

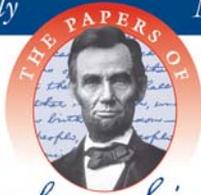
LINCOLN EDITOR

The Quarterly

Newsletter of

April - June 2012

Volume 12 Number 2



Abraham Lincoln

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

NEH AWARDS GRANT TO IDENTIFY LINCOLN'S EARLY POLITICAL JOURNALISM

In April, the National Endowment for the Humanities awarded the Papers of Abraham Lincoln a \$50,000 grant to identify anonymous and pseudonymous contributions to the *Sangamo Journal* likely written by Abraham Lincoln. The grant, entitled "Is That You, Mr. Lincoln?: Applying Authorship Attribution to the Early Political Writings of Abraham Lincoln," allows the Papers of Abraham Lincoln to partner with Dr. Patrick Juola and his team at Duquesne University in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Juola is a recognized expert in computational linguistics, especially the area of authorship attribution.

This grant will focus on anonymous and pseudonymous articles and letters to the editor published in the *Sangamo Journal* from 1834 to 1842, the period when Lincoln served in the Illinois General Assembly. The Papers of Abraham Lincoln will digitize each original issue of the newspaper housed at the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library for this period. The project has hired Julie Stewart, a graduate of Illinois College, to scan the newspapers. She earned a degree in history and political science in Spring 2012, and has already started digitizing.

A vendor will produce an OCR text of each issue. Research Associate Samuel Wheeler will identify articles of interest in each issue and forward them to Juola's team at Duquesne.

Juola's team will utilize software they have developed to analyze known Lincoln writings from the period to determine Lincoln's "representative" style. They will then compare this style to hundreds of anonymous and pseudonymous articles and letters from the *Sangamo Journal* to determine which are likely written by Lincoln based on certain linguistic clues. Finally, the project plans to develop a probabilistic measure of similarity that can be used as confidence measures of the attribution.

This exciting project offers the opportunity both to expand dramatically the corpus of Lincoln's public utterances in these formative years of his political career and to provide us with a new tool to explore other periods of and other periodicals from Lincoln's career.



PROJECT ESTABLISHES VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

With the help of the established volunteer program at the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum (ALPLM), the project launched a volunteer program of their own in April. Linda Bee and Jeremy Carrell, volunteer services coordinators of the ALPLM, kindly selected potential volunteers for the project to transcribe documents and process digital images from the Library of Congress.

See **VOLUNTEERS** on page 2...

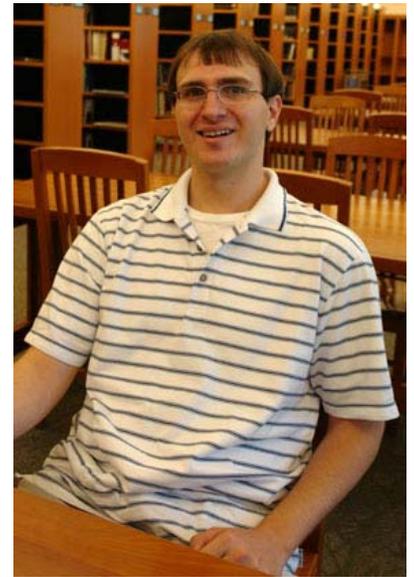
FOUNDATION FUNDS RESEARCHER POSITION

Several months ago, the Shapell Manuscript Foundation expressed an interest in locating all correspondence between Abraham Lincoln and Jews for an upcoming project.

Discussions with Dr. John Sellers, the manager of research for the project, led to a mutually beneficial solution. To facilitate the search, the Foundation generously agreed to hire a researcher for one year to process master images for the Papers of Abraham Lincoln and at the same time look for Jewish correspondents.

At the end of April, Greg Hapke (*pictured at right*) began work at the project's offices in Springfield. Hapke recently completed his Master's degree in History at Illinois State University. Hapke is examining thousands of documents for the Shapell Manuscript Foundation to locate those of interest. In the process, he is cropping

master image files and creating derivative PDFs that are linked to the Papers of Abraham Lincoln's content management system. In just over two months, he has processed images for more than 4,000 documents. This collaboration benefits both the Papers of Abraham Lincoln and the Shapell Manuscript Foundation.



