THE COLLECTED WORKS OF

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

SUPPLEMENT 1832 - 1865

ROY P. BASLER, *EDITOR*

Contributions in American Studies, Number 7

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FOREWORD

From the day the final volume of *The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln* went to press, in the fall of 1952, the editor knew that a Supplement volume would be inevitable, and resolved to see it through. What he did not expect, however, was that its preparation and publication would take place so many years later. Assistance for which he had hoped, but which failed to materialize, would have enabled completion of the work at an earlier date. Nevertheless, the basic task of collecting new items continued, largely because two great institutions, the Library of Congress and the Illinois State Historical Library, made it possible, aiding and abetting the editor's interest in collecting fugitive Lincoln manuscripts and photocopies thereof. To these institutions especially, but also to those other institutions and private persons listed in annotations as holders of the manuscripts, are due the thanks of the editor, and of those persons, as well, who may find this Supplement useful.

Special thanks are due to Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe, whom the Library of Congress made available for a brief period to assist in the concentrated labeling and filing stage, putting the photocopies and transcripts in chronological order. This file remains in the permanent custody of the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress, where it can serve scholars as an adjunct to other Lincoln manuscript resources. Copies also were made for the Illinois State Historical Library, except when prohibited by the owner of the original.

The editor's wife, Virginia Anderson Basler, typed the entire manuscript twice, and helped in so many ways with proofreading and other chores, that the volume is especially hers as well as the editor's, although he alone is responsible for whatever faults it may have. When an editorial task of this sort is performed and reviewed over a long period, on a catch-as-catch-can basis, faults are bound to appear. When they do, it is in spite of the excellent editorial policy, as set forth in the Foreword to *The Collected Works*.

The continuing effort has been to collect all extant unpublished writings or public utterances of Abraham Lincoln that come within the scope as defined in the Foreword to *The Collected Works*. Manuscripts in Lincoln's handwriting are included, with two exceptions: (1) copies made by Lincoln of the compositions of others for transmittal or preservation in his own file, and (2) law cases and documents appertaining thereto (e.g., receipts for fees, affidavits, declarations, praecipes).

F O R E W O R D

Manuscripts and documents not in Lincoln's handwriting but bearing his signature, or signed for him by his authority, have been included, with certain exceptions. The following have not been included unless particular significance of content or circumstances demanded their presence: acts of congress, treaties, commissions, authorizations, appointments, pardons, land grants, checks, ships' papers, certificates of service, credence, discharge papers, military orders (except those personally drafted by Lincoln or primarily his), draft orders, routine letters and endorsements of transmittal, routine pardon and clemency endorsements (such as "Let this man take the oath of December 8, 1863, and be discharged"), approvals, letters written and signed by his secretaries, form replies to requests for an autograph, and nominations to office submitted to the United States Senate. With regard to the last category, nominations, it was decided that such routine and repetitive communications usually should be excluded, since they are in print in the *Executive Journal* of the United States Senate. With the exception of nominations, land grants, discharge papers, ships' papers, routine pardon and clemency endorsements, draft orders, approvals, appointments, authorizations, and commissions, however, an effort has been made to list, in the Appendix, all known documents which have not been included.

Public utterances not available in manuscript have been included from contemporary newspaper sources, even when only fragmentary reports have been found.

Other details of the policy and practice followed in producing this volume may be found in the Foreword to *The Collected Works*. One detail, however, should be reiterated here. In editing the text of a manuscript, whether Lincoln's or that of another quoted in the annotation of Lincoln's text, the editor has endeavored to reproduce the original even in idiosyncrasies of spelling, punctuation, etc., placing editorial emendations in brackets, but avoiding *sic* as far as possible. Where proper names have been misspelled, the editor's annotation contains the corrected spelling, insofar as he has been able to verify the name.

If the contents of this Supplement seem to run to the routine and minor item more generally than was true of *The Collected Works*, perhaps such was to be expected. Nevertheless, there are not a few discoveries of considerable, if not startling, importance. To have turned them up gives special satisfaction.

FOREWORD

In *The Collected Works* it was a major concern to provide in the footnotes, upon the first appearance of a proper name, an identification of each person mentioned in Lincoln's writings, and to furnish, when available, as much information as is necessary to an understanding of the text. Repetition of these identifications in the Supplement has been considered unnecessary, although new names have been identified when possible. Contemporary records of all kinds have been utilized in this process, and when an answer was not forthcoming, a note to that effect has been given. The editor is aware, however, that even so extensive a search as has been undertaken must sometimes miss the object sought, and commends whoever will seek it to a further pursuit.

SOURCES
AND LOCATION SYMBOLS

DESCRIPTION OF SOURCES

THE following symbols provide a description of sources as cited at the beginning of the first footnote to each item. In addition to the customary symbols for describing manuscripts, the editor has employed symbols or single words to identify other sources which have been cited repeatedly in the first footnote.

AD	Autograph Document
ADS	Autograph Document Signed
ADf	Autograph Draft
ADfS	Autograph Draft Signed
AE	Autograph Endorsement
AES	Autograph Endorsement Signed
AL	Autograph Letter
ALS	Autograph Letter Signed
ALS copy	Autograph Letter Signed, copied by Lincoln and preserved in his papers
Copy	Copy not by Lincoln
D	Document
DS	Document Signed
Df	Draft
DfS	Draft Signed
F	Facsimile—following any of the preceding symbols
LS	Letter Signed
P	Photocopy—following any of the preceding symbols

WORKS REGULARLY CITED

C.W.	*The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln*, Roy P. Basler, Editor, Marion Dolores Pratt and Lloyd A. Dunlap, Assistant Editors. Eight volumes and Index, Rutgers University Press, 1953.
Day by Day	*Lincoln Day by Day, A Chronology, 1809-1865*, Earl Schenck Miers, Editor-in-Chief, Three volumes, Washington, D. C., 1960.
Heitman	*Historical Register of the United States Army*. . . . By B. F. Heitman, Washington, D. C.,1890.
Official Register	*Register of Officers and Agents, Civil, Military, and Naval, in the Service of the United States on the Thirtieth September, 1861, 1863, 1865.*

SOURCES

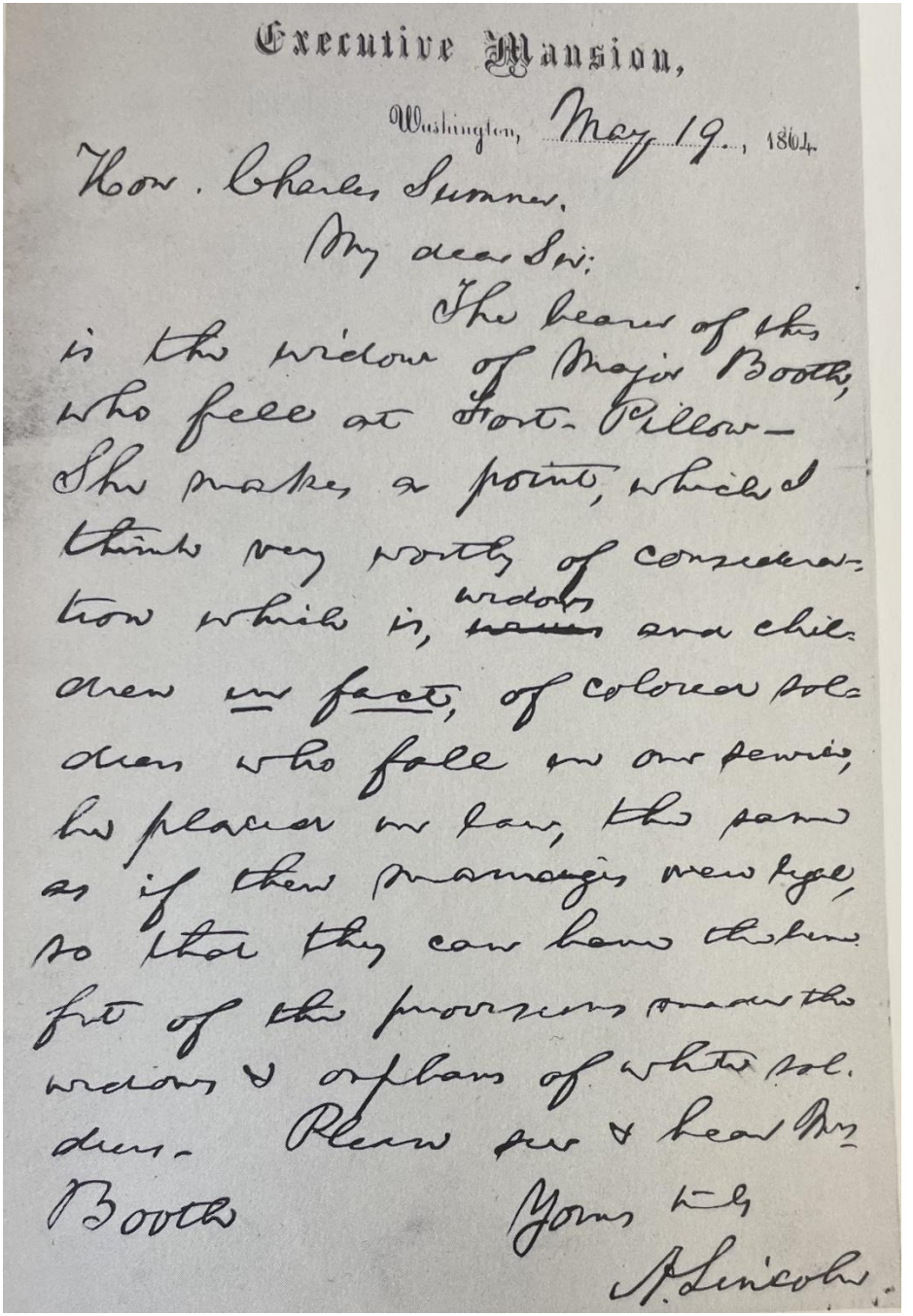
OR — *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*. 4 series; 70 "volumes"; 128 books. Washington, D. C., Government Printing Office, 1880-1901. Roman numerals are used for Series, Volume, and Part (if any); pages are in arabic.

LOCATION SYMBOLS

CSmH	Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, Calif.
CU	University of California, Berkeley, Calif.
CtY	Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn.
DLC	Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
DLC-HW	Herndon-Weik Collection, Library of Congress.
DLC-RTL	The Robert Todd Lincoln Collection of the Papers of Abraham Lincoln, Library of Congress.
DNA	National Archives, Washington, D. C. All additional abbreviations and numbers given with this symbol are those employed by the National Archives at the time the manuscript was located.
I-Ar	Archives Division, Illinois State Library, Springfield, Ill.
ICHi	Chicago Historical Society, Chicago, Ill.
ICU	University of Chicago Library, Chicago, Ill.
IGK	Knox College Library, Galesburg, Ill.
IHi	Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, Ill.
IR	Rockford College Library, Rockford, Ill.
IU	University of Illinois Library, Urbana, Ill.
ICarbS	Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Ill.
IaHA	Iowa State Department of History and Archives, Des Moines, Iowa.
IaMtP	Mount Pleasant Iowa Public Library, Mount Pleasant, Iowa.
IaU	University of Iowa Libraries, Iowa City, Iowa.
InFtwL	Lincoln National Life Foundation, Fort Wayne, Ind.
KXStM	Saint Mary College, Xavier, Kans.
KyU	University of Kentucky Library, Lexington, Ky.
MH	Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass.
MnSM	Macalester College Library, St. Paul, Minn.
NBu	Buffalo and Erie County Public Library, Buffalo, N. Y.
NHi	New York Historical Society, New York City.

SOURCES

NNP	Pierpont Morgan Library, New York City.
NWM	U. S. Military Academy Library, West Point, N. Y.
NJHi	New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, N. J.
OClWHi	Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, Ohio.
OD	Dayton and Montgomery County Public Library, Dayton, Ohio.
OHi	Ohio State Historical Society, Columbus, Ohio.
PHi	Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
RPB	Brown University Library, Providence, R. I.
ViHi	Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Va.



Executive Mansion,

Washington, May 19, 1864.

Hon. Charles Sumner.

My dear Sir:

The bearer of this is the widow of Major Booth, who fell at Fort-Pillow— She makes a point, which I think very worthy of consideration which is, ~~wives~~ widows and children in fact, of colored soldiers who fall in our service, be placed in law, the same as if their marriages were legal, so that they can have the benefit of the provisions made the widows & orphans of white soldiers. Please see & hear Mrs Booth

Yours truly

A. Lincoln

Courtesy of the Library of Congress

THE COLLECTED WORKS OF
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
SUPPLEMENT 1832-1865

Certificate of Appointment for William Carpenter as Pay Master[1]

I do hereby certify that William Carpenter is duly appointed Pay Master in the fourth regiment on the detachment of mounted volunteers called into the service of the United States. He is therefore required diligently and carefully to discharge the duties of said office—given under my hand this 30—day of April 1832.

SAMUEL M. THOMPSON
Col--4th Reg. Vols.

[1] AD, owned by James T. Hickey, Elkhart, Illinois. This certificate is entirely in Lincoln's handwriting.

Certificate of Discharge for Nathan Drake[1]

I do hereby certify that Nathan Drake volunteered and served as a private in the Company which I commanded—in the regiment commanded by Colonel Samuel M. Thompson—of the Brigade commanded by Brigadier General Samuel Whitesides--in an expedition directed against the Sac & Fox Indians—and that he was enrolled on the 29th day of April & discharged on the 8th day of June 1832—having served forty and two thirds days. Given under my hand the 24th July 1832.

A. LINCOLN--Captain

[1] ADS, IHi. On the back of the discharge, in the handwriting of John Taylor, appears the following endorsement: "For value received I assign

all the benefit of the within discharge to John Taylor and hereby authorize the paymaster to pay over to John Taylor all the wages I may be entitled to receive for my services. Nathan Drake. Attest M. Mobley." This discharge is the earliest of several surviving, the others being printed forms which Lincoln filled in.

To Elisha K. Kane, John M. Robinson, John Reynolds, William L. May, and Zadok Casey[1] [1835]

Gentlemen,

We take pleasure in recommending General *Wm. Lee D. Ewing* as Secretary for the proposed *Territory* of Wisconsin and request you to urge the President to appoint him when the *Territory* shall be established.

[1] DS, DNA RG59. Lincoln joined 101 others, members of the Illinois legislature and state officials, in signing this recommendation to the Illinois senators and representatives in Congress. Senators Robinson and Kane and Representatives Casey and Reynolds endorsed their concurrence under date January 31, 1835.

To School Commissioner[1]

New Salem Aug 22, 1836

Dear Sir:

Something more than a year ago, at the request of the trustees,[2] I surveyed Sec. 16 Town 19 Range 8, being in your county. As yet, I have been paid nothing for it. Will you be so good as to get my claim allowed at the September term of the county commissioner's court?

Respectfully
A. LINCOLN

School commissioner
August 1835

The school fund for Township 19 North of Range 8 West.

To A. Lincoln	Dr.
To surveying Section 16	$12.50

[1] ALS, owned by King V. Hostick, Springfield, Illinois. The verso bears the address "School commissioner / for Morgan county / Jacksonville, Ills." and the frank "Free. A. Lincoln P m / New Salem, Ills."

[2] William P. Morgan, James Hickey, and Benjamin Sutton.

Recommendation for G. W. Carruthers[1]

[c. April, 1837]

To the Honorable Board of Commissioners of Public Works

The Undersigned, Members of the House of Representatives, respectfully recommend to your favorable notice G. W. Carruthers Esq. as a qualified applicant for the office of secretary to your honourable Board.

[1] DS-P, IHi. Lincoln's signature is among the forty-nine undersigned. The verso bears the endorsement "filed April 4th 1837. / G. W. Carruthers Secretary."

Petition[1]

[May 23, 1839]

To the Honorable, the County Commissioner's Court for the County of Sangamon.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the Lower Lick Creek Justices Districts respectfully request that the said two Districts be thrown into one, and that there be but two Justices & two Constables therein.

1 AD, IHi. This document bears ninety-eight signatures. According to the Sangamon County Commissioner's Record, this petition and two others bearing the same wording, but not in Lincoln's hand, and bearing different signatures were filed on May 23, 1839.

To the Senate and House of Representatives[1]

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in congress assembled.

The undersigned, members of the bar, of the United States circuit court in and for the district of Illinois, beg leave, respectfully, to represent, that the present salary of the Hon'ble Nathaniel Pope is a very inadequate compensation for the discharge of the official duties devolved upon him.

We take great pleasure in bearing testimony of the high intelligence and gentlemanly demeanor of Judge Pope, and of the ability, faithfulness and despatch with which he discharges the duties affixed to the important and responsible office which he fills. No judicial office in the State merits, or possesses, a larger share of the confidence of the Bar, and of the People, than does Judge Pope; nor do the decisions of any man give

more universal satisfaction, or command a more extensive acquiescence.

We, therefore, respectfully suggest that his salary be raised to two thousand dollars, believing that to be the least sum that would compensate him for his labour, his integrity and his ability.

Springfield, Illinois

December 23rd. 1839

O. H. Browning
John J Hardin
E. B. Webb
Ninian W. Edwards
J. Young Scammon.
S H Little
Wm I Gatewood
W A Richardson
J. Butterfield
O B Ficklin
Andrew Johnston
Joseph Gillespie
Sam D Marshall
S. T. Logan
Archibald Williams
A. C. Field
Levi Davis
A. Lincoln

[1] DS, DNA RG46. This communication is accompanied by a letter transmitting it, signed by R. D. Servant, December 24, 1839, addressed to "Hon. John Pope, Washington City," Nathaniel Pope's brother, who was U.S. Representative for Kentucky, "to hand to your brother immediately on his arrival." The clerk's notation on the back is "1840 Jan. 6. Referred to the Com: on the Judiciary."

An Act for the Relief of the Creditors of the Late William Wernwag[1]

[December 29, 1840]

An act for the relief of the creditors of the late William Wernwag—

Sec: 1st. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly. That the County Commissioner's Court of Sangamon County, are hereby authorized, and required to order to be paid out of the Treasury of said

county to each of the creditors of the late William Wernwag, such a sum as may be due him, her or them from said Wernwag upon the following conditions, towit:

First. Each creditor shall make full legal proof of the indebtedness of said Wernwag to him her or them.

Second. That such indebtedness was created for work and labor done, or materials furnished, or both, for the construction of the Sangamon Bridge.

Third. That said creditor was induced to give credit to said Wernwag by said Commissioner's court, or a majority of the members thereof.

Sec. 2nd. Said County Commissioner's Court, are authorized and required to take all necessary steps for a fair trial in every case arising under this act; and may, in their discretion, empanel juries to try questions [of] fact, arising herein.

[1] AD, owned by James T. Hickey, Elkhart, Illinois. The date supplied is from the House Journal, Fifteenth General Assembly, First Session, p. 161: "Mr. Lincoln, on leave, introduced a bill for 'An Act, for the relief of the creditors of the late William Wernwag;' which was read a first time, and *Ordered* to a second reading." The act as passed, somewhat revised, appears in *Laws of Illinois*, 1841, pp. 212-213.

To Andrew McCormick[1]

Dear Captain: [January 1841?]

I have just learned, with utter astonishment, that you have some notion of voting for Walters.[2] This certainly *can not* be true. It *can not* be, that one so true, firm, and unwavering as you have ever been, can for a moment think of such a thing. What! support that *pet* of all those who continually slander and abuse you, and labour, day and night, for your destruction. All our friends are ready to cut our throats about it. An angel from Heaven could not make *them* believe, that we do not connive at it. For Heaven's sake, for your friends sake, for the sake of the recollection of all the hard battles we have heretofore fought shoulder, to shoulder, do not forsake us this time. We have been told for two or three days that you were in danger; but we gave it the lie whenever we heard it. We were willing to bet our lives upon you. Stand by us this time, and nothing in our power to confer, shall ever be denied you. Surely! Surely! you do not doubt *my friendship* for you. If you do, what under Heaven can I do, to convince you. Surely you will not think

those who have been your revilers, better friends than I. Read this & write me what you will do.

Your friend, LINCOLN

[1] ALS-F, *Lincoln Herald*, Vol. 59, No. 3, Fall 1957. Andrew McCormick (or "McCormack") was a Whig member of the Illinois legislature, one of the famous "Long Nine" along with Lincoln, all of whom were over six feet. Circumstances surrounding this letter are given in the source by William E. Taylor, pp. 3-7.

[2] William Walters, editor of the Democratic *Illinois State Register*, up for re-election as public printer, whose opponent was Lincoln's friend Simeon Francis, editor of the Whig *Sangamo Journal*. Walters won.

To John T. Stuart[1]

Dear Stuart: Springfield, Feb: 3rd. 1841

You see by this, that I am neither dead nor quite crazy yet. The same everlasting subject—that of filling offices—is the one that now induces me to write. And I suppose I may add, that the most vexatious branch of that everlasting subject is the one under consideration, that is, the appointment of Marshall.

If you remember, I now stand on that question 1st. John Dawson, 2nd. Dr. Edwards,2 & I now add 3rd. George W. Harrison (the Jo Daviess senator) Personally I have better feeling for none than for Harrison, and I believe the appointment of none would be more popular with our friends than of him.

Our Judiciary Bill, as it is called, has passed both Houses of the General Assembly, & only wants the sanction of the Council of Revision to become a law. It repeals all the Circuit judges out of office, and adds five members to the Supreme bench, and sends all the supreme judges upon the circuits. The five new Judges will of course be Locos, and they, being a majority, that tribunal necessarily becomes a Loco concern. All the Whig clerks will be removed.

Yours forever-- A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DNA RG59. Compare Lincoln's earlier letter, December 17, 1840, *C.W.*, I, 221.

[2] Benjamin F. Edwards.

To Henry Eddy[1]

Friend Eddy: Springfield, June 23 1842

Enclosed is a letter which we received from our client, Thompson H. Biggs.[2]

We are not apprized whether the process has been served as

yet, on Dr. Baker. It has not been returned, and we think you had better write us whether to have an alias issued.

The other questions, your attention will be drawn to by the enclosed letter. Please write to Mr. Biggs and to us on any point that suggest itself to you as proper. Nothing new here.

Your friends LOGAN & LINCOLN

[1] Transcript, IHi-Eddy Mss. Henry Eddy was an attorney at Shawneetown, Illinois.

[2] An endorsement by Eddy indicates that Biggs wrote concerning his suit against Dr. Ezra Baker of Wabash County, Illinois.

Letter Written for George Power[1]

Mr. Abraham Moore: Springfield, Illinois—August 6. 1844

Dear Sir:

The judgement you obtained against me here, although I have fully paid it to your attorney Mr. Lamborn, still stands on the Record unsatisfied. You will readily perceive that I can not but desire, to have it entered satisfied. Standing as it does, it appears to the world to be a lien or incumbrance on all my real property. This is always unpleasant, and may when oral testimony passes away, give me real difficulty. Lamborn was here a few days since, and refused to enter satisfaction of the judgement. I write this to request you to authorize some attorney here, say Stephen T. Logan, or Abraham Lincoln, to enter satisfaction of the judgement. This, you know, will be nothing but justice, and is only, as I am advised, what I could have done by the court, if I can not get it done easier.

Yours &C. GEORGE POWER

[1] AD, owned by James T. Hickey, Elkhart, Illinois. This document is in Lincoln's handwriting as is the address on the verso: "Mr. Abraham Moore / Millersburg / Bourbon Co. / Kentucky." George Power and attorney Josiah Lamborn were Democratic politicians.

Court Order Certifying William H. Herndon as of Good Moral Character[1]

On Motion

It is ordered by the court to be certified that William H. Herndon is of good moral character.

Sang Co Nov 27, 1844

[1] AD, owned by James T. Hickey, Elkhart, Illinois. This scrap is in Lincoln’s handwriting, except for the docketed date. Herndon's admission

to the bar came on December 9, 1844, and his partnership with Lincoln began then or soon thereafter.

To Joseph Gundy[1]

Dear old friend: Springfield, Sept. 22, 1845

Enclosed you find twentyone dollars and thirtyone cents, the full amount, after expenses & postage.

Very Respectfully A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, IU. Joseph Gundy, a farmer of Danville, Illinois, had given Lincoln a sum of money to pay his state taxes, according to records at IU.

To Benjamin F. James[1]

Friend James: Springfield, Decr. 6. 1845

Yours of the 4th., informing me of Hardin's[2] communication and letter, is received. I had ascertained that such documents had been sent you, even before I received your letter. Nor is the conclusion they lead to—the certainty that he intends to run for congress—matter of surprise to me. I was almost confident of it before. Now as to the probable result of a contest with him. To succeed, I must have 17 votes in convention. To secure these, I think I may safely claim—Sangamon 8—Menard 2—Logan 1, making 11, so that, if you and other friends can secure Dr. Boal's3 entire senatorial district—that is—Tazewell 4—Woodford 1 and Marshall 1, it just covers the case. Besides this, I am not without some chance in Putnam and Mason, the latter of which I verily believe I can secure by close attention. The other counties—that is to say—Morgan, Scott and Cass, he will undoubtedly get. Some of Baker's4 particular friends in Cass, and who are now my friends, think I could carry that county; but I do not think there is any chance for it. Upon the whole, it is my intention to give him the trial, unless clouds should rise, which are not yet discernable. This determination you need not however, as yet, announce in your paper—at least not as coming from me.

If Tazewell, Woodford & Marshall, can be made safe, all will be safe. Of the first, Tazewell, I suppose there is little or no doubt--and while I believe there is good ground of hope in Woodford & Marshall, still I am not quite so easy about them. It is desirable that a sharp look-out should be kept and every whig met with from those counties, talked to and initiated. If

you and John H. Morrison and Niel Johnson, Dr. Shaw,[5] and others, will see to this; together with what I have done, and will do, those counties can be saved. In doing this, let nothing be said against Hardin—nothing deserves to be said against him. Let the pith of the whole argument be "*Turn about is fair play"*

More than this, I want you to watch, and whenever you see a "moccasan track" as indian fighters say, notify me of it. You understand.

I fear I shall be of a great deal of trouble to you in this matter; but rest assured, that I *will* be grateful when I can. The Lacon paper you sent me I never got, but I learned it's contents from David Dickinson, formerly of our town, but now residing in Lacon. After I left Tremont last fall, I went up to Lacon and saw Dr. Boal, who said to me that it had always been his understanding since the Pekin convention, that the race of 1846 was to be mine. I have reason to believe, tho, I d[id] not know, that he induced the artic[les] in the Lacon paper. I am sure al[so] that he or Dickinson one did, as I have never spoken to the editor on the subject. This letter is, of course, confidential; tho I should have no objection to it's being seen by a few friends, in your discretion, being *sure* first that they are friends.

Write me frequently if you can find spare time.

Yours as ever A. LINCOLN

P.S. Will you not visit Springfield this winter? I should be glad of a personal interview with you

A. L.

[1]ALS, CtY. An incomplete text of this letter appears in *C.W.*, I, 351-352. Benjamin Franklin James was editor of the *Tazewell Whig* at Tremont, Illinois.

[2] John J. Hardin.

[3] Robert S. Boal of Lacon, Illinois.

[4] Edward Dickinson Baker.

[5] Dr. Shaw, probably of Woodford or Marshall County, but maybe of Tazewell County.

To Grant Goodrich[1]

Friend Goodrich: Peoria, April 18th. 1847.

Yours of the 24th. March was received in due course; but being so busy with our own court, with preparations to go on the circuit, and with the "pleasant and painful" war-news, I have neglected an answer till now. Not to be tedious, I concur

with you entirely in your inclination to take no further testimony in New-York. Bring down with you to court, all the *home* testimony you can, on all the points, and let the cases rest upon that.

This, of course, is to depend upon whether you discover any new fact, which may make it proper to take testimony in New York.

Yours Truly, A. LINCOLN

1 ALS, owned by Arthur Talansky, Floral Park, New York. Grant Goodrich was a Chicago attorney. The cases referred to were probably those related by Goodrich in a letter to Herndon dated December 9, 1866. "Mr. Lincoln was my associate first in the trial of three cases vs. Grace Lawson in 1845 for fraud and misrepresentations, in the sale of land... Mr. Lincoln in closing the case made the best jury argument I ever heard him make. Judge Pope said it was one of the best he ever heard.... (DLC-HW).

To Thomas J. Henderson[1]

Mr. T. J. Henderson Washington, Dec. 12 1847

Dear Sir:

Your favor of Nov. 30th. is received. As you suggest, I shall be very busy during the session; still it is my intention to snatch a moment now and then, to send documents to some friends out of my district, among whom I shall place Capt. Butler[2] & yourself. We have nothing as yet to send. The President's message has not been printed by order of Congress yet,—I bought a few copies of it and sent them to the news-papers, hoping you all would get to see it in that way.

Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DLC, Lincoln Miscellany. Henderson was a twenty-three-year-old Whig, clerk of the Stark County, Illinois, Board of Commissioners, with whose father William H. Henderson Lincoln had served in the Illinois legislature.

[2] Henry Butler of Wyoming, Illinois.

To James Buchanan[1]

Hon: Secretary of State House of Representatives

Dear Sir: August 4. 1848

By reference to Senate Document 84, of the 2nd. session of the 24th. Congress (1836-7) it appears in a letter of Santa Ana to Gen: Jackson, that Santa Ana, with that letter, transmitted

to Gen: Jackson, copies of the treaties or conventions, which he entered into with Texas. These copies we can not any where find in the public documents; and, supposing those transmitted by Santa Ana, are on file in your office, we, one democrat and one whig, will be much obliged, if you will transmit us engli[sh] copies of them. We wish this to clear up some misunderstanding in relation to that matter.

Very Respectfully— A LINCOLN
JAS H THOMAS

P.S. If a compliance with the above, will impose any considerable amount of trouble upon the Hon: Secretary, we do not insist upon it.

A. L.
J. H. T.

[1] ALS, DNA RG59. James Houston Thomas of Columbia, Tennessee, served in Congress 1847-1851.

To William L. Marcy[1]

Hon. Secretary of War House of Representatives
Dear Sir Aug 11, 1848

Please have the accompanying letter examined, and the desired information sent me, either here, or at Springfield, Illinois. In either case, please return these letters.

Yours &c. A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, Natural History Museum, Los Angeles County, California. The accompanying letter, or letters, cannot be identified.

To Junius Hall [1]

Dear Hall: Washington Sept 3. 1848

Your letter of the 31st. ult. was received yesterday, and you may be sure I am a good deal flattered by it. I expect to leave here on Tuesday morning, and to leave New York for Boston on Saturday morning. If anything happens to break in upon this, I will write you again. As to speech-making, I have the elements of one speech in my mind, which I should like to deliver to a community politically affected as I understand yours to be, provided always a tolerable proportion of that community should intimate a willingness to hear me. About going to

Worcester I can not say, I am somewhat impatient to go home now, although it is not very probable Illinois will go for Taylor. Please accept my thanks for your kindness, and believe

Ever Your friend A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, InFtwL. Lincoln did speak in Boston, September 15 (*C.W.* II, 5). Junius Hall was an attorney associated with Lincoln in a number of cases in the Illinois courts.

To John M. McCalla[1]

H. of R.

Sir: Dec. 7. 1848

Your early attention is respectfully solicited to the enclosed papers, as I am desirous of advising my constituents of the settlement of the claims at an early day.

Yours Respectfully A. LINCOLN

Hon. Jno. M. McCalla

[1] LS, IHi. McCalla was the second auditor in the Treasury Department. Endorsements on the back of the letter indicate that the papers forwarded concerned James Milton, deceased, Co. F., 2d Illinois Volunteers, whose back pay was sought by his father, c/o Hempstead & Washburne, Galena, Illinois.

To Zachary Taylor[1]

[1848-1849]

To Genl Zachary Taylor President Elect of the United States.

The undersigned Citizens of the state of Illinois beg leave to recommend one of their fellow citizens Col N. Green Wilcox to the favorable consideration of the President and heads of departments. Should he make application for office, and receive an appointment, we doubt not that the duties of any station which he would accept, will be discharged with honesty and fidelity.

[45 signatures]

We cheerfully concur with the above gentlemen in their expression in favor of Mr. Wilcox, and bear the willing testimony to his fine capacity and character.

E. D. BAKER

A. LINCOLN

[1] DS, Smithsonian Institution, Museum of History and Technology, Papers of Nathaniel Green. Other endorsements by Lincoln in favor of Wilcox, unsuccessful Whig candidate for lieutenant governor of Illinois in 1846, will be found in *C.W.*, II, 37 and 55.

To Jonathan Young Scammon[1]

Friend Scammon: Washington, Jan. 2. 1849

Your letter in relation to the suit of the U. S. vs City of Chicago was received last night. I learned of the clerk this morning that the case has been argued by the Attorney General, and by no one on your side. There is leave, however, to file a printed argument. I have procured a copy of the record, shall examine it, and, perhaps write you again.

Yours as ever A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, IHi. Scammon was an attorney and alderman of Chicago, Illinois. The case about which he had inquired concerned part of Ft. Dearborn, claimed by the city for the purpose of opening Michigan Avenue to the north of Madison Avenue. Attorney General Roger B. Taney argued that the city had no jurisdiction over federal property, and the Supreme Court so ruled.

Endorsement in Favor of Jacob B. Backenstos[1]

January 4, 1849

If it shall appear by the reports of the proper officers, that the good conduct of Major Backenstoss, was such as to entitle him to further promotion, according to what is customary in such cases, I very cheerfully add my request, that his case may not be overlooked. Of the facts of the case I know nothing.

A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, DNA, RG107. Lincoln's endorsement appears on the last page of a letter addressed to the President, January 4, 1849, by Senator Sidney Breese and endorsed by Senator Stephen A. Douglas and six other Illinois members of Congress besides Lincoln, asking that Brevet Major Backenstos, captain of the Illinois Mounted Rifles, be breveted lieutenant colonel for gallant conduct at Chapultepec, September 13, 1847. F. B. Heitman, *Historical Register of the United States Army*, lists Jacob B. Backenstos as breveted lieutenant colonel September 13, 1847.

To Ebenezer T. Miller[1]

Friend Miller: Washington, Jan. 6. 1849.

Your letter in relation to the Post-office at Jacksonville, is received. I do not know, as yet, whether Mr. Happy will be removed, nor if he shall, whether I shall be permitted to name the person to fill the vacancy. If, however, this responsibility shall fall upon me, I shall have no motive in the exercise of it, other than to oblige the good and intelligent people of Jacksonville, and vicinity. And if, with all the lights before me, when

the time comes, their preference shall seem to be for you, I shall be most happy to gratify both them and you. Yours is the first letter I have hat [*sic*] in relation to that office.

Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, IHi. Miller, a Democrat, had served as postmaster at Jacksonville Illinois, under Van Buren. He succeeded William W. Happy as postmaster on June 11, 1849.

To David Davis[1]

Dear Davis: Washington, Feb. 12. 1849

Your letter of the 24th. Jany. is received; and I have more cause to thank you for it, than you would suppose. Out of more than than [*sic*] three hundred letters received this session, yours is the second one manifesting the least interest for me personally. I do not much doubt that I could take the Land-office if I would. It also would make me more money than I can otherwise make. Still, when I remember that taking the office would be a final surrender of the law, and that every man in the state, who wants it himself, would be snarling at me about it, I shrink from it.

Baker has just looked over my shoulder, and seen that I am writing to you. He says to me to tell you he has received your letter, and will obey it's requirements as far as he can.

I scarcely know where to send this letter; but I supose it may be best to send it to Bloomington.

Your friend as ever A. LINCOLN.

[1] ALS, owned by David Davis estate. Davis' letter of January 24, 1849, has not been located, but his reply, dated at Bloomington, February 21, 1849, apparently continued in the same vein: "... My advice is worth nothing. Still were I in your place, could I get it, I would take the Land Office.... The practice of law in Illinois at present promises you but poor remuneration for the labor...." (DLC-RTL).

To George W. Crawford[1]

Hon. Secretary of War: Washington, March 11, 1849

Sir,

There is not now a sin[gle] Whig Clerk from Illinois in any of the D[epart]ments here unless it be J. M. Lucas, recen[tly] appointed by Judge Young[2] in the Land Offic[e.]

I hope that in the Course of time that the [Illi]nois Whigs

may be allowed to share in these of[fices.] Therefore I will place in your hands the fol[lowing] names:

John H. Morrison, Wyoming Stark
Co. Il[1.]
Benjamin F. James Tremont
Victor B. Bell Mt. Carmel

These are all excellen[t] Clerks, of good habits and unimpeachable [mor]al character[3]

Your Obt. Servt. A. LINCOLN.

[1] LS, IHi. The body of this letter is not in Lincoln's handwriting, but the heading, close, and signature are his. The original is somewhat damaged, and bracketed portions have been reconstructed.

[2] Richard M. Young, commissioner of the General Land Office, formerly a judge on the Illinois Supreme Court, 1843-1847.

[3] No record has been found of any appointment made of Lincoln's nominees.

To Thomas Ewing[1]

Washington Mar 11th. 1849.

To the Secretary of the Home Department
Sir

We beg leave to renew in writing our earnest request that no appointments of citizens of Illinois not local may be made, (and especially that of commissioner of the Land office,) without the consultation with us which you were kind enough to say you thought proper.

We take great interest in the question as to the location of that officer, and refrain from any endorsement of our own citizens, in order to agree in presenting a name indicated by public opinion, if as we trust the choice is to be made from Illinois

Very Respy E. D. BAKER
your obt servants A. LINCOLN

[1] LS, DLC-Ewing Papers. This letter is in Baker's handwriting, except for Lincoln's signature.

To David Davis[1]

Dear Davis: Springfield, Ills. July 6. 1849

Your note of the 2nd. Inst. is received; and I have just now written the Department as strong a letter as your statement of facts would permit.

As to my Washington trip, you know the result. I can give you particulars in a letter, but will tell you all when I see you. I will only say now, that I am less dissatisfied than I should have been, had I known less of the particulars; and that I hope my good friends everywhere will approve the appointment of Mr. B.[2] in so far as they can, and be silent when they can not.

Your friend as ever A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by David Davis estate.
[2] Justin Butterfield, Chicago attorney. Lincoln's letters to Joseph Gillespie, July 13, 1849, give more details on this appointment (*C.W.*, II, 57-59).

To Thomas Ewing[1]

Hon Secretary of the Interior Springfield, Ills. July 22, 1849
Dear Sir.

My friend Geo. H. Holtzman, now of the District of Columbia, is an applicant for a clerkship. I can not recommend him *as an Illinoian*; because applicants now resident here would have just cause to complain of me. Still, if it will be of any service to him, I with pleasure say, he once resided in this place; and while here was a good citizen, and a true and active whig. I take it, his gentlemanly deportment, and business qualifications can not be in question, in Washington City, where I believe he is well and extensively known.

Your Obt. Servt. A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, IHi. This letter was addressed to Holtzman, Washington, D. C. The verso bears a file date, "23rd. Aug. 49."

To Zachary Taylor[1]

His Excellency Springfield, Illinois, Sept. 14, 1849
The President of the U. S.
Dear Sir:

The inclosed letter, so warmly recommending Dr. Brown, and Gen: Leonard White through me to the favor of the Administration, is written by Judge Wilson, who for a quarter of a century held the position, and, with great ability, discharged the duties, of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of our state. He has ever been our true friend politically. I mention who the writer is, that I may with a better grace, solicit for the letter, an attentive perusal, and consideration.

Dr. Brown I do not personally know; but to be backed by Judge Wilson, E. B. Webb, and W. H. Davidson, is enough.

Gen: White I do know. He is one of the pioneers of our state. He was a member of the convention which framed our first constitution in 1818. As a worthy man too much can not be said for him. He also has good business qualifications, excepting he now writes with a trembling hand.

Your Obt. Servt. A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DNA RG94, Medical Officers Files. William Wilson, chief justice of Illinois, wrote Lincoln from Carmi, Illinois, August 22, 1849, on behalf of Dr. J. B. Brown: ". . . he wishes the appointment of surgeon in the army. He is the same, in whose favour Webb & Davidson wrote you. . . N. B. while I am asking your interest for one friend, allow me to beg & pray that you will extend it to another. Genl. L. White. . . . You may remember him as a member of the senate (state) or as its secretary. . . ." *(ibid.)*.

To P. S. Harrison[1]

"Tremont, Ill. September 23, 1849

. . . . Your letter has been forwarded to me here. I would be very glad to oblige you but I have not had any P. M. removed at the request of a *single* man. Get up a petition, stating your objection to Smith, and asking the appointment of Glenn, have it signed by the whigs of the neighborhood, forward it to me, and I will then get the thing done. This is the right way, and the way the Department wishes pursued. . . ."

[1] Charles Hamilton Catalogue, November 3, 1966, No. 355.

To John W. Henderson[1]

John W. Henderson, Esq. Springfield, Ills. Novr. 17th. 1849

Dear Sir:

I understand you desire a clerk-ship in some of the Departments at Washington, and I write this to say, to whom it may concern, that I most willingly stand as one of your endorsers for such a post.

Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS-P, IHi. The accompanying envelope is addressed to Henderson at Washington, D. C.

To Thomas J. Turner[1]

Hon: T. J. Turner Springfield, Decr. 15. 1849.

Dear Sir:

MARCH 6, 1850

Your letter of the 5th. Inst. accompanied by the Bill in chancery, found me so busy that I have not yet had time to attend to it. I am not engaged on the opposite side, and will attend to the matter, at the earliest moment I find leisure to do so. So soon as I can do this, I will write you in full.

They are having great trouble at Washington—for the want of you and me, I presume.

Very truly Yours A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS-P, IHi. Turner, a Democrat at Freeport, Illinois, served in the Thirtieth Congress. Concerning this case, see Lincoln's later letters (*C.W.*, II, 72ff.)

To Charles Ballance[1]

C. Ballance, Esq Springfield, March 6, 1850

Dear Sir

I took Mr. Keedy's[2] deposition for you yesterday. The substance of it is that he knows nothing of the matter except from what you said and did yourself—that it was last winter one or two years ago—that you were attending court here, & were boarding and lodging at his house—that you expressed great desire to be at home by a particular day to attend a sale of land, & said you had paid your fare to go in Fink, Walker's & Co's. line of stages—that in the morning you complained that the stage had left you, and expressed your determination to get off the next morning; that, to his knowledge you got up before day, and went off & returned saying you had been to the American House to see about it; that both he and you waited in momentary expectation of seeing the stage drive up, till after the time, when it was understood the stage had again left you, of which you bitterly complained at the time. This is all he knows.

Yours as ever A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by W. W. McCullough, Hamilton, Ontario. Charles Ballance was an attorney at Peoria, Illinois.

[2] Probably John A. Keedy, a Springfield businessman.

Fragment: Notes for a Law Lecturer[1]

[July 1, 1850?]

I am not an accomplished lawyer. I find quite as much material for a lecture, in those points wherein I have failed, as in those wherein I have been moderately successful.

JULY 1, 1850

The leading rule for the lawyer, as for the man, of every calling, is *diligence*. Leave nothing for to-morrow, which can be done to-day. Never let your correspondence fall behind. Whatever piece of business you have in hand, before stopping, do all the labor pertaining to it which can *then* be done. When you bring a common-law suit, if you have the facts for doing so, write the declaration at once. If a law point be involved, examine the books, and note the authority you rely on, upon the declaration itself, where you are sure to find it when wanted. The same of defences and pleas. In business not likely to be litigated—ordinary collection cases, foreclosures, partitions, and the like,—make all examinations of titles, and note them, and even draft orders and decrees in advance. This course has a tripple advantage; it avoids omissions and neglect, *saves* your labor, when once done; performs the labor out of court when you *have* leisure, rather than in court, when you have not. Extemporaneous speaking should be practiced and cultivated. It is the lawyer's avenue to the public. However able and faithful he may be in other respects, people are slow to bring him business, if he cannot make a speech. And yet there is not a more fatal error to young lawyers, than relying too much on speech-making. If any one, upon his rare powers of speaking, shall claim exemption from the drudgery of the law, his case is a failure in advance.

Discourage[2] litigation. Persuade your neighbors to compromise whenever you can. Point out to them how the *nominal* winner is often a *rea*l loser—in fees, and expenses, and waste of time. As a peace-maker the lawyer has a superior opportunity of being a good man. There will still be business enough.

Never stir up litigation. A worse man can scarcely be found[3] than one who does this. Who can be more nearly a fiend than he who habitually overhauls the Register of deeds, in search of defects in titles, whereon to stir up strife, and put money in his pocket? A moral tone ought to be infused into the profession, which should drive such men out of it.

The matter of fees is important far beyond the mere question of bread and butter involved. Properly attended to fuller justice is done to both lawyer and client. An exorbitant fee should never be claimed. As a general rule, never take your whole fee in advance, nor any more than a small retainer. When fully paid before hand, you are more than a common mortal if you can feel the same interest in the case, as if something was still in prospect for you, as well as for your client.

And when you lack interest in the case, the job will very likely lack skill and diligence in the performance. Settle the *amount* of fee, and take a note in advance. Then you will feel that you are working for something, and you are sure to do your work faithfully and well. Never sell a fee-note—at least, not before the consideration service is performed. It leads to negligence and dishonesty—negligence, by losing interest in the case, and dishonesty in refusing to refund, when you have allowed the consideration to fail.

There is a vague popular belief that lawyers are necessarily dishonest. I say *vague*, because when we consider to what extent *confidence*, and *honors* are reposed in, and conferred upon lawyers by the people, it appears improbable that their *impression* of dishonesty is very distinct and vivid. Yet the impression, is common—almost universal. Let no young man, choosing the law for a calling, for a moment yield to this popular belief. Resolve to be honest at all events; and if, in your own judgment, you can not be an honest lawyer, resolve to be honest without being a lawyer. Choose some other occupation, rather than one in the choosing of which you do, in advance, consent to be a knave.

[1] AD, DLC-RTL. Although this fragment appears in *C.W.*, II, 81-82, reproduced as printed by Nicolay and Hay, it is here re-edited from the original manuscript, with punctuation and spelling as in the original, which was unavailable when *The Collected Works* went to press.
[2] "Never encourage" deleted.
[3] "conceived of" deleted.

To Thomas Corwin[1]

Hon: Thomas Corwin: Springfield, Ills. Sept. 1 [1850]

This will introduce to your acquaintance, my friend, Simeon Francis, Editor of the Illinois Journal. He will desire an interview with the new Secretary of the Interior,[2] with whom *I* am not acquainted. I shall be greatly obliged, if you will procure him a favorable introduction to that gentleman; and show him any other attention which the press of your duties will permit.

Your Obt. Servt. A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by King V. Hostick, Springfield, Illinois. Lincoln's several other letters in behalf of Francis appear in *C.W.*, II, 62ff. Corwin, who had been in the U. S. Senate, was now secretary of the Treasury.
[2] Alexander H. H. Stuart.

To William Martin[1]

Hon, William Martin Springfield, Feb: 21, 1851.
Dear Sir:

One of my suits here is against James A. Barret, on a subscription for thirty shares of Stock. I am just now notified that he will make no agreements to save trouble & cost, but will fight at arm's end, and at all points. This throws upon us the necessity of being prepared at all points. I have already said to you that the Books of the Corporation, containing the entries of the orders for the calls, will be indispensable, and that they must also be accompanied with competent proof that they are, in fact, the books of the incorporation. Suppose you Telegraph them at New-York to know whether a Clerk of theirs, who can swear to the books, can not be here with the books on the third Monday of March. If you know the name of the Clerk or Secretary at New-York, send it to me at once. Also if you get an answer by Telegraph, communicate it to me at once.

Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by Monticello College, Godfrey, Illinois. See the other letters and footnotes with reference to this case in *C.W,* II, 99ff.

