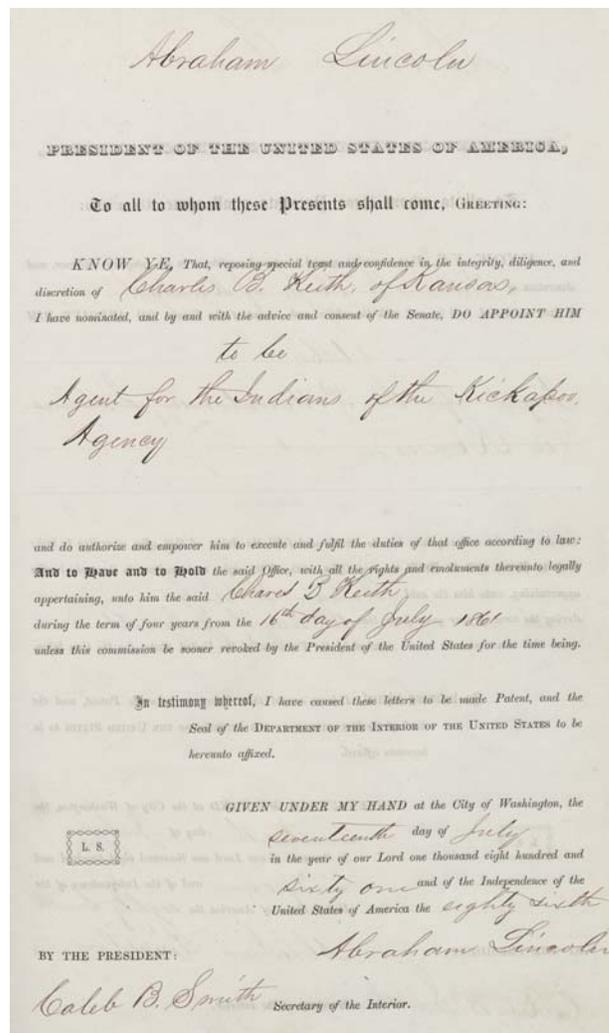
UNLAWFUL, OPPRESSIVE, AND DISGRACEFUL: LINCOLN AND THE INDIAN AGENTS

Throughout the nineteenth century, some of the most corrupt and problematic representatives of the federal government were the Indian agents. Living on or near reservations, agents communicated with local tribes on behalf of the government and vice-versa. They also regulated trade by issuing merchant licenses. Remotely supervised, these agents often collected bribes for these permits and abused their power in other ways. Such corruption became the defining characteristic of the office.

These trends persisted through the Civil War—indeed, they may have worsened. With Abraham Lincoln and the rest of the Executive Branch focused on suppressing the rebellion, agents had even more leeway; creating vast opportunities for mischief. In most cases, agents were smart enough to keep to themselves but, when problems arose, some sought help from President Lincoln or Commissioner of Indian Affairs William P. Dole. In other instances, abuses of power became so pronounced that Lincoln and Dole became directly involved. The most dramatic consequence of agent corruption and mismanagement was the 1862 Sioux uprising in Minnesota, but for the most part, agents were minor, albeit constant, nuisances for Lincoln.¹

In Lincoln's correspondence, the agents often appear like flies buzzing around his head. Many Native American chiefs and local representatives did not hesitate to complain about errant agents. In the spring of 1862, a group of Creek, Seminole, Chickasaw, and Cherokee chiefs petitioned Lincoln for the removal of Creek Agent George A. Cutler and the Superintendent for the region, William G. Coffin. Hitting the nail on the head, they asked for an agent who "thinks and does less for money and more for the poor Indians." They added, "We prefer to perish rather than remain here subject to the . . . whims of men who have proven themselves totally indifferent to our welfare." A memorial from the Grand Jury of the District of Kansas used similar language to urge the removal of Charles B. Keith, agent to the Kickapoo. Asserting that Keith was taking land from local Native Americans through bribes and by withholding interest payments, the grand jury deemed him "unlawful oppressive and disgraceful." Lincoln appears to have taken these complaints seriously and removed both Cutler and Keith.²