VOLUNTEERS *from page 1*

Elizabeth Ray, a college student, and John Moulton, a retired Army officer, began processing images in April. In June, Stephanie Riley (*pictured with Lincoln below*), a graduate student at the University of Illinois Springfield, joined the effort for the summer



Research Associate Samuel Wheeler, who is coordinating this phase of the program, will ramp up the image processing effort in the fall when he returns from paternity leave.

The transcription part of the effort, which Assistant Director Stacy McDermott is spearheading, got off to a fast start due to the fortuitous selection of Joan

Walters, a retired state budget director, and Amy Henrikson, who holds a Ph.D. in American history. Since their training on April 3, the two of them have already become seasoned transcribers. Henrikson is volunteering four hours per week and has transcribed nearly 100 documents; and Walters, who comes in almost every day, has transcribed more than 570. Both volunteer transcribers

are working on letters and petitions written to Lincoln between November 6, 1860 and March 4, 1861.

We are grateful to our new volunteers and appreciate their enthusiasm and productivity. The work they are doing is invaluable.



Amy Henrikson and Joan Walters

SEVEN STUDENTS ARE SPENDING THEIR SUMMER WITH LINCOLN

Under the direction of Research Associate Sam Wheeler, seven summer workers are processing digital images of Lincoln documents from the Library of Congress (LC). The project's role in a collaborative arrangement with LC to digitize 205 volumes of Lincoln materials requires project staff to process the images after LC staff digitizes the documents. With the graduation of the project's graduate assistant and the resignation of an image technician in May, the project was in danger of falling behind. Hiring computer savvy summer workers was part of Wheeler's initiative to catch up on a backlog of forty-five volumes.

All of the summer workers have strong computer skills, and each trained and started work in mid-May. Since then, they have processed seventeen volumes.

One of the workers is currently a college student, five graduated from high school this spring, and another just finished his sophomore year of high school.

Elizabeth Ray is a student at Lincoln Land Community College in Springfield, Illinois. She is the "senior" member of the group, having started first as a volunteer. John Schappaugh is a student at PORTA High School in

Petersburg. The final five will attend college in the fall: Brigid Cavanagh at St. Louis University in St. Louis, Missouri; Rachel Stowell at Wheaton College in Wheaton, Illinois; Joseph Stowell at Grace College in Winona Lake, Indiana; Haley McGhee at Lincoln Land Community College, and Mackenzie McDermott at Truman State University in Kirksville, Missouri.

The project has been happy to welcome high school and college students to the office this summer.



Pictured here in Union Square Park across from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Museum are: (*seated with Lincoln, from left*) Rachel Stowell, Brigid Cavanagh; and (*standing*) Haley McGhee, Elizabeth Ray, Mackenzie McDermott, John Schappaugh, and Joseph Stowell.

PROJECT WELCOMES SUMMER INTERN

Tyler Custer, a student at Ashford University, began working with the project in May as an intern, a placement facilitated by the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum education department's summer internship program. Custer, a cultural anthropology major who will graduate with a B.A. degree in May 2013, lives in Arthur, Illinois, with his wife Katey and their three daughters, McKayla, Chloe, and Bella.

As our intern, Custer (*pictured at right*) is transcribing letters and petitions to and from Lincoln during the period after Lincoln's election to the Presidency but before his inauguration. By the midway point of his internship, he has already transcribed more than 300 documents.

The project is happy to take part in the library and museum summer internship program, and we are particularly pleased with this summer's placement.



“O DOCTOR, DO WHAT YOU CAN FOR HIM”: A NEW REPORT ON THE ASSASSINATION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

I have recently been searching the “Letters Received” series of the Surgeon General’s records at the National Archives in Washington, D.C.¹ In late May, I was searching the letter “L”. Although letters *from* the President are typically filed under “P,” I was nonetheless hoping I might stumble across a letter from Lincoln. What I found instead was unexpected: an unknown 1865 report from Dr. Charles A. Leale, the first doctor to treat Lincoln after he was shot.²

On April 14, 1865, Leale was a twenty-three-year-old surgeon who had just graduated from medical school.³ That night Leale, like the Lincolns, attended the play *Our American Cousin* at Ford’s Theatre. His report describes treating the President from the shooting through Lincoln’s death the following morning.⁴

Two impressions strike readers of the report. First, its language is highly clinical, perhaps unsurprising in a medical report. Second, despite the dispassionate tone, Leale was deeply touched by his experience.

