

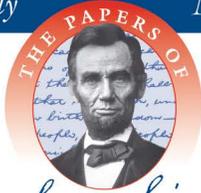
LINCOLN EDITOR

The Quarterly

Newsletter of

April - June 2014

Volume 14 Number 2



Abraham Lincoln

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

PROJECT RECEIVES NHPRC GRANT

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission has awarded the Papers of Abraham Lincoln a grant of \$96,830 for the 2015 fiscal year. The grant will fully fund one of our two editors in Washington, DC, a portion of the second editor there, and a portion of a research associate in Springfield.

This is the seventh year that the project has enjoyed the support of an NHPRC grant. It is a 10 percent reduction from last year's grant, but the project is grateful for every dollar. In these very uncertain economic times, federal funding is enormously important. Each year, NHPRC, which is the funding arm of the National Archives, struggles to justify to Congress the importance of the work in which projects like the Papers of Abraham Lincoln are engaged. The Commission's success in that endeavor is vital to our own success.

PROJECT FACES YEAR OF INTENSE FUNDRAISING

With the assistance of two promised private donations and some savings from the previous year, the project has managed to retain experienced existing staff for the upcoming fiscal year. However, to maintain that staff beyond June of 2015 and to replace our recently retired office manager, the Papers of Abraham Lincoln will need to raise \$125,000.

Over the coming months, the project director and assistant director will be looking for new funding solutions. Ideally, the project needs one or two large private donors to step forward and make multi-year commitments. However, the project will also need long-time friends to make smaller donations this year. Please keep us in mind in the coming months, and watch for specific calls for donations that will occur throughout the year.

GOOD FENCES DON'T ALWAYS MAKE GOOD NEIGHBORS

A new Lincoln legal document discovery draws new attention to a boundary dispute between neighbors in Springfield. In early April, Paul Ulerick, a board member of the Cass County Historical Society

in Logansport, Indiana, visited the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum to determine if there was any interest in Lincoln documents the Society owned and had stored for decades in a nineteenth-century safe (pictured at left). Acquisitions Archivist Gary Stockton brought Ulerick to the Papers of Abraham Lincoln offices, and we assured him that we were interested.

On April 13, Director Daniel Stowell visited the Cass County Historical Society and scanned three Lincoln documents—a separate answer from the 1846 case of *Lamb v. Hickox et al.*, a commission as first lieutenant for Edward S. Huntington, and a commission



FENCES continued on page 6...

PROJECT WELCOMES NEW VOLUNTEER AND SUMMER INTERNS

In the spring, Candace Gray began assisting the project editors with the backlog of scanning at the National Archives in Washington, DC. Gray, a former social science and ESL teacher in Mississippi and North Carolina, moved to Washington to attend graduate school at



George Mason University. From the first time Gray (pictured at left) visited the National Archives, she dreamed of working with the institution's rich collections. "When I looked for an opportunity to work on a digital project, I was grateful to be accepted to volunteer three days a week with the

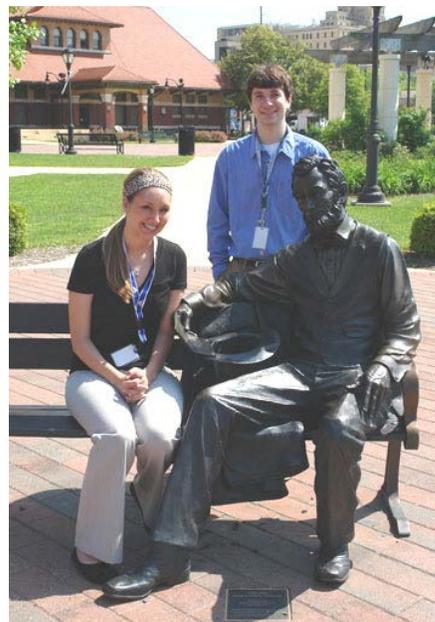
Papers of Abraham Lincoln," she says. "The experience is life changing and meaningful."