Once out of office, agents sometimes went to Lincoln to plead their cases. "I have incurred all the



Copy of Appointment of Charles B. Keith
Image courtesy of the National Archives,
Washington, DC.

dangers, difficulties, and hardships incident to becoming initiated in the arduous duties of my office in a remote situation, very nearly at the expense of my life," complained Joseph A. Cody, former agent to the Indians of the Upper Platte. "You can readily imagine, Sir, why I am naturally anxious to maintain the position which has already cost me so much." A mere week later, the agent to the Nebraska Pawnee, Henry W. DePuy, claimed he was removed due to false charges. His accusers had "attempted to induce the Indians to kill me, and . . . advised the Indians to destroy my wife."

Despite such strong language, Lincoln referred the letter to Secretary of the Interior Caleb B. Smith, who apparently took no action. Nine months later, DePuy wrote again, insisting that Lincoln submit the earlier letter to the Attorney General, but his pleas continued to fall

on deaf ears. Ezra Baker, agent for the Washington Territory, travelled all the way to the capital to demand a meeting with Lincoln. “I desire to have specific charges preferred against me and an investigation of them instituted,” he wrote, assuring the President he would be cleared of all wrongdoing and reinstated. As with Cutler and Keith, Cody and Baker appear to have been removed. DePuy was transferred to the Upper Missouri Agency.³

Lincoln clearly delegated most of his authority in the realm of Indian Affairs to Dole and often seemed out of touch with the Bureau. Apparently hearing that the agent to the Poncas, John B. Hoffman, was not at his post, Lincoln wrote the Commissioner of Indian Affairs asking a series of emphatic questions: “...what has become of his case? Was he never sent to the Senate? and why? Was he rejected by the Senate? and why? How is it? Please answer.” That same day, acting

commissioner Charles E. Mix reported that Hoffman “was commissioned” in April, was confirmed in July, and had officially received his commission two weeks earlier. “He is now here attending to business connected with his Indians,” Mix informed the confused president. Such a misunderstanding by Lincoln hardly constituted a major lapse in leadership, but it surely indicated that he did not have a firm grasp over Indian affairs.⁴

These matters, though gravely serious to Native Americans, must have tried Lincoln’s patience. What he needed from the Bureau of Indian Affairs was peace on the frontier so he could devote his and the nation’s energies to defeating the Confederacy. Corruption was tolerated as long as it maintained stability; but when it did not, he, Smith, or Dole was forced to act. Such actions were not taken lightly and clearly frustrated the beleaguered executive.

**By Christian McWhirter,
Assistant Editor**

Notes:

¹ For a more detailed study of Abraham Lincoln’s relations to Native Americans and the Bureau of Indian Affairs see: David A. Nichols, *Lincoln and the Indians: Civil War Policy and Politics* (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1978; reprint, Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1999).

² Petition of Opothe-yo-ho-lar and others to Abraham Lincoln, 31 March 1862, RG75, Entry 79; Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, General Records, 1824-1907, Letters Received, 1824-1880, National Archives Building, Washington DC; Appointment of George A. Cutler as Agent for the Indians of the Creek Agency, 17 July 1861, RG75, Entry 113; Miscellaneous Records, 1836-1887, volume 9, p. 5; Memorial of L. C. Wilmarth and others to Abraham Lincoln, 15 May 1862, RG75, Entry 79; Appointment of Charles B. Keith as Agent for the Indians of the Kickapoo Agency, 17 July 1861, RG75, Entry 113, volume 8, p. 502.

Coffin was the Superintendent of the Southern Superintendency. Cutler and Keith appear to have been removed, as there is no further correspondence from them, but subsequent correspondence shows that Coffin was retained. Appointment of William G. Coffin as Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Southern Superintendency, 17 July 1861, RG75, Entry 113, volume 9, p. 6; William G. Coffin to Charles E. Mix, 1 February 1865, RG75, Entry 79.