To Joseph Ledlie[1]

Mr. Joseph Ledlie Springfield, March 11, 1851
Dear Sir:

This will be handed you by the officer serving a subpoena on you. I wish you to ascertain, and be able to testify to the following matters.

First, find, on the ground, the *point* where the line bounding the South side of Madison Street crosses the Eastern boundary line of the S. W. qu[arter] of Sec: 27, T. 16 N R. 5 W.—as point 1.

Secondly, find the point on said South boundary line of Madison Street, which is Seven chains and fifteen links West of said point 1—and call this last, point 2.

Thirdly, find the point where the East line of Seventh Street crosses said South line of Madison Street, and call it, point 3, and measure and note the distance between points 2 & 3.

Fourthly, run a line from point 2 paralel with the said East line of Seventh Street quite through to the Northern boundary of the quarter section aforesaid, and measure and note how much of lots nine and ten in Block Six, in James Mitchell's

addition to Springfield—be West of, and adjoining to the line so run by you.

Fifthly, find the point on the East line of Sixth Street, which is three hundred and thirty feet North of the North line of Madison Street, and call it point 4, and note whether Block Two in Edward Mitchell's addition to Springfield is East of said Sixth Street, and North of a line drawn from point 4 indefinitely in the direction of S88°6'.

If you will carefully do this, you need trouble yourself no farther as I can supply the rest from the records.

Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by Mrs. Richard Martini, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. See Lincoln's Memorandum to Joseph Ledlie, *C.W.*, II, 70-71, which apparently deals with a related survey.

To Jacob Ritter[1]

Mr. Jacob Ritter: Springfield, August 15. 1851.

Sir:

I have carefully examined the judgment, or Decree rather, in the United States court; and I have no hesitation in saying that it does not constitute any lien on any land of *James* M. Duncan. It is simply a decree for the sale of the lands of *Joseph* Duncan deceased, which lands are described in the decree, one forty-acre tract only being in Fayette County; & I understand from the Clerk, that forty is no part of yours.

I will volunteer to say you would better examine the Land office, and Recorder's office, at Vandalia, and ascertain whether James M. Duncan really has title to the land you are buying of him. Also examine the records of the Fayette circuit court for judgments against him, which might be a lien upon the land.

Yours &c A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by Miss Jane Isbell, Vandalia, Illinois. This letter bears the address "Mr. Jacob Ritter / Vandalia, Illinois."

To William Thomas[1]

Hon: Wm. Thomas Springfield, March 25. 1852.

Dear Sir:

I learn you have returned from Shawneetown; and I am anxious to hear what discoveries you made in my matters there. Will you please drop me a line?

Yours as ever A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by King V. Hostick, Springfield, Illinois. William Thomas, attorney at Jacksonville, Illinois, frequently collaborated with Lincoln, but the Shawneetown matters have not been further clarified.

To David Davis[1]

[c. June 1852]

Dear Judge:

On reaching home I found this letter from Goodrich. It explains itself. I have written him to send me fifty dollars, and to correspond with you as to the remainder.

A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, IHi. This note is written on the back of a letter from Grant Goodrich, Chicago, May 31, 1852. "I have got the money on the judgment against Hon. S. T. [sic] Douglass $918.91 from which is to be deducted your fees & mine $100 as I understand from your letter. I conclude from your letter & from what I know that Judge Davis owns the judgment. Some years since my late partner & I were employed by him in a chancery suit in regard to a piece of land near this city; the suit was unsuccessful & we have never got any fees. I understand that recently he has obtained a fee for conveying or quit claiming the land or a part of it, and I think we are entitled to our fee, & shall expect it to be paid out of this money. How shall I send you your $50 or the whole amt. less my fee & that of Spring & Goodrich?" An endorsement above Lincoln's note reads, in part, "money paid / Augt. 1852."

To Willie P. Mangum[1]

Hon: W. P. Mangum. Springfield, Ill: Augt 19, 1852

Dear Sir:

Please tell me "can we carry North Carolina for Scott?" If you answer this satisfactorily, I shall relinquish in your favor all pretentions to the fond affections of Miss L K.

Your Obt. Servt A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS-F, in Abraham Lincoln Supplement, compiled by Lewis B. Hayden, Vol. 1, p. 57, IHi. The source specifies "Miss L. K." to have been the landlady of the boarding house in Washington patronized by Senator Mangum and Lincoln. Lincoln boarded with Mrs. Benjamin Spriggs, but no other record of Mangum's boarding there has been located. Mangum was defeated along with Winfield Scott in November 1852.

To W. Bachop[1]

Dr. W. Bachop. Springfield, Ills. Feb. 8. 1853

Dear Sir

Your letter of the 20th of Jany. inclosing some papers in relation to a suit

of yours in Vermillion county & desiring to engage me in it, was received some time since. I will assist your other lawyers in the case, and, as I understand the facts, I expect we will gain the suit.

Yours &c A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by the Agnes E. Meyer estate, Washington, D.C. The back of the letter bears the address "Dr. W. Bachop / Allegheny City, Penn." The suit was Lamm *v.* Bachop, an assumpsit suit (*Day by Day*, III, 100, 108, 109, 123).

To Richard J. Oglesby[1]

R. J. Oglesby, Esq. Confidential

Dear Sir: Springfield, Sept. 8, 1854.

You perhaps know how anxious I am for[2] Yates' re-election[3] in this District. I understand his enemies are getting up a charge against him, that while he passes for a temperate man, he is in the habit of drinking secretly—and that they calculate on proving an instance of the charge by you. If, indeed, you have told them any thing, I can not help thinking they have misunderstood what you did tell them. Other things being equal, I would much prefer a temperate man, to an intemperate one; still I do not make my vote depend absolutely upon the question of whether a candidate does or does not taste liquor.

Thousands and thousands of us, in point of fact, have known Yates for more than twenty years; and as I have never seen him drink liquor, nor act, or speak, as if he had been drinking, nor smelled it on his breath, nor heard any man say *he* ever had[4] and as he has been twice elected to congress without any such thing being discovered I can not but[5] think such a charge as the above must be incorrect. Will you please write me, and tell me what the truth of this matter is? I will reciprocate at any time.

Yours truly A. LINCOLN.

[1] ALS, DLC-RTL, Series III. See Lincoln to Yates, August 18, 1854, in C.W., II, 226. Yates was defeated.

[2] "to re-elect" struck here and "for" inserted above the line.

[3] "re-election" inserted above a caret after "Yates."

[4] Text through "discovered" inserted above a caret at this point.

[5] Originally "must." "Can not but" substituted.

To Jefferson L. Dugger[1]

J. L. Dugger, Esq: Springfield, Oct. 29, 1854

My dear Sir

If it will probably do any good, I can speak at your town at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday the 4th. Novr. Perhaps it might be well for you to consult Palmer; and if he and you think it will work well, you may make an announcement accordingly. Do not announce me merely as a compliment to me; I would much prefer saving the labor, unless it promises some good. As soon as you determine whether I shall speak or not, write me at this place.

Very truly yours A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS-F, Oroville, California, *Mercury*, February 12, 1960. No reply has been found, and it is uncertain whether Lincoln spoke in Carlinville, Illinois, on November 4.

To Jonathan Y. Scammon[1]

J. Y. Scammon, Esq Clinton, DeWitt Co. Nov. 10, 1854

My dear Sir:

Some partial friends here are for me for the U. S. Senate; and it would be very foolish, and very false, for me to deny that I would be pleased with an election to that Honorable body. If you know nothing, and feel nothing to the contrary, please make a mark for me with the members. Write me, at all events. Direct to Springfield.

Let this be confidential.

Yours as ever A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, IHi. Scammon wrote Lincoln on December 10, 1854: "Illness and absence must be my apology for not replying to your letter before. I now write to acknowledge its receipt, and to say that I hope to see you before long, and to communicate personally with you" (DLC-RTL).

To Richard Yates[1]

Dear Yates Springfield, Jany. 14, 1855

Your letter of the 8th. is just received. The Bissell[2] movement of which you speak, I have had my eye upon, ever since before the commencement of the session; and it is now perhaps as dangerous a card as we have to play against. There is no danger, as I think, of the A. N. men uniting on him, but the danger is that the Nebraska men, failing to do better, will turn onto him *en masse*, and then a few A. N. men, wanting a pretext only, will join on him, pretending to believe him an A. N. man. He can not get a single *sincere* Anti Nebraska vote. At least, so I think. At the meeting of the Legislature we had 57 to their 43, nominally. But Kinny[3] did not attend which left us

only 56. Then Trapp[4] of St. Clair went over, leaving us only 55, and raising them to 44. Next Osgood[5] of the Senate went over, reducing us to 54 and raising them to 45. It is now said Kinny will be here soon, putting us up to 55 again; so we stand now nominally. What mines, and pitfalls they have under us we do not know; but we understand they claim to have 48 votes. If they have that number, it is only that they have already got some men whom we have all along suspected they would get; and we hope they have reached the bottom of the rotten material. In this too, we may be mistaken. This makes a squally case of it.

As to myself personally I may start with 20 or 25 votes, but I think I can, in a few ballots, get up to 48 if an election is not sooner made by the other side. But how I am to get the three additional votes I do not yet see. It seems to me the men that their votes are to come from will not go to the other side unless they should be led off on the Bissell trick. If the election should be protracted, a general scramble may ensue, and *your chance* will be as good as that of *any other* I suppose. It is said Govr. Matteson[6] is trying his hand; and as his success would make a Governor of Koerner,' he may be expected to favor this movement. I suppose the election will commence on the 31st. and when it will end I am sure I have no idea.

Very truly Yours A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by Catherine Yates Pickering, Springfield, Illinois. Compare Lincoln's letters to E.B. Washburne, December 19, 1854, and January 6 and February 9, 1855, *C.W.*, II, 295, 303, 304.

[2] William Bissell, U. S. congressman and later governor of Illinois.

[3] William C. Kinney, representative for St. Clair County.

[4] A. H. Trapp.

[5] Uri Osgood.

[6] Joel A. Matteson.

[7] Lieutenant Governor Gustave P. Koerner.

Public Notice[1]

[Feb. 11, 1856]

Notice

Public notice is hereby given that at the March term of the County Court of Sangamon County, a petition will be presented to said court, praying "that the route from the Western termination of Jefferson Street, of the City of Springfield, to the bridge over Spring Creek, on the road to Beardstown, as it was

opened by Thomas Rucker several years ago, and as smaller bridges were placed at several points along the same, last autumn, be established as a public road; and that so much of the present Beardstown road, as lies between said Spring-Creek-bridge, and the junction of said road, with the Jacksonville road, leading from Springfield, by the Western termination of Washington Street, be vacated.

[1]AD, owned by James T. Hickey, Elkhart, Illinois. This document is accompanied by another dated February 11, 1856, signed by Josiah Broadwell, certifying that "I have posted up three notices of which this is a true copy…"

To David Davis[1]

Dear Judge: Springfield, July 7. 1856

When I heard that Swett was beaten, and Lovejoy nominated, it turned me blind. I was, by invitation, on my way to Princeton; and I really thought of turning back. However, on reaching that region, and seeing the people there—their great enthusiasm for Lovejoy—considering the activity they will carry into the contest with him—and their great disappointment, if he should now be torn from them, I really think it best to let the matter stand. It is not my business to advise in the case; and if it were, I am not sure I am capable of giving the best advice; but I know, saying what I do, will not be offensive to you. Show this to Gridley[2] and other friends, or not, just as you may judge whether it do good or harm.

Yours as ever A. LINCOLN.

[1] ALS, owned by David Davis estate. Compare the similar letter to Henry C. Whitney, concerning the contest between Leonard Swett and Owen Lovejoy for the Republican nomination for Congress, July 9, 1856, *C.W.*, II, 349.

[2] Asahel Gridley.

To Charles H. Ray[1]

Dr. C. Ray. Bloomington, Sept. 13/56.

Dear Sir:

I wrote Goodrich to see the committee & have a hundred german papers sent here in one bundle to W. H. Hanna. They dont come. What is the reason. I also wrote you to have fifty sent to Jabez Capps, Mount Pulaski, Logan Co. Ills. Whether they are coming I dont know. Pray do not let either be neglected.

Last evening I was scared a little by being told that the enemy are getting the german's away from us at Chicago. Is there any truth in that? Write me here.
Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, ICHi. Ray was editor of the Chicago *Tribune*. Lincoln's letter to Grant Goodrich has not been located. The German newspaper which Lincoln had ordered sent to William H. Hanna, Bloomington attorney, and Jabez Capps, was probably the *Staats-Zeitung*, published by George Schneider at Chicago.

To Mark Carley[1]

Mark Carley, Esq Springfield, February 25, 1858.
My dear Sir

Your letter of the 20th was duly received. I had a full talk, on the subject, with the Governor to-day. He will not issue the commission. He says he is sorry for it; but as the question has been made, he can do no other than decide it as he thinks is right. His argument, in short, is this: As you state the facts yourself, he thinks you had no legal residence in the precinct when you were elected; clearly you were not entitled to vote in the precinct, and therefore he thinks you could not be lawfully voted for in it.

He asks "Can you not move your residence into the precinct, and be elected again?"
Yours very truly A. LINCOLN

1 ALS, owned by The Lincoln Shrine, Redlands, California. This letter was listed as a forgery in *C.W.*, VIII, 453, as the result of the editors' having been furnished by a prior owner with a photocopy of a tracing instead of the original. It is now included as unquestionably genuine. Mark Carley was one of the earliest citizens and most prominent businessmen in Champaign County, Illinois. He ran in November 1857 in the election for County Judge, and it is presumed this may have been the election which he wished, as a Lincoln Republican, to contest, but without success.

To Richard Yates[1]

Hon. R. Yates Springfield, March 9. 1858.
My dear Sir:

If you approve of the following, continue to have it appear in some one of the anti-administration papers down your way--better *there* than *here*.
"Mr. Editor:

Why not all anti-administration men in the District vote for James H. Matheny, of Springfield, for Congress: He was opposed to the repeal of

the Missouri compromise; was for Fillmore in 1856, but never was a Know-Nothing. He is now opposed to the Lecompton constitution, and the Dred Scott decision. Who can be more suitable, when a union of Fremont and Fillmore men, is indispensable?

A republican"

We have thought this over here. The leading Fillmore men have wish to act with us, and they want a name upon which they can bring up their rank and file. It will help us in Sangamon, where we shall be hard run, about members of the Legislature. Think it over, and if you can approve it, give it a start as above.

I have not forgotten my course towards "Jim" for a nomination in 1856, which you also well know. The difficulty then was on a point which has since been measurably superseded by the Dred Scott decision, and he is with us on that.

Butler says you rather have an eye to getting our old friend Bill Green on the track.[2] Nothing would please me better, whenever he got on to ground that would suit you, except it would give us no access to the Fillmore votes. Don't you see? We must have someone who will reach the Fillmore men, both for the *direct* and the *incidental* effect.

I wish you would see Nult--Green,[3] and present this view to him. Point out to him the necessities of the case, and also how the question, as to "Jim," is varied since 1856.

Let this be strictly confidential.

Yours as ever A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by John and Richard Henderson, Springfield, Illinois.

[2] Probably William Butler and Yates were favoring Lincoln's old friend of New Salem days, William Graham ("Slicky Bill") Greene.

[3] A relative of "Slicky Bill."

To Ozias M. Hatch[1]

Hon: O. M. Hatch Lincoln, March 24. 1858

My dear Sir:

It is next to impossible for me to leave here now. I received your letter and enclosures. My judgment is that we must never sell old friends to buy old enemies. Let us have a State convention, in which we can have a full consultation; and till which, let us all stand firm, making no committals as to strange and new combinations. This is the sum of all the counsel I

could give if with you; and you are at liberty to show to discreet friends.
Yours very truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by O. M. Hatch estate, Springfield, Illinois. Illinois Secretary of State Ozias M. Hatch and Jesse K. Dubois joined in writing Lincoln, who was attending court at Lincoln, Illinois, on March 23, enclosing letters from Charles H. Ray, editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, March 20, and Norman B. Judd, chairman of the state Republican party, Chicago, March 22: "They seem important and require consultation—and answers. Dr. Lieb is in town and *knows* all these *overtures* on the part of Douglas friends but not from any of us. He—Lieb says we are fools if we touch Douglas—that we can succeed without him. If you can do so, we should like to see you tonight." Judd's letter reported, "Our men here are all true to the faith with Douglas to the bitter end," and proposed a state convention to nominate party candidates. Ray's letter reported that James Washington Sheahan, one of the owners of the Democratic Chicago *Times*, had just returned from Washington, D. C., with important news that "Lecompton will be defeated ... that we shall have all the majority we like in the next Legislature.... He concedes us the Senator and says Doug is willing to go into private life for a brief period; but protests that we must not conscript their congressmen who run again on the Lecompton issue.... Douglas and his friends ... agree so to shape matters, if possible, with Republican aid, as to return to the next congress an unbroken phalanx of anti-Lecompton men. . . . Now what do you think of this program? ..." *Ibid.*

To Jonathan K. Cooper[1]

Jona. K. Cooper, Esq. Springfield, May 10. 1858.
My dear Sir

Yours of the 7th on behalf of Geo. Phelps, Esq. for Prosecuting Atty. is received. I have previously had similar letters on behalf of two others for the same place. As I do not personally know Mr. Phelps, the best I can do for him, is to lay your letter before the Governor, with an indorsement of *you*, as a good and true man, which I shall most cheerfully do.
Yours as ever A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by King V. Hostick, Springfield, Illinois. See Lincoln's endorsement in *C.W.*, II, 445.

To John M. Clark[1]

John M. Clark, Esq Springfield, Ills. May 31. 1858
Vincennes, Ia.
Dear Sir

Your note upon Whitten I received long ago. Did not think it could be collected. Mislaid the note for a while. Have found it again, and will take

it to Chicago the first the time I go--in July perhaps--and try to get the money of Whitten. He has employment there now.
Yours &c. A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, OClWHi, William P. Palmer Collection.

To the Editors, Chicago *TRIBUNE*[1]

Bloomington, June 8, 1858.

EDITORS TRIBUNE: A correspondent from this place does Judge Davis great injustice in a communication which appeared in the TRIBUNE of the 4th inst. over the signature of "FAIR PLAY." His cognomen is a misnomer, and I am confident that Mr. Lovejoy himself, when he reads it, will censure its statements, and regret the indiscretions of the writer. It certainly will not meet with his approval.

Judge Davis is my friend. I have known him for many years and think I know his views. I am certain that no plot or movement against Lovejoy's re-nomination was led on by him, or that he was cognizant to anything of the kind, though he has some friends who were opposed to him, but he is not responsible for their opinions. That charge that he has no sympathy for the vitalizing principle of Republicanism is based on your own radical and progressive views, as advanced in the editorials of the TRIBUNE.

I believe he did not vote for Lovejoy in 1858; but I do not believe he tried to keep a single other vote from him. That he feigned sickness and lay at his rooms to have voters brought to him and persuaded to vote against Lovejoy, is certainly an untruth, and gains no credence in this community. Indeed it is not one of his characteristics to feign anything. As to the approaching canvass, Judge Davis expects Lovejoy to be nominated, and intends to vote for him, and has so stated without hesitation or reserve. He does not pretend to conceal his *preference* for another candidate, not himself as insinuated by "Fair Play;" but this is his undoubted right and privilege.

I have good reason to know that on a recent occasion, he expressed his decided disapprobation of a scheme concocted by certain influential persons, to bring out a stump candidate without a nomination, for the purpose of ensuring Lovejoy's defeat.

"No, gentlemen," said the Judge, "I will not lend my sanction to any

such movement. If Mr. L. is nominated, it is the duty of all good Republicans to give him their support. He has proven himself to be a Republican, and is entitled to our votes if a Republican district convention places him before the people for re-election." This was the substance if not the exact words of Judge Davis. He also expressed his opinion that L. would be nominated.

Hoping that you will extend to me the favor of giving the foregoing an insertion in your paper,

I remain, yours truly, A REPUBLICAN.

[1] Chicago *Tribune*, June 11, 1858. On June 14, David Davis wrote Lincoln: "I am much obliged to you for your letter to the Editor Chicago Tribune. Apart from your views of policy, the letter was a manifestation of your friendship which gratified me.... ' (DLC-RTL). The editor is especially indebted for an accurate text of this letter to Mr. Willard Kings who preserved a photocopy of the item in a now deteriorated issue of the *Tribune*. Willard L. King's book, *Lincoln's Manager, David Davis* (Harvard University Press, 1960), gives an account of the events surrounding the letter.

To Daniel A. Cheever[1]

D. A. Cheever, Esq Springfield, Aug. 9. 1858.

My dear Sir

Yours of the 3rd. was not received till last night, nor postmarked till the 6th. How is that?

Having an appointment at Havanna on the 14th. I can not be at Tremont on that day. I will try to send S. C. Parks, of Logan Co. He is true as steel; very much of a man, and speaks firmly.

I know the difficulties in, and importance of, Tazewell county, and I shall give it all the attention I can spare from other places. Meanwhile you must all *work* and *watch*.

Yours very truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, IU. See letter to Cheever, July 25, 1858, in *C.W.*, II, 522.

To Ebenezer Peck[1]

Hon: E. Peck Henry, Aug: 23. 1858

My dear Sir

I have just written Judd that I wish him and you to meet me at Freeport next Friday to give me the benefit of a consultation with you. Douglas is propounding questions to me, which perhaps it is not quite safe to wholly

disregard. I have my view of the means to dispose of them; but I also want yours and Judd's. I have written more at length to Judd, and would to you, but for lack of time. See Judd, you and he keep the matter to yourselves, and meet me at Freeport without fail.

Yours as ever A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS-P, IHi. Lincoln made speeches at Henry, Augusta, and Macomb, Illinois, following the debate at Ottawa on the 21st. Presumably at Henry, on August 23, or earlier at Ottawa, he had received Peck's letter dated August 18, 1858, presented in person by Chester Dewey, "the correspondent of the New York Evening Post.... a *'gentleman & scholar'* and entitled to all proper respect and confidence. Any thing you may see proper to communicate, will be in safe hands" (DLC-RTL).

Note for the Debate at Jonesboro, Illinois, September 15, 1858[1]

"Can the people of a United States Territory, in any lawful way, against the wish of any citizen of the United States, exclude Slavery from its limits prior to the formation of a State Constitution?"

[1] AD, IHi. This fragment was torn from the preceding notes (*C.W.*, II, 101) apparently by John T. Stuart, who picked them up from the platform after the debate.

To Thomas J. Henderson[1]

Hon: T. J. Henderson: Springfield, Oct. 18. 1858

My dear Sir

I have concluded to speak at the place you named (I forget the name of the place) on the 27th, and you may give notice accordingly.

Yours as ever, A. LINCOLN

P.S. Write me to Macomb, the name of the place & other particulars.

A. L.

[1] ALS, owned by Mrs. Ernest W. Young, South Bend, Indiana. Lincoln spoke at Vermont, Illinois, on October 27, 1858.

Testimonial for Larrance's Post-Office Chart[1]

November 10, 1858

Having hastily examined "Larrance's Post-Office Chart" and

considered the principle upon which it is arranged, I think it will prove a great convenience to Post-Masters and others whose business lead them to search out particular localities upon maps.

[1] ADS, text from King V. Hostick, List No. 100, with comment: "Presumably Lincoln examined a forerunner of the book which was finally printed in Plainville, Ohio, as Larrance's *Post Office* Key."

To Norman B. Judd[1]

Hon N. B. Judd Springfield, Nov. 15. 1858.
My dear Sir

I have the pleasure to enform you that I am convalescent, and hoping these lines may find you in the same improving state of health. Doubtless you have suspected for some time that I entertained a personal wish for a term in the U.S. Senate; and had the suspicion taken the shape of a direct charge, I think I could not have truthfully denied it. But let the past as nothing be. For the future my view is that the fight must go on. The returns here are not yet complete; but it is believed that Daugherty's vote will be slightly greater than Millers majority over Fondey. We have some hundred and twenty thousand clear Republican votes. That "*pile*" is worth keeping together. It will elect a State ticket two years hence. In that day I shall fight in the ranks, but shall be in no ones' way for any of the places. I am especially for Trumbull's re-election; and, by the way, this brings me to the principal object of this letter. Can you not take your draft of an apportionment law, and carefully revise it till it shall be strictly and obviously just in all particulars, and then by an early and persistent effort, get enough of the enemies' men to enable you to pass it? I believe if you and Peck[2] make a job of it, begin early, and work earnestly and quietly, you can succeed in it. Unless something be done Trumbull is inevitably beaten two years hence. Take this into serious consideration.

Yours as ever A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, RPB. Although this letter appears in *C.W.*, III, 336-337, as from a copy, the text is sufficiently inaccurate to justify inclusion here as from the original. The candidates for state treasurer were John Dougherty, William B. Fondey, and James Miller.

[2] Ebenezer Peck.

To S. C. Davis & Co.[1]

Messrs S. C. Davis & Co Springfield, Novr. 20. 1858
Gentlemen.

Yours of the 18th. is just received. There is still some misunderstanding. We do not remember that, on taking your business we especially "desired it, & would attend to collection, Sales &c." Undoubtedly our taking the business, implied a promise that we would do what is usual for lawyers to do in such cases, and we have not blamed you for expecting this much of us. The onerousness of the job did not fully impress itself upon us, till after judgments were obtained, and the following of executions began to stare us in the face.

Our present determination to decline that class of business in future implies no blame upon you. We confess to a little impatience at your blaming us for not making sales, when, as we thought, the fault was your own, in not answering our letter requesting instruction. We are not, even now, in a pet. We deliberately conclude we can not make a business of following executions. Preparatory to writing this, I sought some information about Mr. Fishback, and was much pained to find that he has been compelled to go South because of ill-health, as the inclosed letter to a friend of his shows. Please return it to us. This prevents the new arrangement. What shall be done? Shall we sell, and bid in according to the information collected by Mr. Fishback? Or will you name some one to whom we shall turn the business over?

We have received the note in the case of Monical & Son; shall put it through to a judgment, and then put it with the rest in any arrangement that may be made.

Yours truly LINCOLN & HERNDON

[1] ALS, RPB. The top of the first page bears the note, in Herndon's handwriting, *"Not to be published."* See the later letter dated November 17, 1858, concerning the same business (*C.W.*, III, 338).

Opinion on the Two-Mill Tax[1]

December 1, 1858

The 15th article of the constitution provides for the collection of a tax of two mills on the dollar of valuation, and the distribution of the proceeds thereof on the first day of January, in each year, to such holders of state bonds as may present them for that purpose, such payments to be made on the principal of

the bonds presented. These payments have been regularly made since the adoption of the constitution, and have doubtless contributed to that perfect restoration of the state credit which now happily prevails. This elevation of the credit of the state has, however, produced a state of things in relation to the two mill tax which would seem to require the immediate attention of the legislature. While our state stocks were much below par in the money markets payments on account of the principal were of course acceptable, but our stocks are now considerably above par, and it is therefore improbable that any considerable amount will be presented on the first day of next January.

The avails of the two mill tax for the present year reach the large sum of $766,629 48, which in all probability, will remain in the state treasury uncalled for. In anticipation of this result, the last legislature passed an act providing that any amount of this fund remaining uncalled for on the first day of January in each year, shall be added to the fund already provided for purchasing the evidences of indebtedness of the state. It appears, however, that much difficulty is now experienced in the purchase of state indebtedness with the funds already provided for that purpose. Holders of our bonds are disinclined to sell, and very limited amounts only go on the stock markets, and those are held above par. The last purchases made in New York by the state agent were at the rate of three and one-half per cent. premium remaining in the state treasury unexpended. Under these circumstances, to go into the stock market with the large fund remaining of the two-mill tax would probably raise the price of our state stocks to a rate at which it would be very undesirable to buy them. The policy of this course may well be questioned from other considerations. One of the objects of the 15th article of the constitution was to aid in restoring the credit of the state, which was greatly depressed at the time of its adoption. That object is happily accomplished. The owners of our six per cent. obligations prefer to hold them, and in fact will not part with them, even at a considerable premium. In the meantime, our people are enduring a heavy taxation during a time of general pecuniary difficulty, to raise the means of paying this debt, which our creditors refuse to receive. Many of our citizens are paying a much higher rate of interest than the state, and this taxation is burdensome to all, but has heretofore been cheerfully paid, because considered necessary.[2] Under these circumstances it remains with the general assembly to determine, in their wisdom, whether any means can and shall be devised to relieve the people from the payment of the two mill tax, while,

at least, as now, the collection of that tax is but a useless burthen upon them. Unless there is some legislation on this subject, the public officers will of course be bound to carry out provisions of the act of the last session, by the purchase of the state bonds at market rates, with the large amount that will remain of the two mill tax; and in addition, a still larger amount will be collected on the assessment of 1858, which in all probability, will not be called for, and will have to be used in still further advancing the price of our state stocks.

[1] *Biennial Report of the Auditor of Public Accounts, of the State of Illinois, to the Twenty-First General Assembly*. Springfield, 1859, pp. 5-6. Although one sentence of this opinion as preserved in Lincoln's holograph provided the fragment of text printed under an incorrectly supplied date (1854?) in *C.W.*, II, 209, it now appears relatively certain that Lincoln was the author of both paragraphs of this portion of Jesse K. Dubois' report. It is quite probable that Lincoln may have also authored the concluding paragraphs of the report, dealing with the Illinois Central Railroad Company's tax liability, about which Lincoln had written to advise Dubois, December 21, 1857 (*C.W.*, II, 429). Certain phrases are quite Lincolnian (e.g., "in all future time"), but the stylistic evidence does not seem as conclusive as in the case of the opinion on the Two-Mill Tax. The survival in the Illinois State Historical Library of one holograph sentence, plainly excised from a longer document, is the strongest evidence for Lincoln's authorship of the two paragraphs as printed above.

The paragraphs dealing with the tax liability of the Illinois Central Railroad are as follows:

"A serious question has arisen between the state and the Illinois Central Railroad company, in reference to the liability of that company for taxes, under its act of incorporation, and the law. The act incorporating the company was passed Feb. 10th, 1851, and the eighteenth section thereof provides 'that in consideration of the grants, privileges and franchises herein conferred upon said company, for the purposes aforesaid, the said company shall on the first Mondays of December and June, in each year, pay to the treasury of the state of Illinois, five per centum of the gross proceeds, receipts or income derived from said road and branches, for the six months next preceding.' The twenty-second section provides that 'the lands selected under said act of congress, and hereby authorized to be conveyed, shall be exempt from all taxation under the laws of this state until sold and conveyed by said corporation or trustees; and the other stock, property and effects of said company, shall be in like manner exempt from taxation for the term of six years from the passage of this act. After the expiration of six years, the stock, property and assets belonging to said company shall be listed by the president, secretary or other officer, with the auditor of state, and an annual tax for state purposes shall be assessed by the auditor upon all the property and assets of every name, kind and description belonging to said corporation. Whenever the taxes levied for state purposes shall excede three-fourths of one per centum per annum, such excess shall be deducted from the gross proceeds or income herein required to be paid by said corporation to the state, and the said corporation is hereby exempted from all taxation of every kind, except as herein provided for. The revenue from, said taxation, and the said

five per cent. of gross or total proceeds, receipts or income aforesaid, shall be paid into the state treasury in money, and applied to the payment of interest-paying state indebtedness, until the extinction thereof: *Provided*, in case the five per cent. provided to be paid into the state treasury, and the state taxes to be paid by the corporation, do not amount to seven per cent. of the gross or total proceeds, receipts or income, then the said company shall pay into the state treasury the difference, so as to make the whole amount paid equal at least to seven per cent. of the gross receipts of said corporation.'

"Under the provisions of the section last quoted, the property of the company became liable to assessment for a valuation tax for the first time, in the year 1857, for the taxes of that year, and its property was accordingly listed for taxation in the manner prescribed by the act.

"The taxes upon the assessed value of the property of the company, when added to the five per cent. provided to be paid into the state treasury, exceeded seven per cent. of the gross earnings of the road for that year. The company insist, that under the law, its liability to the state for taxes, cannot, in any event, exceed seven per cent. of its gross earnings, whilst on the part of the state it is insisted that its liability to the state cannot be *less* than seven per cent. of its gross earnings, but may be *more*, depending upon the assessed valuation of the property. The company have paid into the state treasury $145,645 84 for the year 1857, and $60,255 76 for the June installment for the year 1858, which I suppose is seven per cent. of the gross earnings, but having declined to pay more, suit has been instituted against said corporation in the supreme court for the balance claimed to be due the state, and an authoritative construction of the law from that tribunal may be expected as its next term. As the matter is so speedily to undergo the highest judicial investigation and construction, I deem it unnecessary to trouble the legislature with a detailed statement of the very obvious considerations, derived as well from an intelligent reading of the law as from reasons of principle and policy, why the construction claimed by the state should be regarded as the true one. Whatever may be the present embarrassment of that company, the general assembly should be careful to recollect, that not only now, but in all future time, so long as that company has a corporate existence, a large and constantly augmenting portion of taxable resources of the state must be under its control and ownership, and nothing could be more dangerous and suicidal to the future interests of the people of the state, under suggestions however specious they may now appear, for the state to surrender to this or any other corporation, the great constitutional privilege of taxing its property according to its value."

The editor is indebted to Dr. G. S. Boritt for calling to his attention the existence of the complete text of Lincoln's opinion.

[2] Here begins the sentence which is the surviving holograph portion as printed in *C.W.*, II, 209.

To William H. Carlin[1]

W. [H.] Carlin, Springfield, Dec. 24. 1858

Dear Sir

I am making up a Scrap-book of the late political campaign, and if any of your speeches were printed, I would be glad to have

a copy of the one you consider the best. Will you please send me a copy?

The Scrap-book may or may not be reprinted.

Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, RPB. Carlin, who was not re-elected as Democratic state senator of Adams County, Illinois, replied on December 29, 1858: "Your favor of the 24th inst. is at hand and in reply I have to state, that my health was so infirm that I only made one speech during the last canvass and that was not published. Several notices of it, and some extracts from it, were published in the Quincy Whig & Republican, but nothing like a connected or perfect copy .... if you conclude to publish your 'scrap book' from my notes (which I have retained) I can and will prepare you a copy of my speech. I hope to see you in Springfield in a few days...." (DLC-RTL).

To S. R. Saltonstall[1]

Dr. S. R. Saltonstall Springfield, Ills. Dec. 25. 1858

Dear Friend

I came home last night and found your letter of the 20th. Great care was taken to give Eads all the credits he was entitled to, and I have no doubt he got them to the last cent when the decree was taken.

As to one of the notes not being due, that is true on the face of the note; but there was a provision in the mortgage that when any one had come due and remained unpaid, the whole should be considered due, and a foreclosure had upon all. I brought this matter especially to the notice of the court when he allowed the decree. I think there is nothing wrong in the decree.

Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by John William Harris, San Diego, California. In Saltonstall *v.* Eads and Eads, in U. S. Circuit Court, foreclosure was ordered June 4, 1858 (*Day by Day*, II, 195). Dr. S. R. Saltonstall, resident of Tremont, Illinois, was a native of Scott County, Kentucky, and a graduate in medicine at St. Louis University.

To Asahel Gridley[1]

A. Gridley, Esq Springfield, April 4. 1859

Bloomington, Ills.

Will be there Tuesday evening. A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, IHi. This telegram may have been in assurance of Lincoln's intentions to be in Bloomington for a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee. He also had a case coming up in court in which Gridley had interest, and a lecture scheduled for Wednesday night, April 8 (*Day by Day*, II, 247).

To James Miller[1]

Springfield, July 11--1859

Hon: James Miller, Illinois State Treasurer
At some Hotel New-York

For your life and reputation, pay nothing on the new McCalister & Stebbins bonds.

A. LINCOLN
S. T. LOGAN

[1] ALS, IHi. This telegram was apparently dispatched in advance of the letter written on the same day, giving fuller details (*C.W.*, III, 392).

To Joseph Gillespie[1]

Hon: J. Gillespie Springfield, July 23. 1859
Dear Sir

I have just reached home and found that Judge Treat has decided against us in the Mudge case. The judgment is for $517.00 and costs, as I remember what the clerk said.

Yours as ever A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by D. Frederick Carnes, III, Denver, Colorado. Written across the top of the letter is: "Presented to Mary A. Gillespie by Judge J. Gillespie, July 1895." See Lincoln's letter of the same day to the opposing counsel, Daniel T. Jewett (*C.W.*, III, 393)

To T. A. Howland[1]

T. A. Howland, Esq Springfield, Ills. July 23. 1859
Dear Sir:

Reaching home yesterday after an absence of a few days, I found yours of the 16th. Herewith are copies of pleas, verification and stipulation.

Yesterday Mr. Goudy was here, and filed a long string of interrogatories preparatory to taking the deposition of Durant, telling the clerk he was not going to notify us. Better have Durant to notify you when they get after him.

As you seemed to think probable, the draft you drew is back upon us; and, as you directed, we have, to-day, drawn upon you for $100.84—the 84 cents being for charges. Do not let it come upon us again, or we might be provoked to di[s]miss your suit.

Yours truly A. LINCOLN.

[1] ALS, IHi. Concerning the case Howland *v.* Peoria & Hannibal Railroad, in U.S. Circuit Court, Howland, a New York businessman, wrote Lincoln numerous letters (DLC-RTL),

and Lincoln wrote an earlier letter dated July 13, 1859, which has not been located.

To T. A. Howland[1]

T. A. Howland, Esq Springfield, Ills. Aug. 5. 1859

Dear Sir;

Yours of the 27th. of July is received. Herewith is the acceptance, as you requested. I can think of nothing desireable to be proved by Mr. Durant, except, if it be true, showing somewhat in detail that every thing was done "on the square" by you--that the contract with him was in fact closed, before the writing sued on was given to you; and that such services as yours in the case, are customary in such cases, &c that the compensation promised you, is no more than customary.

Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by Mrs. Lloyd Robinson, Stockton, New Jersey. Howland had written on July 27: "Your Draft for 100 84/100 Dollars was presented and paid. Since which your favor of the 23rd has come to hand ... please send me the acceptance of Bedell Northrop & Bedell.... As to the Deposition of Durant, you need not be afraid of their getting any thing from him that will in any way hurt us.... write me just what you want to prove in order to beat them ..." (DLC-RTL).

To Daniel A. Cheever[1]

D. A. Cheever, Esq Springfield, Aug. 19. 1859

My dear Sir

Owing to absence, yours of the 9th. was not received till yesterday. I regret to say I do not now know of a suitable man who could be got to go to your city to edit a newspaper. I think if you would correspond with J. Medill of the Chicago Press & Tribune, or J. W. Fell, of Bloomington, they probably would find you a good man.

By the way we have started a German Republican paper here, of which I send a copy. Please see if you can not get us a few subscribers. It is very important to us to sustain it.

Yours very truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, IU. Cheever was active in politics at Pekin, Illinois (*C.W.*, II, 522-523).

Notes for Speech at Columbus, Ohio[1]

[September 16, 1859]

For Columbus

SEPTEMBER 16, 1859

Introduction
  What it is.
Danger to.
  What it is *not*.
  What it *is*.
D. P. S.
  What is genuine P. S.
  What is D. P. S.
Copy right essay.
  Minor points of
    "Fatal heresy."
    States *in* & States out.
    Congress to say when.
Main points
  Men of Revolution
  History, as given.
  Waive inaccuracies
  Admit as to real P. S.
  Show they were vs. D. P. S.
  Would any man but D.
  Murder--
Dred Scott.
  At Freeport *"exclude"*
  Since then "control" &c"
  If &c. "protect"
  If &c. "goes into states"
  I told him so.
  "Negative—not affirmative"
How D. P. S. is dangerous
  Re-open Slave trade
  Deludes & debaches--
Conclusion
  Must treat as a *"wrong."*
  Not to, yields all
  U. S. not redeem all wrongs; but
  S. impairs & endangers general welfare.
  Thou who do not think &c
  We must think for selves—
  S. where it is
  Forgotten law
  But must *prevent*—

Have to employ Means.
Must be true to purpose.
If not, what.
Our principles will triumph.

[1] AD, IHi.

Speech at Cincinnati, Ohio—Omitted Portion[1]

September 17, 1859

... At least seven-eighths of the labor is done without relation to it.

Take the State of Ohio. Out of eight bushels of wheat, seven are raised by those men who labor for themselves, aided by their boys growing to manhood, neither being hired nor hiring, but literally laboring upon their own hook, asking no favor of capital, of hired laborer, or of the slave. That is the true condition of the larger portion of all the labor done in this community, or that should be the condition of labor in well-regulated communities of agriculturists. Thus much for that part of the subject.

Again: the assumption that the slave is in a better condition than the hired laborer, includes the further assumption that he who is once a hired laborer always remains a hired laborer; that there is a certain class of men who remain through life in a dependent condition. Then they endeavor to point out that when they get old they have no kind masters to take care of them, and that they fall dead in the traces, with the harness of actual labor upon their feeble backs. In point of fact that is a false assumption. There is no such thing as a man who is a hired laborer, of a necessity, always remaining in his early condition. The general rule is otherwise. I know it is so, and I will tell you why. When at an early age, I was myself a hired laborer, at twelve dollars per month; and therefore I do know that there is not always the necessity for actual labor because once there was propriety in being so. My understanding of the hired laborer is this: A young man finds himself of an age to be dismissed from parental control; he has for his capital nothing save two strong hands that God has given him, a heart willing to labor, and a freedom to choose the mode of his work and the manner of his employer; he has got no soil nor shop, and he avails himself of the opportunity of hiring himself to some man who has capital to pay him a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. He is benefited by availing himself of that privilege. He works industriously, he behaves soberly, and

the result of a year or two's labor is a surplus capital. Now he buys land on his own hook; he settles, marries, begets sons and daughters, and in course of time he too has enough capital to hire some new beginner.

In this same way every member of the whole community benefits and improves his condition. That is the true condition of labor in the world, and it breaks up the saying of these men that there is a class of men chained down throughout life to labor for another. There is no such case unless he be of that confiding and leaning disposition that makes it preferable for him to choose that course, or unless he be a vicious man, who, by reason of his vice, is, in some way prevented from improving his condition, or else he be a singularly unfortunate man. There is no such thing as a man being bound down in a free country through his life as a laborer. This progress by which the poor, honest, industrious, and resolute man raises himself, that he may work on his own account, and hire somebody else, is that progress that human nature is entitled to, is that improvement in condition that is intended to be secured by those institutions under which we live, is the great principle for which this government was really formed. Our government was not established that one man might do with himself as he pleases, and with another man too.

I hold that if there is any one thing that can be proved to be the will of God by external nature around us, without reference to revelation, it is the proposition that whatever any one man earns with his hands and by the sweat of his brow, he shall enjoy in peace. I say that whereas God Almighty has given every man one mouth to be fed, and one pair of hands adapted to furnish food for that mouth, if anything can be proved to be the will of Heaven, it is proved by this fact, that that mouth is to be fed by those hands, without being interfered with by any other man who has also his mouth to feed and his hands to labor with. I hold if the Almighty had ever made a set of men that should do all the eating and none of the work, he would have made them with mouths only and no hands, and if he had ever made another class that he had intended should do all the work and none of the eating, he would have made them without mouths and with all hands. But inasmuch as he has not chosen to make man in that way, if anything is proved, it is that those hands and mouths are to be co-operative through

life and not to be interfered with. That they are to go forth and improve their condition as I have been trying to illustrate, is the inherent right given to mankind directly by the Maker.

In the exercise of this right you must have room. In the filling up of countries, it turns out after a while that we get so thick that we have not quite room enough for the exercise of that right, and we desire to go somewhere else. Where shall we go to? Where shall you go to escape from over-population and competition? To those new territories which belong to us, which are God-given for that purpose. If, then, you will go to those territories that you may improve your condition, you have a right to keep them in the best condition for those going into them, and can they make that natural advance in their condition if they find the institution of slavery planted there?

My good friends, let me ask you a question--you who have come from Virginia or Kentucky, to get rid of this thing of slavery—let me ask you what headway would you have made in getting rid of it, if by popular sovereignty you find slavery on that soil which you looked for to be free when you get there? You would not have made much headway if you had found slavery already here, if you had to sit down to your labor by the side of the unpaid workman.

I say, then, that it is due to yourselves as voters, as owners of the new territories, that you shall keep those territories free, in the best condition for all such of your gallant sons as may choose to go there.

I do not desire to elaborate this branch of the general subject of political discussion at this time further. I did not think I would get upon this topic at all, and I have detained you already too long in its discussion.

[1] William Dean Howells, *Lives and Speeches of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin* (Columbus, Ohio: Follett, Foster, & Co., 1860), pp. 146-149. Although the text of Lincoln's speech at Cincinnati was corrected by Lincoln himself, from the Cincinnati *Gazette*, for the *Illinois State Journal*, this passage was omitted. The editors of *The Collected Works* failed to discover that the passage had been preserved by Howells, with this prefatory statement (p. 115): "The following speech is here republished, with the insertion of Mr. Lincoln's views upon labor, and the ability of the laborer to become an employer. These were omitted in the first report and the passages are supplied by the reporter for the present work."

The passage belongs in the text as printed in *C.W.*, III, 459, in lieu of the short paragraph beginning at the bottom of the page, as follows:

"The speaker proceeded to argue that the hired labor with his ability to become an employer, must have every precedence over him who labors under the inducement of force. He continued:"

To John A. Kasson[1]

John. A Kasson, Chm. &c. Springfield, Ills. Sep. 21. 1859
Dear Sir

I have just reached home from Ohio, and found your letter of the 13th inviting me to be at Oskaloosa on Sep. 28th. Have only time to say it is impossible to accept your kind and flattering invitation. I am compelled this autumn, to give my time mainly to my private business. I have just lost a week by going to Ohio; and my word is out to attend the Wisconsin State Fair, which will spoil another week. I hope therefore, you will excuse me.
Yours very truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, NBu. Chairman of the Iowa State Republican Committee, Kasson was appointed first assistant post master general in 1861 and was elected to Congress in 1862.

Testimonial for Dr. J. Drake Harper[1]

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 21, 1859

We, the undersigned, take pleasure in recommending J. Drake Harper, M. D., as a skilful and scientific Surgeon, Oculist and Aurist, and as worthy the confidence of the public: Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States; Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor of State; O. H. Minor, Chief Clerk, Auditor's Office; William Butler, State Treasurer; John A. McClernand, Major-General United States Vol.; N. M. Broadwell, State Senator; Rev. W. S. Prentice, P.E.M.E.C.; Rev. L. P. Clover, Rector, P.E.C. Rev. P. Springer, Supt. Public Schools; H. G. Reynolds, Editor of the Masonic Trowel; Wm. H. Herndon, James H. Matheny, Geo. W. Shutt, C. Browne, Attorneys at Law; Canedy A. Johnson J. B. Fosselman, T. J. V. Owen, R. W. Diller, Druggists; C. G. French, M. D., Dentist; H. Ridgley, Proprietor of American House; William Lavely, John S. Bradford, George Woods, J. C. Henkle, J. H. Adams, A. A. McQuesten, Merchants; John Cook Brig. General U. S. Volunteers.

1 *Illinois State Register*, June 2, 1865, p. 4. Although obviously "updated" as to titles of signers applicable to the year 1865, this testimonial seems obviously genuine and typical of Lincoln and his contemporaries in 1859.

To Eunice E. Howell[1]

Eunice E. Howell, Esq. Springfield, Ills. Dec. 15. 1859.
Sir:

Yours of the 8th. is received; as also was a former one not yet answered. I find I shall be pressured for time; but if I discover I can, I will give you an evening between the 20th. and last of February, and notify you sufficiently in advance. We will have no dispute about compensation.
Yours &c A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, IHi. See Lincoln's letter of regret, February 17, 1860, in *C.W.*, III, 520.