Due to deep budget cuts, the project staff at the National Archives is reduced to just two full-time editors. Therefore, the volunteer program in DC has been vital to maintaining steady progress to meet goals reported to federal funders. The project is grateful for Gray's willingness to volunteer her time.

Summer interns have arrived, and the project happily welcomes Krista Sellers and Andrew Kauerauf. Both of the interns will be members of the volunteer transcription program but will work on various research projects as well.

Krista Sellers is a graduate student in the museum studies program at Western Illinois University in the Quad Cities. A native of Iowa, she is a graduate of Wartburg College in Waverly, Iowa, where she majored in history. She is interested in the Civil War era, and previously interned at the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library and Museum under the tutelage of Dr. Thomas Schwartz, the former Illinois State Historian. Krista will complete her Master's degree in December 2014 and hopes to find a job in a history museum.

Andrew Kauerauf just completed his freshman year at Illinois Wesleyan University in Bloomington. A 2013 graduate of Glenwood High School in Chatham, Illinois, Kauerauf previously volunteered for the Papers



of Abraham Lincoln last summer. Andrew is interested in Abraham Lincoln and the Civil War, and is particularly excited about working with documents related to the Lincoln Administration's foreign policy.

PROJECT AND STAFF NEWS

The Papers of Abraham Lincoln continues to obtain digital images of Lincoln documents from private collectors and various repositories around the country. As always, we are extremely grateful for the tips that lead us to new documents and for the willingness of individuals and institutions to provide us with images or to allow us to scan their documents.

Director Daniel Stowell was able to visit and scan documents at three repositories and one private collection in April. The project thanks Gwen Thompson and Jonathan Coleman of Helm Place in Lexington, Kentucky; Michelle Ganz at the Abraham Lincoln Library and Museum in Harrogate, Tennessee; and Paul Ulerick and Jeanie Jones of the Cass County Historical Society in Logansport, Indiana.

This quarter, the project also thanks Donna Henry for making her document available for scanning. As well, Preston Cook, a private collector in California, sent us images of his Lincoln document.

The Papers of Abraham Lincoln obtained images of four documents from West Virginia University in Morgantown. The project appreciates the vital assistance of Dr. Kenneth Martis in obtaining these images, as well as that of Catherine Rakowski.

Joan Rhoades, the director of the Vespasian Warner Public Library in Clinton, Illinois, brought the library's Lincoln document to the project offices in Springfield for scanning.

The project thanks Dr. Sandra Yeh and Dr. Greg Kane for bringing their Lincoln document to our office for scanning.

The Papers of Abraham Lincoln is proud to announce that two of the project's favorite people were honored this spring with prestigious awards. Former project director and current Editorial Board member Dr. Cullom Davis was the recipient of the University of Illinois Foundation's William E. Winter Award for Outstanding Advocate Leadership. Dr. Davis received the award for his leadership in bringing significant gifts to the University of Illinois Springfield for the Papers of Abraham Lincoln, Brookens Library, WUIS and other programs. He is Emeritus Professor of History at UIS and was director and senior editor of the Lincoln Legal Papers from 1988 to 2000.

Joan Walters, a member of the project's volunteer transcription team, was awarded the 2014 Rail-Splitter Public Servant Award by the Central Illinois Chapter of the American Society for Public Administration (ASPA). She was honored for her community engagement. She serves on the board of the Citizens Club of Springfield and the Looking for Lincoln Heritage Coalition. She is also a docent at the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Museum.

The staff of the Papers of Abraham Lincoln appreciates the work that Davis and Walters have done and offer warm congratulations to them both.

In April, Assistant Editor Boyd Murphree was the keynote speaker at the Lincoln Day Dinner of Zeta Psi fraternity at the University of Illinois Urbana Champaign. He talked about the Papers of Abraham Lincoln and the project's publication *On Lincoln's Mind*.