³ Joseph A. Cody to Abraham Lincoln, 5 May 1862; Henry DePuy to Abraham Lincoln, 16 May 1862; Henry DePuy to Abraham Lincoln, 4 February 1863; Ezra Baker to Abraham Lincoln, 23 March 1863, all in RG75, Entry 79; Appointment of Henry W. DePuy as Agent for the Pawnee Indians in the Nebraska Territory, 27 July 1861, RG75 Entry 113, Volume 9, p. 25; Appointment of Ezra Baker as Indian Agent in the Territory of Washington, 17 July 1861, RG75, Entry 113, volume 8, p. 495; Appointment of Henry W. DePuy as Agent for the Indians on the Upper Missouri and the Country Adjacent Thereto, 3 August 1863, RG75, Entry 113, volume 9, p. 70.

As Cody fought to retain his job, he accused many officials in the Bureau of corruption, including Dole himself. Nichols, *Lincoln and the Indians*, 21.

⁴ Abraham Lincoln to William P. Dole, 27 September 1861, RG75, Entry 79; Appointment of John B. Hoffman as Agent for the Ponca Indians in the Territory of Nebraska, 17 July 1861, RG75, Entry 113, volume 9, p. 20; Charles E. Mix to Abraham Lincoln, 27 September 1861, Abraham Lincoln Papers, Library of Congress, Manuscript Division, Washington DC.

Government records support Mix’s claim that the Senate confirmed Hoffman. *Senate Executive Journal*, Vol. XI, 1858-1861, pp. 467-68.

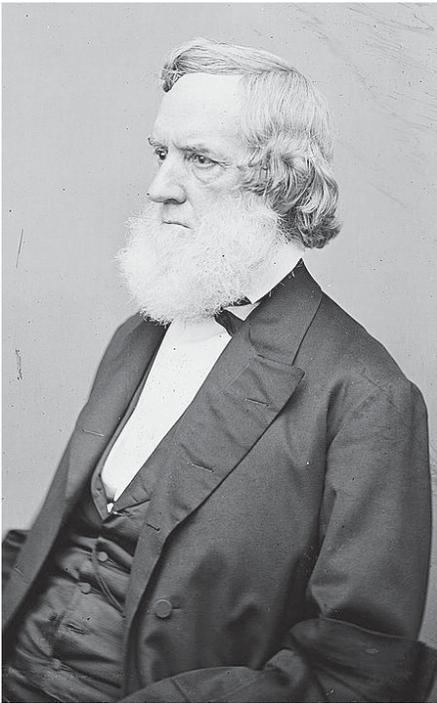
ACTING MASTERS OF DISASTERS

Most of the letters clogging President Abraham Lincoln’s mail bag were requests for appointments, offices, commissions, and other such favors to be handed out to the writers or to their friends. Finding competent men to fill the large number of federal civil and military positions at the president’s disposal was challenging, for as Lincoln rightly pointed out, for every place there were twenty applicants and once the office was filled he had made nineteen enemies.¹

Even after appointments had been made, the matter was not usually put to rest for allegedly injured parties hastened to complain that the men who had been appointed were unfit, incompetent, or “worse than Jeff Davis” in hindering the Union cause. The president had

only to open his mail to face accusations about what poor choices his administration had made. One letter offering just such enlightenment arrived at the White House from New York City in early autumn of 1861. The missive, written by a Mr. William Fenwick, concerned recent navy commissions of Acting Masters, appointments that were being made in large numbers in the rush to expand the military forces following the attack on Fort Sumter.

When war broke out, the U.S. Navy, like the army, was scarcely prepared for a large conflict. The sea service was barely equipped for peacetime patrols, much less a massive military conflict on land and water. The proclamation of a blockade of the southern coast



Gideon Welles

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

necessitated a rapid expansion of the navy from fewer than fifty ships to more than five hundred by 1865.²

The government could build or buy vessels with relative ease, but finding competent crews and men to lead them was a larger concern. Part of the problem could be solved by stripping warships of trained officers and sprinkling them amongst the new ships, for as Gideon