The rudimentary nature of the medical procedures Leale describes is striking. He gave the President brandy and inserted his bare finger into the bullet wound. Besides further probing, periodically removing the blood clot from the injury, and taking vital signs, doctors gave no further medical aid. In 1909, Leale recounted his initial assessment of the President: “the wound is mortal.”⁵ The

doctors tending Lincoln operated under this assumption and focused on making him comfortable. Early in the night, Leale realized the President’s “lower extremities” were cold and called for hot water bottles and blankets. Furthermore, at six foot four inches, Lincoln was far taller than the nineteenth-century standard. To accommodate him, doctors removed the foot of the bed at the Petersen boarding house and laid Lincoln diagonally on the bed.⁶

Leale includes fascinating narrative details irrelevant to a medical account. He describes assassin John Wilkes Booth

as “a man of low stature” and relays Booth’s dramatic jump onto the stage. One feels his empathy with shocked theatre patrons, whom he recalls shouting “kill the murderer.” Finally, his closing sentence demonstrates his grief at Lincoln’s death: “we all bowed and the Rev. Dr. Gurley⁷ supplicated to God in behalf of the bereaved family and our afflicted country.”⁸

The discovery of this report piqued the interest of the general public. In the days following the news release, I gave eleven interviews and Daniel Stowell also made numerous media appearances. The interview we gave to the Associated Press resulted in an article syndicated in hundreds of publications worldwide. I never dreamed something I found in the archives would result in an interview with NPR’s *All Things Considered*, appearances on CNN and *NBC Nightly News*, or interviews with newspapers like *The Times* of London. It was an exhilarating few days for me, but more importantly the discovery provided fantastic exposure for the Papers of Abraham Lincoln. The searching the project undertakes to collect everything written to and by Lincoln routinely yields exciting new finds and, occasionally, real hidden gems.

Helena Iles Papaioannou
Research Assistant

Notes

¹ Record Group 112, Entry 12: Records of the Office of the Surgeon General (War); Central Office, Correspondence, 1818-1946, 1818-1890 Period: Letters Received, National Archives, Washington, DC.



Helena Papaioannou with reporters outside of Ford’s Theatre.

² Evidence suggests the report was written mere hours after Lincoln was shot, based on Leale's own words in 1867. Leale sent his account of the events of April 14-15, 1865, to a House commission on the assassination chaired by Representative Benjamin F. Butler. In a cover letter, Leale describes his enclosed account as "principally copied from (a never published) one written by me a few hours after leaving his [Lincoln's] death bed." This 1865 report is similar enough to the 1867 account to render it extremely likely that it is the report Leale alluded to in this letter. The only other mention Leale made of his role the night of the assassination was in 1909 in a speech and subsequent pamphlet commemorating the centennial of Lincoln's birth. Charles A. Leale to Benjamin F. Butler, 20 July 1867, box 43, Benjamin Butler Papers, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC; Charles A. Leale, *Lincoln's Last Hours: Address Delivered Before the Commandery of the State of New York Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States* (New York: n. p., 1909).

³ Helen Leale Harper, "Dr. Charles A. Leale: First Surgeon to Reach the Assassinated President Lincoln," *Yonkers Historical Society Newsletter*, 28 September 2009.

⁴ Charles A. Leale, "Report on Death of President Lincoln," RG112, Entry 12, box 55. To view the document: http://www.papersofabrahamlincoln.org/New_Documents.htm.

⁵ Leale, *Lincoln's Last Hours*.

⁶ Leale, "Report on Death of President Lincoln," 8-9, 12-19.

⁷ Gurley was the Lincoln family's pastor. David Rankin Barbee, "President Lincoln and Doctor Gurley," *The Abraham Lincoln Quarterly* V (March 1948): 3-24.

⁸ Leale, "Report on Death of President Lincoln," 3-4, 21.

PROJECT AND STAFF NEWS

The Pritzker Military Library in Chicago provided images of two documents to the project. Thank you to Theresa Embrey and Kat Latham for their assistance in making these images available to the project.

John A. Gilliland of Fleming Island, Florida, provided the project with a digital image of the military commission of one of his ancestors, signed by Abraham Lincoln. Thank you to Mr. Gilliland for providing this image.