In May, Assistant Editor Christian McWhirter made a public presentation about his book *Battle Hymns* at the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Museum in Springfield.

In June...

Christian McWhirter provided narration for a concert "Abraham Lincoln and the Music He Loved" at the Springfield International Carillon Festival.

Boyd Murphree attended the Digital Humanities Summer Institute at the University of Victoria in British Columbia. He was enrolled in a class entitled "Conceptualizing and Creating a Digital Documentary Edition," which focused on how end-users work with digital editions. Murphree is jointly appointed at the Papers of Abraham Lincoln and the Center for Digital Initiatives at the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library, so the knowledge he gained will be a benefit to both.

Staff Publications...

Assistant Editor David Gerleman published an article entitled "Sam Houston Returns?: Two Letters from Texas Secessionists in 1863," in the April 2014 issue of *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*.

Christian McWhirter published an essay entitled "Music" in Wiley-Blackwell's *A Companion to the U.S. Civil War*.

Assistant Editor Ed Bradley published a review of Kenneth J. Winkle, *Lincoln's Citadel: The Civil War in Washington, DC* in the March 2014 issue of the *Journal of the Civil War Era*.

The project appreciates the generosity of the following donors:

Ernest and Barbara Abel
Gertrude Bradley
Bruce C. Ladd
Rhoda and Lowell Sneller
Douglas W. Stiles

NEW CORPS OF DISCOVERY MEMBER

A volunteer working at the National Archives in Washington, DC, is the newest member of the Papers of Abraham Lincoln Corps of Discovery. Brian Wirth was searching and scanning records of the provost marshal when he found a new Lincoln document from 1864.

The document is a two-page letter to Judge Advocate General Joseph Holt regarding the larceny conviction of a provost marshal in Pennsylvania. Lincoln asked Holt to reevaluate the evidence and outlined his own very lawyerly analysis of the veracity of the defendant's claims. The letter is remarkable for its length, but also for the fact that it reveals the time and attention Lincoln gave to the appeals of individual citizens.

Of course, Brian was thrilled with the discovery, and this spring we presented him with this coveted award. Welcome to the club, Brian, and happy hunting.



A ROOSEVELT, A DODGE AND A. LINCOLN

In November 1861, a handsome, well-dressed gentleman bearing a venerable Dutch name arrived in Washington and presented himself at the White House. Private Secretary John Hay quickly recognized the leonine face and almost immediately ushered the man into the president's office. The President and the visitor then stood face to face—so different in background, upbringing, and education. Nevertheless, they began a friendship that intertwined two of the great names in American political history: Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt.¹

A scion of one of New York City's most respected and successful mercantile families, Theodore Roosevelt Sr. was well-known among the metropolis business and social elite. Extraordinarily active in a wide range of charitable causes, he had married into the slaveholding Bulloch family of Georgia, yet he remained a staunch Republican and Unionist. When war broke out, Roosevelt sought numerous ways to support the federal cause; he hired a substitute to fight, became a founding member of New York's Union League Club, and sponsored an allotment system enabling Union soldiers to send a portion of their pay home to their families.² Indeed, it was Roosevelt's desire to win Lincoln's support for his allotment idea which had led to their November meeting, and he thereafter used his private access to the president to recommend worthy individuals for employment or promotion.