Welles told one of his captains “the demands on the personnel of the Navy are so great that in order to provide...executive officers for the new gunboats, as well as the other vessels brought into the service, it has been found absolutely necessary to reduce very materially the complement of officers...under your command.”³

The other half of the solution for the shortage of commanders was to employ “Acting Masters” who could be appointed on a temporary basis by the president, secretary of the navy, or even squadron commanders at sea. Although Congress had set limits on the number of officers who could hold a specific rank, acting appointments skirted those rules by permitting lower-ranking officers to fill higher level positions in larger numbers than officially allowed. Acting officers received the pay and allowances appropriate to the higher grade, but their assignments were only temporary and could be immediately revoked at the discretion of assigning officials.⁴

While trained officers on regular navy vessels could carry the heaviest burden of fighting the rebels on sea, a myriad number of smaller ships were needed to make the blockade truly effective. To staff the latter craft, Secretary Welles sought to draw from the large pool of capable seamen from the north’s huge merchant fleet to alleviate any shortage of lower grade officers, telling one commander that “all the master’s mates or acting masters you require will be ordered.”⁵

While in the merchant community, a master was the commander of his vessel; in the navy, his rank listed below that of lieutenant. However, acting masters could be used to command small warships, ferry vessels to port for repairs or retirement, and conduct other mundane shipping duties. Before issuing a navy volunteer commission, naval officers were to examine in a wide range of required seamanship: rigging and stowing, the bending and unbending of sails, crossing and sending down yards, and working anchors and cables. Acting masters needed to know how to navigate using charts, the compass, dead reckoning, the sextant, and to find longitude by chronometer and lunar distances as well as latitude by the polar star, and to use barometers and thermometers. They were also to have a working knowledge of gunnery, both broadside and pivot, stationing the crew, small arms and broad-sword exercise, use of tangent sights, mounting and dismounting guns, exercise of boat and field howitzers, and how to stow the magazine as well as the adjustment of fuses. Furthermore, the candidate’s proficiency in reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography had to be assessed and judged within acceptable limits.⁶

Faced with such a lengthy list of evaluation criteria, it hardly seemed possible that incompetent sailors could get past the naval examining boards, yet there were those who thought they did so in large numbers. William Fenwick voiced his concerns about a recent batch of approved candidates by writing directly to the commander-in-chief, detailing their alleged deficiencies:

**William Fenwick to Abraham Lincoln
[September] 1861⁷**

To His Excellency A. Lincoln
President of the U.S.
Sir,

As the action of the Naval Examining board for the appointment of Naval officers will soon be used to decry you and of which the Conduct of the Commander of the “R. R. Forbes”⁸ will afford the opportunity I propose to enlighten the department in reference to the antecedents of some of the men appointed to wit:

Henry Etyinge Stage Manager “Laura Keenes Theatre” has seen some but not very creditable Sea Service.⁹
W^m Pratt just out of jail incarcerated on charge of being engaged in the slave trade on board the Ship “Montakue”¹⁰

Jno: Goodmanson turned out of Packet Service for drunkenness. 1st officer of “Sovereign of Seas” turned ashore for drunkenness, made San Francisco Pilot broke for drunkenness.¹¹

A. B. Mulford turned ashore in Europe by a member of the Commission R. L. Taylor for drunkenness—a notorious drunkard Trundy a very good man but not thought to be so by Mr Taylor who turned him out of his ship for lack of judgement¹²

Geo. W. Brown Union by profession, Secessh at heart and whole history black.¹³

F. A. Pennell has lost or dismasted every Ship he ever commanded and has been turned ashore out of every Ship he was Subordinate on board for being drunk and otherwise untrustworthy.¹⁴

One of the Rogers is a well known and dangerous Traitor also Captⁿ Eaton is spotted a Traitor.¹⁵

A Carman has been appointed who is utterly unfit and incompetent to fulfill his duties.¹⁶

Preferring to ventilate these men and Mr Blunts Commission at head quarters rather than through the press I trust you will excuse the liberty taken, enquiring will confirm all my statements.¹⁷

Very Respectfully
William Fenwick

Before handing the letter off to Gideon Welles, the president, perhaps half concerned and half bemused, endorsed it:

A pretty black record! Is it true? Who is M^r William Fenwick that writes it?