To Samuel Galloway[1]

Private Springfield Ill Dec. 19. 1859
Hon Saml Galloway.

This will introduce my friend, Mr. George Nicolay who will deliver to you the copies of the debates you desire. As they cost a good deal of trouble to get them together, some of us have concluded to send them by him at our own expense, rather than risk their loss by any public conveyance. He is a printer I believe & certainly has conducted a newspaper, and can give something of my views a little more in detail than I could write them, and also some mechanical assistance in getting the thing started. He will remain a few days at our expense for that purpose. You will perceive the copies in all of the shapes sent are in a scrapbook, as they stood there, precisely in the shape I would prefer the publication to be made in; but as that includes with the joint debates, six previously made speeches, and the correspondence which led to the joint debates it may make a larger job than you wish to undertake. These six speeches however, are so frequently referred to in the joint debates, as to make them a very proper, if not indispensable accompaniment. If, however, you publish the joint debates only, then it is my wish to preserve the scrapbook unbroken, and for that contingency Mr. Nicolay will furnish you another double set of the joint debates, so that Douglas's speeches may be taken from the paper friendly to him, and mine from that friendly to me. Of course I wish the whole to be accurately done, but especially let there be no color of complaint, that a word, or letter in Douglas' speeches has been changed. Allow me to add that I esteem the compliment paid me in this matter, as the very highest

I have ever received, and to assure to the other kind friends that it shall ever be held in grateful remembrance. Still, I think it would be indelicate in me to publish the correspondence. You can do that if you desire.
Yours very truly A. LINCOLN

P.S. I forgot to say in the proper place, that the copies of the Columbus & Cincinnati speeches are a correction by me.
A. L.

P.S. Mr. Nicolay is a good Republican, and a good man, and worthy of any confidence that may be bestowed upon him.

[1] Copy, OHi-Galloway Papers. See the "official" letter, which accompanied this private one, addressed to George M. Parsons and others in *C.W.*, III, 510.

To John Wentworth[1]

Hon: J. Wentworth Springfield, Feb. 13. 1860
Dear Sir:

Yours of the 11th. is just received. You are at perfect liberty to show my letter to Judge David Davis. I keep no secrets from him. The only caution I think necessary is that both you and he say nothing to others about it. There may be men who wish the breach between you and Judd to be widened; and if there be, they will naturally look with an evil eye at any one who tries to heal it. You see. Show this letter to Judge Davis with the other.
Yours as ever A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, IHi. Wentworth was currently running for another term as mayor of Chicago and was urging Lincoln to intervene in the internecine feuding among Chicago Republicans. This is the only one of several letters Lincoln wrote to Wentworth about the squabble which has come to light, but Wentworth's half-a-dozen letters written to Lincoln in February 1860 give his side of the situation in detail (DLC-RTL).

To John D. Candee[1]

John D. Candee, Esq. Exeter, Feb. 29. 1860.
My dear Sir:

Your letter of yesterday was received here this evening, as was your despatch at Providence yesterday evening. They have got me into such trouble here, that I must postpone your Connecticut meetings. Fix them as follows

Hartford, Monday evening March 5th.
Meriden, Tuesday " 6th.
New-Haven, Wednesday " 7th.

You can make this known at once; and, I take it, it will not inconvenience you much, while it will relieve me considerably.

Yours very truly A. LINCOLN.

[1] ALS, owned by Philip D. Sang, River Forest, Illinois. Candee's letter of February 28, written from New Haven, Connecticut, specified: "On Saturday we desire you should speak in *Meriden* & there the Hon. D. H. Platte, and others, will attend to your 'creature comforts.' On Monday we expect to hear you in New Haven.... Do not fail for the sake of Connecticut." (DLC-RTL).

To Mary Todd Lincoln[1]

Dear Wife: Exeter, N. H. March 4. 1860

When I wrote you before I was just starting on a little speech-making tour, taking the boys[2] with me. On Thursday they went with me to Concord, where I spoke in day-light, and back to Manchester where I spoke at night. Friday we came down to Lawrence—the place of the Pemberton Mill tragedy[3] —where we remained four hours awaiting the train back to Exeter. When it came, we went upon it to Exeter where the boys got off, and I went on to Dover and spoke there Friday evening. Saturday I came back to Exeter, reaching here about noon, and finding the boys all right, having caught up with their lessons. Bob had a letter from you saying Willie and Taddy were very sick the Saturday night after I left. Having no despach from you, and having one from Springfield, of Wednesday, from Mr. Fitzhugh,[4] saying nothing about our family, I trust the dear little fellows are well again.

This is Sunday morning; and according to Bob's orders, I am to go to church once to-day. Tomorrow I bid farewell to the boys, go to Hartford, Conn. and speak there in the evening; Tuesday at Meriden, Wednesday at New-Haven--and Thursday at Woonsocket R. I. Then I start home, and think I will not stop. I may be delayed in New-York City an hour or two. I have been unable to escape this toil. If I had foreseen it I think I would not have come East at all. The speech at New-York, being within my calculation before I started, went off passably well, and gave me no trouble whatever. The difficulty was to make nine others, before reading audiences, who have already seen all my ideas in print.

If the trains do not lie over Sunday, of which I do not know, I hope to be home tomorrow week. Once started I shall come as quick as possible.

Kiss the dear boys for Father.

Affectionately A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DLC-RTL. A fragment of this letter was included in *C.W.*, III, 555, the letter itself being at the time unavailable. Since then the letter has been given to the Library of Congress for addition to the Lincoln collection.

[2] Robert and his classmate from Springfield, George Latham.

[3] On January 10, 1860, the five-story Pemberton Mill, Lawrence, Massachusetts, collapsed burying several hundred operatives, alive or dead. Although rescue operations proceeded apace, fire broke out at eleven p.m, and burned many of those still imprisoned in the rubble. See *An Authentic History of the Lawrence Calamity....* (Boston: John J. Dyer & Co., 1860).

[4] Harrison G. Fitzhugh.

To James A. Briggs[1]

James A. Briggs, Esq Hartford, Conn. March 6. 1860.

My dear Sir:

Will you please try to get Mr. Greely, or Gen: Nye,[2] or some good man, to go and speak at Keene, N. H. next Friday evening? I promised to have it done if possible; and I will be much obliged if it can be. Telegraph F. A. Faulkner, at Keene, so that they may know. Please do not disappoint me in this. I now think I shall not get into New-York before Saturday.

Yours very truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, ICU. See Lincoln's earlier letter to Briggs regarding arrangements for the speech at Cooper Union (*C.W.*, III, 494). Briggs wrote February 29th, enclosing Lincoln's honorarium of $200: "I would that it were $200,000. for you were worthy of it." Lincoln replied on March 4 *(C.W.*, III, 554). No reply to the above note has been located.

[2] James W. Nye.

To S. R. Saltonstall[1]

Dr. S. R. Saltonstall Springfield, April 7 1860

Dear Sir:

Your letter of Feb. 21st. inclosing five dollars on old fee was received yesterday only. You say in the letter that you inclose McGarvie's papers to enable me to decide between him and Fuller as to amount of fee; but no such papers are, in fact, inclosed.

I have seen no such papers. If, in any way, I had the whole "facts" in the case, I would consult and compare opinions with the other lawyers, and make the decision, or award; but I can do nothing without the facts. I should want to know the amount, and value of the property divided, and the amount of labor done by Mr. Fuller.

Yours truly, A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by Dan G. Holder, Bloomington, Illinois. Dr. Saltonstall wrote Lincoln from Tremont, Illinois, on February 21: "Enclosed I send you papers of J. W. McGarvie of Dover Missouri. As you will see from the papers he and Fuller do not agree as to the amount that McGarvie is to pay him in case of partition of my Father's estate. Fuller sued them here for the amount of his bill; Puterbaugh and I acting for McGarvie agreed to leave the matter in dispute between Fuller & McGarvie to you.... Enclosed I send five dolls. You told me that your charges were $10, or $20, in Metamora, which I thought very moderate—but only paid you $15...." (DLC-RTL).

An Important Opinion[1]

At the request of parties interested, we have examined the Charter of the Jacksonville, Alton and St. Louis Rail-road Company, and the various Acts amendatory thereto, also the proceedings of the County Courts of Morgan, Greene and Jersey Counties, in regard to subscription of Stock by said Counties, and the Bonds issued by said Counties for such subscriptions.

We think that there was irregularity in the order for the vote for the second $50,000, of Bonds of Morgan County, the Supreme Court has held that the County Court has not authority to make the Bonds payable at any other place than the County Treasury without express authority of law.

But by the 13th Section of the Act of February i4th, 1859, the County Bonds issued to said road are declared to be legal and valid. And by the 16th Section the payment in New York is declared not to render them invalid but such bonds, principal and interest shall be payable and stipulated in said Bonds.

As the Legislature had it entirely in its power to prescribe the terms on which the Bonds could be issued, and the manner in which they were payable. And when the Bonds have been issued and the County received the contemplated consideration in the Stock, it is entirely competent for the Legislature to declare the Bonds valid.

We, therefore, confidently give our opinion that the Bonds are valid and binding, and must be paid by the Counties. S. T. LOGAN
A. LINCOLN

Springfield, Ill., April 25th, 1860

[1] *Carrollton Gazette*, May 12, 1860.

To Richard Yates[1]

Hon: R. Yates Springfield, April 26, 1860
My dear Sir:

Yours of yesterday is just received. On Saturday last, I think it was, I received the contemplated letter from Mr. Waughop, and immediately answered it, supposing you would be in Chicago, when my letter would reach there. I did not keep a copy, & hence can not repeat the exact language I used; but I know it conformed to the language of Mr. Waughop's letter, and substantially was that I never suspected, and did not now suspect you of any want of sympathy, or of any deriliction in supporting me, and our cause in that contest; and that you now have my entire confidence as an honorable man. I added that, if called upon, I would say the same for Mr. Swett, as I had previously done for Mr. Judd. I hope and believe you will be entirely satisfied with my letter to Mr. Waughop, when you come to see it.

Your friend as ever A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by John and Richard Henderson, Springfield, Illinois. John W. Waughop, a Chicago attorney, wrote Lincoln on April 20, 1860: "The story has been circulated here for a few days to the prejudice of Honl. Richard Yates that you did not have his sympathy and support in your grate canvass with Douglas, which is done for the purpose of injuring Mr. Yates' prospects as a candidate for Governor. Mr. Yates says that this is the first he ever heard of the complaint...." (DLC-RTL). Lincoln's reply to Waughop has not been located. Yates' letter of April 25, from Jacksonville, repeated Waughop's story and added "... when I first went to Chicago and spoke before the election a man by the name of Eddy said I was his first choice for Governor and that a few days ago when I was in Chicago he said 'he was down on me because he had been credibly informed that I had not supported old Abe.' " (DLC-RTL).

To T. C. Moore[1]

T. C. Moore, Esq Springfield, May 1. 1860
Dear Sir

I now find it will be impossible for me to be with you on the

5th. Inst. I regret this; but I am not personally very prepossessing; and our good friends in Kane, as elsewhere, have seen all my thoughts on paper; and hence they will not be much the losers.

Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS-P, IHi. T. C. Moore wrote Lincoln from Batavia, Kane County, Illinois, on April 9, 1860 "... The Republican Convention, for the County will meet at the Court House in Geneva on Saturday the fifth day of May next, when and where we would be delighted to meet you...." (DLC-RTL).

To Hawkins Taylor[1]

Hawkins Taylor Springfield, May 12, 1860

My dear sir:

This will introduce our auditor of state, Jesse K. Dubois. You may safely confide in him and in all others in whom he will advise you to confide. Our old friend, William Butler, will also be on the ground.

Yours very truly, A. LINCOLN.

[1] *Illinois State Journal*, June 2, 1915. See Lincoln's letter to Taylor dated April 21, 1860 (*C.W.*, IV, 45). Dubois and Butler were working for Lincoln at the Chicago convention.

To Mrs. Thomas Russell[1]

May 19, 1860

Mr. Russell desires me to say to Mrs. Russell that this letter was written in my house, which is true.

A. LINCOLN

[1] *The Collector*, LXXVII, No. 792, p. 7. According to the source, Lincoln's statement was penned beneath the letter written to his wife by Thomas Russell of Kingston, Massachusetts, who came with the notification committee sent by the Republican convention which nominated Lincoln. Russell's letter briefly stated "I am now sitting in the house with Mr. Lincoln, who we intend to elect President of these United States. I arrived here at Six o'clock P.M. I shall return to Chicago tonight or on Monday. . ."

To Joshua Speed[1]

Dear Speed: Springfield, Ills. May 22. 1860

Your Kind note of the 19th, was received yesterday. I would like to see Kentucky generally, and you in particular; and yet

I suppose it will scarcely be prudent for me to leave home much, if any. I scarcely needed to be told that Mrs. Speed is for me—with her nature and views, she could not well be otherwise. Please give her my Kindest regards. Could not she and you visit us here? Is your good mother still living? I shall be glad to hear from you any time. Mrs. L. joins in good wishes to both Mrs. S. and yourself.

Your friend as ever A. LINCOLN.

[1] ALS, DLC-Lincoln Miscellany. Speed's letter read: "You can hardly imagine, and I can not describe my feelings when I saw by the papers this morning that you were a candidate for the Presidency. Allow a warm personal friend, though as you are perhaps aware, a political opponent, to congratulate you. Should you be elected and I think you have a fair chance for it—I am satisfied that you will honestly administer the government--and make a lasting reputation for yourself.... My wife is warmly for you. Cant you come and see us...." (DLC-RTL).

To David Davis[1]

Since parting with you, I have had full, and frequent conversations with Mr. Lincoln. The substance of what he says is that he neither is nor will be, in advance of the election, committed to any man, clique, or faction; and that, in case the new administration shall devolve upon him, it will be his pleasure, and, in his view, the part of duty, and wisdom, to deal fairly with all. He thinks he will need the assistance of all; and that, even if he had friends to reward, or enemies to punish, as he has not, he could not afford to dispense with the best talent, nor to outrage the popular will in any locality.(over)

Springfield, May 26. 1860

Dear Judge—

The foregoing is the body of about such a letter as I think you should write. Of course, you will put it in your own handwriting, prefixing proper heading; and adding at the bottom whatever assurances of your own you may think fit, that I will stand by my position.

Your friend as ever A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, IHi. David Davis, in Springfield, sent Lincoln the following note on May 23, 1860: "After you have had your interview with Mr. Weed, you will please recollect the letter to Mr. Spaulding. He wished me to write him a letter to show to Govr. I want you to write the letter and I will copy it—as my letter. Our interview with Mr. Weed was with Mr. Spaulding, and in as much as he requested a letter written there will be no way to avoid it. You may write any way you think judgment & policy dictates...." (DLC-RTL).

Elbridge Gerry Spaulding, member of Congress from Buffalo, New York, apparently insisted, for Davis wrote Lincoln again on May 24 from. Bloomington: "I have just received the following letter from Mr. Spaulding. You will see the absolute necessity of my writing him a letter after your interview with Mr. W. Write me—and I inclose the copy of the letter for me. Also send me back this letter—as I want to file my correspondence with him, & I dont want to write any letters to him unless submitted to you...." (DLC-RTL).

To James D. McBride[1]

Jas. D. McBride, Esq. Springfield, Ills. June 4. 1860

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 1st. is received. Allow me to thank you for the information it communicates; and also the Clubs mentioned, for the good work they are doing.

Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by Mrs. James F. Jordan, Brookeville, Maryland. McBride's letter has not been located.

To Ed. Mendel[1]

Ed. Mendel, Springfield, Ill., June 8th, 1860

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 7th inst., together with a *truthful* Lithograph Portrait of myself, were duly received this morning; permit me to thank you for the present.

Yours truly, A. LINCOLN.

[1] *Tazewell Republican* (Pekin, Illinois), July 13, 1860. The letter is printed in an advertisement for "Mendel's Great Picture of Abraham Lincoln [Size 24 By 28] Inches ..."

To J. E. Tilton[1]

J. E. Tiltons, Esq Springfield, Ills. June 11, 1860

Dear Sir

I have received your note of the 6th. and also the book, for both which please accept my thanks. I have not yet had time to examine the book, but when I shall have done so, I probably shall present it it [*sic*] to the younger Lincoln, as you request.

Yours Respectfully A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, National History Museum, Los Angeles County, California. This letter appears in *C.W.*, IV, 75, from an inadequate source with an incomplete text. J. E. Tilton and Company, Boston publishers, whose letterhead

Lincoln probably misread, later offered Lincoln complimentary copies of John T. Trowbridge 's novel *Cudjo's Cave*, in letters dated March 4 and March 23, 1864 (DLC-RTL), but the letter and book which Lincoln acknowledged on June 11, 1860, have not been found.

To P. N. Wickersham[1]

P. N. Wickersham Esq Springfield, Ill., June 11th 1860

Dear Sir--Allow me to return you my thanks for your favor of the 4th inst., and your many good wishes for myself.

Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] LS, IHi. In Nicolay's hand, signed by Lincoln. The envelope is addressed to "Sinking Spring, Highland Co. O."

To the President and Faculty of Yale College[1]

Springfield Ill July 3d 1860.

To the President and Faculty of Yale College:

Gentlemen: I am most happy to be able, from personal acquaintance and knowledge, to bear testimony to the unexceptionable social and moral character which Volney Hickox, Esq. has sustained during three years past, and to pronounce him, in my judgment fully worthy the additional academical honors he seeks at your hands.

Respectfully yours A. LINCOLN

It affords me pleasure to concur with the Hon A. Lincoln in the above testimony--Respectfully yours,

A. Hale

[1] LS, CtY-Theodore Dwight Woolsey Papers. The letter is in Nicolay's handwriting, signed by Lincoln. Reverend Albert Hale, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church at Springfield, added the endorsement. Hickox did enroll in Yale, and on August 12, 1863, wrote President Lincoln: "May I take the liberty of a Sangamon Boy to send this? I cannot refrain from repeating what Dr. Woolsey (President of Yale College and a fine man) said to me lately that you, Sir, are all he had hoped and as wise as good. Your proclamation was neither too soon nor too late...." (DLC-RTL).

To Thomas W. Sweney[1]

Thomas W. Sweney, Esq Springfield, Ills. July 14. 1860

My dear Sir

Yours of the 11th. giving an account of an interview with Hon: John Hickman, is received; and for which, please accept my thanks.

Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by Arthur Talansky, Floral Park, New York. Thomas W. Sweney, a businessman of Philadelphia and a Lincoln supporter, wrote Lincoln on later occasions, but his letter of July 11, 1860, has not been located.

To David Davis[1]

Dear Judge Springfield, July 27. 1860

Your two letters were received last night. Wentworth had already been invited, and Wilson will now be. Have not seen Logan yet; but will, and write you again.

A different matter. Bob has got in at Harvard, and sends me a blank bond, which he says must be signed by me, and some citizen of Massachusetts. The condition is for the payment of all the college dues. If you can conscientiously do so, will [you] please write our friend, Julius Rockwell, that he can safely sign the bond with me.

Yours as ever A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by Samuel F. Rockwell, North Andover, Massachusetts. Davis sent this letter on to Rockwell, who was his wife's brother-in-law, with his endorsement: "... I need not assure you that *there will be no danger* of signing this bond. All well. Head & ears in politics...."

The two letters from Davis to which Lincoln replied, dated July 24 and 25, related developments in Chicago toward enlisting John Wilson, head of the American party in Illinois, and John Wentworth to address the statewide rally scheduled to meet in Springfield on August 8, and suggested that Stephen T. Logan accompany Davis on his proposed trip to Pennsylvania (DLC-RTL).

To Julius Rockwell[1]

Hon. Julius Rockwell Springfield, Ills. July 27, 1860

My dear Sir:

My son, who has entered Harvard University, sends me the inclosed blank bond, which, with the head-note, explains itself. I think of you more readily than any other citizen of Massachusetts, as one who would probably be willing to oblige me, by signing it. I have, however, requested our friend, Judge D. Davis, to write you on the subject; and I do not ask you to sign the bond, unless his letter shall be entirely satisfactory. If it be satisfactory, please fill the blanks properly, sign the bond, and inclose it to "Robert T. Lincoln" Exeter, New-Hampshire, for which I shall he greatly obliged.

I suppose I know little, if any more, about political prospects, than you; but so far as I can see, they look very well.

Yours very truly A. LINCOLN

AUGUST 2, 1860

[1] ALS, owned by Samuel F. Rockwell, North Andover, Massachusetts. See Lincoln's letter of this date to Davis. Rockwell had served as Whig congressman (1843-1851) and senator from Massachusetts to fill Edward Everett's unexpired term following his resignation in 1854.

To Whom It May Concern[1]

Whom it may concern: Springfield, Ills. Aug. 2. 1860

The bearer of this, Hon. David Davis, is my very good personal and political friend; and I shall be greatly obliged by any kind attentions shown him.

A. LINCOLN

Russell Errett, Pittsburgh
Hon. Simon Cameron } Harrisburg
Hon. Joseh Casey. }
Hon. Thadeus Stevens }
[Theophilus Lyle] Dickey } Lancaster
[John P.] Sanderson }
[William D.] Kelly } Philada
[John M.] Read }
[John] Hickman }
[Joseph L.] Lewis } West Chester
[Andrew Horatio] Reeder- Easton
[David] Wilmot- Towanda.

Yours as ever A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, IHi. An excellent account of Davis' Pennsylvania trip is in Willard L. King, *Lincoln's Manager, David Davis*, p. 152 ff.

To Norman B. Judd[1]

Hon: N. B. Judd Springfield, Ills. Aug. 3. 1860

My dear Sir:

It is arranged that you are to make our house your home, while here on the occasion of the Convention on the 8th.

Please do not disturb the arrangement, but come right along, upon your arrival here.

Yours as ever A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, CtY-Park Family Papers (Vol. 6, fol. 61). Judd's pecuniary difficulties as chairman of the State Central Committee and out-of-pocket expenses were outlined in his letter of August 1st (DLC-RTL).

To Mrs. Harriet Snedeker[1]

Mrs. Snedeker— Springfield, Aug. 13. 1860
My dear Madam.

Your kind note of the 8th, presenting a box of fine peaches, with the compliments of the "Daughters of Abraham," was duly received; and for all which on behalf of yourself, and them, please accept my grateful acknowledgment.

Yours very truly A. LINCOLN.

[1] ALS, IaMtP-Robbie McCoid Collection. The accompanying envelope bears the address "Jerseyville, Illinois."

To Thomas L. Thornell[1]

Thos. L. Thornell, Esq Springfield, Ills. Sep. 26. 1860
My dear Sir:

The copy of the address sent me by you was duly received; and for which I sincerely thank you.

Yours very truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by Mrs. H. L. T. Koren, Washington, D. C. Thomas L. Thornell, "Office of the American Fire Insurance Company, 48 Wall Street, New York," wrote Lincoln on October 4, 1860, thanking him "for your kindness in answering my note," and enclosing "an original pamphlet edition of your life, which our Association has just prepared and published...." (DLC-RTL). The copy of the address referred to above has not, however, been found.

To William H. Wilson[1]

November 3, 1860.

... I did not, while in Congress, or elsewhere, vote against supplies to the American army while on the Battlefields of Mexico. If I had done so, it would be a matter of record in the Journals and Congressional Globe, and no man making that, or any such charge, should be listened to, unless he will produce the record, proving it true. That, in my case, no living man can do.

[1] Charles Hamilton Catalogue, January 14, 1965. This partial text is described in the source as from an autograph letter signed and marked “Private." William H. Wilson, of "Pettee & Wilson ... Importers & Dealers in Iron," in New York City, wrote Lincoln on October 29, 1860: "Will you be kind enough to say if you *did* or *did not* while you were in congress vote against supplies to the American army while on the Battle fields of Mexico. The charge has been brought forward by your opponents...." (DLC-RTL).

To H. E. Turner[1]

Hon. H. E. Turner Springfield Ill Dec 6th 1860

Dear Sir—Your letter of the 29th ult. was duly received. Please to accept my sincere thanks for your many good wishes:

Yours Truly A. LINCOLN

[1] LS-P, IHi. In Nicolay's handwriting, signed by Lincoln. Judge Henry E. Turner of Lowville, Lewis County, New York, a Seward supporter, had written Lincoln a warm letter of congratulation on his nomination, dated May 24, 1860, but his letter of November 29 has not been located (DLC-RTL).

To the General Assembly of the State of Illinois[1]

To the General Assembly [January 7, 1861]
of the State of Illinois:

The undersigned would most respectfully represent unto your Honorable body, that the capacity of the rooms in the State House, now occupied by the Supreme Court, is insufficient to suitably accommodate said Court, and that said rooms, or some others, are greatly needed for the constantly increasing business of the Auditor's office.

In order, therefore, to properly supply the wants of the Auditor's office, and suitably provide for the Supreme Court, the undersigned would respectfully ask your Honorable body to provide for the erection of a Court House in the City of Springfield for the use of the Supreme Court.

N. BATEMAN, Supt Pub Inst.
JESSE K. DuBOIS, Auditor
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer
O. M. HATCH, Sec. State
J. D. CATON
SIDNEY BREESE
P. H. WALKER
WM. A. TURNEY
A. LINCOLN

[1] DS, Illinois Supreme Court Library, Springfield, Illinois. Since suitable arrangements were made, this petition was not offered to the General Assembly.

To Mrs. Richard J. Sherman[1]

Mrs. Richard J. Sherman Buffalo N. Y. Feb. 18. 1861

My dear Madam.

By your leave I do myself the honor of writing the first name in this album.
Yours truly A. LINCOLN.

[1] ALS, NBu. Mrs. Sherman was, in effect, Lincoln's hostess, by reason of having given up to the Lincoln party her suite at the American House. John Hay undertook to obtain for her the autographs of the entire party, and Lincoln led off with this note on the morning of his departure.

Remarks in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania[1]

February 21, 1861

I *must* now get some refreshment, gentlemen. After that I shall be glad to shake hands with all of you that I can. But there are sufficient people out here to keep me shaking hands for six hours. I will shake as long as I *can* shake, and then will content myself with a look that will answer the same purpose. That's the way I have done in other places, where large crowds of people have called upon me, and so I must do here.

[1] *North American and United States Gazette*, February 22, 1861, p. 1, column 7. These remarks followed Lincoln's "Reply to Major Alexander Henry" (*C.W.*, IV, 238-239). The reporter commented: "Mr. Lincoln now withdrew and took supper with his family in his private rooms." A detailed account of Lincoln in Philadelphia is in Joseph George, Jr., "Philadelphians Greet their President Elect--1861," *Pennsylvania History*, XXIX, No. 4, October 1962.

Notes Concerning Appointments[1]

[March ? 1861]

James Churchman wishes to be Consul to Vapairaso, Chili; and I have a strong desire to oblige him.[2]

State

Green Clay, of Ky. Sec. of Leg. to Spain.[3]
Gov. of Dakotah[4]
William Jayne, Ills
Secretary
John Hutchinson, of Kan.
Louigi Monti[5]
of
Massachusetts
to be consul at Palermo.
Yes, send it along. LINCOLN

James E. Vinton, of Wisconsin to be consul to Halifax, or Melbourne, he dont care which.

[1] AD, DNA RG59, General Records of U. S. Department of State, Acceptances and Commissions, 1861-1868.

[2] On the back Lincoln endorsed “James Churchman, for Consul to Valparaiso," this time spelling the city correctly. Churchman's file contains letters from him, dated March 20 and 21, advising Lincoln on appointments to Japan and asking for an appointment to Chile or Peru.

[3] Below this note appears: "Send up nomination to the President, W. H. S." On an accompanying page Seward wrote, "Nominate Green Clay of Kentucky for Sec. Legation to Russia.

[4] Below this note appears: "Make out nominations as above immediately & also see how ‘Dakotah' is spelled in the law. Wm Hunter Chief State Dept."

[5] This note shows the following query intervening, following “Palermo”: "President. Shall I send up nomination? W. H. S.” Luigi Monti's file of recommendations includes letters from Charles Sumner, Henry W. Longfellow, John A. Andrew, Nathaniel P. Banks, and Louis Agassiz, among others.

To James Buchanan[1]

Executive Mansion
March 4, 1861

My dear Sir:

Will you not join us in attending the Inaugeration Ball this evening? If you will, we will call for you at the proper time.

Your Obt. Servant
A. LINCOLN

President Buchanan.

[1] ALS, InFtwL. In *C.W.*, VIII, 467, this letter was listed as a forgery because all the editors had to go on was, as now turns out, a tracing of the original. There is no longer any doubt of authenticity. No reply has been discovered, although President Buchanan did not attend the ball.

Nomination of William H. Seward as Secretary of State[1]

To the Senate of the United States

I nominate William H. Seward of New York to be Secretary of State of the United States.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

1 DS, U.S. Senate Executive Files. The nomination bears the docketing on the back, as follows: "Special Session, Ex No. 1. Nomination of William H. Seward, to be secretary of State 1861, March 5. read, considered by unanimous consent & confirmed." This nomination is included as an exception to the general rule to exclude nominations, because of its particular interest as Lincoln's first. See Lincoln's letter to Seward, March 4, 1861, in *C.W.*, IV, 273.

To W. P. Dole[1]

Executive Mansion
Hon. W. P. Dole: March 13. 1861

Please give the bearer of this, Col. M. W. Delahay, an interview. He has business in which the public is deeply interested.

Truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, IHi. See Lincoln's letter to Delahay in *C.W.*, IV, 283.

To William H. Seward[1]

Hon. Sec. of State Executive Mansion
My dear Sir March 16th. 1861

Please send a blank appointment of Patrick J. Devine as consul to Cork, Ireland.

Yours &c A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DNA RG59. The *Official Register* 1861 lists Devine as consul at Cork.

To Edward Bates[1]

Hon. Atty. General Executive Mansion
Dear Sir: March 19, 1861

I understand Mr. Senator Lane and four Republican members of Ia. are in favor of David G. Rose being appointed Marshal for the District of Ia; and, unless you see some reason to the contrary, send me the blank appointment.

Yours very truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS-F, Charles Hamilton Catalogue, April 20, 1972, No. 197. David G. Rose of Laporte, Indiana, is listed as marshal in the *Official Register* 1861.

To Salmon P. Chase[1]

Hon. Sec. of Treasury Executive Mansion
My dear Sir March 19, 1861

The bearer of this Major Mordecai Mobley, now residing at St. Paul Minn. is an old friend and acquaintance of mine, and a most worthy man indeed. He desires an Auditorship in your Department; and, I understand is well recommended from Minnesota, Iowa & Illinois; and I shall be really obliged, if you can provide him.

Yours very truly A. LINCOLN

MARCH 21, 1861

[1] ALS, DNA RG56. See Lincoln's earlier letter to Mobley in *C.W.*, IV, 70.

To Wiliam H. Seward[1]

Executive Mansion
Hon. Sec. of State March 21, 1861

Please send me blank nominations, as follows:

Governor of Colorado
William Gilpin, of Colorado
Secretary of Colorado,
Lewis L. Weld, of Colorado.

Your obt. Servt A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DNA RG59. Both men are listed as appointed in the *Official Register* 1861.

To John G. Nicolay[1]

Jno. G. Nicolay Esq Executive Mansion
Private Secretary March 27th 1861.

I hereby appoint you agent to disburse the funds appropriated for the payment of the salaries of the Steward and messenger, and the contingent expenses and Library fund of the Executive office.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

[1] LS, IHi. The letter is in Nicolay's handwriting, signed by Lincoln.

To James M. Edmunds[1]

[March 28, 1861]

Calling the attention of the Comr. of the General Land Office to the 18th. Section of the Organic Act of Dakota, I request that he will inform me whether there is evidence in his office showing it to be proper that the Land office mentioned in that section shall be now established.

A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, DNA RG49, Records of the General Land Office. Lincoln's endorsement appears on the back of a letter from J. B. S. Wade, dated at Washington, March 28, 1861: "on behalf of the people of Dakota, whose interests I represent, I have the honor to present to your consideration the propriety of establishing a land district in the territory of Dakota…." See Lincoln's letter to Edmunds, April 8, 1861, in *C.W.*, IV, 325.

To Edward Bates[1]

To the Attorney General.

Please request a commission to be issued to James C. Clapp, as Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of Florida.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Washington,
3d April, 1861.

[1] LS, DNA RG59. Clapp is listed as appointed in the *Official Register* 1861.

To Salmon P. Chase[1]

Hon. Sec. of Treasury — Executive Mansion
Dear Sir — April 3, 1861.

Suppose you come over and let us make some California appointments.

Yours truly — A LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by Miss Marian Stevens, Attica, New York. See "Memoranda on Federal Appointments" in *C.W.*, IV, 304ff.

To Gideon Welles[1]

Executive Mansion, April 4, 1861.

Please send up papers (Commission I believe) for Samuel Bell as Navy Agent, at San Francisco.

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, October 22, 1963, Item No. 152. See Lincoln's letter to Welles, April 15, 1861, in *C.W.*, IV, 335.

To Salmon P. Chase[1]

Hon. S. P. Chase — Executive Mansion
Secretary of the Treasury — April 5th 1861
Dear Sir

On to-day, and on the fifth[2] of each month, please to send me a Warrant for the amount of salary as President of the United States

Your Obt Servt. — A. LINCOLN

[1] LS, owned by Philip D. Sang, Chicago, Illinois.
[2] Lincoln crossed out "first" and inserted "fifth."

To Montgomery Blair[1]

Executive Mansion
Hon. Mr. Blair: April 8, 1861

William Murtagh, calls on me to do something for him about publishing advertisements. I do not understand it, and I suppose you do. If what he wants is right, make out the proper paper for me to sign; in your hand, and send it to me.

Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, NHi. See Lincoln's order designating William J. Murtaugh's paper, the *National Republican*, April 11, 1861, in *C.W.*, IV, 328,

To Caleb B. Smith[1]

Executive Office
April 8th 1861.

Let the reservation be made, as within recommended by the Secretary of the Interior

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

[1] ES, DNA RG49, Records of the General Land Office, Abandoned Military Reservations. This order establishing Fort Steilacoom Military Reservation, Washington Territory, appears on the back of a letter from Caleb B. Smith recommending "that you order the proposed Military Reservations to be made according to the enclosed surveys, subject to any valid claim to the lands existing under the treaty [with Great Britain] of the 15th June 1846."

To Edward Bates[1]

Hon. Atty-General Executive Mansion
Dear Sir April 9, 1861

Please send commissions as follows, for California.

Attorney of Northern District.

William H. Sharp.

Attorney of Southern District

_____ Dimmick[2]

Marshal for Southern District

Henry D. Barrows.

Send in blank, as to Dimmick's christian name & I will try to find it out.

Yours &c A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DNA RG59. The *Official Register* 1861 lists all three appointments as made.
[2] Kimball H. Dimmick.

To Edward Bates[1]

Executive Mansion,
April 10, 1861.

Hon. John F. Potter, now present, informs me that the entire Wisconsin delegation in Congress, except Senator Howe, have agreed upon John B. D. Coggswell for District Attorney and D. C. Jackson for Marshal in that state. Therefore please send me commissions accordingly.

[1] Kenneth W. Rendell, Inc., Catalogue 81, Item 75. As described in the source, this is an ALS. The *Official Register* 1861 lists Coggswell as district attorney and Darius C. Jackson as U.S. marshal for Wisconsin.

To Gideon Welles[1]

Hon. Sec. of Navy — Executive Mansion
Dear Sir — April 11. 1861

Comodore Smith te[lls] me he wishes James Davis, to be [appo]inted a Pay Master in the [N]avy: and if it shall do [no] injustice to the service, nor any individual I would [like for] Com. Smith to be oblige[d.]

Your Obt. Se[rvt.] — A. LIN[COLN]

[1] ALS, owned by Stanley Neyhart, San Francisco, California. The right edge of the letter is burned; hence bracketed portions have been supplied. No appointment has been found.

To Montgomery Blair[1]

Executive Mansion
Hon. P. M. G . — April 12. 1861.

Please let me see you

LINCOLN

[1] ALS-P, IHi.

To Salmon P. Chase[1]

Hon. Sec. of the Treasury — Executive Mansion
My dear Sir: — April 12, 1861

The Massachusetts Delegation have finished up their card of appointments, and have named *Charles A. Phelps* for Surveyor of the Port. This will be a removal of Daniel Webster's son—a thing I hate to do; yet they say, aside from politics, by his

habits, he is totally unfit for the place, and I have yielded, unless you rebel.

Send me the commission, if you think best.

Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, RPB. No appointment of Phelps has been found. Concerning the retention of Fletcher Webster, see Lincoln's memorandum of April 16, 1861, in *C.W.*, IV, 336.

To Salmon P. Chase[1]

Hon. Sec. of Treasury Executive Mansion

My dear Sir— April 15. 1861.

Will take up N. Y. appointments at 4 P. M. Can not conveniently see Mr. Field before.

Your Obt. Servt. A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, RPB. See Lincoln's "Memorandum: Appointment of Surveyor and Collector of the Port of New York," (*C.W.*, IV, 325) for the probable business on which David D. Field wished to call.

To Willards' Hotel[1]

Messrs. Willards Executive Mansion

Gents. April 19. 1861

I am annoyed to know that my Bill at your house has not yet been paid. Receipt it & hand it to Mr. Nicolay & he will give a check for the amount.

Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS-P, DLC-Lincoln Miscellany. For several years before closing, Willards' Hotel displayed this letter in a show case in the lobby.

To Simon Cameron[1]

Hon: Sec. of War Executive Mansion

My dear Sir May 2. 1861

In making out Commissions for the three paymasters named yesterday, drop Dr. Wallace[2] for the present, and put in Robert A. Kinzie. I can not longer refuse to oblige so good and true an officer, man & friend, as Major Hunter.

Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, IHi. See Lincoln's earlier note to Cameron on this subject, April 16, 1861, in *C.W.*, IV, 335. Heitman lists Robert A. Kinzie as appointed May 2, 1861.

[2] Probably William S. Wallace, Mrs. Lincoln's brother-in-law. Heitman lists his appointment as of May 15, 1861.

To Caleb B. Smith[1]

Executive Mansion
May 2, 1861.

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby charged with execution of the Act approved March 3, 1819, and all subsequent acts for the suppression of the African Slave Trade.

Signed A. LINCOLN

[1] Copy, DNA RG48, General Records of the Department of the Interior. A note appears on the bottom of the page as follows: "Copy original with Mr. Whiting [George D. Whiting]—Sept. 21, 1866."

To Winfield Scott[1]

Lieut. Genl. Scott — Executive Mansion
My dear Sir: — May 8, 1861

A despach from Gov. Morton, at Indianapolis, of this day says

"Columbiads were shipped to Columbus, Kentucky night before last to be placed in Battery opposite Cairo. Col. Prentiss has no corresponding ordnance to meet them."

It is said Gov. Morton has means of knowing what he Telegraphs.

Your Obt. Servt — A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DNA RG94.

To Edward Bates[1]

Hon. Atty Genl. — Executive Mansion
Dear Sir — May 10. 1861

Please give the bearer of this a hearing.

Yours truly — A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DLC--B. F. Butler Papers.

To William H. Seward[1]

Hon. Sec. of State — Executive Mansion
My dear Sir — May 15, 1861

Please send me commissions for Alexander R. McKee, of

Kentucky, as consul to Panama; and Clarendon Davisson, of Missouri, as consul to Bordeaux.

Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DNA RG59. Both men are listed as appointed in the *Official Register* 1861.

To Simon Cameron[1]

Hon. Sec. of War Executive Mansion

My dear Sir May 16, 1861

Mr. William P. Hacker, has a son—William T. Hacker—whom he wishes appointed a Lieutenant in the Army. If there is a vacancy I propose you appoint him at once.

Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by Paul L. Rude, Ridgewood, New Jersey. See Lincoln's letter to William P. Hacker, February 15, 1861, in *C.W.*, IV, 216. William T. Hacker was not appointed, but he was "mustered into Company E. of the 81st Pennsylvania Infantry as captain on October 27, 1861. Then, on December 9, 1861, he was discharged without a stated reason." Paul L. Rude, "Lincoln Recommends William T. Hacker," *Lincoln Herald*, Fall 1961, p. 150.

To Salmon P. Chase[1]

Mr. Blair, Senr. convinces me that the little appointments indicated within, ought to be made at once.

May 20, 1861 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, DNA RG56. This endorsement appears on the back of a sheet containing the following: "Richard W. Smith, of Brookhaven Suffolk County, New York, to be appointed Surveyor of Port Jefferson, in said county. W. Van Zandt, of River Head, Suffolk County, New York, to be appointed Superintendent of Life Boats—on the Coast of Long Island." No appointments have been found.

To Simon Cameron[1]

Hon. Sec. of War Executive Mansion

My dear Sir: May 22, 1861

The bearer of this, Elijah R. Craft, wishes to be a second Lieutenant of Cavalry. Appoint him if you can. He is a young man of great energy.

Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by Lawrence A. Burbank, San Francisco, California. Heitman lists the appointment as of May 14, 1861.

To William H. Seward[1]

Hon. Sec. of State — Executive Mansion
My dear Sir — May 23, 1861

Please send me a commission for John G. Stephenson, of Indiana, as Librarian to the Library of Congress.

Yours truly — A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DNA RG59. Stephenson's letter of acceptance dated May 24, 1861, and addressed to F. W. Seward, assistant secretary of State, is in the same file. His appointment would seem to have been entirely a matter of political reward to Indiana Republicanism, since Dr. Stephenson was a physician and surgeon and sought primarily an appointment in the army. He served with the Army of the Potomac as a volunteer aide for extended periods of time and left the operation of the Library in the hands of Assistant Librarian Ainsworth Rand Spofford, following Spofford's assumption of duties in September 1861. (David C. Mearns, "The Story up to Now," *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress*, 1947, p. 82ff.)

To William H. Seward[1]

New Mexico

Henry Connelly Gov.
Meguil A Otero Sec.
May 24, 1861 — A. LINCOLN

[1] LS, DNA RG59. This note in another handwriting is dated and signed by Lincoln. The *Official Register* 1861 lists Henry Connelly as governor, but James H. Holmes of New York as secretary.

To William H. Seward[1]

May 29, 1861

Allen A Burton of Kentucky, M R of the U. S. Bogota—Inclose to Joshua F. Speed Louisville, Ky.

[1] AD, DNA RG59. See Lincoln's letter to Edward Bates, June 17, 1861, in *C.W.*, IV, 408.

To Caleb B. Smith[1]

Executive Office
May 30 1861

I approve the within recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior.

A. LINCOLN

[1] ES, DNA, RG49. The endorsement signed by Lincoln appears on the back of Smith's letter dated May 30, 1861, submitting "the recommendation of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in which I concur, that the amount of the penalty in the official bond of the Receiver of public moneys at Brownsville, Nebraska, be fixed for the time being at twenty thousand dollars."

To William P. Dole[1]

Will Mr. Dole please come here and see me?

May 31, 1861
A. LINCOLN

P.S. Come at once.

[1] ALS, IHi. See Lincoln's note to Winfield Scott (*C.W.*, IV, 3 89) which probably concerns this interview.

To William H. Seward[1]

Hon. Sec. of State — Executive Mansion
My dear Sir — May 31, 1861

Send commissions for John D. Arnold, as consul to St. Petersburg, and Timothy C. Smith as consul to Oddessa.

This is an exchange of places so far as Arnold is concerned; and of which being contemplated I believe I spoke to you.

Yours truly — A LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DNA RG59. Both appointments are listed in the *Official Register* 1861.

To Amos Beckwith[1]

[c. June? 1861]

My boy William, wishes you to sell a mare for him.

A. LINCOLN

Capt. Beckwith

[1] ALS, DLC-Lincoln Papers Miscellany. When this brief note was offered for sale in 1967 by Sotheby's and Company (London), the editor and his colleagues in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress were astounded, for the nonce, by the catalog's description of the item:. "'My boy William wishes you to sell a man for him. A. Lincoln.' (evidently referring to the sale of a slave.)"

The editor suspected, however, that this was just another instance of occasional difficulty brought about by Lincoln's penmanship, giving almost identical stroking to the letter r and the letter n, as well as the letter m and the letter w. Context usually prevents serious difficulties in

such cases, but infrequently the choice can only be made on the basis of long and concentrated study, as attested in the text of Lincoln's letter to George D. Ramsay, October 17, 1861 (*C.W.*, IV, 556): "The lady--bearer of this--says she has two sons who want to work. Wanting to work is so rare a merit that it should be encouraged." That this reading was not universally accepted is evidenced in Sandburg's *Lincoln Collector* (1949), where the text is given as, "so rare a want [merit?] that it should be encouraged." Since Sandburg's Lincoln Collector was none other than Oliver R. Barrett, the owner of the document in question, and since Barrett had only accepted with reservations the editor's reading when it first appeared in print (*Abraham Lincoln: His Speeches and Writings*, World Publishing Company, 1946), the bracketed compromise was natural.

The only way to settle the question of correct reading, in the instance of the above note to Captain Beckwith, was for the Library of Congress to acquire the document. That Lincoln's boy William was not a slave-holder who wanted to sell a man could then be certified, provided the handwriting supplied the necessary evidence. Upon the arrival of the little note, the editor and his colleagues scrutinized it carefully, and concluded that there should be no doubt on anyone's part that Lincoln's "boy" wanted to sell a "mare" and not a "man."

Other questions, however, were raised by the note: Who was "Capt. Beckwith" and who was William? The first could be answered forthwith: Amos Beckwith of Vermont was a West Point graduate and a commissary of subsistence detailed to the War Department and charged with the purchase of supplies for the army. Beckwith was promoted to captain on May 10, 1861, and to major on September 29, 1861. Hence Lincoln's undated note would seem to have been written between those dates.

The question as to "William," however, might be answered by either of two alternatives. It is possible that "My boy William" meant William Wallace Lincoln, then 10 years old. Before his death on February 20, 1862, "Willie" and his brother "Tad" kept numerous pets at the Executive Mansion. There were cats, a dog, goats, ponies, and even a turkey, although there is no evidence that Willie ever had specifically "a mare." Some sources state that, early in her husband's administration, Mary Todd Lincoln was given a pair of carriage horses, one of which may have been a mare, which she may in turn have given to her son, and which he wished to sell.

Far more probably, however, Lincoln's phrase "My boy William" referred to William H. Johnson, a youth who accompanied Lincoln from Illinois to Washington, where he worked as the President's valet in the mornings and as a messenger in the Treasury Department in the afternoons. Further about William Johnson will be found *infra* under the date November 18, 1863, and other writings concerning him may be identified in the index to *The Collected Works*.

Memorandum Concerning Appointments[1]

[c. June, 1861]

Gov. Andrew, of Mass. especially desires Seth Webb, Jr to be Gov. of New-Mexico—or, consul to Bordeaux. In this Hon. C. Sumner joins, and personally urges the matter upon me.

Mr. Sumner urges that a consulship shall be given to the Historian, Hildreth.

And something for Gurowski,—a S. American Mission, or a clerk in the State Department.

[1] AD, DNA RG59. Seth Webb, Jr., is listed in the *Official Register* 1861 as commercial agent at Port au Prince. Richard Hildreth was appointed consul at Trieste. Adam Gurowski received a clerkship in the State Department in June 1861.

To William H. Seward[1]

Hon. Sec. of State. Executive Mansion
My dear Sir June 1. 1861

Please send commission for Thomas H. Nelson, of Ia as minister to Chili.

Yours &c A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DNA RG59. The *Official Register* 1861 lists the appointment as made.