One such case was that of Charles Cleveland Dodge, son of William Earle Dodge Sr., one of New York's "merchant princes," noted for his abolitionist and temperance views, and a founding member of the Young Men's Christian Association.³ Roosevelt was well placed to judge Dodge's character, as his elder brother, William E. Dodge Jr., was both a fellow philanthropist and one of Roosevelt's closest friends.⁴ Charles C. Dodge was born in Plainfield, New Jersey, on September 16, 1841, and had graduated from Andover Phillips Academy in 1857. He was travelling in Europe when the war broke out, and he immediately had sought military training "under the instruction of the most competent person in England for cavalry service." Returning home, Dodge was commissioned a captain in the 1st Battalion, New York Mounted Rifles on December 10, 1861, and was rapidly promoted to major before being sent to serve with General John E. Wool's forces based at Fortress Monroe, Virginia. While there, he witnessed from shore the first clash of ironclads in Hampton Roads and took an active part in the capture of Norfolk.⁵

In the summer of 1862, the need for additional cavalry on the Virginia peninsula allowed Dodge the opportunity to increase his command to a full regiment, receiving, despite his youth, appointment as colonel. Dodge and his command principally served in the area encompassing Norfolk, Suffolk, Williamsburg, and Yorktown, Virginia, and won a reputation for skillful leadership deserving of promotion.⁶ At the end of 1862, Dodge's father came to Washington to lobby for his son's advancement to brigadier general. The senior Dodge carried a host of recommendations from influential New Yorkers attesting to the colonel's "wonderful ability and energy in organizing and managing the 1st New York Mounted Rifles."⁷ Among the packet of letters presented was one from Theodore Roosevelt Sr.

Theodore Roosevelt Sr. to Abraham Lincoln⁸ 29 December 1862

New York, Decr 29th 1862.

To his Excellency.

The President of the U. States

Dear Sir.

Understanding that it is proposed to appoint a Brigadier General over the Cavalry near Suffolk, it gives me much pleasure to suggest the name of Charles. C. Dodge, of the first Mounted Rifles for the position

Hearing that Colonel Dodge had received a military education in England for the purpose of joining our army, I felt a deep interest in his success, and made inquiries from his commanding Generals both last winter and this with regard to him

All agreed in giving him the highest praise both for his dash and gallantry, and the remarkable discipline preserved in his camp, of this last indeed I can speak of my own knowledge.

Two weeks since when I visited Norfolk Gen^l Veil⁹ told me that he had regarded him as his right hand man when under his command.

Knowing your anxiety to select officers of merit for promotion, I have no hesitation in addressing you, especially when I feel that by doing so I will promote the cause of our country.

I remain

Yours Truly

Theodore Roosevelt

The lobbying and recommendations from Lincoln intimates like Theodore Roosevelt had the desired effect. Charles C. Dodge received his promotion on April 29, 1863, becoming one of the youngest brigadier generals in U.S. Army history at the age of twenty-one.¹⁰ Yet it was Dodge's youth that helped undo all the good influence brought to bear in his favor. While recognizing his talents, Dodge's commanders preferred appointment of an older officer to command the department's cavalry forces. Refusing subordination to someone likely junior to him in seniority, Dodge resigned his commission in protest on June 12, 1863. He returned to New York and only briefly put his uniform back on to aid in suppression of the draft riots that rocked the city in July.¹¹

He then settled down to take part in his father's mining firm, married Mary T. Bradhurst, became a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and later President of the New York and Boston Cape Cod Canal Company. Dodge died of pneumonia in New York City on November 4, 1910; nearly forty-eight years to the day after Theodore Roosevelt had first walked into Abraham Lincoln's office.¹²

By David J. Gerleman, Assistant Editor

Notes:

¹ Edmund Morris, *The Rise of Theodore Roosevelt* (New York: Coward, McCann & Geoghegan 1979; reprint, New York: Random House Trade Paperbacks, 2010), 9-11; 795-96.

Morris has Roosevelt departing New York City on November 7, 1861, and meeting Lincoln the next day; Theodore Roosevelt Sr. to Mittie Bulloch Roosevelt, 7 November 1861 in David McCullough, *Mornings on Horseback* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1981), 59; 379.

John Hay later served as Secretary of State for President Theodore Roosevelt.

² *New York Times*, 18 February 1862, 3:4; 18 June 1862, 5:4; 24 September 1862, 2:5; 1 December 1862, 4:2.