A. Lincoln

Sep. 6, 1861.¹⁸

Lincoln’s questioning the veracity of Fenwick’s statements billowed the sails of naval investigative justice. Welles passed the missive to Assistant Secretary of the Navy Gustavus V. Fox with orders to get to the bottom of the matter. Fox in turn forwarded a copy to George W. Blunt, head of New York City’s Naval Examining Board and asked for explanations. Blunt wasted no time setting to work looking into the charges leveled against each of the candidates.

George W. Browne was called to give evidence, and he emphatically stated that the claims were maliciously false in every respect. Browne strongly suspected one of his past less reputable employers was behind the letter as they were “my most inveterate enemies and whose character is well known.” Such a

letter was thoroughly in keeping with “Messieurs Simpson,” men who had cheated him out of wages for commanding one of their ships and pocketed \$3,000 entrusted to them before entangling Browne in two years of litigation. They had used every trick possible to destroy his standing with the other merchants yet “the naval examining board was given ample proofs of my ability and character” by other satisfied ship owners. Other witnesses testified to Browne’s Union sentiments and gentlemanly bearing, decrying that the charges against him were unworthy of notice and his character was unimpeachable.¹⁹ Having gathered his evidence Blunt then responded to the president’s inquiry:

George W. Blunt to Abraham Lincoln²⁰
20 September 1861

New York Sept 20 1861

Hon Abraham Lincoln
President of the U.S.
Sir

A letter signed by William Fenwick making charges against some of the appointments made by the Naval Board here has been sent to me by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy to answer permit me to say in advance there is but one person of that name in the Directory, he is a coloured man and he denies having written any letter to you

Henry S. Eytinge is objected to as having been an “actor”—“has seen some, but not very creditable sea service.”

Mr Eytinge’s testimonials were very good as a seaman and a man. I have re-examined the case and am satisfied Mr E. has been slandered in every way. he never was an actor, had he been it would have been no objection to him the Board would not have rejected Shakespeare, Kemble or Talma had they been Sailors.²¹

Mr Pratt the charges are true the Board was imposed upon his references were Sampson & Smith and L. W. Behm.²²

John Goodmanson was many years sin[ce] an intemperate man, has reformed ta[ken] the Temperance pledge and was well recommended by E. Richardson, Ja^s Mitc[hell,] C. H. Marshall, L. B. Wyman & Ja^s C. Luce²³

A. B. Mulford was well recommended the Board knew these facts but it thoug[ht] that men who had reformed should ^not^ b[e] kept under the ban forever.

The charges against Trundy need not be noticed. Geo. W. Brown's case is now under examination, so far I believe [him] to be slandered. F. A. Pennell is also slandered.

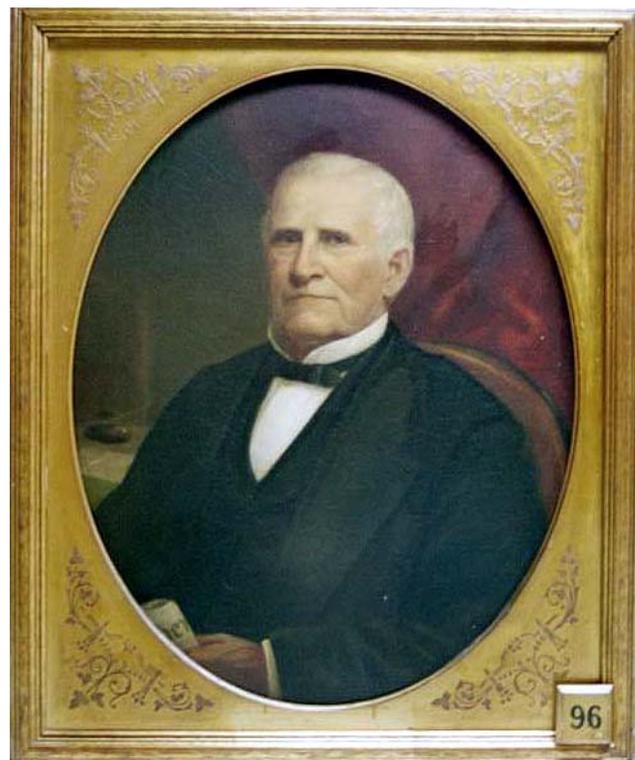
The Board never returned recommen[dations of] Jo^s W. Rodgers, Capt Eaton or A. Carma[n] as the letter charges.