In May...

Three staff members left the project this spring. Jay Vlahon graduated from the University of Illinois Springfield. He served as the project's Graduate Assistant for two years, processing images from the National Archives and Library of Congress and transcribing more than 500 documents. Vlahon plans to pursue a teaching certificate and teach history at the high school level. Dennis Brasier, who served as a part-time image technician for two years, took a full-time job at Wells Fargo. Research Assistant Anne Musella, who scanned documents at the National Archives, left to take an internship with a member of the U.S. Congress. The project wishes them well.

Continued on page 6...

REPORTS IN THE MEDIA INVOLVING THE DISCOVERY OF THE LEALE REPORT

Click the links to see some of the coverage...

All Things Considered, "New Document Sheds Light on Lincoln's Last Hours," NPR, 6 June 2012

<http://www.npr.org/2012/06/06/154456416/new-document-sheds-light-on-lincolns-last-hours>

Dugald McConnell and Brian Todd, "Newly Discovered Document Sheds Light on Lincoln's Last Hours," CNN, 6 June 2012

<http://www.cnn.com/2012/06/07/us/lincoln-document-assasination/index.html>

Phil Rogers, "Doctor's Report on Lincoln Assassination Discovered by Researcher," NBC, 6 June 2012

<http://usnews.msnbc.msn.com/news/2012/06/06/12085876-doctors-report-on-lincoln-assassination-discovered-by-researcher?lite>

Suzanne Fischer, "Nota Bene: If You 'Discover' Something in an Archive, It's Not a Discovery," *The Atlantic*, 19 June 2012

<http://www.theatlantic.com/technology/archive/2012/06/nota-bene-if-you-discover-something-in-an-archive-its-not-a-discovery/258538/>

Helena Iles Papaioannou, "Actually, Yes, It 'Is' a Discovery If You Find Something in an Archive That No One Knew Was There," *The Atlantic*, 21 June 2012,

<http://www.theatlantic.com/technology/archive/12/06/actually-yes-it-is-a-discovery-if-you-find-something-in-an-archive-that-no-one-knew-was-there/258812/>

Assistant Editor Christian McWhirter gave several presentations related to his new book *Battle Hymns: The Power and Popularity of Music in the Civil War*. He spoke in April at the University of West Alabama in Livingston and at the Alabama Department of Archives and History in Montgomery, and in June at the Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond, Virginia.

Assistant Editor Daniel Worthington and Assistant Director Stacy McDermott served as judges at the Illinois History Expo in Springfield, Illinois. Each year, junior high and high school history students from across the state participate in the event by writing essays, creating exhibits, filming documentaries, and acting in history skits.

In June...

Research Associate Samuel Wheeler and his wife Rose welcomed Owen Paul to their family. Owen, pictured here next to a folksy Lincoln statue, weighed in at 7 lbs., 7 oz. and is doing well. We wish them all the best, and staff members are eager to meet the new little guy.



Director Daniel Stowell received a message from Michael Zecher of Aledo, Illinois, regarding a Lincoln document owned by the Mercer County Historical Society. Several years ago, the project scanned a document owned by Mr. Zecher when he lived in Iowa. After moving to Aledo, Mr. Zecher learned that the local historical society owned a Lincoln document and contacted our project. He graciously arranged a meeting at the Essley-Noble Museum in Aledo to digitize the document. The project appreciates the assistance of

Mr. Bill Bertrand and the Board of the Mercer County Historical Society in making this document available for scanning.

Assistant Editor Ed Bradley, scanned thirteen document at two repositories and in five private collections in Connecticut. The project appreciates the following for making the documents accessible for digitization: David Kelly of Greenwich, Jennifer Robson of Westport, Mary Ann Hansen of Coventry, Patti Volzing of Branford, Elizabeth Tobin Brown of Stonington, the Pequot Library in Southport, and the Connecticut State Library and Archives in Hartford.