³ James B. Schieffelin to Lorenzo Thomas, 31 December 1862, RG 94, Entry 297: General Records of the Adjutant General's Office, Correspondence, 1800-1947, Records of Divisions of the Adjutant General's Office, Appointment, Commission and Personal Branch, 1783-1917, Letters Received, 1863-1894, National Archives Building, Washington, DC; "William E. Dodge," *Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine*, 13 (January-June 1883): 433-34.

He was also an 1861 peace convention delegate and represented New York's 8th District in the U.S. House of Representatives (1866-67). *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774-2005* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 2005), 969.

⁴ Union League Club, *Theodore Roosevelt, Senior: A Tribute* (New York, N.Y.: Irving Press, 1902), 17-18.

⁵ Hiram Barney to Edwin M. Stanton, 31 December 1862, RG 94, Entry 297.

⁶ "1st New York Mounted Rifles," in *New York in the War of*



Charles C. Dodge

Image Courtesy of the Dodge Family Association, Lakewood, CO.

the Rebellion, 3rd ed. (Albany: J. B. Lyon Company, 1912), 5: 4279; *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1880, 1901), Series I, vol. xviii, 179-81, Charles C. Dodge to B. B. Foster, 9 March 1863; Charles C. Dodge to J. J. Blodgett, 7 May 1863, 299-301.

⁷ Hiram Barney to Edwin M. Stanton, 31 December 1862, RG 94, Entry 297.

⁸ Theodore Roosevelt to Abraham Lincoln, 29 December 1862, RG 94, Entry 297.

⁹ Brigadier General Egbert L. Viele, (1825-1902) was appointed Military Governor of Norfolk, Virginia, in 1862. Egbert L. Viele, "Trip with Lincoln, Chase, and Stanton," *Scribner's Monthly* 16 (October 1878): 813-22.

¹⁰ David Davis to Abraham Lincoln, 1 March 1863, RG 94, Entry 297; Compiled Military Service Record of Charles C. Dodge, RG94, E519: General Records of the Adjutant General's Office, Records of the Record and Pension Office, Carded Military Service Records, 1784-1903, Civil War, 1861-1865, Carded Records, Volunteer Organizations, Civil War; Ezra J. Warner, *Generals in Blue: Lives of the Union Commanders* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1964), 126-27.

Dodge's commission was to rank from November 29, 1862.

¹¹ "Dodge, Charles C.," in *New York in the War of the Rebellion*, 2: 1121; John E. Wool to Edwin M. Stanton, 20 July 1863, Official Records, Series I, vol. xxvii, pt. 2, 878-82.

¹² *New York Times*, 5 November 1910, 7:4.

FENCES continued from page 1

as second lieutenant for James P. Pratt, both in the 11th United States Infantry regiment.

The Lincoln Legal Papers had gathered thirty-four documents for the case of *Lamb v. Hickox et al.* and published them in *The Law Practice of Abraham Lincoln, Second Edition*. This new document adds a small additional piece to the convoluted legal pleading that began with a dispute over a fence.

In 1835, James Lamb sold a lot of land on Adams Street in Springfield to Virgil Hickox for \$500. The following year, Erastus Wright bought the neighboring lot to the west. Over the next several years, both men built houses on their lots, and Wright built a fence and planted fruit trees on the side of his lot that bordered Hickox's. Virgil Hickox also sold a partial interest in the property to his brother Addison Hickox. The Hickoxes discovered that their lot should have extended twelve feet farther to the west. Early in 1845, Addison Hickox tore down the fence erected by Wright and rebuilt it twelve feet farther west.

In February 1846, Lamb filed a bill of complaint with the Sangamon County Circuit Court to force the Hickoxes to restore the property and rebuild the fence.