Permit me to say in addition tha[t] the Board exercised every care and m[ade] every inquiry they could before recomm[ending] any applicant

I remain yours Respectfully
Geo W Blunt

Whether the purpose of the mysterious Mr. Fenwick's letter was to warn or to sabotage, chances are it did not achieve its intended result. Like the army, the quality of the appointed volunteer officers varied widely, despite rigorous attempts to weed out poor candidates. Career naval men did find many of the civilian acting masters lacking in military sensibilities and entirely "ignorant of the necessary preparations for defense"; one even compared the average acting officer to hotel bellhops "only less intelligent and agreeable."²⁴

Yet even if some of the individuals mentioned in Fenwick's letter had less than stellar naval careers, many civilian acting masters acquitted themselves well. When one hastily converted ferryboat reached its blockade assignment, the regular navy commander on site thought its skipper "a first-rate man for the situation, an excellent coast pilot and long accustomed to the management of vessels of this kind. His looks certainly confirm in a



George W. Blunt

(Image courtesy of the New York Chamber of Commerce, New York, NY)

striking degree the praises lavished upon him. I propose to appoint him an acting master, subject to the approval of the Department."²⁵ Uncle Sam's navy would have had a much harder time fighting and winning the war afloat without such civilian sea dogs.

**By David J. Gerleman,
Assistant Editor**

Notes:

¹ Francis B. Carpenter, *Six Months at the White House with Abraham Lincoln* (New York: Hurd and Houghton, 1867), 276.

² Donald L. Canney, *Lincoln's Navy: The Ships, Men, and Organization, 1861–1865* (Annapolis: Naval Institute Press, 1998), 143-144.

³ Gideon Welles to Silas H. Stringham, 3 September 1861, *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1897) I, vi, 163 (hereafter *ORN*).

⁴ *Regulations for the Government of the Navy of the United States* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1865), 44.

Outside the United States a ship's commanding officer was allowed to appoint officers to a higher rank in the case of death on board; the officer was temporarily appointed to the higher rank, wore the uniform of the higher rank, and was addressed and paid as such. When the ship returned to the United States, or joined a fleet or squadron, the appointment was subject to review by the commander or the Department of the Navy. Acting commissions could also be given to regular navy officers as honorifics similar to brevets in the army.

⁵ Gideon Welles to Silas H. Stringham, 16 August 1861, *ORN*, I, vi, 87-88.

⁶ *A Naval Encyclopedia: Comprising a Dictionary of Nautical Words and Phrases; Biographical Notices, and Records of Naval Officers* (Philadelphia: Lewis R. Hammersly & Co., 1880) 486; *Regulations for the Government of the Navy of the United States*, 275; Gideon Welles to Silas H. Stringham, 3 September 1861, *ORN*, I, vi, 163.

⁷ William Fenwick to Abraham Lincoln, [September] 1861, RG45, Entry 36: Records of the Office of the Secretary of the Navy, 1798-1921, Correspondence, 1798-1918, Miscellaneous Letters Received, 1801-1884, Document Number 180.

⁸ Likely William D. Gregory, Acting Master, 20 August 1861; dismissed, 6 September 1861; reappointed, 3 October 1861; appointment revoked, 27 June 1862. Edward W. Callahan, ed., *List of Officers of the Navy of the United States and of the Marine Corps from 1775 to 1900* (New York: L. R. Hamersly & Co., 1901), 232.