To Simon Cameron[1]

Hon. Sec. of War Executive Mansion
My dear Sir June 4, 1861

Col. Tappan,[2] of the New-Hampshire Regiment now here, wishes to have Moses K. Hazelton appointed a Paymaster. Mr. Hazelton is now acting in the capacity for the N. H Regiment; and has paid out money appropriated by that state. I think it a meritorious case, and I wish his name to be placed on the list, so that it may not be forgotten when we come to act on that class of business.

Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS-F, Charles Hamilton Catalogue, April 20, 1972, No. 199. Heitman lists Hazelton's appointment as of June 1, 1861.

[2] Mason W. Tappan, colonel, 1st New Hampshire Infantry.

To William H. Seward[1]

Hon. Sec. of State Executive Mansion
My dear Sir June 5. 1861

Some days ago we appointed George E. Wiss, consul to Amsterdam. The place ($1000) was designated by a note of Mr. Blair, which I suppose was by mistake—he intervening for Wiss a $2000 place—which I suppose we must give him.

Please send a commission for Rotterdam, or Bremen.
Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DNA RG59. The *Official Register* 1861 lists Wiss as consul at Rotterdam.

To Simon Cameron[1]

I am decidedly in favor of Mr. Attorney General Bates, being obliged in this case.
A. LINCOLN

June 8, 1861.

[1] AES, DNA RG92. Endorsement on the back of a letter from Colonel B. Gratz Brown and others to Cameron, May 30, 1861, urging the appointment of James B. Eads as commissary of subsistence. Bates' endorsement in concurrence precedes Lincoln's. No record has been found of the appointment of Eads.

To Winfield Scott[1]

Will Lieut. Genl. Scott please give the bearer a moment, & then decide whether his Regiment would be of any peculiar service in the army.

A. LINCOLN

June 8. 1861.

[1] AES, IaU. Endorsement on the back of a fragment of document bearing the following list:
Company A. John Oliver 100 men Biscuit Bakers
Company B. Chauncey St. John 100 men Machinists
Company C. Anthony J. Oliver 100 men Soft Bread Bakers
Company D. James McCallone 100 men Blacksmiths
Below Lincoln's endorsement, Scott wrote: "I do think the organization proposed in this paper would be of sufficient benefit to the public service. I recommend it. Winfield Scott June 10/61."

To William H. Seward[1]

[June 8, 1861]

Suppose we dispose of them as follows:
Costa Rica—Charles N. Riotte, of Texas
Honduras
Venezuela—Henry T. Blow, of Mo.
Paragua[y]—Charles C. A. Washburn, of Cal.
Peru—Christopher Robinson of R. I.
Constantinople—E. Joy Morris, of Penn.

I should have remarked that Mr. Stanton's friends declined Constantinople for him, among other reasons, that no Poor man can take it.[2]

Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DNA RG59. This single sheet appears to be the missing second page of Lincoln's letter to Seward of June 8, 1861 (*C. W.*, IV, 397).

[2] This sentence has a large x marked through it.

Order Establishing the Sanitary Commission[1]

War Department
Washington, June 9, 1861.

The Secretary of War has learned, with great satisfaction, that at the instance and in pursuance of the suggestion of the Medical Bureau, in a communication to this office, dated May 22, 1861, Henry W. Bellows, D.D., Prof. A. D. Bache, L. L. D., Prof. Jeffries Wyman, M. D., Prof. Wolcott Gibbs, M. D., W. H. Van Buren, M. D., Samuel G. Howe, M. D., R. C. Wood, Surgeon U. S. A., G. W. Cullum, U. S. A., Alexander E. Shiras, U. S. A., have mostly consented, in connection with such others as they may choose to associate with them, to act as "A Commission of Inquiry and Advice in respect of the Sanitary Interests of the United States Forces," and without remuneration from the Government. The Secretary has submitted their patriotic proposal to the consideration of the President who directs the acceptance of the services thus generously offered.

The Commission, in connection with a Surgeon of the U. S. A., to be designated by the Secretary, will direct its inquiries to the principles and practices connected with the inspection of recruits and enlisted men; the sanitary condition of the volunteers; to the means of preserving and restoring the health, and of securing the general comfort and efficiency of troops; to the proper provision of cooks, nurses, and hospitals; and to other subjects of like nature.

The Commission will frame such rules and regulations, in respect of the objects and modes of its inquiry, as may seem best adapted to the purpose of its constitution, which, when approved by the Secretary, will be established as general guides of its investigations and action.

A room with necessary conveniences will be provided in the City of Washington for the use of the Commission, and the members will meet when at such places as may be con-

venient to them for consultation, and for the determination of such questions as may come properly before the Commission.

In the progress of its inquiries, the Commission will correspond freely with the Department and with the Medical Bureau, and will communicate to each, from time to time, such observations and results as it may deem expedient and important.

The Commission will exist until the Secretary of War shall otherwise direct, unless sooner dissolved by its own action.

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

I approve the above.

A. LINCOLN.

June 13, 1861.

[1] United States Sanitary Commission, *Documents*.... (New York, 1866-1871), Vol. I, p. 7.

To William H. Seward[1]

Hon. Sec. of State Executive Mansion

My dear Sir June 10. 1861

I have just signed the lot of diplomatic commissions sent over by you on Saturday. I gave you the name of Mr. Washburne, as being "Charles C" whereas Hon. Mr. Potter of Wisconsin tells me it is "Charles A"; and I have changed it accordingly in the commission.

Please send me quietly, a comm. for Hugh Smith of Ky. as consul to Dundee.

Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DNA RG59. The back of this letter bears the notation "Duplicate Commn sent up 12th June for Hugh Smith." Charles A. Washburne is listed in the *Official Register* 1861 as commissioner to Paraguay.

To Simon Cameron[1]

The recommendation of Col. Hunter for Mr. Forsyth would itself be sufficient evidence of fitness to me; and I am quite willing he should be appointed if there be no valid ojection [*sic*] beyond what I know.

June 12, 1861. A. LINCOLN

[1] Paul C. Richards Autographs, Catalogue No. 15, Issue No. 7, p.12, Item. No. 156. Endorsement is described as "on the verso of an LS of David

Hunter, requesting that L. Cass Forsyth receive a Captaincy and be assigned to Hunter's Regiment."

To Simon Cameron[1]

Hon. Secretary of War — Executive Mansion
My dear Sir: — June 13, 1861

Owing to the peculiar circumstances of Col. W. H. Emory's case, and especially because of the Commanding General's written statement that he is perfectly satisfied of Col. Emory's loyalty to the Government, and that he deems it important, Col. Emory should be restored to the service, especially if it can be done, to his position of Colonel 1st Cavalry.

I direct that said Col. W. H. Emory be allowed to withdraw what purports to be his resignation, and that he join his Regiment of 1st Cavalry.

Yours truly, A. LINCOLN

[1] Transcript, IHi. See Lincoln's letter to Cameron, June 17, 1861 (*C.W.*, IV, 409).

Order Moving the Office of Surveyor General of Kansas and Nebraska[1]

Executive Office
June 13 1861.

Let the office of the Surveyor General of Kansas & Nebraska, be moved from Nebraska City to Leavenworth, as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior

A. LINCOLN

[1] ES, DNA RG49. Endorsement signed by Lincoln on the back of a letter so recommending, from J. M. Edwards, commissioner, General Land Office, June 10, 1861, and concurred in by Caleb B. Smith, secretary of Interior, June 13, 1861.

To Simon Cameron[1]

As is seen by the within papers, Mr. William H. Worthington is well recommended for a place in the new Regular Army. I wish his claim to be duly considered in making up the list.

June 14, 1861 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, owned by Mrs. Charles R. Walgren, Chicago, Illinois. The "within papers" are no longer attached.

To William H. Seward[1]

Hon. Sec. of State — Executive Mansion
My dear Sir — June 18. 1861

Please send commissions for the following Consular appointments.

Amoy	-- Arthur W. Bradford	Pa.
Antwerp	-- S. W. Crawford	Pa.
Basle	-- A. L. Wolff	Iowa
Callao	-- John C. Underwood	Va.
Funchal	-- George Truo	O
Halifax	-- James E. Vinton	Wis.
Matanzas	-- R. P. L. Baber	O
Moscow	-- John P. Hatterscheidt	Kan.
Munich	-- Franklin Webster	Ills.
Port au Prince	-- Seth Webb Jr.	Mass.
Stutgard	-- William F. Nast	Ky.
Tangiers	-- William Bebb	Tenn.
Trinadad de Cuba	-- William H. Russell	Mo.
Tripoli	-- William Porter	La.
Turks—Island	-- John E Newport	Pa.
Valparaiso	-- James Churchman.	Cal.
Stettin	-- Charles J. Sundell	Ills.
Bermuda	-- Charles Trowbridge	Conn.

Yours truly — A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DNA RG59.

To Francis Lieber[1]

Executive Mansion
My dear Sir, — June 26. 1861.

It is with feelings of deep gratitude not unmingled with diffidence that I accept the honor which the Trustees of Columbia College have through you, conferred upon me.

It gives me the greatest pleasure to receive from a source so universally respected, such a manifestation of confidence and I accept it, less as a personal compliment, than as a grateful indication of the good will which animates all classes of our people, to preserve inviolate the institutions to whose fostering care we owe all the progress we have made as well in material and political growth, as in the higher field of literature and science.

Be kind enough to convey to the Trustees of the Institution over which you preside my cordial acknowledgements for the honor done me, and accept for yourself the assurance of my sincere personal regard.

I have the honor to be your obt Servt

[1] ADf, RPB. This draft in John Hay's handwriting may represent a letter actually signed and sent, but again, Lincoln may not have used it, except as the basis for his remarks made in person when Lieber presented the diploma conferring the LL.D. on June 26, 1861 (New York *Tribune*, June 27, 1861).

Order for Recruitment in Tennessee and Kentucky[1]

War Department

Washington, June 27th, 1861.

It being the fixed purpose of the General Government to maintain the Constitution and execute the Laws of the Union, and to protect all loyal citizens in their Constitutional Rights, you are hereby directed to send an officer to muster into the service of the United States, four Regiments of Infantry in East Tennessee and one Regiment in West Tennessee, to receive pay when called into active service by this Department.

You will designate the Regimental and Company officers, having due respect to the preferences of the Regiments and Companies, and send their names to this Department for Commission.

The Ordnance Bureau will forward to Cincinnati, Ohio, ten thousand stand of arms and accoutrements, and ample supplies of ammunition, to be carried thence, through Kentucky, into East Tennessee, by the officer designated by you for mustering the men into service, for distribution among the men so mustered into service, and men organized as Union Home Guards.

You will also direct an officer to muster into service at the same time, in South East Kentucky, three Regiments to be commanded and officered in the same manner as herein provided for the Tennessee Regiments.

All of the Regiments aforesaid will be raised for service in East and West Tennessee and adjacent Counties, and in East Kentucky.

Very Respectfully, Your obedient Servant.

Approved

A. LINCOLN

June 29, 1861.

[1] AES, IHi. This order apparently was not issued, but became the basis for a similar order issued July 1, 1861, over the signature of Adjutant-General Lorenzo Thomas, and addressed to Lieutenant William Nelson, U.S.N., Cincinnati, Ohio (OR, Ser. I, Vol. IV, p. 251).

To Simon Cameron[1]

[c. June 28, 1861]

When Commissaries shall be appointed for Ohio forces, this case must be carefully considered.

A. L.

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, April 29, 30, 1958, No. 235. As described, this endorsement appears on the verso of an ALS by N. H. Swayne to Secretary of War Cameron, Columbus, Ohio, June 28, 1861, but "the case" has not been identified.

To Salmon P. Chase[1]

Hon. Sec. of Treasury — Executive Mansion
My dear Sir — July 9. 1861

I am not acquainted with the writer of the inclosed letter; but it seems you are. The tone of the letter is very frank, and manly; and if you know the writer favorably, write as much upon the letter and return it to me; and I will then try to place him in line where he can have a chance.

Yours, as ever— A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, RPB. The "inclosed letter" has not been located.

To Lot M. Morrill[1]

Executive Mansion
[Senator Morrill] 9 July 1861

Please send your friend Kendall to see me at once.

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, September 29, 1965, No. 97. This note may refer to Bion F. Kendall, whom Lincoln appointed superintendent of Indian Affairs in Washington Territory, July 16, 1861.

To William H. Seward[1]

Hon. Sec. of State — Executive Mansion
My dear Sir: — July 9. 1861

Mr. Senator Hale was here last evening and got a promise from me that if no greater objection than I then knew, should

come to my knowledge before this morning I would send to you for a nomination of "Frank Fuller" of N. H. to be Secretary of Utah Territory. None has occurred, and I send accordingly.

Yours truly A. LINCOLN

P.S. I suppose the cabinet meets to-day. A. L.

[1] ALS, DNA RG59. Fuller's letter of acceptance, July 22, 1861, is in the same file.

To William H. Seward[1]

Hon. Sec. of State Executive Mansion

My dear Sir July 11. 1861

Hon. John P. Veree, of Pa. wishes George Hogg, to be appointed consul to Trinidad; and as the place has fees only, suppose we end our responsibility by giving it to him at once.

Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DNA RG59. This letter appears in *C.W.*, IV, 447, with minor textual inaccuracies as the result of failure to locate the original. It is now corrected. Hogg is listed in the *Official Register* 1861 as appointed.

To Salmon P. Chase[1]

Hon. Sec. of Treasury Executive Mansion

My dear Sir July 13. 1861

Please send a nomination for Rufus P. Andrews, to be Survey[or] of the Port of New-York.

Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by Arthur Talansky, Floral Park, New York. Andrews is listed as appointed in the *Official Register* 1861.

To Reverend B. O'Reilly[1]

From the time I first saw the New York 69th, I have placed as high an estimate upon their loyalty and valor as upon those of any other regiment; I am still sure this was but just to them; and this assures me that they will allow no trivial misunderstanding or disappointment, to detract from their just repute in these respects. A. LINCOLN

July 15, 1861.

We think the safety of the Country and the honor of the ser-

vice require the 69th to remain content in their camp and defend the fortifications. We intreat the officers and men to practice mutual forbearance—and we shall in the end bear full testimony to the gallantry and fidelity of the 69th.

A. LINCOLN
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[1] AES and ES-P, IHi. These endorsements, the first entirely in Lincoln's handwriting and the second in Seward's handwriting, signed by himself and Lincoln, appear on the third and fourth pages of a preceding letter from Seward to the Reverend B. O'Reilly, chaplain of the 69th, July 15, 1861, which reads as follows: "I have procured from the Secretary of War the explanations which do justice to the whole matter. General Scott has also written to Col. Sherman. I add an assurance of my own profound conviction that the 69th will prove themselves as brave and loyal men as ever confronted any enemy of the country which is the pride and boast of the friends of civil and religious liberty throughout the world...." See Lincoln's remarks to the 69th, July 23, 1861, in *C.W.*, IV, 45. The near mutiny of the 69th resulted from the fact that although they had left New York April 23 they still had collected no pay and many of their families were suffering. Also, they were indignant to learn that they had not been mustered in until May 9 and hence their three-months enlistment was still in effect. Paul Jones, *The Irish Brigade* (Robert B. Luce, Inc., 1969), p. 75.

To Simon Cameron[1]

Hon. Robert Smith, three or four terms a member of Congress from Illinois, was always a clever man; and I shall be glad for him to be made a Paymaster whenever it can be consistently done. A. LINCOLN
July 16, 1861

[1] AES-F, Charles Hamilton Catalogue, May 6, 1971, No. 228. As described in the source, this endorsement is written on a letter from Smith seeking appointment as paymaster. Heitman lists Smith as appointed June 1, 1861.

To Simon Cameron[1]

This case must not be neglected when Brigadier Generals are to be appointed for the Ohio forces
July 17, 1861 A L

[1] AES, InFtwL. Although this endorsement has been removed from the accompanying file, the notation which appears along with it on the page reads as follows: "Recommendation of the Ohio members of Congress for Brig Gen Schleich's appt." Newton Schleich was colonel of the 61st Ohio, but no appointment is listed by Heitman.

To William H. Seward[1]

Hon. Sec. of State — Executive Mansion
My dear Sir — July 17. 1861

At the request of Mr. Senator Hale I have agreed to support Arthur Folsom Commercial Agent at Cape Hatien, if not already appointed, as I believe it is not. Either appoint him *now*, or mark him to be appointed, when we take up that class of business.

Yours truly — A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DNA RG59. The verso of this letter bears the notation: "Appt to be made after the adjournment of Congress, 1861." The appointment is listed in the *Official Register* 1861.

To William H. Seward[1]

Hon. Sec. of State — Executive Mansion
My dear Sir — July 19. 1861

Mr. Senator Pomeroy wishes Thadeus Hyatt shall be consul at La Rochelle, or Lyons; and I agree, if you know nothing to the contrary. Lyons has been filled; but Mr. Pomeroy thinks there is something which opens it again. You will know.

Yours truly — A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DNA RG59. A notation on the back reads: "To be appointed when the Senate adjourns." The *Official Register* 1861 lists Thaddeus Hyatt as consul at La Rochelle.

To William H. Seward[1]

Hon. Secretary of State — Executive Mansion
Dear Sir: — July 19 1861

Please to make out and send to me the nomination of David H. Wheeler of Iowa as Consul to Genoa

Yours truly — A LINCOLN

[1] LS, DNA RG59. A notation on the bottom of the page reads: "Charles E. Moss was commissioned for the above place on the 11th June, last." See *C.W.*, IV, 445. The *Official Register* 1861 lists Wheeler as consul at Genoa.

To Caleb B. Smith[1]

Let the penalty be reduced as proposed
July 22. 1861 — A LINCOLN

[1] ES, DNA RG49. This endorsement, signed and dated by Lincoln, is on the back of a letter from J. M. Edmunds, General Land Office, to Caleb B. Smith, July 18, 1861, submitting the request of John S. McFarland, "recently appointed Receiver of Public moneys at Booneville, Missouri, requesting a reduction in the penalty on the bond as Receiver, owing to the difficulty at this time, in consequence of the distracted state of the Country, to obtain security &c .... a reduction to say $25,000...."

To William N. Coler[1]

Col- W- N- Coler
Springfield, Ills—

Washington, D. C.
July 23-1861

The Regiment may be received. Call on a U. S. officer to muster it in & report to Gen. Fremont.

A LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DNA RG107. See Lincoln to McClernand, August 7, 1861, in *C.W.*, IV, 477.

To Salmon P. Chase[1]

July 24th

I expect Mr. Sec. Chase to designate persons to fill the Auditorship.
July 24. 1861 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, RPB. Endorsement on the back of a letter from Senator John S. Carlile of Virginia and other Virginia loyalists, July 23, 1861, recommending that John C. Underwood be appointed fifth auditor in lieu of "the consulship to Peru." See Lincoln to Chase, July 18, 1861, in *C.W.*, IV, 452, n.1.

To Caleb B. Smith[1]

Executive Office
July 25-1861—

Let the removal be made as recommended above.

A. LINCOLN

[1] ES, DNA RG49. This endorsement signed by Lincoln appears on the back of J. M. Edmunds to Caleb B. Smith, July 23, 1861, recommending removal of the Land Office from Warsaw, Missouri, to Calhoun, Missouri, in which recommendation Smith concurred.

To Edwin H. Webster, J. W. Crisfield, C. L. L. Leary, and Charles B. Calvert[1]

Executive Mansion
July 27, 1861.

Hons. Edwin H. Webster, J. W. Crisfield, C. L. L. Leary
Charles B. Calvert.

Gentlemen:

Yours of to-day, with enclosure from Mr. Ridgely, has been received and referred to General Scott, as I knew nothing whatever of the particular case.

May I beg you to consider the difficulties of my position and solicit your kind assistance in it? Our security in the seizing of arms for our destruction will amount to nothing at all, if we are never to make mistakes in searching a place where there are none. I shall continue to do the very best I can to discriminate between *true* and *false* men. In the meantime let me, once more, beg your assistance in allaying irritations which are unavoidable.

Yours, very truly, A. LINCOLN

[1] *National Intelligencer*, August 7, 1861, p. 3. This letter appears in an incorrectly dated version in *C.W.*, IV, 523, and is here correctly printed. It is preceded in the *National Intelligencer* by the letter to which it replies:

House of Representatives, July 27, 1861.

To the President of the United States

Sir: The undersigned beg leave to lay before you the enclosed letter of James L. Ridgely, Esq., of Baltimore county, in the State of Maryland.

Mr. Ridgely gives a circumstantial account of a visit to his premises, and of a search thereof, made by a party of soldiers of the United States, professing to act by authority of this Government, which seems to us to be very extraordinary and unnecessary.

Mr. Ridgely is a distinguished citizen of Maryland, well known for his private virtues and for his uniform and consistent loyalty to the Union and Constitution....

We respectfully suggest the propriety of having the military restrained to acts in support of the civil authority....

We have the honor to be, yours &c.

Edwin H. Webster,
J. W. Crisfield
C. L. L. Leary,
Charles B. Calvert.

To Salmon P. Chase[1]

Hon. Sec. of Treasury Executive Mansion
My Dear Sir July 29. 1861

Have you as yet co-operated with the War Departments as to

sending an order to Europe for Arms? If not, please see the Sec. of War at once.
Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, RPB.

To William H. Seward[1]

Hon. Sec. of State Executive Mansion
My dear Sir July 29. 1861

Please mark John Young of Indiana for Consul at Belfast. Please fix this so it will not be forgotten, as I am promising it to Mr. Senator Lane & Mr. Rep. Dunn.
Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DNA RG59. The *Official Register* 1861 lists Young's appointment at Belfast.

To Lorenzo Thomas[1]

Adjt. Genl. Thomas Executive Mansion
My dear Sir July 29. 1861

The Company represented by these gentlemen reside in this District. It has done us good service, as I understand, but is now out of service. The men own the horses themselves; but the horse equipment—saddles &c—belong to the U. S. They wish to hold possession of their equipments, at least until they are needed by some other corps—this, to keep the company on foot; and probably enter the service again. Can they not be obliged in this?

A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, RPB. Thomas' endorsement on the back referred this letter to the quartermaster-general, "to state whether the President's request cannot be complied with." The company has not been identified.

To Simon Cameron[1]

Hon. Sec. of War Executive Mansion
My dear Sir Aug. 2. 1861

Let Elias Nigh be an Assistant Quarter Master of Volunteers (of Brigade) with rank of Captain.
Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS-F, Charles Hamilton Catalogue, February 3, 1971, No. 188. Heitman lists Nigh's appointment as August 5, 1861.

To William H. Seward[1]

Hon. Sec. of State — Executive Mansion
My dear Sir: — Aug. 2. 1861

Messrs. Senator & Representative Morrill, say you are inclined, for them, to appoint Charles W. Goddard, of Main Consul to Constantinople; and if this be correct, I do not object—& you may send up the nomination.

Yours truly — A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DNA RG59. The *Official Register* 1861 lists the appointment as made.

To James W. Ripley[1]

Executive Mansion
August 3. 1861

I have seen a model of a breech loading cannon exhibited by Mr. Sherwin of Ohio; and would be glad for the Ordinance Department to assist Mr. Sherwin in making an experiment with a six-pounder of the same patern, provided it can be done at reasonable cost, and without injurious interference with the business of the Department.

A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DNA RG156. According to the New York *Tribune*, July 25, 1861, Lincoln observed this demonstration on the afternoon of July 24. Walter G. Sherwin, a lawyer from Cincinnati, had invented a cannon in collaboration with two mechanics. Nothing ever came of the invention. See Robert V. Bruce, *Lincoln and the Tools of War* (The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc., 1956).

To William H. Seward[1]

Hon. Sec. of State— — Executive Mansion
My dear Sir: — August 5. 1861

Mr. Underwood, of Va. being made an Auditor, declines the Consulate to Callao, which I now conclude to give to Lovejoy, of Iowa. He is brother of our Lovejoy of Illinois, & and is recommended by the Iowa delegation. Also, at the urgent request of Senator Harris, I have consented that James H. Armsby of N. Y. may be consul at Naples.

Yours truly — A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DNA RG59. The *Official Register* 1861 lists both appointments as made.

To William H. Seward[1]

Hon. Sec. of State — Executive Mansion
My dear Sir — August 6. 1861

Let George G. Baker, of Ohio, be appointed Consul to Athens.

Yours truly — A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DNA RG59. The *Official Register* 1861 lists the appointment as made.

To Simon Cameron[1]

I think this Gran[d]son of Gen. Harrison ought to be appointed a Lieut.

August 7, 1861 — A. L.

[1] Charles Hamilton Catalogue, September 22, 1966, No. 242. Described in the source as "on verso of ALS of Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, July 13, 1860 [*sic*] to Hon. Albert G. Porter, requesting the appointment of Harrison's brother, Carter B. Harrison, as an Army lieutenant." No appointment has been found.

Order Invoking the Fifty-Seventh Article of War[1]

By the fifty-seventh Article of the Act of Congress entitled An Act for Establishing Rules and Articles for the government of the Armies of the United States, approved April 10th, 1806 "holding correspondence with or giving intelligence to the enemy either directly or indirectly is made punishable by death or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a Court Martial. Public safety requires strict enforcement of this article."

It is therefore Ordered that all correspondence and communication verbally or by writing printing or telegraphing respecting operations of the army or military movements on land or water or respecting the troops, camps, arsenals, intrenchments or military affairs within the several military districts, by which intelligence shall be directly or indirectly given to the enemy without the authority and sanction of the major-general in command, be and the same are absolutely prohibited, and from and after the date of this order persons violating the same will be proceeded against under the fifty-seventh Article of War.

Approved.

AUGUST 8, 1861

A. LINCOLN
Aug. 7, 1861
Simon Cameron

[1] DS, owned by Arthur Talansky, Floral Park, New York. Approved; signed and dated in Lincoln's handwriting. This order appears in OR, Ser. II, Vol. III, p. 25.

To B. F. Watson[1]

B. F. Watson, Esq. Washington, D. C. Aug. 8, 1861
My dear Sir

Your despatch, which I herewith return, was received yesterday. I sent it to the Post-Master-General, with the note you see; and he returned it with the note you find below mine. I know nothing else of the matter except what you tell me. If I signed a paper, in making the change or the offer, it was amongst others, without my being conscious of the particular one. I shall talk fully with the P. M. G. on the subject, when next I see him.

Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS-P, IHi. See Lincoln to Cameron, October 1, 1861, in *C.W.*, IV, 543-544 and note.

To George B. McClellan[1]

Hon. Majr. Genl. McClellan: Executive Mansion
My dear Sir August 9. 1861

Yesterday I appointed Keyes, Fitz John Porter, and Lockwood, Brigadier Generals; and this morning I also appointed, as for New-York, Blencker, Slocum, Wadsworth, Peck, Mitchell, Morell, and Martindale.

Also this morning, on your recommendation, and with concurrence of Gen. Scott, I appointed Randolph B. Marcy an Inspecter General. Sacket, I hold under advisement, Gen. Scott thinking very well of his appointment.

I send this information, in order that you may put the appointees on duty, at your discretion.

Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DLC, McClellan Papers. See Lincoln to Cameron, August 17, 1861, in *C.W*, IV, 489.

To Simon Cameron[1]

S. Lockwood Brown is a good man, & well recommended.

A. L.

Aug. 10. 1861

[1] AES, IHi. Endorsement on the file containing two letters, one from Governor Richard Yates, July 24, and one from Senator Orville H. Browning, August 8, 1861, recommending the appointment of S. Lockwood Brown of Chicago as paymaster in the army. Heitman lists the appointment as October 31, 1861.

To Simon Cameron[1]

Executive Mansion
Aug. 10, 1861

.... They are safe & reliable men; and the arms may be shipped to Joshua F. Speed (whom you know) of Louisville, subject to the order of these Gentlemen, if Speed chooses so to deliver them....

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, February 11, 1964, No. 121. This incomplete text supplements the identification of "Messrs. Blakey & Veluzat" for whom Lincoln issued a pass on this date (*C.W.*, IV, 481). According to the catalogue description, "Lincoln asks that 1,000 stands of arms, with a compliment of ammunition, be issued to a Mr. Blakey and also to a Mr. Veluzat, both of Kentucky."

To Simon Cameron[1]

Hon. Sec. of War — Executive Mansion
My dear Sir — August 14, 1861

Let John A. Lowry of Indiana, Henry V. Sullivan, of Illinois, and Ira L. Hewitt of Texas, be appointed Paymasters of Volunteers.

Yours truly, — A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by Arthur Talansky, Floral Park, New York. An endorsement on the bottom of the page reads: "Approved. S. C." Heitman lists all three as of September 5, 1861.

To Joseph G. Totten[1]

I am willing that Edward G. Happersett, of Penn. be appointed to the vacant cadetship above mentioned, if it still remains open.

Aug. 16, 1861 — A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, RPB. Endorsement on the bottom of a page containing a note from General Joseph G. Totten, dated July 17, 1861: "Mr. Robert M. Magraw declines his appointment as cadet at large as appears by a letter written by his father dated July 15, 1861. This creates a vacancy at large, which may now be filled, of course, by the President."

To James W. Ripley[1]

If ten of the repeating guns, of the patern exhibited this morning, by Mr. Mills, near the Washington Monument in this City, shall be well made, and furnished to the government of the U. S. within, or about thirty days from this date, I advise that the government pay for them double the sum which good mechanics of that class shall say the material, and labor of making and delivering here are worth.

A. LINCOLN

Washington, D. C., Aug 17, 1861.

Good mechanics, as I learn, having estimated the single value of the labor and materials of one of these guns, with its attachments, at $615, and having added nothing for the delivery here, I advise that Mr. J. D. Mills, who delivered ten of these guns here, be paid thirteen hundred dollars for each gun, or thirteen thousand for the ten, being already delivered; and I request Gen. Ripley to take proper measures for having it paid at once.

A. LINCOLN

[1] ADS, DNA RG217, Records of the General Accounting Office. Both of these memorandums are on one page in the Account No. 2703, which bears endorsements made by the second auditor's office certifying the $13,000 payable to "Woodward & Cox," the manufacturers of the "coffee-mill" guns. See Bruce, *op. cit,* 118 ff. for an account of this gun. See also Lincoln to Ripley, December 19, 1861, in *C.W.*, V, 75.

To William H. Seward[1]

Executive Mansion

Hon. Sec. of State Aug. 19, 1861

Let Rev. Charles G. Ames, late of Minnesota, now of Ill. be consul to Ponce, unless you have the place appropriated otherwise.

Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by Mrs. A. W. Carlson, Pensacola, Florida. Seward returned the letter with the notation, "By force of a Spanish edict, the consulship at Ponce ceases when the present incumbent's term expires."

To Caleb B. Smith[1]

Let the penalty be reduced accordingly.
Aug. 19. 1861 A. LINCOLN

[1] ES, DNA, RG49. Endorsement on a letter of J. M. Edmunds, commissioner, General Land Office, August 17, 1861, enclosing and concurring with the request of Cyrus Aldrich for reduction in the penalties of bonds of Receivers at St. Cloud and Otter Tail City, Minnesota. Secretary Smith also endorsed, advising the reduction.

To Nicholas Vedder[1]

Executive Mansion
August 19, 1861

Will Mr. Vedder please find Mr. J. M. Lucas; and the two together call and see me this morning?
Very truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by Bruce W. Fleming, Washington, D. C. See Lincoln to Thomas, August 19, 1861, in *C.W.*, IV, 493.

To Simon Cameron[1]

Hon. Sec. of War Executive Mansion
Sir: August 20, 1861

Mr. John M. Huntington calls on me this morning saying that several weeks ago I indorsed on his application to be an assistant Quarter-Master in the Army, these words, "Mr. Huntington is presented for the position of Assistant Quarter Master in the Army. I herewith send letters and papers, recommending him for a different appointment as showing his position and standing. If there be a vacancy, I think his appointment would be a very proper one." He also says Senator McDougal,[2] in his letters, asks the appointment, as a personal favor to himself. If these things be found to be correctly stated, let the appointment be made.
Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] Transcript, IHi. Heitman lists Huntington as appointed August 30, 1861.
[2] Senator James A. McDougall of California.

To Simon Cameron[1]

Executive Mansion
August 22, 1861.

Please see Mrs. Knowles and if the account which she presents herewith is correct, take the proper steps to have it paid.

[1] King V. Hostick, *Original Letters and Documents Pertaining to Abraham Lincoln* (1966), No. 10.

To William H. Seward[1]

Hon. Sec. of State — Executive Mansion
My dear Sir — Aug. 23, 1861.

Mr. Joseph C. Abbott of N. H. one of the gentlemen I believe, whom Senator Hale recommends for a consulship, says a new law makes a place of that sort at Kan[a]gawa, Japan. If this be so, I am willing, if you are, that he may have the place.

Yours truly — A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DNA RG59. The *Official Register* 1861 lists E. M. Dorr as vice-consul at Kanagawa.

To Simon Cameron[1]

Hon. Sec. of War — Executive Mansion
My dear Sir: — August 26, 1861

I write this as a special note about additional or volunteer Paymasters. There is to be one of them, for every two regiments of volunteers. As yet there are less than one hundred and ten of them appointed, as appears by the printed list handed me last Saturday by the Agt. General, and not one of them is taken from Kentucky.

Now I have three Kentucky names which please me very much—Charles L. Thomason, Philip Speed, and William E. Culver. Please let each of them be appointed an Additional Paymaster, if possible—or if this be impossible, let Mr. Culver the latter be a Paymaster, and the two former, Thomason and Speed be, one Asst. Qr. Mr. and the other a Com. of Sub.

Yours truly — A. LINCOLN

[1] Transcript, IHi. Concerning Charles L. Thomasson, see Lincoln's Memorandum, June 3, 1861, in *C. W.*, IV, 393. William E. Culver, a Louisville banker, was appointed but dismissed from office upon published accusations in the Cincinnati *Gazette* that his financial operations had swindled his fellow Kentuckians. Although he wrote Lincoln on March 8

a lengthy denial, explanation, and appeal for restoration to his appointment, there seems to have been no further action, and efforts by Culver's friends continued (George W. Anderson to Lincoln, December 23, 1861)—DLC-RTL. Philip Speed, younger brother of Lincoln's old friend Joshua Speed, was appointed September 11, 1861, and resigned December 23, 1862.

To Simon Cameron[1]

Let the appointment be made, as within requested by Genl. McClellan.
Aug. 30. 1861A. LINCOLN

[1] AES-P, IHi. Endorsement on the back of a letter from General McClellan to Cameron, August 30, 1861, asking "whether Maj. L. P. Graham (2nd Dragoons) has been appointed a Brig. Genl—if so, I hope he may be ordered to report to me at once. I would also request that Genl J. F. Reynolds be ordered to report at once for duty in this Army. I recommend the immediate appointment of the following named officers as Brig Generals. John J. Abercrombie—Col 7th Inft.

Charles J. Biddle—Col of a Penna Reserve Regt.
Abram Duryea—Col of a N. Y. Regt.
Silas Casey—Lt Col 9th Infty
Geo G. Meade—Capt topgl Engrs...."

Below Lincoln's endorsement appears one word, "Made."

To Simon Cameron[1]

Let Gen. Kearney be obliged, if it can be done consistently.
September 3, 1861 A. LINCOLN

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, February 11, 1964, No. 122. Described in the source as "on integral covering leaf of A.L.S. by Gen. Philip Kearney ... asking that a former Prussian officer, Capt. Moritz Pinner, be appointed Quarter Master of his staff." Pinner is listed by Heitman as appointed September 10, 1861.

Endorsement Concerning E. B. Alexander[1]

I do not precisely know what is desired by Col. Alexander; but I would like for Mr. Guthrie, Ex. Sec. of Treasury, who writes this, to be obliged.
Sep. 4, 1861. A. LINCOLN

[1] Transcript, Robert K. Black, Upper Montclair, New Jersey, List 51, November 1956, No. 99. As described in the source, "on a letter written to him by James Guthrie, former Secretary of the Treasury recommending Col. E. B. Alexander, 'a native of Virginia' who opposes the Confederacy, for 'services in Missouri & thence in Arkansas.'" See the endorsement

concerning E. B. Alexander *infra*. Heitman lists Edmund Brooke Alexander as appointed brigadier general, October 18, 1865, "for meritorious service in the recruitment of the armies of the U. S."

To Simon Cameron[1]

Let the request of my friend, J. F. Speed be granted, if it is consistently possible.

September 4, 1861 A. LINCOLN

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, April 27, 1954, No. 162. As described in the source, "on the verso of an ALS by Joshua F. Speed . . . Louisville 22 August 1861. Speed requests the favor of a commission for J. B. Alexander, the son of Col. E. B. Alexander of Fort Laramie...." See endorsement *supra*. Heitman lists James B. Alexander as appointed captain commissary of subsistence, September 23, 1861, and 2d lieutenant, 1st cavalry, November 26, 1861.

To Simon Cameron[1]

If anything is due these men, will the Sec. of War please put them in the way of getting it adjusted and paid?

Sep. 4. 1861 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, RPB. Endorsement on a letter from Isaac W. Busey and George W. Gompf, September 4, 1861, who asked back pay and re-employment "in positions suited to their capacity." They related their banishment from the Armory at Harper's Ferry, where they had been employed until the outbreak of hostilities, and cited "as proof of their fidelity to the Union ... that they have resisted all the importunities and offers of high wages by the Confederates to go to Richmond and North Carolina to manufacture Arms...."

To Simon Cameron[1]

If there be any vacant Brigadier Quartermastership, or Commissaryship, which can be fairly charged to California, let Mr. Thomas Gray have it. I have written like this, for Mr. Gamage.[2]

Sep. 4, 1861. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, CU--T. W. Norris Collection. Lincoln's endorsement on a letter from James Wilson, August 27, 1861, recommending Thomas Gray of San Francisco. Heitman lists Thomas Gray as appointed captain, commissary of subsistence, October 31, 1861.

[2] See Lincoln to Cameron, August 17, 1861, in *C.W.* V, 488, 501, and 507.

To Simon Cameron[1]

[c. September 6, 1861]

Respectfully submitted to the War Department.

A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, OD. Endorsement on a letter of David Webb, Astor House, New York, September 6, 1861, to Major Watts, complaining that a place he had applied for "in your city (Appraiser of this port) has been awarded to another.... Why cant you get the President to give me some appointment in the Army? ..." See Lincoln to Chase, May 16, 1861, in *C.W.*, IV, 371. Major Watts has not been further identified.

To Simon Cameron[1]

Let the appointment within requested be made if there is a vacancy not promised to any other

Sept. 7, 1861 A. LINCOLN

[1] Carnegie Book Shop Catalogue No. 231, p. 18. As described in the source "on the verso of the integral leaf of an A.L.S. by John F. Potter, Representative from Wisconsin, to President Lincoln. Potter requests an Army appointment for 'Mr. Helper of North Carolina,' a request approved by Secretaries Blair and Smith in a ‘note addressed to you.’" It is not certain that this endorsement refers to Hinton Rowan Helper, whom Lincoln appointed consul at Buenos Aires.

To William H. Seward[1]

Hon. Sec. of State Executive Mansion

My dear Sir: Sept. 7. 1861

I believe we have not appointed a Gov. of Utah. For a time I thought of Harris,[2] of Vermont; but he is not needy. Then I thought of Somes,[3] of Maine, but both his Senators protest against him. Now I am willing that *Thomas Shankland* be appointed, if you find his vouchers on file, respectable, as I remember them to be very good.

Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DNA RG59. An accompanying note in the file, not in Lincoln's handwriting, reads "Appoint Thomas Shankland of N. H. Consul at Port Louis. Send papers to Hon. John P. Hale."

[2] Probably Broughton Davis Harris of Brattleboro, who had served as first secretary of the new territory of Utah under President Fillmore's appointment. In 1861 he was a member of the Vermont Senate.

[3] Daniel E. Somes.

Endorsement[1]

This letter is written by Judge Stephen T. Logan, one of my most distinguished, and most highly valued friends, who now, for the first time, makes a request of and about an office. I wish him to be gratified if possible.
Sept. 9, 1861 A. LINCOLN

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, May 22, 1956, No. 124.

To Simon Cameron[1]

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War, with the request for a careful consideration.
Sep. 9. 1861 A. LINCOLN

[1] Transcript, DLC. Lincoln's endorsement appears on the back of a letter signed by H. Taylor, E. J. Middleton, and W. W. Seaton (ex-mayor of Washington, D. C.) asking an appointment for Franklin Barrett. No record of Barrett's appointment has been found.

To Gideon Welles[1]

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of the Navy, with the request that the case have a careful consideration.
Sept. 9, 1861 A. LINCOLN

[1] Paul C. Richards Catalogue 19, No. 282. As described in the source, "on the verso of a one page A.L.S. of Charles B. Calvert to Gideon Welles.... Calvert asks Welles to give Lt. G. E. Arnold, a member of the District of Columbia Militia, an appointment in the Marine Corps." No appointment of Arnold has been found.

To Simon Cameron[1]

Hon. Sec. of War Executive Mansion
My dear Sir: Sep. 11. 1861
Let Edward O. C. Ord, of the 3rd. Artillery, and Horatio G. Wright, of the Corps of Engineers, each be a Brigadier General of Volunteers.
Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by James T. Hickey Elkhart, Illinois. Heitman lists both appointments as September 14, 1861.

To Simon Cameron[1]

Mr. Horatio King, late Post-Master General, personally, to me joins in this recommendation; and I therefore ask a respectful consideration of the case, hoping the thing can be done ere long.

Sep. 16, 1861 A. LINCOLN

1 AES, IHi. Endorsement on a letter from J. N. Granger, Washington, September 14, 1861, recommending the appointment of "J. L. Cramer, formerly of New York, but at present a resident of this city .... additional Pay Master in the Volunteer Service...." Heitman lists James L. Cramer as appointed February 19, 1863.

To Simon Cameron[1]

I personally know all that is said of Mr. Cushman within to be true. I therefore will be obliged if the Sec. of War will see Mr. Cushman, and arrange for accepting a Regiment from him, as nearly in accordance with his wishes, as can be consistently with the rules of the Department & the Public service.

Sep. 16, 1861 A. LINCOLN

1 AES, IAr. Endorsement on a petition signed by twenty-seven citizens of Ottawa, Illinois, requesting that a regiment be organized by William H. W. Cushman. The petition was approved and forwarded to Governor Richard Yates, who commissioned Cushman colonel of the 53rd Illinois Infantry, September 23, 1861.

To Simon Cameron[1]

Respectfully submitted to the War Department.

Sep. 16. 1861 A. LINCOLN

1 AES, IHi. Endorsement on a letter from M. J. Green, August 12, 1861, referring to an earlier request "for a position .... Pay Master—which has not yet been acted on, and being anxious to engage in active service have concluded to ask for a position of lower rank, viz. Commissary of Subsistence...." The letter also bears the endorsement of Brigadier General John Peck, "willing to take him upon my staff as a Captain of subsistence." Heitman lists Marvin J. Green as appointed commissary, October 31, 1861.

To Joseph Holt[1]

Executive Mansion

Sep. 18. 1861

If Mr. Holt would be glad for the bearer, Mr. A. H. Merriweather to have a clerkship, will he please say so below?

A. LINCOLN

1 ALS, DLC-RTL, Series III. Holt did not endorse, and no record of Merriweather's employment has been found.

To Simon Cameron[1]

Let the appointment be made as within requested by Gen. Wool, unless there be a reason to the contrary not known to me. A. LINCOLN
Sep. 23, 1861

1 Paul Richards Catalogue 19, No. 283. As described in the source this endorsement is on a letter of General John E. Wool to Lincoln, urging the promotion of Major T. G. Cram of the Topographical Corps "to a full Colonel and assign him to his staff." Heitman lists the promotion as September 1861.

To Gideon Welles[1]

Secretary of Navy please see Mr. Jewell, and talk with him about Naval Store-keeper, at Spezzia.
September 25, 1861 A. LINCOLN

1 Parke-Bernet Catalogue, February 23, 1971, No. 120. Concerning J. Grey Jewell's appointment, see Lincoln to Seward, August 19, 1861, in *C.W.*, IV, 493.

To Benjamin F. Larned[1]

Paymaster General. September 26, 1861.
My dear Sir:

I have a despatch from Springfield, Illinois, saying: "Mulligan's Brigade is on our hands, and no money to purchase a ration. We apply for money and obtain no answer. Wm. Thomas." A. LINCOLN

1 King V. Hostick, List No. 100, No. 4.

To Simon Cameron[1]

Respectfully submitted to the War Department.
Sep. 27, 1861 A. LINCOLN

1 AES-P, IHi. Endorsement on a letter from Samuel D. Bell, recommending Henry McFarland of Concord, New Hampshire, for appointment as paymaster. Heitman lists Henry McFarland as appointed additional paymaster as of November 26, 1862.

To Simon Cameron[1]

Respectfully submitted to the War Department.

Sep. 28, 1861 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES-P, IHi. Endorsement on a letter from John W. Sibell, New York, September 23, 1861: "on the 15th of June ... relative to my appointment as a Lieutenant in the Army, you very kindly endorsed one of my letters.... Believing that there are now no vacancies … I have taken the liberty of respectfully soliciting the appointment as Paymaster in the Army--or Purser in the Navy.... On the 18th. April I left New York with my regiment (the 7th Reg. National Guard) for the defense of Washington and thereby sacrificed a valuable position—the only means I had of supporting my family...." No record has been found of Sibell's appointment.

To Simon Cameron[1]

Hon: Sec. of War Executive Mansion

My dear Sir: Sep. 30, 1861

Appoint Robert C. Buchanan, an Inspector General, as of *to-day*, and hold the appoint till further orders. Also, appoint Delos B. Sackett, an Inspector General, as of to-morrow.

Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS-P, IHi. Although endorsements on this letter indicate that the appointments were made as ordered, Heitman does not list Lieutenant Colonel Robert C. Buchanan's appointment as inspector general, but lists his promotion to brigadier general of volunteers on November 29, 1862.

To Montgomery Meigs[1]

September 30, 1861.

Will the Quartermaster General please see the bearer, Mr. J. M. Bradstreet, and consider whether what he proposes can be made available for good?

A. LINCOLN

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, February 23, 1971, No. 121.

To Caleb B. Smith[1]

If the Secretary of the Interior believes that Dr. Chestney is loyal, and is inclined to restore him to his clerkship, I shall approve his doing so.

Oct. 3, 1861. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, owned by Bruce W. Miller, Topeka, Kansas. Endorsement torn from a letter, apparently addressed to Montgomery Blair. See Lincoln to

Smith, September 16, 1861, in *C.W.*, IV, 526, with reference to James Chesney. No record of his reappointment has been found.

To Salmon P. Chase[1]

Hon. Sec. of Treasury — Executive Mansion
My dear Sir — Oct. 4, 1861

I will sign the Commissions of Messrs. Hogeboom & Hart, as Appraisers at New-York, if you say you desire it. Please answer.

Yours truly — A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, RPB. Chase replied the same day, "I do desire to have the commissions of Messrs. Hogeboom & Hart signed. I should not otherwise have recommended them...." (DLC-RTL). John T. Hogeboom is listed as "appraiser" and Benjamin S. Hart as "examiner of damages" in the *Official Register* 1863.

To Salmon P. Chase[1]

Secretary of Treasury, please see A. J. Alexander, of Kentucky, one of the gentlemen spoken of in Cabinet yesterday.

Oct. 5. 1861 — A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, RPB. Probably this introduction was for First Lieutenant Andrew Jonathan Alexander, 3d Cavalry. See pass countersigned by Lincoln, October 16, 1861, *infra*.

To Salmon P. Chase[1]

Hon. Sec. of Treasury — Executive Mansion
My dear Sir: — Oct 5. 1861

Gov. Yates informs me that you agree to let him have for Illinois, $1,000,000—but are disinclined to let him have half a million more which he very much needs. I can only say I shall be very glad if you can, consistently, let him have it. He thinks, and with reason I believe, that Treasury notes will go into circulation in Illinois, and not return on us rapidly.