The Hickoxes hired Abraham Lincoln and William H. Herndon as their attorneys. In March, Lincoln wrote and filed an eight-page separate answer for Virgil Hickox and a two-page separate answer for Addison Hickox. In August 1846, Lamb filed an amended bill of complaint, in which he asked Virgil Hickox to reply to several specific questions. Three weeks later, Lincoln wrote and filed a one-page separate answer for Virgil Hickox. At the same time, he wrote and filed an even briefer separate answer for Addison Hickox. It is this latter document that the Cass County Historical Society owns.

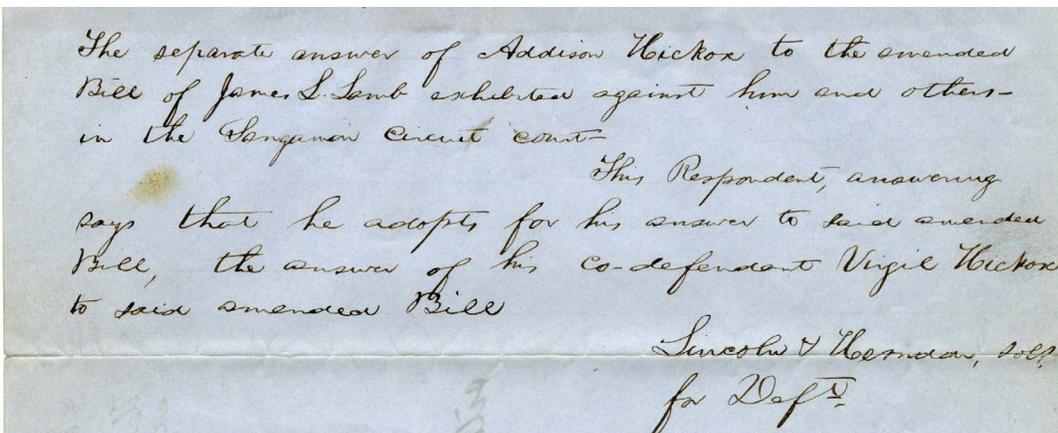
Separate Answer of Addison Hickox filed 31 August 1846

[The separate answer of Addison Hickox to the amended Bill of James L. Lamb exhibited against him and others, in the Sangamon circuit court.](#)

[This Respondent, answering says that he adopts for his answer to said amended Bill, the answer of his co-defendant Virgil Hickox to said amended Bill Lincoln & Herndon, sols. for Def^t](#)

On November 21, Judge Samuel H. Treat dismissed the bill of complaint and ordered Lamb to pay the court costs. Judge Treat also permitted an appeal to the Illinois Supreme Court, but there is no evidence that Lamb appealed to the higher court. In this case, a good fence did not make for good neighbors.

**By Daniel W. Stowell
Director/Editor**



LINCOLN'S DIPLOMATIC TEAM IN BRAZIL

This summer as people from around the globe are tuned in for World Cup soccer, Brazil is occupying the world's attention; and 153 years ago, Abraham Lincoln was thinking about Brazil, too. Well, at least a little.

As Lincoln was making his first government appointments in the spring and summer of 1861, he was assembling his diplomatic team to Brazil. Since its formal independence from Portugal in 1825, Brazil had been a constitutional monarchy inspired by the tenets of the American and French revolutions. At this time,

Brazil had virtually no manufacturing base, and it lacked sophisticated capital markets and banking systems. However, the country's vast resources and its relatively stable government made it attractive to foreign interests.¹

Lincoln's choice as minister to Brazil was James Watson Webb, a newspaperman with deep roots in the Whig and Republican parties. Webb was a colorful character in American journalism. Known by his admirers as the "Apollo of the Press," Webb edited the New York *Courier and Enquirer* and was a close friend of William H. Seward and New York Republican Party

boss Thurlow Weed. Webb was notorious for his rabble-rousing editorials and, as a result, he was a frequent defendant in libel suits. The most famous plaintiff against him was the author James Fenimore Cooper, who found Webb's reviews of his books less than flattering.²

Rounding out the diplomatic team to Brazil were consuls Richard C. Parsons at Rio de Janeiro, Charles F. de Vivaldi at Santos, and Benjamin Lindsey at Santa Catarina. Parsons was an Ohio state politician; de Vivaldi and Lindsey, like Webb, were newspaper editors.³ As was customary in the world of diplomacy, Lincoln sent a letter of introduction for his new minister. Pedro II, the Emperor of Brazil, was the recipient.