The Navy acquired the USS *R. B. Forbes*, a twin-screw steamer built in 1845, at Boston, Massachusetts, on August 17, 1861 and fitted it with two cannon before proceeding to the Washington Navy Yard to serve on blockade duty. *Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships*, 8 vols. (Washington: Department of the Navy, Naval History Division, 1976), 6:9.

⁹ Henry S. Eytinge, who served as Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, was ordered in November 1861 to cruise in the West Indies with the *Shepherd Knapp*, a ship-rigged sailing vessel fitted out with eight guns purchased at New York City in August 1861. *Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships*, 6:484.

Laura Keene (1826-1873) American actress whose theater company produced *Our American Cousin* that was playing at Ford's Theatre on the night of Abraham Lincoln's assassination.

¹⁰ William F. Pratt, Served as Acting Master onboard the steamer *Southfield* and possibly the gunboat *Pinola*. David D. Porter, *The Naval History of the Civil War* (New York: Sherman Publishing Company, 1886), 431, 491.

¹¹ John P. Goodmanson, Acting Master, 26 August 1861; dismissed, 20 January, 1863. Callahan, *List of Officers*, 223.

Notes continued on page 8...

¹² Abraham B. Mulford, Acting Master, 26 August 1861; honorably discharged, 10 November 1868. Callahan, *List of Officers*, 396. Mulford served on the storeship *Brandywine* and commanded the 4th rate ship *Ben Morgan*. Porter, *The Naval History of the Civil War*, 429; 746; RG 45, Entry 108; Naval Records Collection of the Office of Naval Records and Library, 1882-1946, Records of the Office of the Secretary of the Navy, 1798-1920, Personnel Records, 1803-1897, Register of Applications for Civilian Positions and for Appointments as Volunteer Naval Officers, vol. 1.

Likely Robert L. Taylor, shipmaster, merchant, and lead partner in the firm of Taylor & Merrill. The Executive Committee of Staten Island, *Facts and Documents Bearing upon the Legal and Moral Questions connected with the Recent Destruction of the Quarantine Buildings on Staten Island*, (New York: William C. Bryant & Co., Printers, 1858), 45.

George A. Trundy, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, 26 August 1861; resigned, 24 July 1862. Callahan, *List of Officers*, 552.

¹³ George W. Browne, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, 26 August 1861; disgraced, 14 May 1862, to Acting Master; appointment revoked (sick), 18 April 1864. Callahan, *List of Officers*, 84.

¹⁴ Isaac A. Pennell, Acting Master, 26 August 1861; Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, 13 March 1865; dismissed 9 June, 1865. Pennell served on board the ships *Somerset*, *Ethan Allen*, and *Eugenie*, Callahan, *List of Officers*, 429; Porter, *The Naval History of the Civil War*, 454; 675. *ORN*, I, xxvi, 136, 303, 307.

¹⁵ Possibly William C. Rogers, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, 12 August 1861; Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander, 24 October 1864; honorably discharged 18 July 1866; or William Rogers, Acting Master, 26 August 1861; honorably discharged 23 December 1865; or John A. Rogers, Acting Master, 27 August 1861; dismissed 3 December 1862; also could be James H. Rogers, Acting Master, 26 August 1861; Resigned 26 April 1864. Callahan, *List of Officers*, 471-72.

Possibly William B. Eaton, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, 26 August 1861; Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander, 12 December 1864; honorably discharged, 13 January 1866. Commanded the *Ethan Allen*. Callahan, *List of Officers*, 177.

¹⁶ Possibly William J. Carman, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, 22 October 1862; honorably discharged, 9 October 1865. Callahan, *List of Officers*, 100.

¹⁷ George W. Blunt (1802-1878), was a hydrographer and publisher, member of the Light House Board, the Board of Pilot Commissioners, and New York City Harbor Commissioner. "Death of Geo. W. Blunt," *New York Times*, 20 April 1878; John Howard Brown, ed., *Lamb's Biographical Dictionary of the United States*, I (Boston: James H. Lamb Company, 1900), 333.

¹⁸ William Fenwick to Abraham Lincoln, [September] 1861.