Assistant Editor David J. Gerleman was selected to participate in the West Point Military Academy's 2012 Summer Seminar, which seeks to broaden participants' knowledge of military history. Led by members of the West Point faculty and a variety of noted military historians, the Summer Seminar brings together a select group of historians for lectures and staff rides to Revolutionary War and Civil War sites, and a visit to the Army Heritage and Education Center at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Seminar participants are competitively selected from among national and international applicants. While at West Point, Gerleman gave a presentation entitled "Re-discovering Lincoln: The Papers of Abraham Lincoln Project, Organizations, Methods, and Goals," which explained the project's mission to fully chronicle the extraordinary life of our sixteenth president.

The project appreciates the generosity of the following donors:

Brooks Davis	Tom Laehy
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Inns of Court, Peoria	Carol Price
Dr. Todd J. Janus	Joan Walters
Linda M. Johnson	Samuel P. Wheeler
	Michael & Jennifer Zecher



In April, the project purchased a new Zeuschel planetary scanner for staff working at the National Archives. The high-resolution scanner digitizes bound and oversized materials. Researcher Assistant Helena Papaioannou is pictured here, cheerfully using her new "toy."

LINCOLN AMONG THE CHERRY BLOSSOMS

As director of the Papers of Abraham Lincoln, I had the opportunity to visit repositories and private collections in thirty-three states to scan Lincoln documents. Recently, I was able to travel half way around the world to digitize documents at Meisei University, where the largest known collection of Lincoln documents outside of the United States resides.

My wife and I arrived in Tokyo on April 14. After a day of navigating Tokyo's amazing train system and sightseeing among the cherry blossoms, we set out for Meisei University on Monday morning. Our mode of transportation—a monorail. Three stops and ten minutes later, we arrived at the station for Meisei University in the neighboring municipality of Hino for an appointment with Gyoichi Yabe, an assistant manager of the university library.

I had had intermittent e-mail exchanges with Mr. Yabe for more than two years, through which I confirmed that at least 55 of the 61 documents we believed they held were indeed there. Taking a series of bridges and covered escalators from the monorail station, we arrived early for our appointment and waited outside the new library, constructed in 2007. Cherry trees were blooming on campus, reminding us that 2012 is the centennial of Japan's gift of cherry trees to the United States that bloom each spring around the Tidal Basin and Jefferson Memorial in Washington, DC.

At 9:00 a.m., we asked at the reference desk for Mr. Yabe, and the employee at the desk escorted us to a staff area. Although Mr. Yabe professed in an e-mail message that his English was "terrible," he was very fluent, which was a great relief since I know no Japanese. He had been expecting us and immediately escorted us to the old library building two blocks away. There, we met Hitoshi Honda, a staff member of the library more directly responsible for the Lincoln Collection. They asked me to wash my hands to protect the documents, then escorted me through a large vault door, complete with combination lock, and through another metal barred door with keyed lock to a large

conference room, lined with built-in bookcases. On the shelves were an outstanding collection of Shakespeare First Folios, along with first editions of other famous works of European literature and history.

Mr. Yabe and Mr. Honda had kindly set up two laptop computers for our use. One was connected to the Internet, so that we could access

our online databases, and the other was attached to a large-format Epson scanner, the Japanese version of the same model we use at the National Archives and the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library. Although the scanning software was in Japanese, Mr. Yabe provided translation services so that I could ensure all of the settings were correct. My wife Miriam was able to use Microsoft Excel on the other computer to record which documents we had scanned and add new ones as I located them. She also looked up new documents in our online databases to see if we had any record of them. Fortunately, her years of using Excel as an accountant allowed her to navigate the program, even though all menus were in Japanese.

In an adjacent room within the vault, neatly stacked in a wooden cabinet, were scores of acid-free document preservation binders with four-flap enclosures. Mr. Yabe suggested that I start with a set of 78 binders, arranged chronologically. Since I was expecting no more than 61 documents, I was excited with the possibility of new discoveries. It did not take long to confirm; the first binder I opened had an account written by 23-year-old Abraham Lincoln in January 1833 that



Gyoichi Yabe and Daniel Stowell examine a document from the Meisei University collection

we did not have in our database. More new discoveries followed—a certification from 1834, a promissory note from 1835, a mortgage from 1838, and a legal notice from 1840 that yields a new case for Series I. After working through the initial set of document preservation binders, I examined more preservation binders with additional documents, some known, some not. An 1844 check, an 1853 deed to William Florville, Lincoln’s Haitian barber in Springfield, three letters with Lincoln endorsements, an order, and five commissions from his Presidency round out the new documents.