Abraham Lincoln to Pedro II⁴ 5 June 1861

Great and Good Friend:

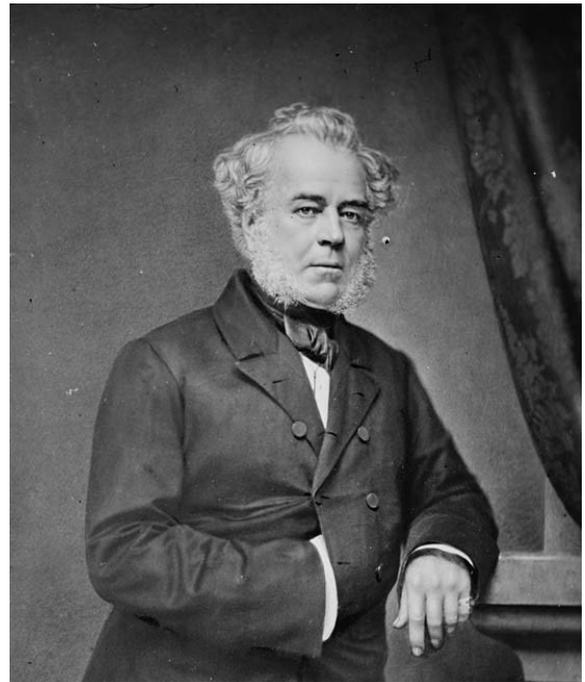
I have made choice of M^r James Watson Webb, one of our distinguished citizens, to reside near your Majesty in the quality of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America. He is well apprized of the friendship which we bear to your Government and of our desire to cultivate the harmony and good correspondence so happily subsisting between us. From a knowledge of his fidelity, probity and good conduct, I have entire confidence that he will render himself acceptable to your Majesty, and give effect to our desire of preserving and advancing on all occasions the interest and happiness of both Nations. I therefore request your Majesty to receive him favorably, and to give full credence to whatever he shall say on the part of the United States, and most of all when he shall assure your Majesty of their friendship and wishes for your prosperity. And I pray God to have your Majesty in His safe and holy keeping.

Written at the City of Washington the fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one

By the President:

Your Good Friend,
Abraham Lincoln.
William H. Seward,
Secretary of State.

Pedro II, who had been just ten years old at his coronation in July 1841, was an intelligent and well-loved ruler. He was interested in the development of governmental institutions in Brazil and cared about his country's international reputation. Many members of the ruling classes were beginning to adopt free labor and free



James Watson Webb

Image Courtesy of the Library of Congress.

market ideologies, but since slavery was important to the Brazilian economy there was no political movement to end the institution. African and Amerindian slavery was deeply rooted in Brazilian history, and up to one-third of Brazil's population were black slaves, laboring in the production of sugar, cotton, and coffee and in gold mining. Although Pedro was not himself a slaveholder, he supported the ruling classes. Upon his arrival in Rio de Janeiro, Webb planned to denounce the institution of slavery in his introductory remarks during his formal presentment to the government of Brazil. Officials asked him to avoid the topic, but allowed the envoy to make a private statement to Pedro II.⁴