¹⁹ George W. Browne to Gustavus V. Fox, 20 September 1861, RG 45, Entry 36, Document Number 148; E. C. Strobell to Gustavus V. Fox, 21 September 1861; J. W. Raymond to Gustavus V. Fox, 18 September 1861; J. A. Baker to Gustavus V. Fox, 19 September 1861; David Gillespie to Gustavus V. Fox, 20 September 1861, RG 45, Entry 36, Document Number 149.

²⁰ George W. Blunt to Abraham Lincoln, 20 September 1861, RG 45, Entry 36, Document Number 147.

²¹ Charles Kemble (1775-1854) was a British actor and the youngest son of actor Roger Kemble (1721-1802). François-Joseph Talma (1763-1826) was a French dramatic actor.

²² Sampson & Smith was a New York merchant and/or shipping concern. Behm is unknown, but was likely a merchant or shipping captain.

²³ Edward Richardson (1789-1876) was captain of a line of packet ships that plied between New York and Liverpool. He was also president of the Marine Temperance Society. "Society for the Education of Young Seaman," *New York Times*, 30 November 1870; "General City News," *New York Times*, 4 April 1861; Thomas William Herringshaw, ed., *Herringshaw's National Library of American Biography*, 5 vols. (Chicago: American Publisher's Association, 1914), 5:3.

James Mitchell (1836-1896) was a stockbroker and later chairman of the New York Stock Exchange. "Obituaries" *New York Times*, 1 May 1896.

Charles H. Marshall (1791-1865) was a New York ship owner, proprietor of C.H. Marshall & Co., a prominent member of New York City's Union Defense Committee, and founder of the Liverpool Black Ball Line. "The Peoples Meeting," *New York Times*, 21 September 1861; "The Death of Capt. Charles H. Marshall," *New York Times*, 25-26 September 1865; "Launch of the Charles H. Marshall," *New York Times*, 27 May 1869.

Luther B. Wyman (1804-1879) was a New York businessman and founder of Brooklyn Academy of Music and Brooklyn Philharmonic Society. "Funeral of Luther B. Wyman," *New York Times*, 31 July 1879; "The Last Rites: The Funeral of Luther B. Wyman," *Brooklyn Union-Argus*, 30 July 1879.

James C. Luce (1806-1879) was a naval captain who famously survived the wreck of the Collins Line steamship *Arctic* on 27 September 1854. "Capt. James C. Luce Dead," *New York Times*, 11 July 1879.

²⁴ S. C. Rowan to J. S. Chauncey, 30 September 1861, *ORN*, I, vi, 273; Canney, *Lincoln's Navy*, 144.

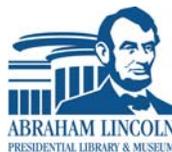
²⁵ Louis M. Goldsborough to Gideon Welles, 20 November 1861, *ORN*, I, vi, 445.

LINCOLN EDITOR

The Quarterly Newsletter of the Papers of Abraham Lincoln

ISSN 1537-226X
(10-11)

A Project of



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

Project Staff:

Daniel W. Stowell, Director/Editor; Stacy Pratt McDermott, Assistant Director/Associate Editor; Ed Bradley, Assistant Editor; David Gerleman, Assistant Editor; S. Chandler Lighty, Assistant Editor; Christian L. McWhirter, Assistant Editor; Daniel E. Worthington, Assistant Editor; Kelley B. Clausung, Research Associate; Samuel P. Wheeler, Research Associate; Helena Iles Papaioannou, Research Assistant; Marilyn Mueller, Research Assistant; Carmen Morgan, Administrative Assistant; Jay Vlahon, Graduate Assistant; Dennis Brasier, Image Technician.

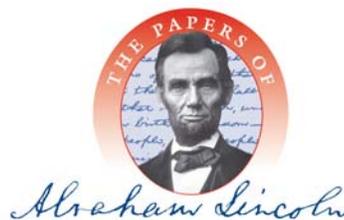
Please address inquiries and gifts to:

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

Follow us on 

How You Can Help:

- 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.



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.