Yours truly — A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, RPB.

To Simon Cameron[1]

If there is a vacancy of a Majority, or any other vacancy, in Col. Emory's Regiment, which Mr. Jones will accept, let him be appointed to it.

Oct. 7, 1861 — A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, IHi. Endorsement on a letter of William H. Emory to Cameron August 12, 1861: "I have read the letter of Colonel Benjamin Chew recommending the services of Alfred H. Jones to the government. I met Mr. Jones on the plains when I commanded at Fort Arbuckle ... I cordially endorse the testimonial....” No record of Jones' appointment has been found.

To Lorenzo Thomas[1]

Adjutant Genl. Thomas — Executive Mansion
My dear Sir — Oct. 7, 1861

William Fletcher, the bearer of this, impresses me some with his case. He says he has served two full terms, and is now serving the third as a private, and non-commissioned Officer in the regular army. He now wants a Commission. I think it probable he is entitled to it, but this you can ascertain more readily than I. If you find it so, give him one if you can.

Yours truly — A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DNA RG94. Heitman lists William Fletcher's appointment as second lieutenant in the 11th Infantry, October 29, 1861.

To D. P. Holloway[1]

Washington, D. C. Oct. 10th. 1861

To the Commissioner of Patents
Sir:

The Invention of P. Franklin Jones being deemed of practical importance to the Government it is desirable that it should be taken up and passed upon at once.

A. LINCOLN

[1] LS, DNA RG241. Chaplain Paul Franklin Jones of the 1st New York Volunteers had invented a gun carriage. See Bruce, *Lincoln and the Tools of War*, 95ff.

To Salmon P. Chase[1]

Executive Mansion
My dear Sir: — Oct. 12. 1861

Herewith is a petition to me by the widow of the late Gen. Riley. Please have the case carefully examined, upon which I shall be willing to act upon your recommendation.

Yours truly — A. LINCOLN
Hon. Sec. of Treasury.

[1] ALS, RPB. The petition has not been located. The "late Gen. Riley" was probably Major General Bennett Riley, hero of the war with Mexico, who died June 9, 1853.

To George D. Ramsay[1]

Major Ramsey — Executive Mansion
My dear Sir: — Oct. 15. 1861

The bearer of this, well recommended to me, wishes you to furnish him a few shells, and give him some assistance in filling them according to his direction. He thinks he can make a very destructive missile, and, if not too much trouble to you, I shall be obliged, if you can accommodate him.

Yours very truly — A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, IHi. The bearer may have been J. J. Fields, listed as the bearer of a letter from the President on October 15, 1861 (No. 1618 on the Register of Letters Received, DNA RG156), "Refers letter & recommends employment of J. J. Fields to make shot."

Pass[1]

A. LINCOLN

Headquarters of the Cavalry Brigade
Washington Oct 16th 1861.

Pass

The Bearer to the camp of the Harris St. Cavalry on important business of the Regt; & back to Washn until Sunday morng next.

By order of Br Genl Stoneman
Chief of Cavalry
A J Alexander
Army & Cavy Bgde

[1] DS, owned by Mrs. James F. Jordan, Brookeville, Maryland. Lincoln's signature appears as shown in the upper left corner. The "bearer" has not been identified.

To Simon Cameron[1]

Hon. Sec. of War: — Executive Mansion
My dear Sir: — Washington, Oct. 23, 1861.

I send this over by Gen Burnside, and at his request, and believing the thing proper in itself, I propose that Capt. John

G. Foster of the Engineers, be appointed a Brig. Genl. of Volunteers at once.
Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by Lloyd Ostendorf, Dayton, Ohio. An endorsement on the bottom of the letter reads "Approved. Simon Cameron Sec of War." Heitman lists the appointment as October 23, 1861.

To Simon Cameron[1]

October 28, 1861

Sec. of War, please see the bearer, Mr. Blackwell.

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, February 6, 1962, No. 125.

To Simon Cameron[1]

I saw the projectile mentioned within, fired alternately, with the ordinary round ball cartridge, from the same smooth-bore musket, at the same elevation, and the projectile carried a full third, or more, farther upon the water of the Potomac than the round ball. I therefore believe it is worthy of a regular test.
Oct. 28, 1861 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, DNA RG156. Lincoln's endorsement is on a letter of W. B. Chace, October 28, 1861: "Mr. President. I desire to furnish a sufficient quantity of the projectile used in your presence on Friday last, to supply the smooth bore musket now in possession of the Government, and trust that the experiment with it, witnessed by yourself and the Hon. Secretary of the Interior was sufficiently satisfactory to warrant a compliance with my request. I am aware that I ought to make application to the Ordnance Bureau, but the stereotyped reply of the Chief of that Bureau, 'h'ant got time,' will be certain to be given to any request ... even when ordered by the Hon. Secretary of War...."

Below Lincoln's endorsement appears: "Reply referred to Chief of Ordnance with instructions to have the 'regular test' made as directed by the President. Thomas A. Scott Asst Sec. War." There is no further record or report in the Ordnance Bureau file or elsewhere, according to Bruce (*op. cit.*, p. 54).

To Simon Cameron[1]

I suppose the within is the letter you ask for.
Oct. 30, 1861. A. L.

[1] AES, DLC-Cameron Papers. Lincoln's endorsement is on an envelope addressed to Thomas A. Scott, assistant secretary of War, docketed as "Instructions to the General in Chief commanding the Army of the Potomac Sept 16, 1861 / Endorsement by Genl Winfield Scott." This description seems

questionable, however, since the instructions would appear to be, as endorsed on the verso, "Copy—Instructions of the General in Chief to the Genl. commanding the Army of the Potomac. Sep, 16, 1861." Following this is a lengthy endorsement by General Winfield Scott, October 10, 1861, protesting to Cameron the flagrant manner in which General McClellan ignored the general-in-chief. Scott's proposed instructions were in effect an order requiring McClellan to report to headquarters in detail all troop movements.

To Simon Cameron[1]

[November? 1861]

A catholic priest attends, & if the Govt. pays the Protestant anything, it is thought, as much might be done for the Catholic.

[1] AE, DLC-Cameron Papers. Endorsement on the back of an undated sheet, headed "Statements regarding Governor's Island" and listing the numbers of army personnel and families, with notations: "Number of Catholic soldiers always two thirds at least of the entire number at the Fort.... The protestant church is held by Dr. McVicar in trust it is presumed for the protestants. There is plenty of ground which can be spared for the use of a Catholic Church." Dr. John McVicar is listed as Chaplain at Fort Wood, New York, in the *Official Register* 1861, but no listing has been found for a chaplain in 1863 or 1865.

To Simon Cameron[1]

Will the Sec. of War, please see, Gov. Wallace & Mr. Barnum, and, on consultation, do what may seem proper, as to the Oregon Regiment.

Nov. 4. 1861. A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by R. M. Hoffman, Lansdowne, Pennsylvania. William H. Wallace, governor of Washington Territory, appointed by Lincoln, resigned to run for territorial delegate to Congress. E. M. Barnum, appointed adjutant general of the newly organized Oregon militia in 1854, and prominent in Oregon politics, was probably consulting Lincoln concerning the 1st Oregon Cavalry Regiment, organized in November 1861. Although the *Dictionary of Oregon History*, p. 84, lists Thomas R. Cornelius as colonel and R. F. Maury as lieutenant colonel, Heitman records no appointment for either as U. S. volunteer officers.

To Simon Cameron[1]

Respectfully submitted to the War Department.

Nov. 5, 1861 A. LINCOLN

Augustus R. Egbert, Burlington, N. J.

Paymaster, paper filed last April

[1] Endorsement written on a letter of Augustus R. Egbert to Cameron, April 12, 1861, applying for "the Post of Paymaster" and listing his numerous sponsors. He was not appointed paymaster, but Heitman lists his appointment as surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, on November 5.

To Edwin D. Morgan and Ira Harris[1]

Washington, Nov. 6. 1861

Gov. Morgan &
Senator Harris
Albany, N. Y.

I think Gen. Wool has not resigned. The War Department has a communication from him, written yesterday in which there is no intimation of his resigning.

A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DNA RG107. See Lincoln to McClellan, November 1, 1861, in *C.W.*, V, 9-10, n. 2.

To Simon Cameron[1]

[c. November 7, 1861.]

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, IHi. An endorsement on a letter from C. Gibson, Washington, November 7, 1861, which reads: "H. A. Conant applies for appointment as Major of Cavalry. At the commencement of difficulties in St. Louis he was appointed first as aid & then as quartermaster under Gen. Lyon...." Attorney General Bates' concurring endorsement, "that *Major Conant* is, I fully believe, a very valuable and meritorious officer ...," appears at the end of the letter. Heitman lists Horace Artemus Conant as "capt a q m vols 12 May 62; died 5 Oct 62."

To Ambrose E. Burnside or Benjamin F. Butler[1]

Gen. Burnside, or Gen. Butler, please see the bearer, consider whether he can be helpful to them because of his acquaintance with Southern localities.

Nov[10? 11?] 1861 A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DLC-RTL, Series III. The date is not clear. The bearer has not been identified, but the provenance of the small card indicates that it was given to Robert Todd Lincoln in 1897 by Mrs. F. C. Cress of Brooklyn, New York.

To Oliver P. Morton[1]

Gov. O. P. Morton
Indianapolis, Ia.

Washington, Nov. 10. 1861

As to the Legion, we are in some alarm lest we get more men than we can arm, provide & pay. I have no objection to appoint the chaplains provided it can be got at rightly.

A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DNA RG107. Governor Morton had telegraphed Lincoln on November 6: "I propose to raise the President's Legion to consist of five 5 Regiments of picked men, to be selected by the Trustees of each township. Will you receive them? ..." On November 9, he telegraphed: "Will you not appoint three 3 Catholic chaplains to Brigadier? I have no answer to my Dispatch in regard to the Legion ..." (DLC-RTL).

To Edward Bates[1]

Executive Mansion
Nov. 11, 1861

... Judge H. V. Willson of the Northern District of Ohio, who wishes to consult about treason cases. I know you will, without my asking, be glad to see him, and give him a full hearing....

[1] Charles Hamilton Catalogue, April 20, 1972, No. 201. An ALS as described in the source.

To William H. Seward[1]

Hon. Sec. of State:
My dear Sir

Executive Mansion
Nov. 11, 1861

Is there any consulate not filled, in the British possessions or the Pacific—Vancouver, for instance? or can you, & ought you to make one? If so, that would be the one for my friend Allen Francis, whose name I left with you last night.

Yours truly

A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DNA RG59. Allen Francis had written Lincoln, October 2, 1861, "... if the Glasgow appointment is out of the question, may be you can give me that at Victoria, Vancouver Island, or Paymaster in the Army." Allen Francis is listed as consul at Vancouver in the *Official Register* 1863.

Order Suspending the Writ of Habeas Corpus[1]

Department of State
Washington, November 11, 1861.

The President of the United States directs that the writ of habeas corpus be suspended so far as it relates to officers and soldiers in the military or naval service of the United States, or marshals and their deputies within the State of New York.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Approved: A. LINCOLN

[1] OR, Series II, Vol. II, p. 136.

To Simon Cameron[1]

November 12, 1861.

It is desired that Hon. Joseph C. McKibbin, of California, an ex M. C., be appointed a Lieutenant Col. in the Reg. Army to go on Gen. Halleck's staff. I have not seen Gen. Halleck on the subject, but Gen. McClellan tells me that Halleck would like to have him. . . .

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, April 27, 1954, No. 163. Heitman lists Joseph C. McKibbin as appointed colonel on November 29, 1861.

To Simon Cameron[1]

If the writer of the within, son of Col. E. D. Baker, who fell at Ball's Bluff, can be transferred to be a Major of Oregon volunteers, consistently with the public service, I shall be very glad, being sincerely desirous to oblige him, for his father's sake, as well as his own.

Nov. 13, 1861 A. LINCOLN

[I] AES, owned by James T. Hickey, Elkhart, Illinois. Second Lieutenant E. D. Baker, 4th Cavalry, wrote Lincoln, November 12, 1861, "I made application ... to be transferred ... to a regiment of Volunteers now being raised in Oregon...." See the note *supra*, November 4, 1861, concerning the Oregon regiment. Lieutenant Baker remained in 4th Cavalry.

To Simon Cameron[1]

Hon. Sec. of War Executive Mansion
My dear Sir Nov. 13. 1861.

Please have the Adjutant General ascertain whether 2nd. Lieut. of Co D. 2nd. Infantry—Alexander E. Drake, is not entitled

to promotion. His wife thinks he is. Please have this looked into.
Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, NNP. Heitman lists Alexander E. Drake as promoted to captain on October 9, 1861. Presumably the word had not reached his wife.

To Margaret Kellogg[1]

Mrs. Margaret Kellogg. Washington, D. C. Nov. 14, 1861
Dear Madam

Yours of the 10th. is received. I comply with your request so far as I consistently can. I can not safely authorize any one to pass our lines without the approbation of the Military Commander in the vicinity, and some representative man of the citizens. With this explanation, the card I enclose will be intelligible.
Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS-P, IHi. Margaret Todd Kellogg was the half-sister of Mary Todd Lincoln. Her letter of November 10 has not been located. The pass, *infra*, was probably for her mother, Mrs. Robert S. Todd, and her husband, Charles H. Kellogg.

Pass for Mrs. Todd and Mr. Kellogg[1]

This may pass Mrs. Todd, and Mr. Kellogg through our Military lines, if approved, and indorsed, by Gen Buell, and Hon. James Guthrie, at Louisville, Ky.
Nov. 14, 1861 A. LINCOLN

[1] ADS-P.

Order for Purchase of Woodruff Guns[1]

Let the thirty "Woodruff Guns" as requested within, be purchased and furnished, to Col. Cavanaugh, provided they cost no more than two hundred and eighty-five dollars each, mounted & equipped, as per specifications filed.
Nov. 15, 1861. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, IHi. Endorsement on the back of a Special Requisition form filled out and signed by Colonel T. H. Cavanaugh, 6th Cavalry Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, and with approval signed by Governor Richard Yates, November 1861. In addition to the Woodruff Guns "Light Artillery," the requisition called for "1140 Revolvers (Police Patern) 1140 Carbines

Cosmopolitan Arms, Co. Hamilton, Ohio, Patern) 1140 Cavalry Sabres." The requisition bears the following note at the bottom: "Major Hagner ordered 12th Novr. to send these to Govr Yates Springfield Illinois for 'Governors Legion' 6th Cavy Ill. Volrs.—to obtain them in any manner he can (if not all on hand) by purchase or from the Arsenals, and forward them as soon as possible. Govr. Yates advised."

To Simon Cameron[1]

16 Nov. 1861

These are excellent and ample recommendations; and I therefore respectfully submit them to the War Department.

A. LINCOLN

1 Parke-Bernet Catalogue, September 29, 1965, No. 98. As described in the source, Lincoln's endorsement appears "on an envelope addressed to him and imprinted with the arms of New Jersey. Enclosed are four recommendations for promotion of Private A. D. Trimble to rank of lieutenant, written by influential New Jersey politicians." Armon D. Trimble, Co. B, 3d New Jersey Infantry, is listed in Heitman as appointed 2d lieutenant, 3d Cavalry, February 19, 1862.

To George B. McClellan[1]

Shall Schofield be appointed?

Nov. 16. 1861 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, IaU. Endorsement on an envelope accompanying a telegram from Frank P. Blair to Montgomery Blair, St. Louis, November 15, 1861: "Have Schofield appointed a Brigadier General of volunteers immediately it is very important to all our interests here." McClellan endorsed, "I think well of it he has a high reputation in Missouri." Heitman lists Major John M. Schofield as appointed brigadier general on November 21, 1861.

To Caleb B. Smith[1]

Executive Office
Nov. 19. 1861

Let the amount of the penalty in the official bond of the Receiver of Public Moneys at Nebraska City, be fixed at twenty thousand dollars, as recommended within.

A. LINCOLN

[1] Transcript, IHi.

To Salmon P. Chase[1]

Hon. Sec. of Treasury — Executive Mansion
My dear Sir: — Nov. 27. 1861

Have you, as yet, been able to determine whether the proposed Chiriqui coal contract can be safely made? If it can be, consistently with the public interest, I would like for it to be closed.

Yours very truly — A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, RPB. See Lincoln to Smith, October [23?] 1861, in *C.W.*, IV, 561-562, and succeeding communications regarding the Chiriqui Project in Volume V.

To George B. McClellan[1]

Maj. Genl. McClellan — Executive Mansion
My dear Sir — Nov. 29. 1861

By the enclosed order Gustavus Koerner, of Illinois supposes himself to be thrown out of the service, he having been on Fremont's staff. He is an educated German, once Lieut. Govr, one of the best men in the State, and ought to be with Gen. Halleck, as affording him the best clue to Illinoisians generally, and especially to the germans. He was appointed from civil life, but from here, and not by Gen. Fremont, as I remember. I wish you would have him sent to Gen. Halleck.

Yours truly — A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, IHi. The "enclosed order" is not with this letter. Koerner's discharge, according to Heitman, was dated November 2, 1861, and there is no future record of his military appointment. See Lincoln's letters to Halleck and Koerner January 15, 1862, in *C.W.*, V, 99-101.

To Simon Cameron[1]

Rev. Eliphalet W. Jackson being within recommended unanimously by the Maine delegation for a Chaplaincy in the Army, if there be a vacancy, let him be appointed to it.

Dec 4, 1861. — A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by Arthur Talansky, Floral Park, New York. Heitman lists Reverend Jackson as appointed July 21, 1862.

To Mrs. Anne Van Bergen Nash[1]

Executive Mansion
My dear Madam: Washington, Dec. 4. 1861

It affords me great pleasure to gratify both yourself and the friend for whom you ask it, by sending you, for her, this my autograph.

yours truly A. LINCOLN

Mrs. Anne Van Bergen Nash.

[1] ALS, The John Rylands Library, Manchester, England. This unusual autograph letter was written at the request of the daughter of one of Lincoln's very oldest friends, Peter Van Bergen (*C.W.*, I, 20n.) Anne Van Bergen married Henry Nash who became a prominent merchant in Liverpool, England.

To Simon Cameron[1]

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

Dec. 5. 1861 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES-P, IHi. Endorsement on the back of a letter from Governor Francis H. Pierpoint, Wheeling, November 29, 1861, requesting the appointment of "John S. Burdett Esq Taylor Co. Va. as a commissary of subsistence. Virginia has nearly three brigades in the field and there has been but one Brigade commissary appointed in the state ...." Heitman lists John S. Burdette as appointed February 19, 1862.

To William H. Seward[1]

Hon. Sec. of State Executive Mansion
My dear Sir: Dec. 5, 1861.

Please send me a nomination for William Pickering, as Governor of Washington Territory.

Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DNA, RG59. See Lincoln to Pickering, October 7, 1861, in *C.W.*, IV, 550. Pickering's letter of acceptance in the file is dated December 24, 1861.

To John E. Wool[1]

Maj. Genl. Wool Washington, D. C.
My dear Sir Dec. 5. 1861

I am urged to re-appoint Col. W. H. Allen to the head of his late regiment, he having been removed therefrom by effect of a Court-Martial finding.

I am willing to do so upon two conditions. First that [it] is lawfully competent for me to do so: and secondly that the act will have your approval.
Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by Arthur Talansky, Floral Park, New York. See Lincoln's Order, September 10, 1861, in *C.W.*, IV, 516. General Wool replied December 9, 1861: "I can only say that my knowledge of the Colonel is limited to his trial before a general court Martial, the proceedings of which I presume are before you. I certainly have no objections to his restoration ... I make great allowance for the errors of volunteer officers ...." (DLC-RTL). No further record of the case has been found.

To Simon Cameron[1]

Hon. Sec. of War Executive Mansion
My dear Sir Dec. 7. 1861
Let John M. Palmer of Illinois be appointed a Brigadier General of Volunteers.
Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by Arthur Talansky, Floral Park, New York. Heitman lists Colonel John M. Palmer as appointed brigadier general on December 20, 1861.

To George B. McClellan[1]

Gen. McClellan Executive Mansion
My dear Sir Dec. 9, 1861
Please see Mr. Bollinger, of Ky, who is well recommended, & who wishes [to] talk something of Gen. C. F. Smith, at Paducah, believing, as I have been hearing lately from other sources, that Smith is rather more against the Union than for it.
Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS-F, Parke-Bernet Catalogue, April 2-3, 1968, No. 416. General Charles F. Smith continued in service, was promoted to major general March 21, 1862, and died April 25, 1862.

To Simon Cameron[1]

Hon. Sec. of War Executive Mansion
My dear Sir Dec. 10. 1861
Please find a 2nd. Lieutenancy in the Army, for William Clarendon Cuyler, who is a grand-son of Judge Wayne, who solicits his appointment.
Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS-F, Paul C. Richards Catalogue 66, No. 200. Heitman lists Cuyler as appointed February 19, 1862. His uncle was Justice James M. Wayne of the Supreme Court.

To J. D. Mills[1]

Copy

D. Mills Esq. Executive Mansion
My dear Sir; Dec. 12th. 1861

I do not intend to order any more of the "Coffee Mill" guns, unless upon Gen. McClellan's distinctly indicating in writing that he wishes it done, in which case I will very cheerfully do it. This is very plain. He knows whether the guns will be serviceable. I do not. It avails nothing for him to intimate that he has no *objection* to my purchasing them.

Yours truly (Signed) A. LINCOLN

[1] Copy, DNA RG217. This copy is preceded in the records of the General Accounting Office by Mills' letter to McClellan, December 12, 1861: "The President is under the impression, after seeing the copies of your application to the Secretary of War for fifty guns, and the reply of Col. Scott ... that as it does not expressly say so, perhaps you do not want them.... He has addressed me a note, of which the following is a copy...." See Lincoln to Ripley, December 19, 1861, in *C.W.*, V, 75-76.

To William H. Seward[1]

Will the Sec. of State please look at this and mention in Cabinet tomorrow.

Dec. 12, 1861 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, DNA RG59. Endorsement on the back of a form from the Clerk of the House transmitting the Resolution, on the motion of Representative Vallandigham, requesting, "copies of all proclamations or orders, issued and published in the press, or otherwise made public, by himself, or any Head of Department, or any Military or Naval officer of the United States, since the Fourth of March last, relating to the pending contest...."

To George B. McClellan[1]

I would be very glad for Mr. Colfax to be obliged in the matter within, if at all consistent with the public service.

Dec. 13, 1861 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, InFtwL. Endorsement on the back of a letter from Schuyler Colfax to General McClellan: "I have written you twice, urging the removal of the 9th Ind. Regiment and their brave General Milroy, all of them my constituents, from the Cheat Mountain Summit to some region where they can see an enemy...."

To William H. Seward[1]

Hon. Sec. of State — Executive Mansion
My dear Sir — Dec. 13, 1861

George S. Fisher, of California, is an old friend of Senator Trumbull & myse1f, and he & I together with the California Members of the House of Representatives, wish to find a place for him. Kanagawa, in Japan, is mentioned. If there is not a very good reason to the contrary, let Mr. Fisher have the place.

Yours truly — A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DNA RG59. George S. Fisher is listed as consul at Kanagawa in the *Official Register* 1863.

To Simon Cameron[1]

Thomas Drummond, Lieut. in 5th. Cavalry, was appointed last April from Civil life, & without military education. The Governor of Iowa now wishes to appoint him Lieut. Col. of a Regiment of volunteers. Senator Harlan wishes it done, and if the Sec. of War & Adjt. General, deem it admissible, consistently with the public service, let it be done.

Dec. 14. 1861. — A. LINCOLN

[1]AES, IaHA. Endorsement on a letter of recommendation signed by A. B. Miller, registrar, Iowa State Land Office, J. W. Jones, state treasurer, and J. W. Cattell, state auditor. Accompanying are three other letters to Cameron from Senator James Harlan, Governor Samuel Kirkwood, and Colonel A. B. Porter, 4th Iowa Cavalry. Heitman lists Drummond as appointed lieutenant colonel, 4th Iowa Cavalry, on December 31, 1861.

To Simon Cameron[1]

Judge Pirtle, of Louisville, is so good, & so much of a man, that he should be obliged as soon as practicable.

Dec. 16. 1861 — A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, owned by James T. Hickey, Elkhart, Illinois. Endorsement on the back of a letter from Joshua F. Speed and Robert Mallory, December 14, 1861: "Alfred Pirtle son of Judge Henry Pirtle desires to be a Lieutenant in the regular army...." No record has been found of an appointment of Alfred Pirtle.

To Simon Cameron[1]

This young man's letters show that he fought bravely at the Battle of Lexington. I recommend him for appointment as 2d. Lieutenant in the Regular Army.

[December 18, 1861?] A. LINCOLN

[1] Transcript, Ms journal of Major George Henry Palmer, IHi. See Lincoln's memorandum, December 5, 1861, in *C.W.*, V, 58. Heitman lists the appointment as of August 21, 1862.

To Simon Cameron[1]

This is respectfully submitted to the War Department, with the remark that it is a voucher in behalf of the same young man, for whom, some days ago, I submitted a letter of S.W. Robbins—The vouchers are good and ample.

Dec. 23, 1861 A. LINCOLN

[1] Charles Hamilton Catalogue No. 65, February 15, 1973, Item 168. This endorsement is described as "on verso of the integral leaf of a D.S. of DANIEL BUTTERFIELD (Union brigadier general) ... recommending Private Wm. Tracy for appointment as second lieutenant. On the front of the integral leaf appears a supporting recommendation signed by Major Henry A. Bostwick of the 12th Regiment, N.Y. Volunteers." Heitman lists William G. Tracy as appointed "1 lt 12 NY inf 6 Aug 61."

To Simon Cameron[1]

I have no objection to the within, if consistent and proper.

Dec. 27, 1861. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, IHi. Endorsement on a letter of Lieutenant Colonel Martin Burke, Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, December 23, 1861, to William H. Seward: "I was thinking would it not be best if I am to remain here that his Excellency the President should make me a Col. by Brevet. There is no emolument I believe attached to this change of rank...." No record of this promotion has been found. Heitman lists Burke as retired August 1, 1863.

To Montgomery Meigs[1]

Quarter Master General Executive Mansion

My dear Sir: December 28, 1861

It is a *necessity* that Capt. Eddy should not be retained in service at Springfield, Illinois. In this, I am neither deciding, nor saying anything against Capt. Eddy. I mean this only—we must have the hearty cooperation of the State Government

there; and a "snarl" has somehow been gotten up between him and them, which must be broken up. Please send some other Quarter Master, there, letting Capt. Eddy go somewhere else equally important.

Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] Transcript, IHi. Concerning Captain Asher R. Eddy, see Lincoln to Meigs, April 3, 1862, in *C.W.*, V, 178.

To Simon Cameron[1]

Hon. Sec. of War Executive Mansion

My dear Sir: Dec. 31, 1861

Let Frederick Steele, of the Regular Army, and Napoleon J. T. Dana, of Minnesota be appointed Brigadier Generals of Volunteers.

Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS-P, IHi. "Let it be done. S. C." is endorsed below Lincoln's signature. As listed by Heitman, Steele's appointment as brigadier general was effective January 28, 1862, and Dana's, February 3, 1862.

To Simon Cameron[1]

Bross would not knowingly misrepresent. Gen Grant was appointed chiefly on the recommendation of Hon. E. B. Washburne. Perhaps we should consult him.

Jan. 4 1862. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES owned by Hempstead Washburne, Chicago, Illinois. Lincoln's endorsement is on an anonymous letter from Cairo, Illinois, December 27, 1861, addressed to the Chicago *Tribune*, accusing Grant of being "perfectly inebriate under a flag of truce with rebels. . . . All these things are facts which the world ought to know. Until we can secure pure men in habits and men without secesh wives with their own little slaves to wait upon them, which is a fact here in this Camp with Mrs. Grant, our country is lost. . . ." Cameron wrote below Lincoln's endorsement, “Respectfully referred to Hon. E. B. Washburne, with the request that he will return these papers to the Dept. Simon Cameron, War Dept. Jan. 6, 1862.” Washburne wrote Grant's assistant adjutant general John A. Rawlins, who replied that the charge could only have been made with malice, and probably by the disappointed contractors whose outrageous prices Grant had refused to pay. (Bruce Catton, *Grant Moves South*, Little, Brown and Company, 1968, p. 95ff.). William Bross was an editor of the *Tribune*.

To Montgomery Meigs[1]

Jan. 4, 1862

Gen. Cooper, who will present this, is anxious to have Alfred A. McGaffey appointed Q.M. for his Brigade; & I am willing to oblige him, only that I have an impression that you have some objection. If you have not, so write below this, and he may be appointed.

[1] Paul C. Richards Catalogue No. 19, Item No. 284. Although still an incomplete text, this is more complete than that given in *C.W.*, V, 90. According to the catalogue description, Meigs wrote at the conclusion of the letter: The Q. M. Gen'l cannot recommend this appointment."

To James W. Ripley[1]

Gen. Ripley, please see Mr. Sanford, who wishes a job of foundry work.
Jan. 6, 1862. A. LINCOLN

[1] Charles Hamilton Catalogue, February 3, 1972, No. 247. Endorsement on a letter of William Nelson introducing "W. Sanford of the firm of Sanford, Truslow & Co., iron founders of New York."

To Simon Cameron[1]

Respectfully submitted to the War Department.
Jan. 9. 1862 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES-P, IHi. Endorsement on a letter from John M. McCalla, January 8, 1862, recommending "Col. Ezra Webb of Cincinnati, whose application for a paymaster's office is now before you. . . ." Ezra Webb was appointed additional paymaster on June 30, 1862.

To James W. Ripley[1]

Please write on a scrap, & send me, the extract you read to me from Com. Foote.
Jan. 12, 1862. A. LINCOLN

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, April 27, 1954, No. 164. This note appears to account for a scrap of paper appended to General Ripley's "Statement of Guns and Ammunition furnished by the Ordnance Department to Flag Officer Foote for the Western Flotilla," January 11, 1862. This scrap (DLC-RTL, Series 1, No. 13957) reads, "From the ammunition furnished on Flag Officer Foote's requisitions it would appear that there were besides the

35 — Rifles 42 pounders — also

30 — 32 pounder cannon
25 — 8 inch guns
3 — 9 " do
1 — 10 " do."

To William H. Seward[1]

Hon. Sec. of State — Executive Mansion
My dear Sir. — Jan. 17, 1862

The Maryland delegation of the H. R. except Mr. May, ask the appointment of James R. Partridge to the mission of Honduras. Let it be done.

Yours truly — A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DNA RG59. James R. Partridge is listed as minister not to Honduras but to San Salvador in the *Official Register* 1863.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Respectfully submitted to the War Department.

Jan. 17. 1862 — A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, IHi. Endorsement on a letter from John A. McClernand, Cairo, Illinois, December 11, 1861, stating "Capt. John L. Davis of Springfield, Ill. desires the commission of Paymaster in the Army or Navy." No record of John L. Davis' appointment has been found.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Respectfully submitted to the War Department with the remark that it is probably superseded by action taken to-day.

Jan. 17. 1862. — A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, RPB. Endorsement on a letter from General James H. Lane, January 13, 1862, requesting that Colonel William Weer, 4th Kansas Volunteers, be detailed as "Chief of the Staff which may be assigned to Kansas and as Commander of the Infantry in my column. . . .” Lane was elected senator from Kansas, and his appointment as brigadier general of volunteers was cancelled March 21, 1862. No record of William Weer's service has been found.

To Solomon Foot[1]

Executive Mansion

Dear Sir — Washington Jany 18, 1862

Permit me through you to return my sincere thanks to your friend and constituent, Wm. Otis, Esq. of Danby, Vt. for the

very superior and delicious cheese he had the kindness to send me, in your care.
Your obt Servt. A. LINCOLN
Hon. Solomon Foot
U. S. Senate

[1] LS, owned by Mrs. Alice Otis Davison, Castleton, Vermont.

To William H. Seward[1]

I am ready to appoint Mr. Clay; and I rather think it should be to a Major Generalship, for reasons which I will mention when I see you.
Jan. 18, 1862 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, RPB. Endorsement on the back of a letter from Seward, January 18, 1862: "... are you prepared to nominate Cassius M. Clay? Advice of his appointment ought to go out to him immediately with the appointment of his successor to the mission at St. Petersburg." See Lincoln to Cameron, January 11, 1862, in *C.W.*, V, 96-97, and also Lincoln to Stanton, January 20, *infra*.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Hon. Sec. of War, Executive Mansion
My dear Sir January 20, 1862
Let Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, now in Russia, be appointed a Major General of volunteers. Yours truly
A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, IHi. Clay was appointed April 11, 1862.

To William H. Seward[1]

Hon. Sec. of State Executive Mansion
My dear Sir Jan. 21, 1862
In case Mr. Fry shall not go to Sardinia as Sec. of Legation, I wish Mr. William Slade Jr. of Ohio, to have the place.
Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DNA RG59. See Lincoln to Seward, September 27, 1861, in *C.W.*, IV, 538. The *Official Register* 1861-1865 has no listing for Sardinia, but W. H. Fry is listed in 1861 as secretary of Legation for Italy, and is not listed later.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

I believe my promise is out that upon the writing of this letter by the Gov. of New Hampshire, the gun should be examined and reported upon by a competent officer. I therefore will thank the Secretary of War to send a competent officer to Nashua, N. H. to test and report upon the gun.

Jan. 25, 1862 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, DNA, RG156. Endorsement on a letter from Governor N. S. Berry, December 5, 1861: "I am desirous of calling the attention of the proper officer of the Ordnance Department to an improvement in breech loading cannon — the recent invention of George A. Rollins Esq of the city of Nashua. . . . So highly is it esteemed by the people of the Southern section of the State where it is best known that, as I am assured, numbers of our best citizens are anxious to enroll themselves in a corps of artillery to be equipped with these guns. . . ." For an account of General Ripley's refusal to carry out Lincoln's instruction, see Bruce, *op. cit.*, pp. 129-130.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Respectfully submitted to the War Department with the remark that the writer [is] a very dear friend, whom I would like to oblige as soon as it can be consistently done.

Feb. 1, 1862 A. LINCOLN

[1] AEC-F, Washington (D.C.) *Post*, August 9, 1960. Also in facsimile is the accompanying letter of Levi Davis, January 7, 1862, asking a lieutenancy for Levi Davis, Jr. See Lincoln's earlier letter to Cameron and note, July 15, 1861, in *C.W.*, IV, 448.

To John E. Wool[1]

Approved. Let a commission issue.

Feb. 3 1862. A. LINCOLN

[1] ES, RPB. Endorsement on Major General John E. Wool's General Order 6, Fort Monroe, February 1, 1862, appointing Major Le Grand B. Cannon aide-de-camp with the rank of colonel. Cannon had served with Wool as volunteer aide-de-camp from April 23, 1861, and resigned June 11, 1862.

To Francis Scala[1]

Will the leader of the Marine Band, please call and see Mrs. L.? today

Feb. 4. 1862 A. LINCOLN

FEBRUARY 19, 1862

[1] ALS, DLC-Scala Collection. John G. Nicolay wrote his fiancée, Therena Bates, February 2, 1862: "Mrs. Lincoln has determined to make an innovation in the social customs of the White House and accordingly has issued tickets for a party of six or seven hundred guests on Wednesday evening next. For years past dinners and receptions have been the only 'Executive' social diversions or entertainments. But from what I can learn 'La Reine' has determined to abrogate dinners and institute parties in their stead. How it will work remains to be seen." (DLC-Nicolay Papers). The program selected consisted of "most enchanting operatic gems," as well as an opening "President's March" and a closing "Mrs. Lincoln's Polka" composed by Francis Scala himself. An excellent account of the much criticized and applauded event is in Kenneth A. Bernard's *Lincoln and the Music of the Civil War* (The Caxton Printers, Ltd., 1966).

To Hiram Barney[1]

Hon. Hiram Barney — Executive Mansion
My dear Sir — Washington Feb. 14, 1862

The bearer of this, Mr. William H. Wells, though a resident of your city, is a personal acquaintance, and highly valued friend of mine. His brother, Mr. Charles Wells, I do not know; but I should be gratified with his appointment to a place in New-York, on account of his brother whom I do know.

Yours truly — A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by Arthur Talansky, Floral Park, New York. No record of an appointment for Charles Wells has been found.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

This being a Virginia case, ought to be dealt with as favorably as possible.

A. LINCOLN

Feb. 19, 1862.

[1] AES, DLC-Underwood Papers. Endorsement on a letter from John C. Underwood, Fifth Auditor's Office, February 17, 1862: "In pursuance of a suggestion from your excellency in Nov last I proposed to Genl Cameron the collection of our Eastern Va Refugees into an organization first of a Regiment & on the advance of the army . . . a Brigade of loyal Eastern Virginians. Genl Cameron met the proposition with utmost favor.... Col. Wall is apprehensive that the new secretary may not look upon his efforts with the same favor. . . ." John C. Underwood was appointed U. S. District judge by Lincoln, but his efforts to recruit a Virginia brigade seem not to have been successful.

To William H. Seward[1]

Respectfully submitted to the State Department.

Feb. 26, 1862. A LINCOLN

[1] AES, DNA RG59. Endorsement on a letter from Governor David Tod of Ohio, January 20, 1862, recommending "R. C. Kirk, former Lieut. Govr. of this state . . . in connection with the mission to Rome…" See Lincoln to Seward, March 1, 1862, *infra*.

To William H. Seward[1]

Let a nomination be sent me for Robert C. Kirk, of Ohio as Minister to the Argentine Confederation—the place, I believe, Mr. Palmer of Penn. is about vacating.

March 1. 1862 A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DNA RG59. See Lincoln to Seward, February 26, 1862, *supra*. The *Official Register* 1863 lists Robert C. Kirk as minister resident to the Argentine Republic.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Executive Mansion

Hon Sec. of War. Washington, March 3, 1862.

The bearer of this, Edward B. Jerome, is son of the sister of our lamented Col. Baker, and was in the service with him when he fell. Here is a very intelligent and brave young man; and I wish him made a Lieutenant in the Regular Army....

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, April 29, 30, 1958, No. 231. No appointment of Edward B. Jerome has been found.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Will the Sec. of War, with the assistance of the Pay-Master General, please see that these men are paid:

March 5, 1862 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, DNA RG393. Endorsement on a letter of H. A. Wise, Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, Navy Department, March 5, 1862, requesting instructions as to back pay of men "transferred from the Army of the Potomac to the Mississippi Gun Boat Flotilla, as will be seen in the subjoined telegram from Flag Officer Foote." Foote's telegram from Cairo, Illinois, March 5, reported the soldiers to be "clamorous for their arrears of pay previous to their coming out which they say was promised them previous to their coming out. . . . " Stanton's endorsement referred the matter to the Paymaster General Benjamin F. Lamed, who endorsed "returned to Sec. of War. Nothing is known concerning these men in

this Dept...." It was then referred by Assistant Secretary of War P. H. Watson, "to Adjutant General with authority to act.…"

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Hon. Sec. of War — Executive Mansion
My dear Sir — March 7. 1862

Col. Richardson M.C., of Illinois, who for some time has had my word that on notice I would make him a Brigadier general, now definitely declines it. I therefore wish to appoint Leonard F. Ross, of Illinois, a Brig-Genl. of vols. and _____ Dallum (whose papers are on file) an Assistant Adjutant General, for said Ross. Let the nominations be sent over.

Yours truly — A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, IHi. Heitman lists Colonel Leonard F. Ross, 17th Iowa Infantry, as promoted to brigadier general of volunteers, April 25, 1862, and Francis A. Dallam as appointed assistant adjutant general of volunteers on March 24, 1862.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Hon. Sec. of War — Executive Mansion
My dear Sir — March 15, 1862

Let Jeremiah T. Boyle of Ky, be appointed a Brigadier General of Volunteers, to take date from November 9, 1861.

Yours truly — A. LINCOLN

[1] Transcript, DLC. Heitman lists Boyle's appointment as of November 9, 1861.

To John A. Gore, A. A. Reese, and George D. Chenoweth[1]

Rev. J. A. Gore — Executive Mansion
" A. A. Reese, D.D. — Washington March 18, 1862
" Geo. D. Cheonoweth [*sic*]

Gentlemen:

Allow me to tender to you, and through you, to the East Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, my grateful thanks for the Preambles and Resolutions of that body, copies of which you did me the honor to present yesterday. These kind words of approval, coming from so numerous a body of intelligent Christian people; and so free from all suspi-

cion of sinister motives, are indeed encouraging to me. By the help of an All-wise Providence, I shall endeavor to do my duty; and I shall expect the continuation of your prayers for a right solution of our national difficulties, and the restoration of our country to peace and prosperity.

Your obliged and humble servant A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by Mrs. Horace L. Jacobs III, Lakeland, Florida. This letter appears in *C.W.* (V, 215-216) as taken from an incorrect source under date of May 15, 1862. It is included now as corrected from the original. The Washington (D. C.) *Star*, April 8, 1862, reported the visit to the White House on March 17 of Reverends John A. Gore, A. A. Reese, and George D. Chenoweth, accompanied by Senator Joseph A. Wright of Indiana, Senator Waitman T. Willy of West Virginia, and Representative Cornelius L. Leary of Maryland, and gave their remarks as well as the text of Lincoln's letter of March 18.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Executive Mansion
Washington March 21, 1862

Please let Captain Volney Hickox, who was appointed an additional aid-de-camp, for Gen. Lane's staff, be retained as such, and ordered to report for duty to Major General Hunter.

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, May 22, 1956, No. 116. Heitman lists the appointment as of April 14, 1862.

To Salmon P. Chase[1]

Respectfully submitted to the Treasury Department
March 25, 1862. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, DNA RG56. Endorsement on the envelope of a letter from Worthington G. Snethen, Baltimore, March 22, 1862, asking appointment as commissioner of Internal Revenue. No appointment for Snethen has been found.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.
March 25. 1862. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, IHi. Endorsement on a letter signed by Senators James H. Lane and Samuel C. Pomeroy, March 24, 1862, ". . . the detailing of Brig Genl Denver to Kansas … would be impolitic, and unfortunate….” Stanton endorsed: "Referred to Adjt General with instructions to send a copy to Major General Halleck instructing him to act in the premises

as he may deem best for the service. . ." General James W. Denver's assignment was finally clarified on April 7. See Lincoln to Halleck, April 4, 1862, and note in *C.W.*, V, 180.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Respectfully submitted to the War Department
Mar. 25, 1862 A. LINCOLN

1 Parke-Bernet Catalogue, February 11, 1964, No. 124. As described in the source, Lincoln's endorsement is on a petition "signed by 6 Connecticut Senators and Representatives," requesting "a captaincy or lieutenancy in the Regular Army for George F. Gardiner." No record has been found of this appointment.

To Lorenzo Thomas[1]

Gen. John M. Palmer, by letter, requested that John Condit Smith be appointed a Quarter Master to serve with him & I endorsed the letter directing his appointment. It is said that letter is lost & I write this to renew that directive.
March 26, 1862 A. LINCOLN

1 AES, IHi. Endorsement on a letter from Adjutant General Lorenzo Thomas, March 26, 1862, "... I have mislaid your instructions to appoint Mr. Smith as Brigade Quartermaster for General Palmers brigade. . . ." Heitman lists Smith as appointed April 1, 1862.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War. I would be glad for the appointment to be made whenever it consistently can be.
March 29, 1862 A. LINCOLN

1 AES, owned by Arthur Talansky, Floral Park, New York. Endorsement on a form letter, March 25, 1862, signed by John W. Thompson, examiner, state of New York, Depot of Volunteers, certifying Henry C. Lockwood as qualified to serve "as a Company and a field Officer." There are four accompanying letters addressed to Stanton in support of Lockwood. Heitman lists his appointment as captain and additional aide-de-camp as of March 31, 1862.

Letter of Introduction for Dorothea L. Dix[1]

Medical Director of
Military-Hospital at
Winchester, Va.

Executive Mansion
Washington, March 30., 1862.

APRIL 2, 1862

This introduces Miss Dix. Please receive her kindly, and avail yourself of her services among the sick and wounded soldiers. Yours &c.

A. LINCOLN

[I] ALS, MH. See also Lincoln to Dorothea Dix, May 4, 1862, *infra*, and to Stanton, May 5, 1862, in *C.W.*, V, 206.

To Whom It May Concern[1]

Executive Mansion

Whom it may concern Washington, April 2, 1862.

Let *John H. Pleasants*, and *John Morris*, Jr. now prisoners at Camp-Douglas, Illinois, taken at Fort Donnelson, be bailed to Edward Bates, Attorney-General of the United States, or discharged on any terms which he may prescribe. A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, OClWHi. Below Lincoln's signature, Bates wrote: "The Commanding officer U.S.A. at Camp Douglas, in compliance with the above autograph order of the President, will please discharge the above named *John H. Pleasants* and *John Morris* Jr, upon their giving their parole of honor, in the customary form. And will please furnish them with such passports as will enable them to travel safely home, that is to Goochland County, Virginia. Very respectfully Edw. Bates Atty. Genl."

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Champion Vaughan was appointed on Gen. Lowe's staff, which has gone to nothing—as is seen within, Gen. Mitchell now wants him. Let it be done. [c. April 3, 1862] *Signed* A. LINCOLN

[1] Transcript, DLC-Lincoln Case File. Endorsement is described as appearing on the back of a telegram from Brigadier General Robert B. Mitchell, Leavenworth, Kansas, April 1, 1862, received Washington April 3, 1862, to Colonel John C. Vaughan: "Ask the President to reinstate Champion Vaughan for me the service demands it." Heitman lists Champion Vaughan's reinstatement as of April 11, 1862.

Endorsement Concerning Thomas L. Price and James H. Van Alen[1]

Resignation of Gen. Price and application of Col. James H. Van Alen. April 3, 1862

[1] King V. Hostick, List 100, Item 9. As described in the source, an endorsement on an envelope addressed to "His Excellency, A. Linco1n."

APRIL 9, 1862

Heitman lists Brigadier General Thomas L. Price's resignation on April 21, 1862, and Colonel James H. Van Alen's appointment as brigadier general on April 15, 1862.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Executive Mansion
Washington, April 4, 1862

Let William S. Smith of Ohio, be appointed a Brigadier General of Volunteers. Yours truly, A. LINCOLN

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, October 22, 23, 1957, No. 189. Heitman lists Smith's appointment on April 15, 1862.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War. This is a very meritorious case, and I hope Capt. McKay may be set right. A. LINCOLN
April 7. 1862.

[1] AES, owned by Arthur Talansky, Floral Park, New York. Endorsement on the back of a summary report concerning James H. McKay of Chicago, appointed quartermaster with rank of captain on April 17, 1861, at Cairo, Illinois, by the quartermaster general of the state of Illinois. Upon being directed to turn over his supplies and responsibilities to the U. S. Army officers, he resigned, September 23, 1861, and applied for appointment as assistant quartermaster of volunteers. (See Lincoln to Meigs, September 23, 1861, in *C.W.*, IV, 534.) Although he was ordered to report for duty at St. Louis and served there from October 1, 1861, as "Brigade and Post Quarter Master," his commission had never come through. Heitman lists his commission as April 14, 1862.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Let this appointment be made at once if Gen. Meigs now says so.
A. LINCOLN

April 9, 1862

[1] AES, IHi. Endorsement on the back of a letter from 2nd Lieutenant 109 B. Ferguson to Simon Cameron, Quarter Master's Depot, Alexandria, Virginia, November 16, 1861, asking appointment as assistant quartermaster with rank of captain. Both Meigs and Stanton endorsed their approval. Heitman lists Ferguson as appointed on April 28, 1862.