There were more discoveries—dozens of documents that had been published in *The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln* that we did not know were at Meisei. By the end of the third day, I had scanned 112 documents within the scope of the Papers of Abraham Lincoln. I also scanned three letters by Mary Lincoln that were not within the project’s scope. The following day, I scanned three documents signed by Ulysses S. Grant for the Grant Papers project, including a three-page letter to his wife Julia from May 1864 in the midst of his Overland Campaign against Richmond.

The 112 documents in the scope of the Papers of Abraham Lincoln include 70 legal documents, most of which appear in *The Law Practice of Abraham Lincoln, Second Edition*. However, the project will now be able to replace black-and-white images with clear color images. Two examples will illustrate the dramatic gains in quality. Figure 1a is the old image, and Figure 1b is the new image for this Petition for Nolle Prosequi from *People v. Longnecker*, a murder case from Macon County. Figure 2a is the catalog description that appears in *The Law Practice of Abraham Lincoln, Second Edition*, and Figure 2b is the new image of the actual document for

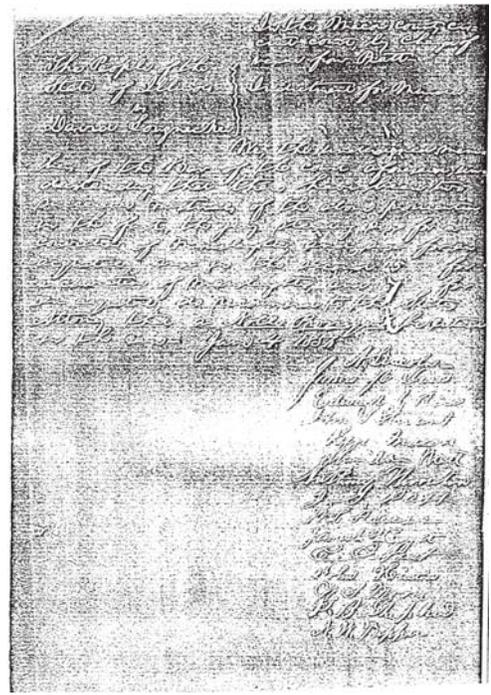


Figure 1a

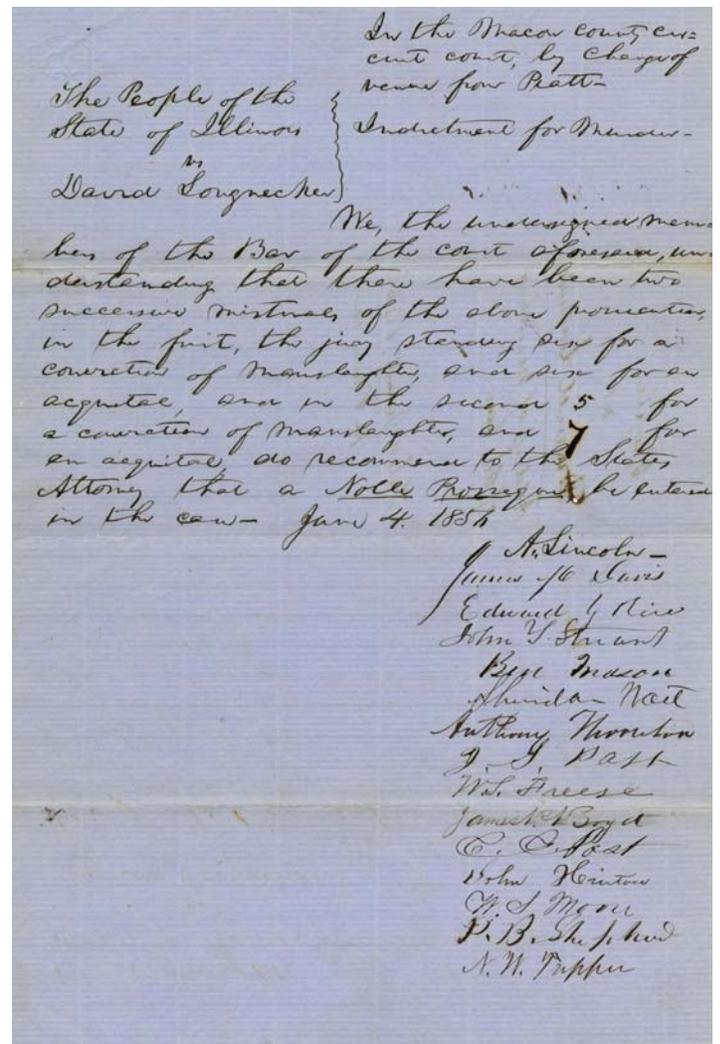


Figure 1b



Miriam and Daniel Stowell in the Lincoln Collection Room at Meisei University

Autograph Document signed ("A. Lincoln"), 1 page folio. Supreme Court of the State of Illinois, [Springfield], 9 December 1846, being Lincoln's deposition in the case of *Chauncey v. Jackson*; slightly browned, endorsement and soil at folds on verso, minor marginal splitting at horizontal folds. As attorney for Micajah Chauncey, owner of the schooner *General Thornton*, Lincoln deposes "... that about