During the Civil War, Minister Webb worked to end Brazilian aid to Confederate merchants, but he was not a stellar diplomat. He refused to learn Portuguese, and he deemed Latin Americans inferior. He also continued to employ racist and anti-Catholic rhetoric, and although he was a Republican and supported the party's anti-slavery platform, Webb did not use his post to advocate the end of slavery in Brazil. Interestingly, it was Pedro II (*pictured at right in 1865*) who was the more inspired by Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation in January 1863. His envoy in Washington, DC, kept him informed about the political and military developments



regarding emancipation. Pedro understood that the end of slavery in the United States signaled the ultimate end of slavery in the Western Hemisphere. After that, he became an advocate for abolition and made it a priority of his leadership. On September 27, 1871, the government took the first legal step toward gradual emancipation; and

Brazil entirely abolished slavery in 1888. As Lincoln had done in the United States, Pedro II had used the political power of his position to ultimately rid his country of the evils of the institution of slavery.⁵

**By Stacy Pratt McDermott
Assistant Director/Associate Editor**

Notes:

¹ Roderick J. Barman, *Citizen Emperor: Pedro II and the Making of Brazil, 1825-91* (Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 1999), 2, 159-60; Stephen H. Haber, "Industrial Concentration and the Capital Markets: A Comparative Study of Brazil, Mexico, and the United States, 1830-1930," *Journal of Economic History* 51 (September 1991): 569-70.

² James Watson Webb (b. 2 February 1802, Claverack, NY; d. 7 June 1884, New York, NY). Webb was twice married and had thirteen children. James L. Crouthamel, "James Watson Webb," in John A. Garraty and Mark C. Carnes, eds., *American National Biography*, 24 vols. (New York: Oxford University Press, 2002), 22:850-52; Appointment of James Watson Webb as Minister to Brazil, 31 May 1861, vol. 4, 329, RG 59, Entry 778: Appointment Records, Commissions, Permanent Consular Commissions, 1803-1910, National Archives, College Park, MD.

³ Appointment of Richard C. Parsons as Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 27 March 1861, vol. 4, 266, RG 59, Entry 778; Appointment of Charles F. de Vivaldi as Consul at Santos, Brazil, 7 August 1861, vol. 3, 10; Appointment of Benjamin Lindsey as Consul at Santo Catarina, Brazil, 10 August 1861, vol. 3, 22, both in RG 59, Entry 779: Appointment Records, Commissions, Temporary Consular Commissions, 1829-1910, National Archives, College Park, MD.

Richard C. Parsons (b. 10 October 1826, New London, CT; d. 9 January 1899, Cleveland, OH). Parsons was a member of the Ohio House of Representatives from 1858-61. He resigned his consulship

in March 1862. *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774-2005* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 2005), 1702.

Charles F. de Vivaldi (b. c. 1826, Sardinia, Italy). An Italian, de Vivaldi was the editor of the *Kansas Express* in Manhattan, Kansas. He served in Brazil until at least 1869. Statement of Charles F. de Vivaldi for Isaac Goodnow, 11 March 1860, box 2, folder 15, Isaac Goodnow Collection, Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka; Office of the U.S. Census, Eighth Census of the United States (1860), Riley Co., KS, 1; *Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1800-1882*, M425, RG 36, roll 88, National Archives Building, Washington, DC; *Register of Officers and Agents, Civil, Military, and Naval in the Service of the United States* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1870), 12.

Benjamin Lindsey (b. 14 February 1805, Boston). Lindsey, a Whig and then Republican, was the editor of the *New Bedford Mercury* in Massachusetts. In 1863, he convinced the president of the province to escort the Confederate brig *Tuscaloosa* out of port without supplies. Lindsey held his consular post in Brazil for twelve years. United States Diplomatic and Consular Service, *Our Representatives Abroad: Biographical Sketches* (New York: Atlantic Publishing and Engraving Co., 1876), 509-10.

⁴ Abraham Lincoln to Pedro II, 5 June 1861, vol. 4, 349, RG 59, Entry 33: Diplomatic Correspondence, 1785-1906, Ceremonial Letters, Credences, 1789-1906, National Archives, College Park, MD.

⁴ Barman, *Citizen Emperor*, 2, 161, 193-94, 463.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 193-97, 238.

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