To George B. McClellan[1]

Will Gen McClellan please report upon this case at his own leisure.
April 12, 1862 A. LINCOLN

[1] Copy, DLC-McClellan Papers. What is known of this endorsement is in the letter from Francis B. Stevens, 161 Hudson St., New York, April 15, 1862, addressed to McClellan in which Stevens reproduces it. Stevens wrote:

Dear Sir, I saw the President last Saturday. He made the following endorsement on your letter [as above]. I do not send you the letter lest it might miscarry.

I am completely prepared to submit the details of my plan to any one that you can trust and may appoint. It will take from one to four days depending upon whom you may appoint. I can do it better in New York than elsewhere because the best ship builders — steam engine builders and iron men, can at once be referred to.

My own estimate is as follows:

"Speed not less than 20 miles

"Protection as perfect against a 15 inch ball as the Monitor's is against l0 in

"Cost not over $500.000

"Time of building not over ten weeks from the day I am told to go ahead

"I wish the case reported back directly to yourself; and if my plan is not adopted I do not wish it made known."

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Will the Secretary of War please answer this?
April 12 – 1862 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, IHi. Endorsement has been removed from the letter in question and no clue has developed.

To Montgomery Meigs[1]

Let this appointment be made, if Quarter-Master General thinks it proper; otherwise not.
April 14. 1862 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES-F, Kingston Gallery Inc., Catalogue, Item 167. As described, this endorsement is on a letter of 'J. W. Shaffer colonel and chief quartermaster of the Department of the South,' recommending Lieutenant Charles Garretson for rank of captain. Heitman lists Garretson as appointed captain on June 11, 1862. See, further, Lincoln's Memorandum, March 1, 1864, in *C.W.*, VII, 216.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Sec. of War, please arrange Gen. McClernand's staff (which has not been done since he has been a major general) and in accordance with his request within, so far as the public service will permit.

April 28, 1862. A. LINCOLN

1 AES, DNA RG94. Endorsement on a letter from John A. McClernand to Senator Lyman Trumbull, from Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, April 16, 1862, complaining that "I have been in constant duty, as a commander, in the army for some eight months. Throughout that period I have been without regular staff...." and requesting several appointments, one of which, according to the docketing on this letter, was made, namely, Norton J. Misener, appointed additional aide-de-camp, May 2, 1862.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

This letter is written by (now) Brig. Genl. Logan, who went out of Congress to command a Regiment and faught at Belmont & Fort Donaldson being wounded at the latter place—Let him be obliged in the desired staff appointment if possible.

April 30, 1862 A. LINCOLN

1 Copy, DNA RG110, Correspondence Relating to Provost Marshals, Illinois, 13th District. This copy of Lincoln's endorsement is with the copy of the letter endorsed, written by General John A. Logan to Lincoln, April 15, 1862, introducing Captain William C. Carroll ". . . of the N.Y. Herald -- Who acted as Vol Aid to Genl. Grant in the late battle," and asking a staff appointment for him. For Carroll's continuing efforts to obtain an appointment, see Lincoln to Stanton, October 9, 1862, *infra*. An extended account of Carroll's efforts is given in The Ulysses S. Grant Association, *Newsletter,* Vol. X, No. 2, January 1973.

To Lorenzo Thomas[1]

Adjutant Genl. Thomas Executive Mansion,

My dear Sir, Washington, April 30, 1862.

My personal friend, Dr. T. A. Perkins, who will hand you this, at my own instance, was appointed a Surgeon some time ago, and has since been in the service. I fear he has committed a blunder. He was at Charleston Va, & wished to be transferred West where his family are, and, as a mode of effecting it, has tendered his resignation, hoping to get another appointment. If this can be done, all right. Please see him, & try to fix some way so that he may not be thrown out altogether. Yours truly

A. LINCOLN

MAY 2, 1862

[1]ALS, RPB. The accompanying envelope is addressed: "Adjutant General / Please see my friend / Dr. Perkins / A. L." See also Lincoln to Stanton, May 22, 1862, in *C.W.*, V. 229-230.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

With the permission of the Secretary of War, and the commanding general at each place visited I shall be pleased with every facility afforded Mr. Newman, in the execution of the purpose within expressed.

May 2, 1862 A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by Ralph G. Newman, Chicago, Illinois. An endorsement on the verso reads: "Mr. Newman desires his son to accompany him as an assistant. J. A." Neither "Mr. Newman" nor "J. A." has been identified, according to the present owner, of the same name.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Let Capt. John W. Turner of the regular army be appointed an aid on Genl. McClellan's staff with the rank of colonel and assigned to Commissary Dept. for duty

To Secy of War

May 3, 1862 A. LINCOLN

[1] LS, IHi. According to Heitman, Captain Turner's appointment as additional aide-de-camp was effective May 3, 1862.

To Dorothea L. Dix[1]

Executive Mansion

Washington, May 4, 1862.

The President's respects to Miss Dix. Mrs. Edwards[2] (Mrs. L's sister) was suddenly called home to-day by sickness in her own family. Mrs. Pomeroy[3] is now at the White-House, and Miss Dix' permission for her to remain two weeks, or any shorter time, if so long is not possible, would greatly oblige Mrs. L. and the President.

The President will see Miss Dix, if she calls at once.

[1] AL, MH.

[2] Elizabeth P. Edwards.

[3] Mrs. Rebecca R. Pomroy. See Lincoln to Stanton, July 15, 1862, and note in *C.W.*, V, 326-327.

To James W. Ripley[1]

Executive Mansion,
Washington, May 5, 1862.

General:

This will introduce to you Mr. Strong who has what appears to me an ingenious and useful Carbine. Will you be good enough to examine it and give an opinion as to its serviceability? Very truly Your Obt. Servt A. LINCOLN

General Ripley

[1] LS, DNA RG156. In John Hay's handwriting and signed by Lincoln. For an account of Samuel Strong's invention, see Bruce, *op. cit.*, p. 188ff.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Hon. Sec. of War: Executive Mansion,
Sir. Washington, May 12, 1862.

Hons. John B. Henderson, Thomas L. Price, James S. Rollins, and Francis P. Blair Jr. all members of congress from Mo—ask the discharge of Capt. William Q. Emerson, of that state, now held as a prisoner of War. Bail him to them to be dealt with as they see fit. Yours truly A. LINCOLN

Confined at Sandusky, Ohio

[1] ALS, owned by Arthur Talansky, Floral Park, New York.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.
May 13, 1862. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, InFtWL. Lincoln's endorsement is on a letter of John S. Tarkington, Indianapolis, May 3, 1862, asking that Captain William C. Tarkington, Brigade Commissary on General Reynolds's staff and General Shields' staff, be transferred to the regular army with the same rank. There is no record of his further appointment prior to his resignation on September 11, 1863.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Benjamin Tappin, Jr. wishes to be a Lieutenant in the Regular Army; and if the Secretary of War knows no objections to him except that he is a relative of his, let him be appointed on my responsibility.
May 13, 1862 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES-F, Washington (D.C.) *Evening Star*, August 9, 1960. Endorsement on an envelope. Below Lincoln's endorsement appears Stanton's as follows: "The Secretary of War declines to make the appointment desired by his nephew Benjamin Tappan because it would be a violation of a rule made by the Secretary against appointments to the regular army except by promotion for meritorious service from the ranks of the regular service. May 14, 1862. Edwin M. Stanton." Heitman lists no Benjamin Tappan, Jr., but lists a Benjamin Tappan, appointed surgeon of the 8th Ohio Infantry, May 1861, discharged March 24, 1862, appointed assistant surgeon of volunteers, December 3, 1864, and killed in action with Apache Indians in Arizona, March 26, 1866.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

I am willing for the appointment within indicated to be made, so soon as it can consistently with what I have already said for others.
May 14, 1862. A. LINCOLN

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, April 29-30, 1958, No. 237. As described in the source, this endorsement is on a letter from Brigadier General Benjamin F. Larned, paymaster general, recommending Major John L. Hodge, who had been Larned's assistant for several months, for an additional paymaster. Heitman lists no promotion for Major Hodge until March 13, 1865, when he was breveted lieutenant colonel.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Respectfully submitted to the Sec. of War, with my opinion that Lieut. Col. J. F. White should be bailed to Parson W. G. Brownlow.
May 15, 1862. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, IHi. Endorsement on a letter of William G. Brownlow to John W. Forney, May 13, 1862, asking that he show the letter to President Lincoln and Senator Wilson: "Lieut. Col. J. F. White of East Tennessee was and still is a Union man. He was drilling three companies of Union men in Hamilton and Bradley counties, and his letters to me were intercepted and published—he was arrested and threatened with death by the furious mob—but was allowed to go free of hanging, on the condition that he would enter the Rebel service. He done so, under compulsion, and was elected Lieut. Col. to command cavalry. He was stationed at Knoxville, and true to his Union principles he posted us all winter, as to the Rebel movements . . . he was captured in his bed…. He is now at Fort. Warren.... If the President is willing to turn him out, let the authority be inclosed to me to the care of the 'Astor House' in New York, and I will go to Fort Warren with it. . . ." Assistant secretary of War Peter H. Watson endorsed: "The Adjutant General is directed to release the prisoner on condition that he report to Rev. W. G. Brownlow...."

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Let Amos B. Jones be appointed, and ordered to Gen. Fremont according to Gen. Fremont's request herewith.
May 16, 1862 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, owned by Mort Lewis, Los Angeles, California. Endorsement on a letter from Representative George W. Julian, May 14, 1862, recommending, "Major Jones is a young man of promise, a graduate of Dartmouth College, . . . and wishes to make the military life his profession … just such a man as would suit Gen. Fremont, & I know that the General so regards him & is desirous to have him on his staff . . . the letter from Fremont was filed in the War Department in the absence of Mr. Stanton & I hardly think he ever saw it." Jones' appointment as additional aide-de-camp with rank of colonel is listed by Heitman on May 31, 1862.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Capt. Moses C. Green
Troy, N. Y.

Copy

Let the appointment within indicated be made, if Gov. Seward knows, and will say, the statement of facts is correct

(signed) A LINCOLN

This statement so far as I have information is correct and I believe it all to be so.

(signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD

April 3, 1862
Let the appointment be made
April 3, 1862 (signed) A. LINCOLN

If the Secretary of War wishes my authority to appoint Moses C. Green, as First Lieutenant in the Army, here it is.
May 16, 1862 A. LINCOLN

I order the appointment, as above to be made.
May 17. 1862 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES-P, IHi. The last two endorsements (May 16 and 17) are in Lincoln's handwriting. The preceding endorsements are copied. All are on the back of a lengthy summary of Captain Moses C. Green's failure to get appointed to the regular army, as promised to Archbishop John J. Hughes by Secretary Seward, and agreed to by Secretary Cameron, but somehow lost in the shuffle of papers. Whereupon Green had organized a volunteer company in the 15th New York Engineers, but still wished an appointment in the regular army. Heitman lists Captain Green's appointment as 1st lieutenant, 13th Infantry on June 8, 1862.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Gen. Tyler wishes his commission. Please send it to me, if it has not been here.
[May 17? 1862] A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by Joseph Camardo, Cicero, Illinois. The back of this card carries a note that "This commission was sent to Gen Tyler, it appears, May 17/62, to Strasbourg," and probably refers to Brigadier General Erastus B. Tyler, commissioned May 14, 1862, according to Heitman.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Cadwallader C. Washburne, is brother of Hon. E. B. Washburne, and was himself an M. C. three terms. He also is a volunteer Colonel in the field, having served as such from August last till now. He resides in Wisconsin, and several of that State delegation recommend him for a Brigadier General. I wish to appoint him if the Sec. of War presents no good objections.
May 26, 1862. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES-F, Goodspeed's Catalogue 500, 1961, No. 87. According to the source, Lincoln's endorsement is on "a letter from two Wisconsin Members of Congress." Cadwallader C. Washburn's appointment as brigadier general is listed by Heitman as of July 16, 1862.

To Edward Bates[1]

Judge Benedict, of New Mexico, is here. If the Attorney General knows no objection beyond what was known when he and I last talked on the subject, he will please send me a re-nomination for him.
May 30, 1862 A. LINCOLN

[1] International Autographs Catalogue 10, 1960, No. 144. According to the source, Lincoln's note "is written on the reverse of a blank envelope." Kirby Benedict is listed as chief justice, Territory of New Mexico, in the *Official Register* 1863.

To George B. McClellan[1]

Washn 11 a m Headquarters, Department Potomac
Maj Gen McClellan May 30th 1862.
The following dispatch has just been received from the Telegraph manager at Cincinnati A LINCOLN
Cincinnati May 30

JUNE 2, 1862

Col Stager
Rebels left Corinth last night
Nelson occupied their entrenchments at eight (8) this morning
Stevens

[1] Telegram received, DLC-McClellan Papers.

To Mrs. Randolph B. Marcy[1]

Executive Mansion
Mrs. Gen. Marcy June 1. 1862

The Army of the Potomac was attacked yesterday about 2- o,clock, by the enemy. The battle—a hard and bloody one—lasted till night, and to-day again, till nearly noon, ending in the complete repulse of the enemy. Despatches to this effect from both Gen. McClellan and Gen. Marcy are at the War Department, and one to the same effect to Mrs. McC. passed through this office from Gen. McC. Thinking that neither of the Generals may know you are here, I have thought fit to send you the news. Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DLC-McClellan Papers.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

I especially, desire that John M. Pomeroy, within recommended, be appointed to the first vacancy of a Pay Mastership in the Army, not already committed to any other person.
June 2. 1862. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES-P, IHi. This note appears on an envelope. John M. Pomeroy had been appointed additional paymaster of volunteers on August 14, 1861. Heitman lists no further appointment.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

If the Commissary Department needs one additional Brigade Commissary, let the person within recommended, be appointed.
June 2, 1862

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, February 11, 1964, No, 125. As described in the source, Lincoln's endorsement is on a "petition signed by 9 members of the Missouri Congressional delegation" asking appointment for Joseph W. Robinson. Heitman does not list him as appointed.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

If another Quarter-Master is needed, let the appointment within requested, be made.

June 6, 1862. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES-P, IHi. Lincoln's endorsement is on an application of Richard B. Owen of Springfield, Missouri. Heitman lists his appointment on June 30, 1862.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

War Department

Hon. Sec. of War: Washington City, D. C.

My dear Sir: June 8. 1862

Richmond is the principal point for active operation. Accordingly it is the object of the enemy to create alarms everywhere else and thereby to divert as much of our force from that point as possible. On the contrary, as a general rule, we should stand on the defensive everywhere else, and direct as much force as possible to Richmond. You will therefore please make orders substantially as follows. Let the Western line of the Mountain Department be moved Eastward so as to throw all or nearly all of Kentucky and Tennessee into Gen. Halleck's Department. Let the Eastern boundary of the Mountain Department and the Eastern boundary of the Department of the Shenandoah be changed substantially as suggested by Gen. McDowell in his despatch upon that subject. Let Gen. Fremont, with his main force, take position, at or near Harrisonburg, with the double object of guarding against raids down the valley of the Shenandoah, and also, in conjunction with his force under Gen. Cox, against raids into Western Virginia. Let Gen Banks occupy Front-Royal, with an advance at Luray or other point in supporting distance of Gen. Fremont, and also with detachments in the old positions of Gen. Geary and Gen. Duryea on the Railroads. And let Gen. McDowell move upon Richmond. Yours truly

A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, RPB. See Lincoln's several telegrams, June 8 and 9, in *C.W.*, V, 264.

To George B. McClellan[1]

War Department
Mayor General McClellan Washington City, D. C.
My dear Sir June 29. 1862

While I write this I do not know how the battle begun on the evening of the 26th, has resulted, or whether, even yet, it is ended. We received your despatches up to, and including that of 20 past 12. A. M. of the 28th. (Friday night) since which we have heard nothing directly from you. Up to about 1. p. m. of the 28th. (Saturday) the Telegraph was open to your Head Quarters, but we received nothing from you. About 1. it was reported from White-House that the line was broken this side of you

[1] AL, NHi. It would appear that this communication was never completed or sent. See Lincoln's other communications of June 28 and 29, 1862, in *C.W.*, V, 289ff.

To Lorenzo Thomas[1]

Let an order be made, confining Wm. F. Petty in the jail at Columbia Boone County Missouri, instead of at S Louis or Alton,—the said Petty being under sentence to be shot—also let an order be made that Henry Lavimore of Callaway County Missouri, be allowed without molestation, to return to his home, he executing bond for his good behavior, and taking the oath of allegiance: and also that Dr. Cross of Brunswick Missouri be released from prison, upon his taking the oath of allegiance and executing bond, for his future good conduct. Let there be a separate order in each case.

July 1st. 1862A. LINCOLN

[1] DS, IaU. This document is with a letter dated June 18, 1862, and signed by Senators John B. Henderson and Robert Wilson and Representative William A. Hall, Elijah H. Norton, John W. Noell, John S. Phelps, and Thomas L. Price of Missouri, ". . . our colleague Mr. Rollins will state to you whatever palliating circumstances there may be in the cases of these gentlemen, and as far as is consistent with the public enterest, we hope his wishes will be respected in regard to them. . . ." The letter is also endorsed on the back, "Order from the President. Send copies of orders to Hon. J. S. Rollins Metropolitan Hotel, Washington City," and "Three letters to Genl. Halleck—July 2, 1862."

To James W. Ripley[1]

If the fifty guns have been made and tendered, according to the above recommendation of Gen. McClellan, and conditional order of myself, let them be received, and paid for.

July 3, 1862. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, DNA RG217. This endorsement appears below the endorsement dated December 19, 1861, as it appears in *C.W.*, V, 75, as taken from an incomplete retained copy in the Lincoln Papers.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Respectfully submitted to the War Department.

July 3, 1862 A. LINCOLN

[1] Charles Hamilton Catalogue, May 6, 1971, No. 230. As described in the source, Lincoln's endorsement is on a letter of Captain J. J. Dana, July 3, 1862, applying for appointment as aide to Major General Wool, with a supporting endorsement by D. H. Rucker. Heitman lists James Jackson Dana as regimental quartermaster from February 20, 1861, and as assistant quartermaster from August 3, 1861.

To John E. Wool[1]

Major General Wool Soldier's Home, July 3, [1862]

Dear Sir:

Allow me to return you, my most sincere thanks, for your kindness in recommending my friend, Mr. Stackpole and any further service you can render him, will be duly appreciated by the President & myself. We are very anxious to have our friend have the place as Sutler, to the School of Instruction, to oblige him and any thing, you can do to forward it--will be pleasantly remembered.

With kindest regards I remain, very respectfully

MRS. LINCOLN
A. LINCOLN

As Mr. Stackpole is visiting Baltimore, I take liberty, of sending you a bouquet.

[1] LS, KXStM. In spite of the fact that Lincoln joined his wife in this request, nothing seems to have come of it. Thomas Stackpole remained as "watchman" at the White House. See Lincoln's further letter to Wool, September 30, 1862, in *C.W.*, V, 447.

To Mary Todd Lincoln[1]

Mrs. A. Lincoln July 13, 1862
West-Point, N. Y.

I am here, and well. How are you?

A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by the Agnes E. Meyer estate, Washington, D.C. Written on a telegraph form, the bottom and top of which have been clipped off. Mrs. Lincoln and her son Robert had left New York City for West Point July 12, and President Lincoln had returned to Washington from Fortress Monroe on July 10 (*Day by Day*, III, 127).

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

[July 22, 1862.]

[1.]

Ordered that Military commanders, within the States of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, in an orderly manner, seize and use any property, real or personal, which may be necessary or convenient for their several commands, as supplies, or for other military purposes; and that, while property may be destroyed for proper military objects, none shall be destroyed, in wantonness or malice.

2.

That military, and Naval commanders shall employ, as laborers, within, and from said States, so many persons of African descent, as can be advantageously used, for Military or Naval purposes, giving them reasonable wages[2] for their labor.

[3.]

That as to both property, and persons of African descent, accounts shall be kept, sufficiently accurate, and in detail to show quantities and amounts and from whom, both property, and such persons shall have come, as a basis upon which compensation can be made in proper cases. And the several Departments of this government shall attend to and perform their appropriate parts towards the execution of these orders.

[By order of the President][3]

[1] ADfS, DLC-Stanton Papers. Lincoln wrote this order, except for bracketed portions. It became *General Orders 109*, August 16, 1862, over the signature of E. D. Townsend, assistant adjutant general (OR, Ser. III, Vol. II, p. 397).

[2] The remainder of this sentence, "for their labor," was inserted by Lincoln above the line, replacing a deleted passage, as follows: “and

subsistence for themselves, and the helpless members of their families with them, if any."
[3] Added in Stanton's handwriting.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.
July 22, 1862. A. LINCOLN

[1] Transcript, IHi. Lincoln's endorsement, according to the transcript, appears on the verso of a telegram from Henry T. Blow, St. Louis, Missouri, July 21, 1862: "Leitch is not a union man and should not be appointed medical storekeeper." This document, as transcribed by a dealer offering it for sale, is listed as "missing from DNA RG107, Sec. of War Letters Received."

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Senator Harris says the within statement, as to the action of the committee, is true, as stated by Gen. Wilson in open Senate.
July 22, 1862. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, NjHi. Endorsement on a letter from Senator Henry M. Rice, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, July 21, 1862: "Circumstances called me from Washington. . . . I wished in person to explain . . . the case of Genl. Marcy. The Military Committee were unanimous for his confirmation, but owing to the large number before the Senate, (over sixty) when only eighteen could be confirmed—his name was not reached. . . . I respectfully ask that he may be reappointed. . . ." Marcy was reappointed brigadier general on September 13, 1862, as listed by Heitman.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.
July 23, 1862 A. LINCOLN

[1] Charles Hamilton Catalogue, May 6, 1971, No. 231. As described in the source, Lincoln's endorsement is on a letter from F. S. Bogue, undated, seeking appointment as assistant adjutant general. No appointment of F. S. Bogue has been found.

To William H. Seward[1]

Hon. Sec, of State Executive Mansion,
Sir: Washington July 24, 1862.
Please send me copies of the Confiscation Act, and Joint Resolution explanatory thereof. Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DNA RG59. The Confiscation Act, approved July 17, 1862, was implemented by *General Orders No 109*. See Lincoln to Stanton, July 22, 1862, *supra*.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Sec. of War, please see Gen. Naglee, who has recently been with the Gov 's of N.Y & Penn.

July 25, 1862 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, DLC-David Homer Bates Papers. Henry M. Naglee, as listed by Heitman, was appointed brigadier general of volunteers on February 4, 1862.

To Salmon P. Chase[1]

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury.

July 30, 1862 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES-P, DLC-Lincoln Miscellany. Lincoln's endorsement is on a recommendation, signed by General Nathaniel P. Banks, Senator Ira Harris, Representative Elijah Ward, and others, that "Mr. F. William Walker, in September last, impelled by his loyalty to yield to an official request to attempt, in a certain special way, to serve the government, was set upon by a Confederate Lieutenant, whom he had arrested within our lines as a spy, and by him well nigh fatally stabbed ... receive a becoming appointment." No record of the appointment has been found.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Sec. of War, please see Capt. Bradley.

July 30, 1862. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, NHi. Endorsement on an envelope, probably that which contained a letter from Morris Ketchum introducing James H. Bradley. See Lincoln to Stanton, July 30, 1862, in *C.W.*, V, 350.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Respectfully submitted to the Sec. of War, requesting his special attention.

July 30. 1862 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, IHi. Endorsement on a letter from Governor Richard Yates, July 12, 1862, requesting special attention to the application of Lieutenant Colonel John S. Loomis, first assistant adjutant general of Illinois, in relation to rifles and muskets needed for the nine regiments of infantry being organized in the state.

To Gideon Welles[1]

(Copy)

Respectfully submitted to the Sec of Navy asking special attention to it.

July 30. 1862 A. LINCOLN

[1] Copy, IHi. This copy is on a copy of a letter from Leonard Swett made on Executive Mansion letterhead, and dated July 30, 1862, commending the "Gun Boats Lexington & Tyler, commanded by Lieuts, Gwinn & Shirk" for saving "our army from defeat" at Shiloh. The copy is further endorsed by Swett to Captain Shirk: "Since I wrote you, I have found this mislaid copy. Although I substantially remembered it, I still send it to you." James W. Shirk is listed in Hamersly, *General Register of the United States Navy*, as lieutenant commander, July 16, 1862, and as commander, July 26, 1866. William Gwinn is listed as lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862, and killed in battle, January 3, 1863.

To John E. Cairnes[1]

Private Executive Mansion

My dear Sir Washington August 1, 1862

It is with more than ordinary pleasure that I acknowledge the receipt of your recently published volume on the “Slave Power.” The intelligent sagacity with which your views are conceived, is not less admirable than the generous candor with which they are expressed.

For your courtesy in sending me the volume, please accept my cordial thanks.

Very truly Your Obt Servt

Prof. J. E. Cairnes M. A ABRAHAM LINCOLN

[1] LS, owned by Miss Delia Feerick, Hamm, Germany. Written by John Hay and signed by Lincoln. Cairnes was president of University College, Galway, Ireland. His book bore the title *The Slave Power: Its Character, Career, and Probable Designs: Being an Attempt to Explain the Real Issues Involved in the American Contest* (London, 1862).

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

If there be need for another Commissary of Subsistence, let Mr. Lewis Leeland, named within, be appointed.

August 1, 1862

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, February 11, 1964, No. 127. As described in the source, Lincoln's endorsement is on a petition of Lewis Leland dated July 14, 1862, bearing thirty signatures, including those of Horace Greeley and Daniel Sickles. No appointment for Leland has been found.

To Gideon Welles[1]

Hon. Sec. of Navy Executive Mansion,
My dear Sir Washington, Aug. 2, 1862.

Lieutenant Commanding James W. A. Nicholson, now commanding the Isaac Smith, wishes to be married, and from evidence now before me, I believe there is a young lady who sympathizes with him in that wish. Under these circumstances, please allow him the requisite leave of absence, if the public service can safely endure it. Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DLC-Welles Papers. This letter bears Welles' endorsement, "Leave granted the first opportunity. G.W." Pasted on the letter is a brief clipping from an unidentified newspaper: "Nicholson-Martin.—at Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, August 20, in St. John's Church by Rev. Dr. Pyne, Commander J. W. Nicholson, United States Navy and Mary H. Martin, of St. Louis, Mo." At the time, the *Isaac Smith* was undergoing repairs in the New York Navy Yard (John McDonough, "Lincoln, Welles and the Public Service," *The Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress*, October 1969, pp. 213-215).

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

I wish *Gen. Cook's* leave of absence extended at least twenty days from the 31st day of July last.
Aug. 4, 1862 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, IHi. Endorsement on a letter of Brigadier General John Cook, "First Brigade, R A C." Illinois Volunteers, July 31, 1862: "I have the honor herewith to enclose surgeon's certificate upon which to base application for extension of leave of absence."

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Sec. of War, please see the bearer, Gen. Ing.
Aug. 7, 1862 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, DLC-David Homer Bates Papers. Endorsement on a letter from Maryland Governor Thomas H. Hicks to Secretary of War Cameron, November 27, 1861, introducing "to your favorable acquaintance, Major Genl. Ing of Baltimore.... The Genl. desires to converse with you on a subject of importance to the Government. You will find Genl Ing a man of decided intelligence a Lawyer of ability and worthy of your confidence. . . ." Baltimore city directories of the period list John H. Ing, attorney, but nothing further has been discovered concerning him or his mission.

To Henry W. Halleck[1]

Executive Mansion

Majr. Gen. Halleck. Aug. 11. 1862

Lieut. Col. Paul of the 8th Infantry, will hand you this. His regiment, he says, is not in condition for him to be with it, of which he will tell you more particularly. He is a West Pointer, and wants service. Can you not assign him so as to be of advantage to the service? Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DLC-RTL, Ser. III. Gabriel René Paul was appointed brigadier general of volunteers on September 5, 1862. See Lincoln's Memorandum, August 23, 1862, in *C.W.*, V. 390.

Memorandum Concerning Lionel J. D'Epineuil[1]

Executive Mansion. Aug. 11. 1862.

Today Col d'Epineuil calls on me and asks me to send him to some general as aid de camp with the rank of Colonel. I have no lawful power to appoint him a Colonel nor to appoint him an aid de Camp until he is commissioned as Colonel or to some other rank by the governor of some State. When he gets such commission, *I will appoint him aid to any general who may* ask for *him*, provided it be lawful for me to do so.

Signed: A. LINCOLN.

[1] Copy, DLC--J. J. Crittenden Papers. Lincoln's memorandum was copied by D'Epineuil at the end of his letter to Representative John J. Crittenden. ". . . If you would by again recommending me to your son prevail on him to make this request you would lay me under the deepest obligation. . . ." No appointment for D'Epineuil has been found. See Lincoln to McClellan, February 14, 1862, in *C.W.*, V, 132.

Memorandum Concerning General John A. Dix[1]

I had a very pleasant interview with the gentlemen myself to-day. They wish Gen. Dix sent to Louisiana. A good idea I rather think.

August 13, 1862. A. LINCOLN.

[1] ADS, DLC-David Homer Bates Papers. Possibly the "gentlemen" were a delegation of Louisiana Unionists, led by Judge Christian Roselius, who had called on Lincoln on August 11, regarding conditions in Louisiana and the conduct of General John S. Phelps (*Day by Day*, III, 133).

To Salmon P. Chase[1]

Executive Mansion
Hon. Sec. of Treasury, Washington, Aug. 14, 1862.
Sir:

By the facts that the commissions for Hammond & Hollister, do not come over, and that the Sec. of the Navy does come to oppose their appointments, I infer that there is reluctance in regard to the matter. I therefore have concluded to say that the appointments in those two cases, and also both in the first district may be suspended for further consideration.

Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS-F, Paul C. Richards Catalogue, 1970, p. 23. See Lincoln to Chase, August 4, 1862, concerning the appointments of Henry Hammond and David F. Hollister, in *C.W.*, V, 375.

To Salmon P. Chase[1]

Hon. Sec. of Treasury Executive Mansion
Sir. Washington, Aug. 19, 1862.

I have signed & herewith send the Indiana Tax appointments. You see I have decided for Mr. Yaryan in the 5th District. Also, I have substituted John Pitcher as assessor for the 2nd District. He is an old acquaintance. Yours truly

A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, RPB. John Yaryan is listed in the *Official Register* 1863, as assessor at Richmond, Indiana, but John Pitcher is not listed, Thomas C. Slaughter holding the assessor's office for the Second District.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Judge Beecher is a friend of mine, and when another Pay-Master is needed, I should like for him to be appointed.

Aug. 19, 1862. A. LINCOLN

[1] Transcript, IHi. According to the transcript, Lincoln's endorsement appears on a communication dated August 16, 1862, from Governor Richard Yates and signed by nine other friends of Lincoln, asking the appointment of Judge Edwin Beecher. He was appointed November 26, 1862.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Sec. of War please see Col. Smith, and keep faith with him according to the just expectation arising from your indorsement within.

Aug. 23, 1862 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, IHi. Endorsement on a letter from Colonel Gustavus A. Smith, 35th Illinois Volunteers, August 21, 1862, to Secretary Stanton: "Having obtained the consent of His Excellency Gov Yates of Illinois, to raise a Brigade for three years (or during the war) in that State; In view of your *promised* authority, I now ask that authority be given me to command them. . . ." According to Heitman, he was appointed brigadier general on September 19, 1862.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Respectfully submitted to the Sec. of War.

Aug. 23, 1862 A. LINCOLN

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, February 11, 1964, No. 128. According to the source, the endorsement is on "a petition by Charles Tomlinson of New Jersey for job as paymaster…. The petition has 20 signatures and a postscript signed by W. A. Newell, former Gov. of New Jersey. . . ." No appointment has been found.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Sec. of War, please respond to this.

Aug. 25, 1862. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, IHi. Endorsement on a telegram from Representative George P. Fisher, Dover, Delaware, August 24, 1862: "For gods sake let no military appointment for this State be made till I see you on Thursday next. Nor let any appointment of Governor Burton be confirmed till then."

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Executive Mansion,

Hon. Sec. of War. Washington, Aug. 26, 1862.

What about Genl. Dix?

A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DLC-David Homer Bates Papers. See Lincoln's Memorandum August 13, *supra*. No reply has been found.

To David Davis[1]

Hon. David Davis
My dear Sir

Executive Mansion,
Washington, Aug. 27, 1862.

My mind is made up to appoint you Supreme Judge; but I am so anxious that Mr. Bradley, present clerk at Chicago, shall be retained, that I think it no dishonor for me to ask, and for you to tell me, that you will not remove him. Please answer.

Yours truly

A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, IHi. Davis replied, September 1, 1862:

"Your note of the 27th Ult., stating that you had made up your mind, to appoint me Supreme Judge, is just received.

"I cannot in words sufficiently express, my thankfulness and gratitude for this distinguished mark of your confidence & favor.

"While I shall assume the responsibilities of this office, with great distrust, in my abilities, yet, I hope, by labor and application, to discharge its duties satisfactorily.

"I should not in any event think of displacing Mr. Bradley, as I know, with you, his fitness for the position he holds; but especially as you request it, I shall take great pleasure in retaining him...." (DLC-RTL). William H. Bradley remained clerk of the U.S. District Court in Chicago.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

I personally know Col. Webster to be a competent & most worthy gentleman; and should be glad for him to make the examination & report indicated within, if he can be spared from the field, and the Sec. of War approves.

August 29, 1862.

A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, IHi. Endorsement on a page of notes pertaining to the duty assignment of Colonel Joseph D. Webster, 1st Illinois Light Artillery, "late of the engineers, now on the staff of Gen. Grant ... to examine and report on the practicability, cost, military & commercial advantages of opening a passage for gunboats and armored vessels from the Mississippi to the Lakes by improving the navigation of the Illinois river, & enlarging the Illinois & Michigan canal...."

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Submitted to the War Department

Sep. 3, 1862.

A. LINCOLN

[1] AES-P, IHi. Endorsement on a letter from Representative Isaac N. Arnold, August 29, 1862, recommending Augustus H. Boyden, late treasurer of Cook County, for a paymaster appointment. Representative E. B. Washburne concurred. According to Heitman, Boyden was appointed additional paymaster on November 20, 1862.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Hon Sec. of War — Executive Mansion
Dear Sir — Washington, Sept. 3 1862.

I shall be really obliged, if William H. Kemble of Philadelphia, can be appointed a Pay-Master of volunteers.

Yours truly — A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS-P, IHi. No appointment of Kemble has been found.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

I believe I sent over a word for Mr. Webber the other day. This is from Judge Davis, the Clerk of one of whose Counties Mr. Webber was for a long time.

Sept. 3, 1862. — A. LINCOLN

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, March 21, 1961, No. 100. According to the source, Lincoln's endorsement is on a letter from David Davis, August 19, 1862, recommending Thompson R. Webber of Urbana, Illinois, for appointment as paymaster. See Lincoln to Stanton, August 28, 1862, in *C.W.*, V, 398, for Lincoln's earlier recommendation. Heitman does not list Webber as appointed.

Memorandum Concerning G. Schoen[1]

I omitted to send this by the boy whom I gave a card to you today.

September 9, 1862 — A. LINCOLN

[1] Samuel T. Freeman & Co. Catalogue, March 11, 1970, No. 333. According to the source, this note is with a letter from Frederick A. Conkling, September 4, 1862, "introducing G. Schoen."

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

The within are ample recommendations; and if an Assistant Paymaster, or a Commissary of Subsistence, is needed to serve in the West, let Mr. Flagg, be appointed.

Sept. 9, 1862 — A. LINCOLN

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, November 20, 1956, No. 204. According to the source, Lincoln's endorsement is on a letter from C. B. Lawrence. Heitman lists Othello J. Flagg of Illinois as appointed captain and commissary of subsistence on November 26, 1862.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

[September 9, 1862?]

Sec. of war, please see Father O. Hara. A. L.

1 ALS, NHi. See Lincoln to Stanton, September 9, 1862, in *C.W.*, V, 411, introducing Father James A. O'Hara.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Executive Mansion
September 11, 1862

Let this appointment be made.

A. LINCOLN

[1] ES, owned by Cullom Davis, Springfield, Illinois. Endorsement in the handwriting of John Hay, signed by Lincoln, on letters from Shelby M. Cullom and Seymour B. Moody, August 24, 1862, to Hay, asking the appointment of Levin W. Shepherd as quartermaster in place of Moody who declines the appointment. Heitman lists Shepherd's appointment as October 3, 1862.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Submitted to the Sec. of War.
Sept. 15, 1862. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, IHi. Endorsement on a note from Brigadier General William R. Terrill, Galt House, Louisville, Kentucky, September 12, 1862: "Get 1st Lieut Guy V. Henry, 1st Artillery ordered to Ky to report to Major Genl Gilbert. We are short of artillery officers and need them badly." Other endorsements indicate Henry was with the 1st Artillery at Beaufort, South Carolina, but do not tell whether he was sent to join General Charles C. Gilbert's forces in Kentucky.

To Edwin M. Stanton and Henry W. Halleck[1]

The writer of this Lt. Col. Hogg, recently killed at Bolivar, Ky. was well known to me personally as a most reliable gentleman. If Capt. Davis can be assigned a place in the Cavalry, consistently with the service, I shall be glad. Sec. of War, and Gen. Halleck, please see him.
Sept. 15, 1862. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, IHi. Endorsement on a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Harvey Hogg, 2nd Illinois Cavalry, Paducah, Kentucky, June 30, 1862: "Permit me to introduce my friend James W. Davis of Philadelphia. Capt. Davis is an old army officer in the Cavalry branch of the service and was invited tea by Gov Yates to come West to drill the Ills. Cav. . . . He is about

to start to Washington and would be glad again to enter the service…." Heitman lists no assignment of Davis to the regular army.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

I remember nothing of this case. Is this letter true? If so what are the reasons? Sec. of War, please answer.

Sep. 19, 1862 A. LINCOLN

1 AES, owned by Arthur Talansky, Floral Park, New York. Endorsement on a letter from Samuel S. Smoot, September 18, 1862, claiming "…. On or about June 3rd. you sent my nomination to the U. S. Senate for the position of Assistant Quarter Master with the rank of Captain. On the 14th day of July the Senate confirmed me. I have been waiting ever since for my commission, ready for duty. The Secretary of War has refused to give it to me. . . ." Stanton endorsed, "The commission in this case is withheld because of information communicated to the Secretary of War which induces him to believe that Mr. Smoot is not a suitable person for the U. S. Service. Oct. 13/62 Edwin M. Stanton Sec. of War." No further record of Smoot's appointment has been found.

To Henry W. Halleck[1]

Respectfully submitted to Major General Halleck.

Sep. 22, 1862. A. LINCOLN

1 AES, InFtwL. Endorsement on a letter from Brigadier General James S. Wadsworth to former Governor Andrew H. Reeder of Kansas, who had returned to his home in Easton, Pennsylvania, and was actively raising troops: "In reply to your inquiries as to the fitness of Major Linton to discharge the duties of Brig Genl of Volunteers, . . . he is fit for and worthy this distinction. . . ." No Major Linton is listed by Heitman, but see Lincoln to Cameron, September 4, 1861, in *C.W.*, IV, 508.

Testimonial for Isachar Zacharie[1]

Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C., Sept. 23, 1862.

From numerous testimonials of the highest character and from personal experience we approve the very great success of Dr. I. Zacharie in operating upon corns, bunions, and other troubles of the feet by which instantaneous relief is afforded, and we desire that the soldiers of our brave Army may have the benefit of the doctor's surpassing skill.

A. LINCOLN WM. H. SEWARD.

1 *Army and Navy Journal*, July 28, 1888, p. 1061. The following explanation is given in the source:

In pursuance of this letter, Secretary of War Stanton issued to Dr. Zacharie a pass through the lines for 30 days—a privilege afterward extended for 60 days by Assistant Secretary Blake—and the doctor went to work. Several years afterward he petitioned the 43rd Congress to appropriate a sum of money to recompense him for his labors upon the feet of the Army, He said that, taking the order of Secretary Stanton, he proceeded to Fortress Monroe, where he operated upon the feet of, as he claimed, at least 5,000 soldiers.

From fortress Monroe Zacharie claimed he proceeded with an assistant to New Orleans, where he operated upon about 6,000 men, and that during the rest of 1863 and 1864 he operated on about 4,000 men stationed at or near Washington. For his good services to these 15,000 men, Zacharie asked the 43rd Congress to reward him in the amount of $45,000. Upon this the Committee of War Claims has made an interesting report in which they say: "It is not even pretended by Zacharie that the corns and bunions upon the feet of the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac operated upon by him were the result either of the active military operations of said Army, or that the same did not exist at the time of the enlistment of the soldiers who were the beneficiaries of the skill of the claimant....

"... Were Congress to admit the justice of Zacharie's claim it would establish the principle that the Government was bound to remove the corns and bunions from the feet of the soldiers of its Armies during the late war. And then . . . why not sailors: And if sailors, why not civilian employees?. . . The petition is reported back with the recommendation that it do lie on the table."

See also Lincoln's Testimonial dated September 22, 1862, in *C.W.*, V, 436, and his letter to General N. P. Banks, November 25, *infra.*

To Henry W. Halleck[1]

Major General Halleck, Executive Mansion,
Sir Washington, Sep. 24, 1862

Capt. Thadeus P. Mott of the 19th Infantry, is now at New-York as a mustering officer. I remember seeing him once or twice last year, and hearing him always represented as a superior artillery officer. His friends wish him to have a battery; and I think the question is worth considering. Yours truly

A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by Arthur Talansky, Floral Park, New York. According to Heitman, Captain Thaddeus Phelps Mott resigned January 30, 1863, and was appointed lieutenant colonel, 14th New York Cavalry, February 26, 1863.

To Lorenzo Thomas[1]

Respectfully submitted to the Adjutant General.
Sep. 25, 1862 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, owned by Charles I. Bednar, Oak Park, Illinois. Endorsement on a letter from Robert L. Brooks [Brooke?], Philadelphia, September 27, 1862, to

his sister Catherine L. Brooke, asking her to see. "His Excellency the Presdt of the United States in relation to my application for an appointment under Government. . . . My. papers are on file in the War and the President will remember his giving me a note of introduction the Adjt. Genl. . . ." No record of his appointment has been found.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

I think Gen. Gorden's record should be examined with reference to appointing him as a Major General.
Sep. 27, 1862 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, IHi. Endorsement on a letter dated September 27, 1862, signed by Robert B. Van Valkenburg, M. C. 28th Dist. N.Y., and Alexander S. Diven, M. C. 27th Dist. N.Y., colonel and lieutenant colonel, respectively, 107th New York Volunteers, recommending the appointment of Brigadier General George H. Gordon for appointment as major general. ". . . We were under his command at the recent battle of Antietam and know of his bravery. He deserves the promotion. . . ." Heitman lists Gordon as breveted major general on April 9, 1865.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Sec. of War please see O. M. Hatch our Ill. Sec of State. He is brother to Reuben Hatch of Q. M. Dept who has been under arrest for a long time. Understanding Gov. Boutwell, Mr. Cullom & Mr. Dana reported in his favor, I directed some time ago, as I remember that he should be discharged and sent to duty.
Sep 27. 1862 A LINCOLN

[1] Transcript, IHi. See Lincoln to John F. Lee, February 1, 1862, in *C.W.*, V, 116. Reuben B. Hatch served through the war and was honorably mustered out on July 28, 1865.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Submitted to the Secretary of War, with the remark that the within are an excellent set of recommendations.
Sep. 30, 1862. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, IHi. Endorsement on the application of Ephraim. A Rowland, September 24, 1862, for appointment as additional paymaster, with recommendations by Representative William D. Kelley and others. No appointment for Rowland has been found.

To Caleb B. Smith[1]

Executive Mansion
Washington City, Oct. 7th 1862.

In conformity with the request of the Secretary of War of this date, it is hereby ordered that a plot of land at Benicia, in the State of California, described in a certain diagram now on file in the office of the Deputy Quartermaster General at San Francisco in the above named State, be segregated from the public lands for the purpose of a Military Reservation; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to take such action as will secure the object and purpose herein set forth.

Hon Caleb B. Smith — A LINCOLN
Secretary of the Interior — President of the United States.

[1] Copy, Office of the Judge Advocate General, Department of the Army. See further Lincoln to Smith, October 10, 1862, *infra*.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

If the Sec. of War desires to appoint Otho Klemsen, an additional Paymaster, I will ratify it at once.

Oct. 8. 1862. A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, NHi. No appointment has been found.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

If a Commissary of subsistence is needed to operate with, or among Iowa troops, let Frank G. Noyes be appointed, as I do not believe Iowa has participated very largely in this class of appointments.

Oct. 8. 1862. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, IaU. Endorsement on a letter from Samuel I. Kirkwood, September 30, 1862, requesting "Col F. G. Noyes an aid-de-camp on the staff of one of our Major Generals to be assigned to duty with Brig Gen Warren. . . . If it cannot be made I beg particularly to request that you order a commission to be sent to him as Ast Paymaster or Commissary of Subsistence. . . ." Heitman lists Noyes as captain and commissary of subsistence on November 26, 1862.

Endorsement Concerning Dr. Gordon[1]

Upon the within papers I think Dr. Gordon should be re-instated or re-appointed.

Oct. 9, 1862. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, DLC-David Homer Bates Papers. This endorsement has been torn from an envelope, and "the within papers," as well as Dr. Gordon, cannot be identified.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Submitted to the Secty of War. If this appointment can be made as suggested by Genl Grant, let it be done.

Oct. 9th 1862 (signed) A. LINCOLN

[1] Copy, DNA RG56. Copy, DLC--E. B. Washburne Papers. The notation following Lincoln's endorsement, as preserved in the General Records of the Department of the Treasury, Collector of Customs Applications, Box 217, reads: "The original of the within letter--with above endorsement--was left on file in the Paymaster General's office in October 1862. The letter can be certified to by either Genls Grant or Logan. Wm. C. Carroll." Grant's letter, as copied, is dated at Corinth, Mississippi, August 3, 1862, and is addressed to Brigadier General John A. Logan at Jackson, Tennessee: "Your note of yesterday asking me to appoint Capt. Carroll on my staff and assign him to yours is received. I would be most happy to do so if it was in my power. . . . Your course to pursue is to apply directly to the President. . . ." Heitman lists no appointment for William C. Carroll. Carroll's further efforts to obtain an official appointment are related in his letter to Representative E. B. Washburne, December 22, 1862, where he again copies Lincoln's endorsement.

To Caleb B. Smith[1]

Executive Mansion

Sir: Oct 10, 1862

You will cause to be segregated and reserved from public occupation, for military uses, a certain tract of land, at Benicia, in the State of California, taking as a basis of the survey the plat of the proposed reservation, now on file in the office of the Deputy Quartermaster General, at San Francisco California, as within requested by the Secretary of War.

Hon. Caleb B. Smith ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Secretary of the Interior.

[1] LS, Land Office, Office of the Judge Advocate General, Department of the Army. The letter of request referred to is signed by Peter H. Watson, assistant secretary of War, dated October 7, 1862. See Lincoln to Smith. October 7, 1862, *supra.*

To Henry W. Halleck[1]

Executive Mansion,
Major General Halleck Washington, Oct. 11. 1862.

I am called on in behalf Gen. Jefferson C. Davis. He is in military arrest for the killing of Gen. Nelson. He is very anxious to be in the active service. What can be done about it?

Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by Miss Elizabeth M. Aman, Hyattsville, Maryland. On October 25, Lincoln discussed with his cabinet the killing of Major General Nelson, commanding officer at Louisville, Kentucky, Davis' superior who had reprimanded him for negligence. According to Gideon Welles' *Diary*, "The grand jury, it is reported, have ignored the bill in the civil case. The question was, whether the military ought to take notice of the homicide after the civil authorities declined. Chase and Blair thought the military should. Stanton opposed it. Seward thought the affair might be looked into. I remarked that if the transaction had occurred in the Navy, we should at least have had a court of inquiry." Nothing further was done, however, and Davis was returned to duty, and served with considerable distinction throughout and after the war.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Excellent recommendations respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

Oct. 13, 1862. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, owned by Arthur Talansky, Floral Park, New York. Lincoln's endorsement is on a petition signed by Abram Wakeman and others, requesting "the appointment of Horace M. Ruggles of the City of New York as Paymaster. . . . " According to Heitman, Ruggles was appointed additional paymaster on November 26, 1862.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Hon. Sec. of War Executive Mansion,
Dear Sir: Washington, Oct. 13 1862.

I have ample evidence that the bearer of this, Mr. Benjamin F. Winchester, is a most worthy gentleman, and devoted Union man. His means of subsistence is totally broken up by the taking of the Female Seminary at Frederick, Md. for a government hospital. I shall be really obliged if you can find a place of Additional Pay-Master, Quarter-Master, or Commissary for him. Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by Arthur Talansky, Floral Park, New York. According to Heitman, Winchester was appointed commissary of subsistence on November 26, 1862.

To Salmon P. Chase[1]

Hon. Sec. of Treasury Executive Mansion,
My dear Sir. Washington, Oct. 14, 1862.

Hon. Seth Padelford, of Rhode Island, says the Naval office at Providence will soon be vacant, and that he wishes Edward G. Burroughs to fill the place. I think this would be right. He is a republican proper; and in obliging Gov. Sprague, we have not always stood by such. Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DNA RG56. The *Official Register* 1863 lists William P. Blodgett as naval officer at Providence, Rhode Island.

To Henry W. Halleck[1]

Submitted to Gen. Halleck.
Oct. 14, 1862. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, InFtwL. Endorsement on a letter from Hannibal Hamlin, October 14, 1862, recommending Brigadier General Hiram G. Berry for major general. Berry received the appointment on November 29, 1862, as listed by Heitman.

To Henry W. Halleck[1]

Gen. Halleck, please examine the records of the gentleman within recommended.
Oct. 14, 1862 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, OD. Endorsement on a letter from Hannibal Hamlin, October 14, 1862: "Col. Chas. W. Roberts of the Maine 2d. Reg. and Col. Frank S. Nickerson of the 14th Reg., are the men I spoke to you for Brig Genls..." Franklin S. Nickerson was appointed brigadier general, November 29, 1862, but Heitman lists Roberts only as breveted brigadier general, March 13, 1865.

To William H. Seward[1]

If the Sec. of State knows no reason to the contrary, send me a commission for William Edwin Phelps, of Ills, as Consul to St. Petersburg in place Dr. Arnold resigned. Hold up only if Hon. W. Kellogg has filed a recommendation for a different man.
Oct. 14, 1862. A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS-F, L. C. Affron, *Autographs, Flyer A*-1966, West Palm Beach, Florida. William E. Phelps is listed as consul at St. Petersburg in the *Official Register* 1863.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

I should think there would be no objection to passing this lady to Newbern, N.C. & letting the Military authorities there pass her forward, if they think fit.

Oct. 15, 1862 A. LINCOLN

Submitted to Sec. of War.

Oct. 15, 1862 A. L.

[1] AES, DNA RG109. These endorsements are on a letter of L. D. Gale, October 11, 1862, to Peter H. Watson, assistant secretary of War, requesting a pass for Mrs. L. H. Sprague. Gale recommended Dr. L. H. Sprague and his wife as loyal citizens.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Submitted to the Secretary of War.

Oct. 17, 1862 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES-P, IHi. Endorsement on an application of Charles J. Kent for paymaster. Joseph Holt endorsed, "Mr. Kent is strongly recommended to me as a most loyal citizen & thoroughly qualified for the position he seeks." No appointment has been found.

To Henry W. Halleck[1]

Major Genl. Halleck Executive Mansion

Dear Sir: Washington, Oct. 18, 1862.

The names of Gen. Rousseau, and Col. Curran Pope, have long been before me for promotion. This morning Mr. Holt brings them up again in connection with their good conduct at the late battle near Perryville. He also mentions Gen. Schoepf in the same connection. Owing to loss of high officers there, promotions in these cases or some of them, may be proper. Please examine into it.

Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS-F, IHi. Colonel Curran Pope died November 6, 1862, of wounds received at Perryville. Brigadier General Lovell H. Rousseau was promoted to major general on October 8, 1862. No promotion for Brigadier General Albin Schoepf is listed by Heitman.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

I repeat as I have once before said, that if another Quarter Master can be used to advantage, let A. D. Baker, of whom Gen. Jeff C. Davis within speaks, be appointed.

Oct. 18, 1862. A. LINCOLN

OCTOBER 19, 1862

1 Paul G. Richards Catalogue No. 39, Item 235. As described in the source, Lincoln's autograph is on a "contemporary copy of a letter from Brig. Gen. Jeff C. Davis to Capt. A. D. Baker, Oct. 18, 1862. General Davis writes that he has no room on this staff for additional officers, and expresses his hope that Baker will find a position on another officer's staff." According to Heitman, Captain Asa D. Baker was appointed commissary of subsistence on November 18 , 1862.

To David Davis[1]

Executive Mansion,

My dear Judge Washington, Oct. 19, 1862

Herewith is a Commission. After the fall election in Illinois shall be past, I shall be very glad to see you generally, and particularly on a matter personal to myself.

Your friend as ever A. LINCOLN

1 ALS, IHi. This letter was edited from an imperfect copy in *C.W.*, V, 466, and is here re-edited from the original.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

If now, or hereafter, a Post-Commissary, a Commissary, or Quarter Master, is needed to serve in Virginia, particularly in or about the Shenandoah valley, I think Mr. A. Tyne Maupin, of Va., is worthy of it, & should have it.

Oct. 20, 1862. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, owned by Victor Jacobs, Dayton, Ohio. Endorsement on a letter from Ward H. Lamon, October 16, 1862: "I know Mr. A. Tyne Maupin who for a number of years edited a paper in my native county. Maupin has always occupied a high position in Berkeley County Va. and I know that a recognition of him by this Administration would greatly please the Union people of that county...." As listed by Heitman, Maupin was appointed additional quartermaster on November 26, 1862.

To William H. Seward[1]

Hon Sec of State Executive Mansion

Sir Washington, Oct. [21?] 1862.

Send me a commission for Thomas H. Clay, of Kentucky, as Minister resident at [Nicaragua] in place of Andrew B. Dickinson [of N.Y. for Marshal of the Northern Dist of N.Y.]

Yours truly A. LINCOLN

P.S. Fill blanks to suit. A. L.

[1] ALS, DNA RG59. The bracketed words were supplied by the State Department to fill the blanks as Lincoln left them. Clay was appointed

on October 21, 1862. No further record of Andrew B. Dickinson's appointment has been found.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Let O. Henry Platt be re-appointed as an Additional Pay-master.
Oct. 21, 1862. A. LINCOLN

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, November 20, 1956, No. 205. As described in the source, Lincoln's endorsement is on a letter signed by Samuel T. Glover and others. Obadiah H. Platt is listed by Heitman as appointed additional paymaster, June 1, 1861, and dismissed June 21, 1862, but with no further appointment.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Hon. Sec: of War. Executive Mansion,
Sir: Washington, Oct. 21, 1862.

A year ago I directed Harris G. Rodgers to be appointed an Addl. Paymaster. This I did at the instance of Hon. D. S. Dickinson. He appeals to me again. Let the appointment be now made. Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS-P, IHi. As listed by Heitman, Harris was appointed the next day, October 22, 1862.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Respectfully submitted to the Sec. of War.
Oct. 24, 1862 A. LINCOLN

The same position he now holds with the rank of *Major*, instead of *Captain*, as now, is what Capt. Montgomery seeks.
Oct. 24, 1862 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, owned by Arthur Talansky, Floral Park, New York. Endorsement on a letter from Alexander Henry, mayor of Philadelphia, October 22, 1862: "My intimate friend Capt. James E. Montgomery of this City, Adjt. Genl. on Gen. Newton's staff, who has almost recovered from a wound received in the battle near Richmond, visits Washington in the hope that his services and suffering may receive the recognition which they deserve. . . ." An assistant adjutant general, Montgomery was promoted to major on August 1, 1864, as listed by Heitman.

To Henry W. Halleck[1]

October 28, 1862.

To-day Hon. Messrs. Pike. & Blair [Blaine?] call and ask that Col. Frank S. Nicherson [*sic*], of the 14th Maine volunteers may be a Brigadier General. . . . Will Gen. Halleck please examine his record with reference to such appointment….

1 Parke-Bernet Catalogue, May 22, 1956, No. 118. Representative Frederick A. Pike of Maine was most certainly one of Lincoln's callers, and the probability seems to be that Representative-elect James G. Blaine (not Blair) was the other. According to Heitman, Franklin S. Nickerson was appointed brigadier general on November 29, 1862.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

This is an exceedingly fine recommendation of Col. Torbert for a Brig. Genl. to which I ask the particular attention of the Sec. of War & Gen. Halleck.
Oct. 30, 1862 A. LINCOLN

1 AES, owned by Reverend H. D. Asbury, Hollis, New York. This endorsement has been removed from the accompanying papers. According to Heitman, Alfred T. A. Torbert was appointed brigadier general on November 29, 1862.

Announcement Concerning Visitors[1]

[November ? 1862]

In consequence of having to prepare for the meeting of Congress, in addition to other duties, the President can receive visitors only from 10 to 12—each day.

1 AD, OClWHi. Endorsed as follows: "Autograph of President Lincoln written in 1862. John Hay."

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Hon. Sec. of War. Executive Mansion,
Sir Washington, Nov. 4, 1862.

I believe we have not yet appointed a Hebrew. As Cheme M. Levy, is well vouched, as a capable and faithful man, let him be appointed as Assistant Quarter-Master, with the rank of Captain. Yours truly A. LINCOLN

1 ALS, owned by Bertram W. Korn, Wyncote, Pennsylvania. As listed by Heitman, Levy was appointed November 26, 1862. See, further, Lincoln to Pomeroy, November 8, 1863, in *C.W.*, VII, 4-5.

To Edwin M. Stanton[l]

Submitted to the Secretary of War.
Nov. 6, 1862. A. LINCOLN

1 AES, IHi. Endorsement on a letter from General John A. McClernand, October 21, 1862, asking that "Genl. Rob. Halsey, a man of great wealth, an eminent citizen, and an old political friend of mine" be appointed quartermaster and ordered to “report to me for duty.” No appointment of Robert Halsey has been found.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

This letter is written by the Governor of Maine. He says Col. Roberts is senior Colonel in the Brigade, now left without a Brigadier General, by the death of Gen. Jameson. I ask attention to both cases.
Nov. 8. 1862 A. LINCOLN

1 AES, owned by Arthur Talansky, Floral Park, New York. Endorsement on a letter from Israel Washburn, Jr., November 8, 1862, repeating "my earlier recommendation of the appointment of Col. C. W. Roberts of the 2d Maine Reg. & of Col. Frank S. Nickerson of the 14th as Brig. Genls of vols...." General Charles G. Jameson died November 6, 1862. Colonel Charles W. Roberts is not listed by Heitman as promoted to brigadier until breveted brigadier on March 13, 1865, for distinguished conduct in the battle of Hanover Court House, Virginia. Colonel Franklin S. Nickerson, however, was promoted to brigadier general on November 29, 1862.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Sec. of War, please see Mr. Edwards (who is my brother-in-law) with his friend, Mr. Taylor.
Nov. 14, 1862. A. LINCOLN

1 ALS, NHi. Captain and Commissary of Subsistence Ninian W. Edwards had written Lincoln on October 14, 1862: “The Trustees of the Cairo City Property have claims against the Government--a part of which have been allowed. . . . Mr. Taylor offers me considerable inducements if I will accompany him to Washington and aid him in bringing the subject before the proper Department . . . it will be necessary for me to obtain leave of absence. . . . ' Lincoln approved the request for leave (*C.W.*, V, 488n.) and now introduced the two men to "the proper Department." The friend was possibly Thomas G. Taylor, Springfield lawyer.

To Joseph Holt[1]

Executive Mansion
November 17, 1862

The Governor of Massachusetts having expressed the desire to re-appoint Andrew Washburn, (late Major of the 14th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and dismissed by Court Martial,) is hereby given permission to do so.

A. LINCOLN

[1] *Documents in the Case of Major Andrew Washburn, Late of the Fourteenth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, (Heavy Artillery.),* 2nd ed. (Boston: A. Williams, 1862), p. 21. According to the source, as attested by John G. Nicolay, Lincoln made this "endorsement on the opinion of the judge Advocate General in your case." No appointment has been found.

To Henry W. Halleck[1]

November 18, 1862

This morning application is made to appoint Col. Edward F. Jones, now of 26th Mass. vols. a Brig. Genl. He was Col of the Regt which was attacked in Baltimore, April 19, 1861....

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, May 22, 1956, No. 119. Heitman lists Colonel Edward F. Jones as breveted brigadier general on March 13, 1865, and as honorably discharged on July 28, 1862.

To Henry M. Naglee[1]

Let it be done.

Nov. 18, 1862 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES-P, DLC-Lincoln Miscellany. Endorsement on a letter from Brigadier General Henry M. Naglee, Headquarters, Yorktown, Virginia, November 14, 1862, to Lieutenant Colonel D. C. Van Buren, assistant adjutant general, concerning "a large number of persons nearly all women, living at the house of a Mr. Lee. . . who are constantly furnishing information to the enemy. . . ." concurs in Van Buren's order, that the women be sent "beyond our lines. . . ."

To William A. Hammond[1]

If the Surgeon General will say to me in a note that there is a place--naming the place--to which Rev. Mr. Smith can be appointed, I will appoint him.

Nov. 19, 1862 A. LINCOLN

1 AES, OHi. Endorsement has been removed from the attendant communication. Below the endorsement Hammond's reply reads as follows: “Respectfully returned to His Excellency the President. The Overton Hospital, Memphis, is without a Chaplain. W. H. Hammond, Surgeon General, Decr. 20/62.” In a different handwriting, a notation reads, “Send Commission to the care of William Ballantyne, Washington, D. C." Which of several hospital chaplains named Smith, as listed in the *Official Register* 1863, this may refer to, is uncertain.

To Nathaniel P. Banks[1]

Major General Banks — Executive Mansion
My dear Sir: — Washington, Nov. 25, 1862.

Dr. Zacharie, whom you know as well as I do, wishes to go with you on your expedition. I think he might be of service, to you, first, in his peculiar profession, and secondly, as a means of access to his countrymen, who are quite numerous in some of the localities you will probably visit. This, however, is not an order, nor a request even, for you to take him; but a *permission* merely, excepting his case from a general prohibition which I understand to exist.

Yours very truly — A. LINCOLN

1 ALS, RPB. See Lincoln’s Testimonials for Isachar Zacharie in *C.W.*, V, 436, and September 23, 1862, *supra*. Lincoln's reference to "a general prohibition which I understand to exist" probably refers to verbal orders restricting Jews. Grant's infamous *General Orders*, No. 11, expelling "Jews as a class" from the Department of the Tennessee, was not issued until December 17, 1862, and revoked by order of the President, January 4, 1863 (OR, Ser. 1, Vol. XVII, Pt. 11, pp. 424, 530). Zacharie's several letters to Lincoln reporting on conditions in Louisiana, beginning January 14, 1863, show that Lincoln's evaluation of his service was well placed (DLC-RTL).

To William A. Hammond[1]

If the Surgeon General chooses to send this lady, Mrs. Ames, to any of our armies, I certainly have no objections. Please see her, & hear her.

Dec. 2. 1862. — A. LINCOLN

1 ALS, RPB. No further identification of Mrs. Ames has been found.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Hon. Secretary of War — Executive Mansion,
Sir: — Washington, Dec. 2, 1862.

Please make an order, in due form, substantially as follows,

and send me a copy which I may inclose to Gov. Gamble in a letter with some explanations.

"Ordered that all officers of the peculiar military force organized in Missouri by Governor Gamble (except the Major General, in regard to which officer special provision is already made) may be, by same Governor, or in his discretion, removed from office; and he may accept resignations tendered by them, or any of them, he notifying this Department in each case, wherein his action in such cases will be confirmed. Also that his previous action in similar cases is hereby confirmed."

Yours truly A. LINCOLN

1 ALS-P, DLC-Lincoln Miscellany. An incomplete text of this letter, taken from an autograph catalogue, appears in *C.W.*, V, 538. Lincoln's order was issued on December 28, 1862, in AGO *Special Orders*, No. 417.

To Hon. Mr. Sedgwick[l]

Hon. Mr. Sedgewick [*sic*], please assist the bearer about his board & travelling bills, & afterwards see me about it.

Dec. 4, 1862. A. LINCOLN

1 Parke-Bernet Catalogue, April 27, 1954, No. 164. Representative Charles B. Sedgwick may have been the addressee.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Hon. Sec. of War Executive Mansion,

Sir: Washington, Dec. 4, 1862

Hon. Mr. Mitchell of Indiana wants George F. Clark appointed an Additional Paymaster; and I wish to oblige him.

Let it be done. Yours truly A. LINCOLN

1 ALS-P, IHi. Heitman lists George F. Clark as appointed assistant quartermaster, March 24, 1862, with further promotions, but no appointment as additional paymaster.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

This recommendation being by nearly all of the Indiana delegation, I wish the appointment made if [it] can consistently be done.

Dec. 4, 1862. A. LINCOLN

1 AES, InFtwL. Endorsement on an application of John T. Morrison for appointment as quartermaster. Stanton endorsed "Approved & appt ordered," but as listed in Heitman, Morrison was not appointed until May 18, 1864.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Submitted to Sec. of War.

Dec. 6, 1862 A. LINCOLN

1 AES-P, IHi. Endorsement on a letter signed by Thomas L. Smith and others, New Albany, Indiana, December 2, 1862, and addressed to Representative James A. Cravens, protesting that "the second Congressional District of Indiana has furnished more troops for the Union Army, in proportion to her population, than any other District in the State. Yet in the appointment of Brigadier Generals . . . has been entirely overlooked…. Col. William L. Sanderson of the 23rd Regiment Ind Vols ... possessing all the merits and qualifications ... we respectfully ask ... his appointment ..." Heitman does not list his appointment.

To Henry W. Halleck[1]

Submitted to Gen. Halleck, asking attention to the case.

Dec. 8. 1862 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, IHi. Endorsement on a letter of Governor Thomas Carney of Kansas and others, December 5, 1862, recommending "promotion of Colonel George W. Dietzler, 1st Kansas Infantry." No appointment of Dietzler has been found.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Sec. of War please let this appointment be made at once. It is due that it be done under the circumstances.

Dec. 8. 1862 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, RPB. Endorsement on a letter of John Hay to Representative William A. Wheeler, July 29, 1862: "The President directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 24th asking the appointment of John A. Sabin as Paymaster in the U.S. Army. If it is an appointment in the regular service you desire . . . there are no vacancies.... If ... an appointment in the volunteer force . . . it will give him pleasure to recommend him..." Heitman lists John A. Sabin as appointed On July 29, 1862.

To Henry W. Halleck[1]

Executive Mansion

Washington, December 9, 1862

Major Thomas Duncan, not a graduate, but an officer in the regular army ever since the beginning of the Mexican War, is an Illinoisan, & one with whom & whose father I had some acquaintance. During the present war, so I understand, he was

wounded severely in the head by a cannon shot. Please examine his record with reference to a Brig. Generalship.

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, October 13, 1964, No. 128. Heitman lists Thomas Duncan only as breveted brigadier general, but not until March 13, 1865.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Hon. Sec. of War Executive Mansion,
Sir: Washington, Dec. 9, 1862.

I am again urged to do something for Lieut. Col. Vinton, in the way of promotion. He is of the Q. M. Department. Please have Gen. Meigs consider the case and suggest anything he can in the premises. Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS-F, Paul C. Richards Catalogue, No. 37, p. 24. Lieutenant Colonel David H. Vinton is listed by Heitman as promoted to colonel on August 2, 1864.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Submitted to the Sec. of War
Dec. 10, 1862 A. LINCOLN

1 AES, owned by Arthur Talansky, Floral Park, New York. Endorsement on a letter from Thomas D. Eliot, November 1, 1862, recommending "Colonel A. C. Maggi . . . the 33d Regt. of Mass. Vols." for brigadier general. No appointment of Maggi has been found.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Sec. of War, please see and hear Judge Lusk, I think our boldest friend in Kentucky.
Dec. 10. 1862 A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, NHi. Samuel Lusk of Lancaster, Kentucky, was a staunch Unionist. His business on this occasion has not been ascertained.

To Isaac Diller[1]

I wish a full and exact statement in this paper of the advantages alledged [*sic*] to be possessed by the new powder. I have seen such a statement as I remember, but I wish it to be part of this paper.
Dec. 11. 1862 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, RPB. See Lincoln to Diller, December 15, 1862, in *C.W.*, VI, 3-4. Lincoln's endorsement is on the envelope which originally contained

Diller's letter of December 1, 1862, as reproduced in the footnote (*ibid.*) with the additional statement required by Lincoln.

To Montgomery Meigs[1]

I will make this appointment if the Quarter Master General approves in writing.
Dec. 11. 1862 A. LINCOLN

Let the appointment be made at once.
Dec. 11, 1862 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, IHi. Both endorsements are on an application from Charles H. Rockwell, December 11, 1862, for appointment as assistant quartermaster with rank of captain. Intervening is the endorsement of General Meigs: "The recommendation of Senator Foster herein & the personal & verbal recommendation of Senator Foster satisfy me that Mr. Rockwell will make a useful Quartermaster & I shall be glad to have his services...." Heitman lists Charles H. Rockwell as appointed November 29, 1862.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Let Mr. Jonathan H. Green, be appointed an Assistant Quarter-Master, if the service of another is needed.
Dec. 13, 1862 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, InFtwL. Endorsement on a letter from Lazarus Noble, adjutant general of Indiana, November 14, 1862, endorsed by several others, recommending "Capt. Jonathan H. Green late of the 35th Indiana Volunteers." No appointment of Green has been found.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Sec. of War, please see Gov. Robinson of Ky. with his Adjt. Genl. who say they have five Regts of Cavalry, in Ky. who are without arms.
Dec. 17, 1862. A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DLC-David Homer Bates Papers.

Memorandum Concerning A Sick Soldier[1]

If this boy is sick in this case he must be dealt with as other sick are dealt with by the rules. Of course I can not discharge a soldier merely because a mother asks it. There would soon be no army.
Dec. 20, 1862 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, owned by Robert B. Gillespie, Dallas, Texas. Lincoln's endorsement is on the envelope containing a letter from Mrs. A. C. Low of

Gloucester, Massachusetts, dated at Washington, December 20, 1862, asking release of her son "sick in Falmouth--Typhoid Fever." Accompanying is a letter dated at Salem, January 12, 1863, apparently to the boy's father signed "S. C. Oliver, Capt. 35th. Mass. Infy.," as follows: "I noticed in Saturday last Boston Herald an a/c of the treatment of your son in my Company at the hands of the surgeon ... If true, it is the most outrageous treatment I ever knew and I extend to your son and whole household all the sympathy of my heart. Your son was a good soldier, and in every way an exemplary young man and was entitled to the most careful treatment at the hands of our Regimental Surgeon, who, if the report is true, I read, deserves to be kicked from the service. . . . Be good enough to write me all the particulars in the case & I will try to come & see you though suffering from my wound yet. Extend to your son my kind regards & love for I loved all my company. . . ."

To William H. Seward[1]

Submitted to the Secretary of State.

Dec. 24, 1862 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, DNA RG59. Endorsement on a communication from Emerson Etheridge, Clerk of the House of Representatives, December 22, 1862: "On motion of Mr. Cox Resolved. That the President be requested if not incompatible with the public service, to communicate to the House any correspondence or other information in his possession, relating to the alleged interference of our Minister to Mexico in favor of the French in the present war between the Mexican Republic and the Emperor of the French by signing a protest against the expulsion from Mexico of French subjects."

To William A. Hammond[1]

Senators Hale of N.H. & Arnold of R.I. indorse the within. Will the Surgeon General please give me any suggestion on this case.

Dec. 27. 1862. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, RPB. Endorsement on a letter from Governor William Sprague of Rhode Island, December 11, 1862, asking the appointment of Dr. James G. Greeley "to some position in your gift in the line of his profession if possible. . . . He was one of the first at the outbreak of this rebellion to offer his services to his country and is disabled from active duty by a gun shot wound received in battle which shattered the bone of the left arm. . . ." See, further, Lincoln to Senators Hale and Arnold, January 5, 1863, *infra*.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Sec. of War, please see Hon. Mr. Kellogg, on the within. All right as I understand.

Dec. 27, 1862 A. LINCOLN

So[n?] of Col. Copeland
Dec. 27, 1862 A. L.

[1] AES, NHi. Probably Congressman Francis William Kellogg. Lincoln's endorsement has been removed from the attendant papers.

To Charles J. Stillé[1]

C. J. Stillé, Esq. Executive Mansion,
Sir: Washington, December 31, 1862

Your letter of the 27th and pamphlet were duly received, and for which please accept my sincere thanks. The pamphlet is far the best production upon the subject it treats which I have seen. The reading, and re-reading of it has afforded me great pleasure, and I believe also some profit. May I express the hope that you will not allow your pen to rest. Your Obt. Servt.

A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, PHi. Charles J. Stille's pamphlet, *How a Free People Conduct a Long War: A Chapter from English History* (Philadelphia, 1862) and letter of December 27, 1862, are not in the Lincoln Papers in the Library of Congress. For a detailed account, see Joseph George, Jr., "Charles J. Stillé, 'Angel of Consolation,'" *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, LXXXV, No. 3, pp. 303-315.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Secretary of War please watch for the report alluded to within, and when it arrives, take no action on it till you confer with me.
Jan. 2, 1863. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, DNA RG94. Endorsement on a letter from Governor Richard Yates of Illinois, December 24, 1862, concerning "our friend Col. J. F. Jaques, whom you will remember as a Methodist Minister and now Col. of the 73rd Illinois, was ordered for examination before a Board of Officers at Nashville and the Committee have reported unfavorably to him, giving him the liberty to resign or have the case reported to you. Now I am satisfied beyond the *possibility of a doubt* that there is injustice.... I don't want Col. Jaques to resign or to leave the service.... Please see that he is protected." Colonel James F. Jaquess remained in the service and continued his peace activities. See Lincoln to Rosecrans, May 20, 1863, *C.W.*, VI, 224. See also Lincoln's "Whom It May Concern," May 18, 1864, *infra*.

To John P. Hale and Samuel G. Arnold[1]

The Senators see the Surgeon General's answer hereon.
Jan. 5, 1862 [1863] A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, RPB. See Lincoln to Hammond, December 27, 1862, *supra*. Lincoln's misdated endorsement follows Hammond's reply to his earlier inquiry: "Respectfully returned to His Excellency the President. By law Surgeons of either the Regular or Volunteer Staff must be examined before a regularly constituted Board, and I fear no board would pass Dr. Greeley on account of his injured arm. . . . Dec. 29, 62."

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Executive Mansion

Hon. Sec. of War Washington, January 6, 1862 [1863]

Martin P. Sweet, an Illinois friend of mine, had a son, a first Lieut. in the 5th Regular Cavalry, who was killed in the battle of Gaines' Mill. He now asks that another son—brother to the deceased—be appointed to the same place, or *a* place in the same regiment, in which the father says the officers tell him there are vacancies. The young man's name is 'Martin A. Sweet.' I shall be personally gratified if this can be done without difficulty.

[1] Charles Hamilton Catalogue, September 22, 1966, No. 246. No appointment for Martin A. Sweet has been found. His brother killed at Gaines' Mill was John J. Sweet. The date is obviously an error since the brother was not killed until June 27, 1862.

Memorandum Concerning Robert J. Elliott[1]

If it be admissible [*sic*], I would, for my friend Speed's sake, be glad that Mr. Elliott should not be held in custody.

[c. January 7, 1863]

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, February 2-3, 1971, No. 125. According to the source, Lincoln's endorsement is on a letter from J. F. Speed to John G. Nicolay, Louisiana, January 7, 1863, respecting a petition of Robert J. Elliott.

To Victor Emmanuel II[1]

Abraham Lincoln
President of the United States of America
to His Majesty Victor Emmanuel II,

King of Italy
&c, &c, &c

Great and Good Friend:

I have received the letter which Your Majesty was pleased to address to me on the 12th. of October, last, announcing the

marriage of Her Royal Highness the Princess Maria Pia, Your Majesty's daughter, with his Majesty Don Luiz I, King of Portugal and the Algarves.

I participate in the satisfaction afforded by this happy event and pray Your Majesty to accept my sincere congratulations upon the occasion.

May God have Your Majesty always in His safe and holy keeping.

Your Good Friend ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Washington, January 9, 1863.

By the President:

William H. Seward,

Secretary of State.

[I] Copy, DNA RG84.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Sec. of War, see Marshall Lamon, & oblige him, if you safely can.

Jan. 10, 1863 A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, NHi.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Hon. Sec. of War Executive Mansion,

Dear Sir. Washington, January 13, 1863.

Please see the Vice President & Col. Ulmann, who have a valuable & definite idea, & purpose, on a subject upon which you and I have consulted a good deal recently. If it strikes you as favorably as it does me, after they shall have explained fully, please take initiatory steps to put it into operation.

Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS-F, Charles Hamilton Catalogue, December 12, 1968, No. 150. See Lincoln to Stanton, November 22, 1862, in *C.W.*, V, 506. On January 13, 1863, Colonel Daniel Ullmann was promoted to brigadier general and sent to Louisiana to raise a colored troop.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

The within are excellent recommendations of a most worthy man, and if another Pay-Master, Quarter-Master, or Commissary is needed, I shall be glad for him to be appointed.

Jan. 13. 1863. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, IHi. Endorsement on a letter from Representative Isaac N. Arnold and others, January 12, 1863, recommending William James of Chicago. No appointment has been found.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.
Jan. 13. 1863 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, IHi. Endorsement on a letter from John C. Rives, January 13, 1863: "My son Capt Wright Rives, who has been lying sick and bedridden at my home in the country ever since the 21st of last October, but is now recovering. . . . I shall be grateful to you if you will confer on my son the place he desires. . . ." See Lincoln to Stanton, September 4, 1862, in *C.W.*, V, 405.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Submitted to Sec. of War, asking special attention, & remarking that the writer is true & reliable.
Jan. 13, 1863. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, IHi. Endorsement on a letter from Edward Wallace, Naval Office, District of Philadelphia, January 10, 1863: "... Wm. Lilly of Reading, employed by the War Department in the transportation of cars ... before the election was violently abusive of the administration using disloyal language.... His retention in office is productive of great *harm*, & cannot be understood by our citizens...." Whether this letter refers to the William Lilly whose appointment gave Lincoln so much trouble is uncertain, but see various references in *C.W.*, V, VI, *passim*, as indexed.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Sec. of War, please see Mr. Perry, about Gov. Sprague's Regiments.
Jan. 14, 1863. A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, NHi. Lincoln's caller was probably John A. Perry of Rhode Island. See Lincoln to Sprague, September 20, 1862, in *C.W.*, V, 431.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Gen. Schenck is very anxious for this; and I believe the boy has fought once, if not oftener, and been severely wounded.
Jan. 14. 1863 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, IHi. Endorsement on the verso of a note, reading as following: "Charles G. Schenck of Iowa to be Second Lieutenant Regular Army

Address Gen. Schenck." General Robert G. Schenck's requested appointment is not listed by Heitman.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Submitted to the Secretary of War.
Jan. 21, 1863 A. LINCOLN

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, February 6, 1962, No. 133. According to the source, Lincoln's endorsement is on a recommendation of Dr. Frank H. Hamilton for medical inspector general of the army, signed by Valentine Mott and other eminent surgeons of New York. He was appointed lieutenant colonel and medical inspector on February 9, 1863, according to Heitman.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Executive Mansion
Washington, January 22, 1863.

... tomorrow, perhaps, by the Sec. of Interior [John P. Usher] with reference to anticipated Indian difficulties next Spring. They say that by raising twenty or twenty-five hundred frontier men, they can do the job, and that six regiments of volunteers already near St. Paul ... might be brought south. Please make a job of this, as I believe there is no way for us to finally avoid it....

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, November 13, 1968, No. 114. According to the source, Lincoln advises Stanton to "expect a visit...." The battle at Killdeer Mountain in North Dakota on July 28, 1863, defeated the Dakota Indians.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

The families to which these boys belong are among my old acquaintances.
Jan. 22. 1863.A. LINCOLN

[1]AES, owned by Philip D. Sang, Chicago, Illinois. Endorsement on a letter from Governor Richard Yates of Illinois, to Stanton, January 12, 1863: "Thomas E. Clark and Jonathan C. Bergen of Petersburg in this State respectfully 17 and 16 years of age left home sometime during the last month, without the consent of their parents and joined the Ind Regt U.S. Cavalry stationed at Carlyle Barrack Pa.... you will oblige me by discharging these boys.... "

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Hon. Sec. of War — Executive Mansion
Dear Sir — Washington, January 23, 1863.

The bearer of this--William Bayard--is a double cousin of our lamented Gen. Bayard, and served on his staff from his promotion to a generalship up to his fall. He wishes to be a Lieut. in the regular army. Hear him, & if you can find a way, this is my authority.

Yours truly — A. LINCOLN

[1]ALS, owned by Arthur Talansky, Floral Park, New York. Heitman lists Corporal William Bayard as promoted to 2nd lieutenant, 4th cavalry, on October 31, 1863.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Sec. of War, please look over & consider the within.

Jan. 26, 1863. — A LINCOLN

[1] AES, NHi. Below Lincoln's endorsement is the following notation, apparently relating to "the within," from which it appears to have been removed: "Communication from A. Comingo praying a suspension of the orders of Genl. Schofield dated at St. Louis June 23, 1862, making heavy assessment in some of the counties of the state.'

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Hon. Sec. of War. — Executive Mansion,
Dear Sir. — Washington, Jan 27, 1863.

Our friend Mr. Dole, Comr. of Indn. Affrs. wishes John B. Gordon, to be a Military Storekeeper. If there be a vacancy, let him have it, unless by some paper on file, I am committed for it to someone else. Yours truly — A. LINCOLN

[1]ALS, IHi. Lincoln's letter bears the endorsements of Brigadier General Edward R. S. Canby referring the matter to Colonel James B. Fry, and Fry certifying, “There is one vacancy of military storekeeper, Quarter Masters Dept.”

To Alexander M. Ross[1]

Executive Mansion,
My dear Sir, — Washington, Feb. 9, 1863.

I tender you my warmest thanks for the effective and invaluable services you have recently rendered me. *****

Accept my best wishes for your prosperity and happiness.

A. LINCOLN

[1]Alexander M. Ross, *Recollections and Experiences of an Abolitionist; from 1855 to 1865* (Toronto, 1875), p. 156. According to the source, Lincoln's thanks were rendered for information leading to the arrest of "a Rebel Officer," engaged at Eastport, Maine, in hostile activities on the New Brunswick border.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Hon. Sec. of War. Executive Mansion
Sir. February 12. 1863.

Let Cadwallader C. Washburne, of Wisconsin be appointed a Major General; and Col. A. C. Harding, of Illinois; and Col. Thomas Van Buren, of New-York, Brigadier Generals.

Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS-P, IHi. According to Heitman, Washburn was appointed major general of volunteers on November 29, 1862, and Abner C. Harding, brigadier general, on March 13, 1863. But Thomas B. Van Buren was only breveted brigadier on March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service, although he had resigned December 13, 1862.

To Montgomery Blair[1]

Will the Post-Master General--not as such, but, as Judge Blair--please look over this case, & return it to me with his opinion?

Feb. 13, 1863 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES-P, IHi. Endorsement on a letter, written on *Illinois State Journal* stationery, January 31, 1863, and signed by David L. Phillips, U.S. marshal, Jesse K. Dubois and Richard Yates, Illinois auditor and governor, respectively, enclosing a petition "asking the removal of Dr. C. L. Bernays from the position of Paymaster.... signed by nearly every leading German in St. Louis ... we unhesitatingly unite with the petitioners...." According to Heitman, C. L. Bernay [*sic*] not only remained in service until December 1, 1865, but was breveted lieutenant colonel on November 24, 1865.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Submitted to the Sec. of War. I would be glad for Gen. Todd to be obliged in this case, if consistent with the public service.

Feb. 16, 1863. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, IHi. Endorsement on a letter from John B. S. Todd, delegate for Dakota, asking "the appointment of Jas. A. Hearne, ordnance sergeant at Fort Randall, Dakota, Try. to Lieutenancy in the army...." Stanton endorsed, "Let the appointment be made, Feb 16, 1863," and James A. Hearn [*sic*] is listed by Heitman as appointed on February 27, 1863.

To Gideon Welles[1]

Hon. Secretary of Navy Executive Mansion,
My dear Sir: Washington, February 17, 1863.

You are hereby authorized, and requested to advance one thousand dollars to Capt. Isaac R. Diller, on account of a matter of producing a quantity of gunpowder of a new sort, and testing it, and for which he is to account on settlement.

Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DNA RG45. See Lincoln's several other communications relative to Diller's experiments in *C.W.*, V, 354ff.

To William H. Seward[1]

Hon Sec. of State. Executive Mansion
My dear Sir. Feb. 19. 1863

We, at the request of Hon. I. N. Arnold, sent up a nomination of Edwin C. Larned, for some office at *Sierra Leone*; Mr. Arnold says Mr. Larned declines; and he, Mr. A. asks that Dr. Charles V. Dyer, also of Chicago, Ills, be appointed to the place. I also know Dr. Dyer, and believe him to be a proper man. Please send me a paper withdrawing the nomination of Dr. Larned, and nominating Dr. Dyer. Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1]ALS, DNA RG50. Charles V. Dyer's letter of acceptance is dated March 5, 1863, "for Judge on the part of the United States at Siera Leone under the Treaty with Her Britannic Majesty of the 7th. of April, last, for the Suppression of the African Slave Trade...."

To William H. Seward[1]

Hon. Sec. of State Executive Mansion,
My dear Sir Washington, Feb. 23, 1863.

Please send me a nomination for Cassius M. Clay, to be Minister to Russia in place of Simon Cameron, resigned.

Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DNA RG59.

To Henry B. Carrington[1]

To Col H. B. Carrington March 2nd 1863
By Telegraph from Washington.
I will Suspend as you request

A. LINCOLN
Prest. U. S.

[1] Telegram, CtY-Carrington Family Papers. See Lincoln's Order for Pardon and Release of John O. Brown, April 1, 1863, in *C.W.*, VI, 158.

To William H. Seward[1]

Hon. Sec. of State Executive Mansion,
Sir Washington, March 2, 1863.

Please make out and send me, (with blanks for dates) nomination for John A. Gurley of Ohio as Governor, and Richard C. McCormick, of New-York, as Secretary, for the territory of Arizona. Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DNA RG59. Both appointments are listed in the *Official Register* 1863.

Memorandum Concerning Philip R. Fendall[1]

Presented by Judge Collamer with his hearty indorsements.
March 5, 1863. A. LINCOLN

[1] Paul C. Richards Catalogue No. 15, Issue No. 7, Item No. 158. According to the source, Lincoln's endorsement is on "a petition addressed to Lincoln by 24 members of the Washington Bar, urging appointment of Philip R. Fendall 'for one of the Judgeships created by a recent act of Congress,'" which was presented by Jacob Collamer. No appointment of Fendall has been found.

To William H. Seward[1]

Hon. Sec. of State Executive Mansion
Dear Sir Washington, March 5, 1863

Please send me a nomination for John F. Potter, of Wisconsin, as Governor of Dakota territory, in place of William Jayne resigned. Yours truly A. LINCOLN

1 ALS, DNA RG59. See Lincoln to Doolittle, January 22, 1863, in *C.W.*, VI, 70. The *Official Register* 1863 has no listing for governor of Dakota. John F. Potter was later appointed consul general at Montreal, and Newton Edmunds was appointed governor of Dakota.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Hon. Sec. of War. Executive Mansion,
My dear Sir Washington, March 6, 1863.

Please see Col. Morrison, a newly elected M. C. from Ills. who has been in the field ever since the war began, and has been once wounded. I wish him obliged, if it can be consistently done, by the appointment of a Commissary of Subsistence. Please see & hear him. Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS-P, IHi. See Lincoln to William R. Morrison, November 5, 1862. in *C.W.*, V, 486. Whom Morrison wanted appointed commissary has not been ascertained.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Submitted to the Sec. of War
March 7, 1863 A LINCOLN

[1] AES, IHi. Endorsement on a petition of January 29, 1863, for the promotion of Lieutenant Joseph C. Brand, assistant quartermaster, 66th Ohio Volunteers, signed by "Commandants and Quartermasters of the several Regiments of the 1st. Brigade 2d. Division 12th. Army Corps" to "the office of *Commissary of Subsistence* with the rank of Captain. . . ." According to Heitman, Brand's promotion was dated March 2, 1863.

To Salmon P. Chase[1]

Please see Mr. Henry
March 9, 1863 A. L.

[1] AES, InFtwL. See Lincoln to Henry, March 9, 1863, in *C.W.*, VI, 128. This note appears to have been removed from attendant papers.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

James Whitehill, is warmly urged by Hon. Mr. Stevens, for a *Pay-Master* in *regular Army*. Mr. Whitehill is now in the Census office.

Submitted to the Sec. of War.
March 9, 1863. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES-P, IHi. Endorsement on an envelope addressed to Lincoln. Heitman lists James Whitehill as appointed additional paymaster on February 23, 1864.

Endorsement Concerning Jesse Brown[1]

March 11, 1863

I today sent a note to the Sec. of Interior to send me a nomination of Mr. Wilkinson for the lower new agency on the Missouri River....

[1] International Autographs Catalogue No. 22, Item 150. As described in the source, this signed endorsement is on a recommendation signed by Senator James Harlan and others for the appointment of Jesse Brown of Iowa to "one of the Indian agencies recently established on the Missouri River.... He requests another for Brown." See Lincoln to Usher, March 11, 1863, in *C.W.*, VI, 134.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Submitted to the Sec. of War
March 11, 1863. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES-P, IHi. Endorsement on the back of a note written on Executive Mansion stationery: "For Pay Master in the Volunteers/ F S Hoyt/ of Delaware Ohio/ Recommended by/ Harding/ Nesmith/ McBride/ of Oregon." No appointment of Hoyt has been found.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Hon. Sec. of War Executive Mansion,
My dear Sir Washington, March 11, 1863.

Senators tell me that Gen. Mitchell of Kansas, nominated for a Major General has been rejected. I now propose that Thomas Ewing, Jr. of Kansas, be made a Brigadier General. Please send me the nomination. Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by James T. Hickey, Elkhart, Illinois. According to Heitman, Brigadier General Robert B. Mitchell remained in service until mustered out on January 15, 1866. Colonel Thomas Ewing, Jr., was promoted to brigadier general on March 13, 1863.

To Lyman Trumbull[1]

Mr. Hall Wilson is a most worthy gentleman, who was employed for a long time in the Bank department of our Illinois State Auditor's office. I should suppose him to be very competent for the place he seeks.
March 11, 1863. A. LINCOLN

[1]AES, DNA RG56. Endorsement on a letter written by Hall Wilson, on Executive Mansion stationery, March 7, 1863, to Senator Lyman Trum-

bull: "I have been induced to offer to Secretary Chase my services as Asst. Controller of Currency under the new banking law, and have the honor to solicit the aid of your friendly voice...." No appointment of Wilson has been found.

Order Setting Bond for Receiver of Land Office, Golden City, Colorado[1]

Executive Mansion
March 17" 1863

It is ordered that the Receiver of the within named district, do give bond in the penal sum of twenty five thousand dollars, with security and conditioned as by law required. ABRAHAM LINCOLN

[1] DS, DNA RG49. Lincoln's order is on a letter from William T. Otto, acting secretary of the Interior, recommending that the penalty of the bond of receiver at the General Land Office, Golden City, Colorado, be set at the amount Lincoln specifies.

To Joseph Holt[1]

March 18, 1863.

It is said that John Benson [Williams] of the 3rd Regular Infantry, has been sentenced by a Military Commission to be dismissed the services. I have some reason to believe there are strong mitigating circumstances in his case, which the Commission perhaps, did not deem competent for them to consider ...

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, March 26, 1957, No. 123. As described, this excerpt is from a letter on Executive Mansion stationery and is accompanied by Holt's reply dated March 23, 1863. An explanation was added, as follows: "In writing this letter Lincoln forgot to call the Lieut. by his correct name and gives it as 'John Benson' forgetting the surname." Heitman lists Williams' dismissal on February 11, 1863, but no reinstatement.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

If another Quarter-Master or Commissary, is needed, let Senator Cowan be obliged by the appointment of Capt. Crotzer.
March 19, 1863. A. LINCOLN

[1] Transcript, IHi. According to the transcript, Lincoln's endorsement appears on a letter from Senator Edgar Cowan. No appointment of Captain Crotzer has been found.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Hon. Sec. of War. Executive Mansion,
Dear Sir Washington, March 23, 1863.

Let Silas Noble, of Illinois, late a Colonel of Volunteers, be appointed an Additional Pay Master. This is the "*favor*" I asked the last cabinet day.

Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, IHi. No appointment of Silas Noble has been found.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Secretary of War, please see Mr. Moore, and do in this case, what may appear to be propper.

March 25. 1863. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, DNA RG107. Endorsement on a letter dated March 13, 1863, at Glendale, Mississippi, signed by the commissioned officers of the Yates Sharp Shooters, requesting to be ordered to return to Illinois "to recruit and perfect our organization." In the same file is a copy of Secretary Stanton's communication, dated March 25, answering a previous communication from Governor Richard Yates, February 27, making a similar request: ". . . The circumstances of the service are such at this time that the request to withdraw these troops from the field cannot be granted. . ." "Mr. Moore" has not been identified, but the letter bears the signature of "E. H. Moore 1st Lt. Co. E."

To Isachar Zacharie[1]

I am running your matter down as fast I can. It would not advance it for you to see me to-night.

March 25, 1863 A. LINCOLN

[1]AES, RPB. Endorsement on the back of Dr. Zacharie's calling card. See Lincoln to Banks, November 25, 1862, *supra*. Zacharie wrote Lincoln on March 27, 1863, regretting that "policy prevents my seeing you. My mind is much agitated on account of the great responsibility resting on me.... I hope you will aid my efforts by giving such orders as will tend to carry out the suggestions contained in my memorandum....” (DLC-RTL). The memorandum has not been identified, but it has been speculated that Zacharie's later activities toward "a negotiated peace with the Confederacy" were initially broached at this time (Bertram W. Korn, *American Jewry and the Civil War*, The Jewish Publication Society of America, 1951, p. 196).

To Caleb B. Smith[1]

Secretary of Interior please see Mr. Tuckerman, about Colonization.

March 30, 1863. A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS-P, IHi. Concerning Charles K. Tuckerman's colonization contract, see Lincoln to Seward in *C.W.*, VI, 41.

Order for Discontinuance of the Land Office at Topeka, Kansas[1]

Executive Mansion
April 10th 1863.

Upon the recommendation of the Commr of the Genl Lan[d] Office, approved by the Secretary of the Interior, I hereby order the discontinuance of the Land Office at Topeka, Kansas, and the transfer of the business and archives of that office, to the Land Office at Atchison in the Delaware District in said State.