the commencement of this term of said court, or a short while before, he was written to by R.J. Hamilton, to attend to the above entitled cause for the appellee; and that affiant considered himself engaged to do so, and in ... that having considerable other, and earlier business in said court, he lost sight of this case; and the judgment therein, as it seems, was reversed for want of a joinder in errors ..."; Lincoln's motion was allowed by the court and Lincoln argued the case for his client on 30 December (Lincoln *Day by Day*, vol. I, p. 267-268, 281) (Sang)

Figure 2a

this Motion from *Chauncey v. Jackson*, an Illinois Supreme Court case from the mid-1840s.

The remaining 42 documents fall within Series II and Series III. Highlights include a ten-page manuscript in Lincoln's hand of a portion of his "Discoveries and Inventions" lecture that he gave in several locations in the late 1850s, and one of two dozen surviving signed copies of the Leland-Bowker print of the Emancipation Proclamation. Also present is Lincoln's characteristically brief response to Charles Lanman, who was compiling a *Dictionary of Congress*:

Born Feb. 12, 1809, in Hardin county Kentucky. Education, defective. Profession, a lawyer. Have been a Captain of Volunteers in the Black Hawk War; Post-Master at a very small office, four times a member of the Illinois Legislature; and once a member of the lower House of Congress.

Yours &
A. Lincoln

A January 1862 petition to Major General David Hunter from Samuel C. Pomeroy, Martin F. Conway, and James H. Lane requesting personnel changes at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley in Kansas, received the following endorsement from Lincoln:

If Gen. Hunter can make the changes requested without detriment to the public service (he to be the judge) I shall be obliged.

A. Lincoln
Jan. 18, 1862.

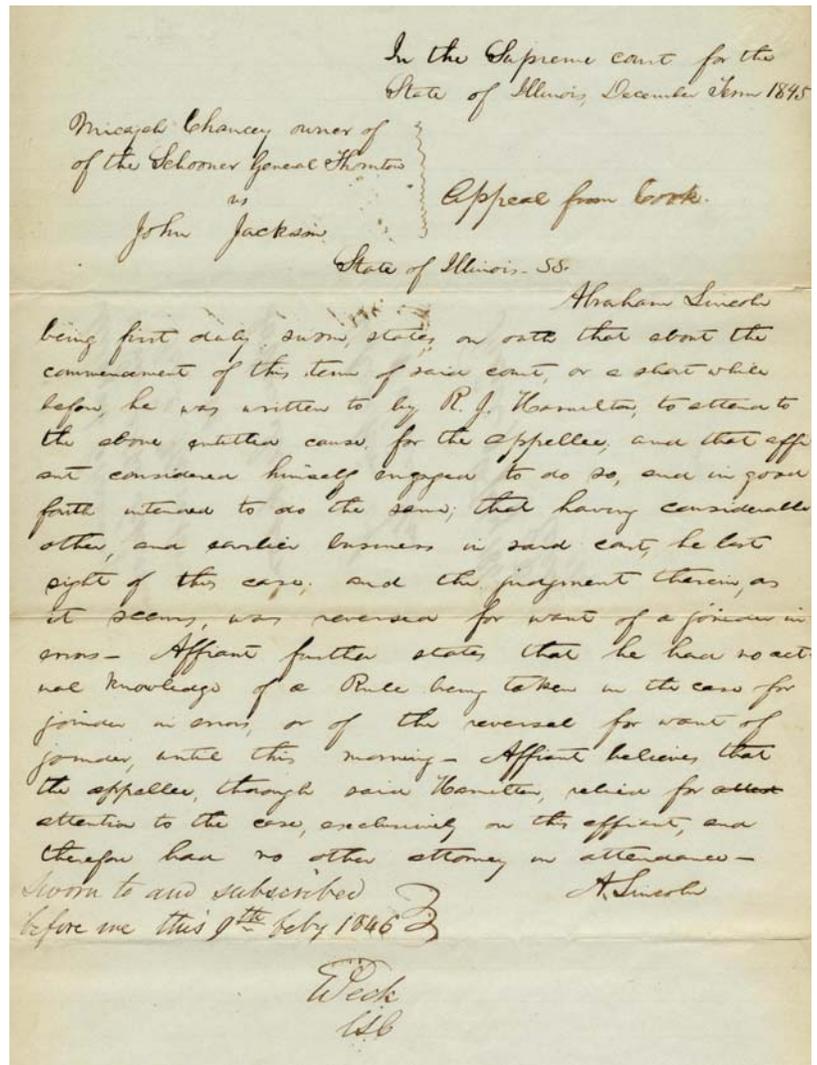


Figure 2b

After I finished scanning all of the manuscripts, Mr. Yabe and Mr. Honda gave us a tour of the rest of the Lincoln Collection. Stored elsewhere in the old library building is a collection of some 5,000 books about Lincoln, most in English, but many in Japanese and other Asian languages. The collection also includes a small number of busts, paintings, and printed ephemera.

A trip to the Tama Zoo, a visit to the Mt. Fuji area (alas, the mountain was obscured by clouds), a ride on the *Shinkansen* (bullet train), views of Tokyo from the 45th floor of the Metropolitan Government Building in Shinjuku, a visit to the Meiji Shrine, more blooming cherry trees, and lunch at a Japanese restaurant rounded out our visit before traveling to the airport for our return flight.

continued on page 10...

The Lincoln Collection at Meisei University is the largest group of Lincoln manuscripts outside of the United States, and its 112 documents rank it among the twenty largest collections of Lincoln manuscripts anywhere. The origins of the collection lie with Japanese businessman Masaharu Mochizuki, who created the Tokyo Lincoln Center in 1961. Mochizuki donated his collection to Meisei University in 1980. The University president at the time, Mitsuo Kodama, enhanced the collection substantially throughout the 1980s. Many of the documents that had acquisition information were purchased between 1985 and 1989, when the Japanese economic bubble burst.

Unlike the account in a 1999 article in *The Rail Splitter*, I found the conditions in which the documents are kept better than in many archives I have visited.¹ However, the documents also remain largely unused. With no Lincoln scholar or historian of the United States interested in Lincoln, Meisei University's Lincoln Collection remains unknown to most scholars. Mr. Yabe admitted that there is some disagreement within the University between those who want to sell the collection as no longer relevant to the University and those who want to retain it, looking forward to a time when the University will have a scholar interested in using the documents.

Many people helped to make this trip a great success. Yuko Mori helped establish an e-mail connection with Gyoichi Yabe several years ago and answered numerous questions about lodging and other aspects of the trip. Gyoichi Yabe agreed to provide access to the documents, made numerous arrangements for our visit, graciously set up computers and a scanner for our use, and helped us order lunch each day. Hitoshi Honda graciously assisted us with anything we needed during scanning. Hal Bush of St. Louis University answered many questions prior to our trip, and he and his wife Hiroko served as excellent tour guides during our last day in Tokyo. Thank you also to Bill and Becky Petite, James Cornelius, Bryon Andreasen, and Ryo Takahashi for their assistance with the trip.

Daniel W. Stowell
Director / Editor

Notes:

¹Frank Douglass, "History Held Hostage: Lincoln in the Land of the Rising Sun," *The Rail Splitter: A Journal for the Lincoln Collector* 5 (December 1999): 1, 4-7.

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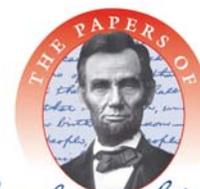
Please address inquiries and gifts to:

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

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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.