A. LINCOLN

[1] DS, DNA RG49. Lincoln's order is on a letter from Secretary John P. Usher, April 10, 1863, recommending that such an order be issued. See, further, Lincoln's order, May 19, 1863, *infra*.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Submitted to the Secretary of War
April 11, 1863. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES-P, IHi. Endorsement on a letter from Captain Richard F. O'Beirne, 14th Infantry Recruiting Office, to Adjutant General Lorenzo Thomas, Elmira, New York, April 8, 1863: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st March in which you inform me that owing to my failure to send in a return of my recruiting account for the 3d quarter, 1862, my name has been sent to the President for dismissal.... At the time I was ordered ... to join my company there was no officer sent to relieve me to whom I could turn over my funds.... Those funds I took up on my returns for 1st quarter 1863, which I forwarded on the 3d inst....” Heitman lists O'Beirne as remaining in the service until mustered out on January 30, 1866.

To Joseph Holt[1]

Judge Advocate General, please have this request complied with, if practicable.
April 13, 1863. A. LINCOLN
Report Approved. A. LINCOLN
July 1863.

[1]AES, OD. Endorsement on a telegram from Governor of Ohio David Tod, April 12, 1863: "Please suspend action in the case of soldiers Davidson & others tried at Fayetteville until the parties can be fairly represented before you." Joseph Holt's report, dated April 13 and approved

by Lincoln in July, recommended ". . . The case not being as yet before the President, it seems that for the present at least, the appeal in behalf of these prisoners should be addressed to the commanding general with a view of inducing him to submit the cases to the decision of the President who alone has the power to pardon or mitigate the punishment."

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Submitted to the Sec. of War.
April 14, 1863 A. LINCOLN

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, September 29, 1965, No. 99. According to the source, Lincoln's endorsement is on a petition for the appointment of Dr. Richard A. Wells as an examining surgeon, signed by nine Missourians.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

The within are additional testimonials in favor of what is called the "Rafael Gun" of which I thought favorably some time ago. Will the Sec. of War please refer it to the Ordnance Bureau, with reference to the propriety of introducing the "Rafael Gun" into the service?
April 20, 1863. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, DNA RG156. Endorsement on a copy of "Proceedings of a Board of Officers convened at Head-Quarters Light Division, April 4th, 1863," to "examine and report upon Raphail's Repeating Gun.... We would respectfully recommend their use to a limited number, say one company of 100 men to a Brigade or Division. The company to be supplied with from 8 to 12 of the guns...," signed by Brigadier Generals W. T. H. Brooks and D. A Russell, and Colonel Hiram Burnham on April 11, 1863, and concurred in by Major General Joseph Hooker. Peter H. Watson, assistant secretary of War, endorsed below Lincoln's note, "Referred to the Chief of Ordnance for report."

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Submitted to the Secretary of War, with the remark, that I shall be glad to make this appointment, if it can consistently be done.
April 22, 1863. A. LINCOLN

[1] Charles Hamilton Catalogue, September 22, 1966, No. 247. According to the source, Lincoln's endorsement is on a letter from General Ambrose E. Burnside, April 20, 1863, recommending the reappointment of General Edward Ferrero as brigadier general. As listed by Heitman, Ferrero's reappointment was on May 6, 1863.

To Joseph Gillet and William J. Beebe[1]

Executive Mansion,
Gentlemen: Washington, April 24, 1863.

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of a beautifully engrossed and bound copy of the resolutions and proceedings of a meeting of Merchants of New York assembled in obedience to my proclamation to observe in an especial manner the Birthday of Washington, in the year of our Lord, 1862, and to thank you and them for the patriotism and loyalty therein expressed and pledged. Your Obt Servt

A. LINCOLN

Joseph Gillet
Wm. J. Beebe
Secretaries.

[1] LS-F, Charles Hamilton Catalogue, December 13, 1966, No. 340.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

This is filed as an application for a Quartermastership— & Submitted to the Secretary of War.
April 25, 1863 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, OD. Endorsement on a petition signed by some twenty members of the Ohio legislature, April 13, 1863, asking the appointment of Lieutenant R. H. Thompson as quartermaster. No appointment has been found.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Secretary of War, please see Col. Van Buren who thinks there are recommendations on file in his favor from Gen. Banks & others.
April 27, 1863. A. LINCOLN

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, November 20, 1956, No. 206. Which of several Van Burens listed by Heitman this note may refer to is uncertain.

To Daniel Butterfield[1]

War Department
Washington City
Major Gen. Butterfield. May 3. 9 P. M. 1863.

I assume that Howard, Meade, and Slocum were in the main fight with Hooker. Was Sickles in it? Was Couch in it? Was Reynolds in it? Where is Reynolds? Is Sedgwick fighting

Lee's rear? or fighting the entrenchments around Fredericksburg?

1 AL, NHi. Perhaps this unsigned telegram was never dispatched. It does not appear in the *Official Record*. Lincoln's telegram of 4:35 P.M. (*C.W.*, VI, 196) seems to have been followed by a second telegram, at 8 P.M., in which Butterfield anticipated Lincoln's further questions to some extent: "I have had no time to advise you. We have today here over 800 prisoners; six guns handsomely taken at the point of a bayonet. I can give no general idea of how affairs stand. Last reports all quiet in front of Chancellorsville, and Sedgwick fighting at 6:15 P.M. Will try after a while to advise you if an interval occurs." (OR, Ser. I, Vol. XXV, Pt. II, p. 579). This appears to have been the latest communication on May 3.

A Pistol for "Tad"[1]

May 5, 1863

Let Tad have the pistol, big enough to snap caps—but not cartridges or powder.

A. LINCOLN

1 Charles Hamilton Catalogue, October 17, 1863, No. 115a. As described in the source, this ANS, on card, in pencil, is slightly scuffed and worn. It was probably presented by Thomas Lincoln in person to Colonel George D. Ramsay, commandant at the Washington Arsenal, with whom Lincoln maintained informal communications on numerous matters. The sequel to this note is Lincoln's telegram to his wife, June 9, 1863, in *C.W.*, VI, 256.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

If the Sec. of War will make the order within, indicated, I shall be obliged.

May 9, 1863 A. LINCOLN

1 Parke-Bernet Catalogue, April 29, 30, 1958, No. 240. As described in the source, Lincoln's endorsement is on a letter from Surgeon General William A. Hammond, May 4, 1863, informing him that the law does not admit of the assignment of hospital chaplains to camps, but that if the convalescent camp was announced in General Orders as a chaplain post, then "the Reverend Mr. Van Contrond can be stationed there." No appointment of a "Van Contrond" has been found.

To Joseph Holt[1]

Judge Advocate General, please examine & report on this case. The officer only seeks an honorable discharge & to avoid a dishonorable one.

May 12, 1863. A. LINCOLN

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, November 5, 6, 1958, No. 146. According to the source, Lincoln's endorsement is on a letter from "Robert Chester, Late Capt. 17th Infantry, U.S. Army, May 9, 1863," requesting "A suspension of Special Orders No. 201,... By which I am dismissed the service of the United States," endorsed by ten persons at Buffalo, New York. Nothing further has been found on this case.

To Montgomery Meigs[1]

Quarter-Master General please see Dr. Turner, and give him a short hearing upon the within very important subject.
May 19, 1863. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, IHi. Endorsement on a recommendation for hospital stables for the care and treatment of sick and disabled horses. Following several other endorsements, Meigs concluded, May 27, 1863: "... the appointment of Dr. Turner to the position which he asks," was not required.

Order Postponing Removal of the Land Office at Topeka, Kansas[1]

Executive Mansion
May 19th, 1863.

I hereby direct that the order made by me on the 10th ultimo, for the discontinuance of the Land Office, at Topeka, Kansas, and the transfer of its business to Atchison, be postponed until the 1st day of October next. A. LINCOLN

[1] DS, DNA RG49. Lincoln's order is on a letter from William T. Otto, acting secretary of the Interior, recommending postponement. See Lincoln's order, April 10, 1863, *supra*.

To Edward Bates[1]

Will the Attorney General please examine & give me an opinion as to whether I, as President, have any lawful authority to interfere, as within requested.
May 26, 1863 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES-P, IHi. Endorsement on an appeal from George F. Kelly, agent for California settlers. See Lincoln's reply to Kelly, June 1, 1863, in *C.W.*, VI, 242.

To William A. Hammond[1]

Surgeon General please see and hear Father Boyle about a supposed case of insanity in the old Capitol prison. Please report to me.
May 27-63 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, owned by Edward Brewington, Silver Spring, Maryland. Reverend Francis X. Boyle, hospital chaplain, was undoubtedly Lincoln's caller, but his mission has not been further identified.

To Joseph Holt[1]

Judge Advocate General please file & preserve.
May 28, 1863. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, DNA RG153. Endorsement on a letter from George O. Blake, U.S. Internal Revenue, First Collection District, Bowling Green, Kentucky, May 20, 1863, reporting that "a Mrs. Lyle, mother of the notorious John Lyle under sentence of death as a spy is perhaps on her way to Washington to ask a pardon for her son," and advising against it.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Hon. Sec. of War Executive Mansion,
My dear Sir: Washington, May 30. 1863.

I wish to oblige Mr. Jesse L. Williams who will hand you this. He has two sons in the Army--one Edward P. Williams--is now a Lieut., & Adjutant of the 100th In. Vols, at this time between Memphis & Grand Junction. The father wishes him appointed a Commissary, and I, as I have said, wish him obliged, if it can be consistently done.

Please see and hear Mr. Williams.

Yours truly A LINCOLN.

[1] ALS-P, IHi. Heitman lists Lieutenant Edward P. Williams, 100th Indiana Infantry, as appointed captain and commissary of subsistence on June 1, 1863.

Memorandum Concerning Silas D. Baldwin[1]

It is not competent in law for me to restore a volunteer officer, who has been dismissed by sentence of a Court Martial; but the disability resting on Col. Baldwin is hereby removed, so that the Governor of Illinois may in his discretion reappoint him to the same or any other vacant colonelcy of Illinois volunteers.

May 31, 1863 A. LINCOLN

[1]Copy, IAr-Records of the Adjutant General's Office. This endorsement is on the certified copy of the following petition:

Chicago Ill May 13th 1863

To His Excellency
Abraham Lincoln

President United States of America

We the undersigned citizens of Chicago State of Illinois are personally acquainted with Col. Silas D. Baldwin of the 57th Regt. Ill. Infantry Vols. We are perfectly satisfied from our personal knowledge of the man and from the statements of the officers and persons who have served with him that he be *has done nothing unworthy* of an officer or a Soldier. We would respectfully ask that his case may be investigated. And that he be again returned to his command

Signed

Isaac N. Arnold
Peter Page
A. D. Fetsworth
H. W. Bigelow
J. L. Scripps
J. F. Jones

I most respectfully request the reinstatement of Col. Baldwin.

RICH. YATES
Governor

The extensive file in the records of the Illinois Adjutant General's Office indicate that Governor Yates recommissioned Colonel Baldwin, but that the commission was cancelled and annulled by Secretary Stanton on the President's order of September 25, 1863, "upon the examination of the within report that the aforesaid order of the 31st of May 1863, be revoked; that the said Baldwin be not mustered into service and that his Commission be cancelled and annulled."

To Edwin M. Stanton and Henry W. Halleck[1]

Submitted to the Sec. of War & General-in-Chief, with a request that they see & hear Senator Hale.

June 1, 1863. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES-P, IHi. Endorsement on a recommendation that Lieutenant Colonel C. Carroll Tevis, 4th Delaware Volunteers, be appointed "colonel of cavalry in the U.S. Army." Heitman lists "Washington Carroll Tevis ... (served in vols under name of Carroll Tevis)" as appointed lieutenant colonel in the 3d Maryland Cavalry, September 26, 1863.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Sec. of War, please see and hear Col. Birney, whose ideas I think may facilitate about colored troops.

June 5, 1863. A. LINCOLN

[1]ALS-P, DLC-Lincoln Miscellany. Concerning Colonel William Birney's activities in recruiting colored troops, see Lincoln to Tyler, October 1, 1863, in *C.W.*, VI, 494.

To William D. Wallach[1]

[June 6, 1863]

Hooker now thinks that Lee is not moving, but is changing camps a little in a sort of police way.

[1] AE, owned by William H. Wakeman, Jr., Atlanta, Georgia. This endorsement appears on the bottom of a letter from William D. Wallach, editor of the Washington Star, dated June 6, 1863: “I hear that Hooker informs you per telegraph that Lee has made *no changes* in the position or quantity of his force about Fredericksburg. If proper will you say on this paper whether this is so or not and oblige? Yours truly, W. D. Wallach." See Lincoln to Hooker, June 5, 1863, and Hooker's telegram quoted in the footnote, *C.W.*, VI, 249-250.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

The Secretary of War told me to refer Mrs. Weller to him, in regard to Capt. Moore, which I hereby do.

June 8, 1863 A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, NHi. "Mrs. Weller" was probably the mother of Samuel Wellers sentenced to be shot for desertion by AGO, Special Orders No. 166, May 3, 1863. See, further, Lincoln to Meade, November 3, 1863, and November 5, 1863, in *C.W.*, VI, 561 and VII, 2.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

I wish the promotion within personally requested by Hon. Mr. Odell to be made as soon as it consistently can be, first because I think the vouchers show that the appointment would be a good one for the service & secondly because I would like to oblige Mr. Odell.

June 9, 1863. A. LINCOLN

[1] Charles Hamilton Catalogue, March 22, 1966, No. 100. According to the source, Lincoln’s endorsement is on a letter from "Congressman M(oses) F(owler) Odell ... Brooklyn, June 3, 1863 ... introducing Colonel Fowler of the 14th Regiment...." Heitman lists Colonel Edward Brush Fowler, 84th (not 14th) New York Infantry, only as breveted brigadier general, March 13, 1865.

To William D. Wallach[1]

Executive Mansion,

Washington, [c. June 14, 1863]

News from Vicksburg to the 14th. Nothing particular--all progressing well.

[1]AL, owned by William H. Wakeman, Jr., Atlanta, Georgia. This note, preserved along with the note to William D. Wallach dated June 6, 1863, *supra*, seems to have been meant for the same newspaper.

To Montgomery Blair[1]

News here to the 12th, from Vicksburg. Reinforcements were reaching Grant, siege progressing, no enemy immediately pressing and, altogether, nothing very particular.

June 17, 1863 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, DLC-Blair Papers. Endorsement on a telegram from General Frank P. Blair, Jr., "From Rear of Vicksburg, June 8th via Memphis 15th 1863. Hon Montgomery Blair P M Genl. Tell the President to reinforce this Army, as there is great peril. Gen Banks declines to co-operate with Gen Grant."

Memorandum for Mrs. Moore[1]

This morning Mrs. Moore, and her daughter Miss Jane B. Moore, both noted for their philanthropic labor among our sick and wounded soldiers, have done me the honor of a call, and for which I am grateful

June 22, 1863. A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by Arthur Talansky, Floral Park, New York. Lincoln's note appears to have been written in an autograph album from which this page has been removed.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Executive Mansion
6 July 1863

I understand Gen. Hovey to be a brave capable and eminently loyal officer.

July 6, 1863. A. LINCOLN

[1] ES, IHi. This endorsement in John Hay's handwriting, signed and dated by Lincoln, is on a petition, signed by "General and Field Officers of the 12th Division 13th Army Corps," recommending "that you appoint Brig. Genl. Alvin P. Hovey, Commanding said Division, a Major General of Volunteers June 9, 1863. Heitman lists Hovey as breveted major general of volunteers on July 4, 1864.

To Edwin M. Stanton and Henry W. Halleck[1]

Sec. of War & Genl-in-Chief, please see & hear Col. Mindil, that N.J. Col. who, coming from Ky, on expiration of service, tendered himself & Regiment for emergency at Pittsburg.

July 6, 1863. A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, NHi. Heitman lists George W. Mindil, 27th New Jersey Infantry, as honorably mustered out on July 2, 1863, and appointed colonel of the 33d New Jersey Infantry, September 5, 1863.

To Daniel E. Sickles[1]

Executive Mansion,
My dear General Washington, July 10, 1863.

I understand you are troubled with some report that the 3rd. Corps has sustained a disaster, or repulse. I can only say that I have watched closely and believe I have seen all the despatches at the Military Telegraph Office up to a half hour ago, one from Ingalls, with the Army, reaching here since 9 this morning, and I have heard of no such disaster or repulse. I add that I do not believe there has been any such.

Yours truly A LINCOLN
Maj. Genl. Sickles.

[1] ALS, OClWHi. An inaccurate text, reproduced from a dealer's catalog, appears in *C.W.*, VI, 322-323.

To Horatio Seymour[1]

Executive Mansion,
Washington, July 11, 1863.

Capt. John N. Riedenbach, of the 158th, N.Y. Vols. has been by the sentence of a Court-Martial, dismissed from the service, on the Charge of "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." The evidence shows a good deal of boistrous misconduct, during a single case of intoxication; and I incline to think he does not habitually get in that condition. But I have not the legal power, if I would, to restore him to his office, nor would I do it if I could, without a better knowledge of his character than I have. I write this merely to say that if the Governor of New-York shall choose to appoint him to the same or another Military office, the disability is hereby removed, enabling him to do so.

A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS-P, IHi. No record of Riedenbach's reappointment has been found.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Sec. of War, please see the bearer, Mr. Graham. Gen Banks had much to do with him, & told me he always found him reliable & his services very valuable.
July 1, 1863 A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, NHi. Lincoln's note probably introduced James Graham, U.S. marshal for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Executive Mansion,
Hon. Sec. of War Washington, July 13,1863

If you are inclined to appoint Col. Henry E. Davies, Jr. of the Harris Light Cavalry a Brig. Genl. I will most cheerfully ratify the appointment.

[1] King V. Hostick, Springfield, Illinois, List No. 100, No. 20. Heitman lists Colonel Henry E. Davies' appointment as brigadier general on September 16, 1863.

Memorandum[1]

The place on the road near Mt. Pleasant Hospital ought to be repaired.
July 17, 1863 A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by Mrs. Jean K. White, Chevy Chase, Maryland. The "place" was en route to the Soldiers' Home, where the Lincolns spent much of the summer.

Verses on Lee's Invasion of the North[1]

[July 19, 1863]

Gen. Lees invasion of the North written by himself—

In eighteen sixty three, with pomp,
and mighty swell,
Me and Jeff's Confederacy, went
forth to sack Phil-del,
The Yankees they got arter us, and
giv us particular hell,
And we skedaddled back again,
and didn't sack Phil-del.

JULY 22, 1863

[1]AD, RPB. At the bottom of the page is the following note: “Written Sunday morning July 19, 1863. Attest John Hay.”

To William P. Dole[1]

Submitted for the consideration of the Com. of Indian Affairs.
July 20, 1863 A. LINCOLN

[1]AES, owned by James A. Councilor, Washington, D.C. Endorsement on a letter from Stanton, July 18, 1863, transmitting a "communication from Major General John Pope, in regard to matters of the Winnebago tribe of Indians," which has been removed from the attendant papers.

To Joseph G. Totten[1]

I am willing for the Archbishop to have another trial.
July 21, 1863. A. LINCOLN

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, November 13, 1968, Item No. 116. According to the source, Lincoln's endorsement is one of several on a letter from Archbishop John Hughes asking that Eugene P. Murphy be appointed to West Point. Murphy became a cadet on September 1, 1863.

To Robert D. Owen[1]

Hon. R. D. Owen. Executive Mansion,
My dear Sir Washington, July 22, 1863.

This will introduce to you and Mr. McKay, Mr. John Eaton Jr. the gentleman of whom we spoke yesterday, as having had charge of the freed-men in Gen. Grant's Department. He comes to me highly recommended by Gen. Grant, as you know, & also by Judge Swayne of the U.S. Supreme Court. He takes with him, as suggested yesterday, his report, from which, as then said, I shall be glad to have a comprehensive abstract.

Yours very truly A. LINCOLN

[1]ALS, owned by Arthur Talansky, Floral Park, New York. Robert Dale Owen had been appointed chairman of the American Freedman Inquiry Commission, the other members of which were Colonel James A. McKaye of New York and Dr. Samuel G. Howe of Boston. For details of Eaton's work and his interview with the President, John Eaton's *Grant, Lincoln and the Freedmen* (Longmans, Green, 1907) may be consulted.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Hon. Sec. of War. Executive Mansion
My dear Sir. Washington, July 23, 1863

Hon. Mr. Grinnell of Iowa, says his District has sent more men to the war than any other District in the nation; that he has a Colonel with as good a military record for promotion, as any that can be found, and that his District has not had a Brigadier General. If these conditions shall be found correct, as he states, let his Colonel be appointed. Yours truly

A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, IaU. Representative Josiah B. Grinnell's candidate for brigadier has not been positively identified, but two possibilities are Samuel A. Rice, colonel, 33d Iowa Infantry, promoted to brigadier general on August 4, 1863, and his brother Elliott W. Rice, colonel, 7th Iowa Infantry, who was promoted almost a year later, just prior to his brother's death on July 6, 1864, of wounds received at the battle of Jenkin's Ferry, Arkansas, April 3, 1864. See Lincoln to Stanton, June 4, 1864, *infra*.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Executive Mansion,
Hon. Sec. of War Washington, July 27, 1863.

Capt. Charles B. Stevens, of the 7th Infantry has been dismissed the service for disobedience of order[s]. He is son-in-law to Gen. Paul, recently so severely wounded at Gettysburg. I desire he shall have a hearing of his case, and an opportunity to present such justification . . . of his disobedience as he may be able....

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, March 26, 1957, No. 124. Heitman lists Brigadier General Gabriel R. Paul, but lists no Captain Charles B. Stevens.

To Edwin M. Stanton and James B. Fry[1]

Sec. of War, & Provost-Marshall-General, please see the bearers—friends—from Rhode-Island.
July 29, 1863. A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, RPB.

To John W. Forney[1]

Call, & I will see you any moment when I know you are here.
July 31. 1863. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, IHi. Endorsement on a letter from John W. Forney, July 31, 1863, inviting the President to visit "to-morrow, afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the opening of my new printing office, or The Chronicle Building, in Ninth street near F. East side. I want you to see what a loyal paper, honestly conducted, and steadily devoted to you and your policy, without being concerned in a single 'job' (except Job Printing) has done in less than a year. I really think I have a right to expect you."

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Submitted for consideration of Sec. of War.
Augt. 4, 1863. A. LINCOLN
From / Asst Sec of Navy.

[1]AES, DLC-Stanton Papers. Endorsement on a letter from Gustavus V. Fox, August 4, 1863: "Lieut. [Samuel W.] Preston saw General Halleck yesterday, but found him very much opposed to doing anything at Charleston. . . . The position is this. The rebels beaten along their whole line ... are yet able to concentrate troops on James Island to drive us out from there, which would force [Quincy A.] Gilmore to evacuate Morris Island, whilst we, victorious in every encounter, with eighty thousand rebels paroled or in our possession ... cannot find Five thousand men to send there and turn the scale...."

Order Establishing Fort Lyon Military Reservation[1]

Executive Mansion
Washington, August 8, 1863

Let the Reservation for Fort Lyon, Colorado territory, be made, as herein recommended by the Secretary of the Interior.

A. LINCOLN

[1] Copy, DNA RG49. Endorsement is on a letter (copy) from John P. Usher, August 7, 1863, concurring in the recommendation transmitted from the War Department, for the necessary Reservation ... "with the understanding that so much of said land as is now embraced in the reservation of the Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians, shall, when the Government abandons the military post, revert to said Indians."

To Alexander B. Hagner[1]

This is a matter which I cannot take out of the hands of the Departmental Commander. In consequence of the wife's ill health allow Mr. Harrison to remain one week and if in the meantime the departmental Commander shall see fit to revoke the order for his departure I shall be quite satisfied.
Aug. 10. 1863. A. LINCOLN

[1] Copy, DLC-Garrett Family Papers. See Lincoln to Schenck, August 10, 1863, in *C.W.*, VI, 378, in regard to the Reverend Peyton Harrison.

Pass For Frederick Douglass[1]

I concur.
Aug. 10, 1863 A.LINCOLN

[1] AES, DLC-Douglass Papers. Lincoln's endorsement is on the following letter:

Department of the Interior
Washington D. C. August 10, 1863

To Whom it may concern,

The bearer of this, Frederick Douglass, is known to us as a loyal, free, man, and is, hence, entitled to travel, unmolested.

We trust he will be recognized everywhere, as a free man, and a gentleman.

Respectfully,
J. P. Usher
Secy
S.C. Pomeroy
U. S. S.
Kansas

—Pass this Bearer Frederick Douglass who is known to me to be free man
M Blair PMG

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Will the Secretary of War please fix this case up somehow with Col. Andrews, and let Dr. Warrener be reappointed.
Aug. 15, 1863. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, OD. Endorsement on a letter from David Davis, Bloomington, Illinois, August 3, 1863: "Our friend, Dr. R. O. Warinner has got testimonials from St. Louis of high character. . . . Many of his friends think that he was removed under a misapprehension…." Paymaster Richard O. Warinner is listed by Heitman as honorably mustered out on December 17, 1862, with no record of reappointment. Colonel Timothy P. Andrews was paymaster general.

To Thomas T. Eckert[1]

Please send me over the despatch I sent yesterday evening to Hon. F. F. Lowe.
Aug. 18. 1863 A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS-F, Charles Hamilton Catalogue, October 25, 1967, No. 57. See Lincoln to Low, August 17, 1863, in *C. W.*, VI, 393-394.

To Thomas T. Eckert[1]

Please send me anything you have from the camps over the river today.
August 18, 1863. A. LINCOLN

[1]*A Catalog of Historic Letters, Books and Documents from the Private Library of Justin Turner Exhibited at the State University of Iowa library*, May 1-May 27, 1954, No. 112.

To Alexander Gardner[1]

Executive Mansion,
My dear Sir Washington, August 18, 1863.

Allow me to return my sincere thanks for the cards and pictures which you have kindly sent me. I think they are generally very successful. The imperial photograph, in which the head leans upon the hand, I regard as the best that I have yet seen. I am very truly Your Obt Servt A. LINCOLN

1 LS, owned by the Church of the Holy City, Washington, D. C. The letter is in the handwriting of John Hay, signed by Lincoln.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Sec. of War, please refer the bearer, Mrs. Stiles, to the proper place, if there is any, to present her claim for property destroyed by the rebels. Also, her application for employment.
Aug. 19, 1863. A. LINCOLN

[1]AES, OClWHi. Endorsement on a letter "To all whom it may concern, Leavenworth--June 23, 1863," signed by George H. Hoyt "late Capt. Co. K. 7th Kansas Vols. (Cavalry) Red Leg Scouts & Detective U. S. Service Military Dist. of Border," certifying "the Bearer Mrs. E. W. Stiles, since the breaking out of this rebellion, when she commenced the service of the Government as a Spy & Secret Agent on this Border . . . has had her husband murdered, her home broken up, and her property destroyed by Rebels...." Following Lincoln's endorsement is a second endorsement, "Reply referred to Col. Baker. Jas. A. Hardie, A. A. G. War Dept. Aug. 22, 1863."

To John G. Foster[1]

Major General Foster Executive Mansion
Fort Monroe, Va Washington, August 28 1863.

This will introduce Dr. Zacharie of New York, who has been with Genl Banks a large part of the time he has been

in the Department of the Gulf and whose confidence the Dr. enjoys in a high degree. Any kindness you may show him will be appreciated by me.
Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] Copy, RPB. This and a copy of a similar letter of introduction signed by Major General John A. Dix, September 7, 1863, are linked with Zacharie's peace mission. (Korn, *op. cit.*) On September 29, 1863, Zacharie telegraphed Lincoln from Fort Monroe, "Just returned. Will be with you tomorrow afternoon." (DLC-RTL).

To Joseph Holt[1]

Submitted to the Judge Advocate General.
Aug. 29, 1863. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, IHi. Endorsement on a letter from Brigadier General Green Clay Smith, August 28, 1863, asking that Lieutenant Edward B. McMurdy, "be reinstated to his former position in the Regular Army." Heitman lists Lieutenant McMurdy as dropped from the 19th Infantry, April 5, 1862, but no further service.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

This letter is written by Gen. John A. Logan. It is an application for Dr. Stuart, to raise a regiment in Mississippi. The object is a very desirable one, & I suppose the application better be referred to Gen. Grant. Submitted to Sec. of War.
Aug. 29, 1863 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, IHi. Logan's letter dated at Carbondale, Illinois, August 24, 1863, recommends "Dr. Joseph G. Stuart of this place . . . was driven away from the State of Miss near Yazoo City some two years ago on account of his loyalty.... I should be pleased to see Dr. Stuart have an opportunity to do service for his country in the vicinity of his old home...."

To Joseph Holt[1]

Will the Judge Advocate General please examine and report upon this case.
Sep. 5, 1863 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, DLC-Charles Ewing Papers. Endorsement on an "Official Copy" of the "Proceedings of a General Court Martial . . . for the trial of John H. Waring." Judge Advocate General Holt wrote beneath Lincoln's endorsement: "On the 3d. of June 1863, a review of the record and proceedings in this case was prepared in this office & submitted to the Secretary of War. A copy of this review is now transmitted to the President, with the statement that the views herein expressed are still entertained. J. Holt.' See, further, Lincoln's pardon, February 6, 1864, *infra*.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

This is presented by Hon. Mr. Sloan of Wisconsin. The young man, Frank W. Sloan, is drafted, but not yet examined and accepted. If what is asked, is customary, let it be done in this case.

Sep. 7, 1863 A. LINCOLN

Hon. Sec. of War.

[1]AES-F, Charles Hamilton Catalogue No. 67, May 3, 1973, Item 168. This endorsement is described as "on verso of the integral-leaf . . . of an A.L.S of B. S Bailey, Paymaster, U.S.A., Pay Dept., St. Louis, Sept. 1, 1863, to E.M. STANTON asking for authority to appoint Frank W. Sloan as paymaster's clerk, and to discharge him from the military to enable him to accept that civilian post. At bottom of Bailey's letter appears an Endorsement signed by P. H. Watson, acting sec. war, War Dept., Sept. 8, 1863 … 'Sloan Desires exemption from the military service which the draft has imposed on him. The law provides that he may, in common with other citizens, obtain such exemption by paying $300. This request, in effect, is that he be relieved from such payment by a discharge. To grant the request would establish a dangerous precedent, and it is refused.…'" The son of Representative Ithamar C. Sloan would appear not to have received special treatment in this case.

To Officer in Command at Fort Delaware[1]

Washington [D. C.]
Sep. 9, 1863

Officer in command at Fort Delaware—

Please allow J. B. Alexander, a boy now a prisoner of war in your charge to take the oath of allegiance and be delivered to his uncle Col. T. L. Alexander, because [of this.][2]

A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS-P, DNA. Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers who served in organizations from Kentucky.... M319, roll 9.

[2] The last two words are not clear.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Genl. McPherson having indorsed the statement of this paper, or rather joined in making them.

I think fit to say let the appointment sought be made if the services are needed.

Sept 9th--1863 A. LINCOLN

I Suppose this is a true copy of a genuine paper, indorsed

by me; and if so, I repeat the indorsement, thinking the application is a very meritorious one.
Sep. 24, 1863. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES-P, IHi. Lincoln's endorsement, dated September 9, 1863, and the petition, dated at Vicksburg, August 10, 1863, are the “true copy” to which Lincoln's second endorsement of September 24, 1863, refers. The petition asks the appointment of Captain J. C. Ford as quartermaster or commissary of subsistence. No appointment. No appointment has been found.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Secretary of War
Please see my friend Gillespie.
September 16, 1863 A. LINCOLN

[1] Charles Hamilton Catalogue, March 25, 1963, No. 123.

To Joseph Holt[1]

Judge Advocate General please examine & report on this case.
Sep. 18, 1863 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, DNA RG153. Endorsement on a letter, Washington, D. C., September 17, 1863, from James E. Thomas, requesting "an interview for a few moments relative to my restoration to the office of Capt. Co. D. 91st Ohio Volunteers from which I was dismissed by sentence of General Court Martial." No further record has been found.

To Francis E. Spinner[1]

Will Gen. Spinner please see and hear this young lady.
Sept. 22. 1863 A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS-P. This note is accompanied by a printed clipping, apparently from an auction catalogue, which reads in part as follows: "This small but extremely interesting document was given to the original owner by Col. John Hay.... The sister of a young soldier, who had fallen asleep at his post, and was sentenced to be shot, travelled from Indiana to Washington to plead with the general for the life of her brother. He refusing, she made her way to the White House and told the president her story. He wrote this slip note to the General, but as he was giving it to her ... the latter came into the White House, and after an interview consented to Lincoln's request that the brother should be spared.... This slip was then consigned to the waste-paper basket, whence, rescued by Col. Hay, it was given to the present owner, a member of the 22nd [corrected to 42nd by hand] Massachusetts Regiment. The whole interesting story has been told in verse...." This last reference is undoubtedly to

Francis D. Janvier's *The Sleeping Sentinel*, Philadelphia, 1863. Unfortunately this and other statements in the clipping are open to doubt.

Heitman lists an Augustus Spinner as a major in the 54th Missouri Enrolled Militia, but the "Gen. Spinner" to whom Lincoln addressed his message was probably Francis Elias Spinner, treasurer of the United States. Treasurer Spinner was frequently addressed as "General" because of the rank that he attained in the New York militia. The small collection of Spinner Papers in the Library of Congress includes letters of February 21, 1860, February 7, 1865, and January 24, 1865, addressed to "General" Spinner.

In the John Hay Papers in the Library of Congress, a letter from John S. White to John Hay, December 14, 1886, tells a different story from the clipping. White announced that he possessed the Lincoln message to Spinner and that it was given to him by someone, probably Nicolay, in Lincoln's office. The Hay papers appear to contain no evidence that Hay answered White's letter. If White is the person who is described anonymously in the printed note as being the original owner of Lincoln's message, he apparently told conflicting stories as to how he acquired the manuscript. To Hay he wrote that he thought Nicolay had given it to him; to the author of the printed note he said he received it from Hay, who had retrieved it from a wastepaper basket. Both accounts associated the Lincoln message with a pardon case. Furthermore, the author of the printed note maintains that General Spinner came into Lincoln's office and agreed to grant the pardon, yet in writing to Hay, White did not recall such details.

Both accounts assume that General Spinner was a military commander who had the power to grant a pardon to a soldier who had been sentenced to death for falling asleep at this post. The evidence is clear, however, that Spinner was a civil officer of the United States rather than a military officer.

According to the biographical sketch of White on p. 335, Vol. 2, of *The National Cyclopedia of American Biography*, he was born on February 3, 1847, in Wrentham, Massachusetts, and attended public and high schools in Boston. On September 22, 1863, the day on which he was allegedly given the Lincoln message, he would have been 16 years old and presumably still in school in Boston. In July 1864, however, he did enlist in the 42nd Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers. Interestingly enough, the error as to the number of this regiment, as printed in that clipping, has been changed from "22nd" to "42nd," perhaps by White himself. *A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion* (1908; New York, Thomas Yoseloff, c. 1959), by Frederick H. Dyer, indicates on p. 1264, Vol. 3, that the 42nd had a short, inactive life. Dyer's historical sketch of the regiment consists of two brief statements: "Organized at Reedville for 100 days July 22, 1864. Mustered out November 11, 1864."

After his military service, White attended Harvard and became an educator of considerable repute. In 1880 he founded the Berkeley School, from which he wrote to Hay in 1886. Upon his death he received a brief obituary in the *New York Times* for October 6, 1922 (p 23, column 4).

The simple facts of White's life and the errors and inconsistencies in both of his accounts cast doubt upon the credibility of his assertion that he acquired the Lincoln message in Lincoln's office. Perhaps the young lady mentioned in the message delivered it to Spinner. Perhaps Spinner returned it to her; perhaps he gave it to someone else or disposed of it as trash; perhaps he had it placed in files from which it was ultimately removed.

In any event White's association of a pardon case with the message to

Spinner is as suspect as virtually everything he said about the message, except his assertion that he possessed it in 1886. The story of William Scott, the "sleeping sentinel," was widely known, and perhaps someone, whether or not White was the first to do so, erroneously linked a distorted version of the Scott case with Lincoln's message to Spinner.

Although as treasurer of the United States Spinner lacked military power, he did have civil power that made him a target for petitioners. He could appoint people to office in his division of the Treasury Department. The Spinner Papers include several letters recommending candidates for appointment. Perhaps Lincoln was visited by a young lady who sought a position in the Treasury. Perhaps his response was to write to Spinner, asking him to "see and hear" the young lady. In any event, since Scott was pardoned, returned to duty, and died April 16, 1862, of wounds received at Lee's Mill (W. E. Barton, *The Life of Abraham Lincoln*, Bobbs-Merrill, 1925, II, p. 252), Lincoln's note to Spinner, September 22, 1863, could scarcely have concerned his pardon.

If there is *any* truth to White's story about a young lady from Indiana who sought a pardon for her brother, it perhaps lies in the possibility that William Scott, who came from Vermont, had a sister in Indiana (or Vermont) who after Scott's death in 1862 came to Washington in need of a job. The biennial *Register of Officers and Agents, Civil, Military, and Naval, in the Service of the United States* shows no female employees under the supervision of the treasurer in the Treasury Department until 1863, but as of 1863 none of the ladies are from Indiana or Vermont. However, if the young lady in question was employed as a consequence of Lincoln's reference, she would probably appear for the first time in the 1865 volume, which also has a list of "Females Temporarily Employed." On the 1865 list is the name of Mrs. Mary B. Paige, described as having been born in Vermont, having been employed from Vermont, and having been assigned to duty in Washington. Also listed is the name of Miss C. J. Mills, born in Vermont, appointed from Indiana, and on duty in Washington. The second of these appointments may just possibly have some relation to Lincoln's note, but hardly to the pardon of Scott, since his sister would not likely have been "Miss C. J. Mills."

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Executive Mansion
September 22. 1863

Respectfully referred to the Hon: Secretary of War.

The statements made by Maj. Tracy, which are fully sustained by the strong testimonials he presents from the leading citizens of east Tennessee, seem to me to entitle his application to very favorable consideration.

A. LINCOLN

[1]ES, RPB. Endorsement on an application from William R. Tracy, Nashville, September 17, 1863, for appointment as paymaster. Heitman lists Major William R. Tracy, 1st Tennessee Infantry, as resigning June 22, 1863, and appointed captain and commissary of subsistence, June 30, 1864.

To Edwin M. Stanton and Henry W. Halleck[1]

Submitted to the Sec. of War & Gen. in-Chief.
Sep. 22. 1863. A. LINCOLN

[1]AES, IHi. Endorsement on a letter from Edgar Cowan, September 22, 1863, recommending "Lieut Col Haskin . . . should be made a Brig of Vols." Heitman lists Joseph A. Haskin as appointed brigadier general on August 5, 1864.

To Edwin M. Stanton and Henry W. Halleck[1]

Submitted to the Sec. of War & General-in-Chief.
Sep. 25, 1863 A. LINCOLN

[1]AES, owned by Victor Jacobs, Dayton, Ohio. Endorsement on a petition signed by Governor William E. Bramlette of Kentucky, and others, asking the promotion of Colonel Marc (Marcellus) Mundy. No promotion has been found, but see, further, Lincoln to Stanton, March 7, 1864, in *C.W.*, VII, 229.

To Edwin M. Stanton and Henry W. Halleck[1]

Submitted to the Sec. of War & General in Chief.
Sep. 26. 1863 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, IHi. Endorsement on a letter from Brigadier General Alexander Hays, September 9, 1863, recommending Colonel Joseph Snider, 7th Virginia Volunteers, for promotion. No promotion has been found.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

I shall be glad to have this appointment made. I have promised Gen. Farnsworth as much.
Sep. 29, 1863. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES-F, Charles Hamilton Catalogue 35, No. 119, and Parke-Bernet Catalogue, March 26, 1957, No. 126. According to the source, Lincoln's endorsement is on a letter of Representative John F. Farnsworth of Illinois, September 24, 1863, asking the appointment of David T. Dickson as paymaster. Heitman lists Dickson's appointment as of October 3, 1863.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Executive Mansion,
Washington, Oct. 9, 1863.

To-day Gov. Joseph A. Wright calls and asks that Col. Henry Clay Caldwell, of Iowa may be a Brigadier General.

He is husband to a niece of the Governor. He has been in the war, nearly all the while; and it is said ample military as well as civil recommendations, will be filed. A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, IaU. See, further, Lincoln to Stanton, January 8, 1864, in *C.W.*, VII, 117.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

If the Secretary of War sees no valid objection to giving the transportation requested, I shall be glad for him to do so
October 9, 1863 A.LINCOLN

[1] Charles Hamilton Catalogue, January 14, 1965, No. 128. According to the source, Lincoln's endorsement is on a letter from Chairman George H. Stuart, of the U.S. Christian Commission, asking that "Mrs. Sarah A. Fulton, who wishes to go to New Orleans 'for the physical mental moral and spiritual benefit of the families of our colored soldiers in Gen. Banks Department' be given an immediate pass.… An additional note in a clerical hand records the fact that the pass was granted on October 9, 1863."

Memorandum Concerning Miss Gill[1]

Miss Gill wishes to go to South Carolina for the worthy object of ministering to sick soldiers. Of course I approve the object, but whether she can go, I must leave to those whose business it is to control the duties of transportation & other army matters.
Oct. 17, 1863. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, IHi. Endorsement on a letter from Acting Assistant Surgeon Edward E. Waters, the U.S. Army General Hospital, Camden Street, Baltimore, Maryland, October 10, 1863, certifying that "Miss Gill, the bearer of this, has been for nearly nine months a nurse in wards under my charge in this Hospital. I cannot speak too highly of her...." Miss Gill has not been further identified.

Pardon for a Soldier[1]

Let this man be pardoned for the remainder of his punishment, and return to his duty, without loss of pay except for during his actual absence.
Oct. 22, 1863 A. LINCOLN

[1]AES-F, Charles Hamilton Catalogue, February 3, 1971, No. 190. Endorsement has not been further identified.

Remarks at the Government Printing Office
October 24, 1863[1]

The machinery around you made so much noise that I could not hear your little speech; I have no doubt, however, but that it was beautiful and abounding in flowers as choice and as fragrant as those of this bouquet. I will not tax you with a repetition. In conclusion, I will say, that I hope that you will get a good h — h — husband.

* * * * *

I have come unprepared. I did not expect to make a speech. All I have to say is, I hope that you will all have health and happiness to stand (pointing to the motto) by the flag for the purpose of perpetuating the sacred cause of Liberty and Union. [A voice— "And to welcome Abraham Lincoln"] I repeat what I said, that I wish you health, success, and prosperity.

[1] Washington *National Republican*, October 26, 1863. This account of Lincoln's visit to the Government Printing Office, at the invitation of Superintendent John D. Defrees, relates that "in the Bindery a charming young lady, Miss Ella Lashorn" presented a bouquet and made a short speech to which Lincoln replied before "descending from the bindery into the Congressional Department" where he responded a second time to a request for a speech, after "a large number of the young ladies . . . sang the soul-stirring 'Battle-cry of Freedom'."

To Isaac R. Diller[1]

I am sorry, but I fear I shall have to drop this powder business.
Oct. 27, 1863. A. LINCOLN

I have not. A. L.
[c. October 27, 1863]

[1] ALS, owned by Mrs. K. F. Burgess, Jr., Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Lincoln's first dated note is on Isaac R. Diller's calling card. His second note, apparently contemporary, is on a similar card bearing Diller's query, “Have you seen Mr. Newton or the Secretary of War yet? Isaac R. Diller/Willards.” See further for details of Diller's experiment, Lincoln's Memorandum, November 2, 1863, in *C.W.*, VI, 559-561, and letter, November 7, 1863, in *C.W.*, VII, 3-4.

Order Appointing Timothy J. Carter Director of the Union and Pacific Railroad[1]

Executive Mansion
Washington, October [28], 1863.

By virtue of the authority conferred upon me, by the first section of the act of Congress of the United States, to wit, the act entitled "An Act to aid in the construction of a Railroad and Telegraph Line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government, the use of the same for Postal, Military and other purposes," approved July 1st, 1862, Timothy J. Carter of [blank] is hereby appointed a Director on the part of the Government … of the Union and Pacific Railroad Company.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

[1] DS-F, *The Month at Goodspeed's*, May-June 1958, p. 175. See Lincoln to Usher in *C.W.*, VI, 497, and to Carter, *ibid.*, 545.

To Montgomery Meigs[1]

Quarter-Master General,
Please see Mrs. Hutter.
Oct. 29, 1863. A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, KyU. Concerning Mrs. Elizabeth E. Hutter's probable business, see Lincoln's previous letter to Meigs, October 17, 1863, in *C.W.*, VI, 523.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Hon. Sec. of War Executive Mansion,
Dear Sir Washington, Oct. 30, 1863.

Surgeon Stocker has been relieved from duty, and is trying to trace up the cause. I have made no order about it. I think, by what he says that it is the case wherein an unfavorable impression was made on my mind against the Dr. by a verbal conversation, of someone, and which I afterwards mentioned to you and found you had the same unfavorable impression of it. I know nothing further as to his being relieved, or the justice of it. A. LINCOLN

[1]ALS, PHi. According to Joseph George, Jr. ("Lincoln to Stanton: An Unpublished Letter," *Lincoln Herald*, LXIII, No.4, pp. 193-195), Stocker served as an army surgeon throughout the war: "The Stocker Papers contain an envelope pasted on the same page with the letter from Lincoln ... inscribed ... 'Note from Prest. Abm Lincoln / to / Edw. M. Stanton / Secy of War / But not delivered as advised / by Surgeon Gen. Barnes.'"

To James Dixon[1]

Hon. James Dixon
My dear Sir

Executive Mansion
Washington, D. C. Oct. 31, 1863.

There is danger that the above act of Congress, intended to exclude improper applicants from seats, will be used to exclude proper ones. I propose that you and your colleague; Senator Foster, together with the Governor, shall maturely consider this subject, and frame credentials for the members in two or three different forms and bring them on with you to be used if needed. The form on the other half of this sheet will, perhaps, answer for one. Let it be done quietly, as publicity might increase the danger. The members themselves need not to know of it. Yours truly

A. LINCOLN

[1]ALS-P, DLC. Lincoln's letter is written on a printed copy of the same act as his similar letters to James W. Gaines and Hannibal Hamlin, October 29, 1863; Zachariah Chandler and Frederick F. Low, October 30, 1863; and William Sprague, October 31, 1863 (*C.W.*, VI, 546ff.).

To Edwin M. Stanton and Henry W. Halleck[1]

Submitted to the Secretary of War & General-in-Chief.
Nov. 2, 1863

A. LINCOLN

[1] Charles Hamilton Catalogue, May 1, 1966, No. 158. According to the source, Lincoln's endorsement is on a letter from John A. Dix, October 26, 1863, recommending Colonel Samuel M. Alford, 3d New York Volunteers, for promotion. No promotion has been found.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Hon. Sec. of War
Dear Sir.

Executive Mansion,
Washington, Nov. 9, 1863.

Some time ago I said a kind word for a Mr. Hall of Springfield, Ills. in relation, I think, to a Sutlership at Rock Island. Mr. Hall is an old friend of mine; and, as I believe an honest and worthy man. It now seems that in obliging him, Killian Winne, an old friend of Judge Cartter, and well recommended by Hon. I. N. Arnold & others, has been jostled out of a place. I wish something in the same line may now be found for Mr. Winne, without jostling Mr. Hall. Yours truly

A. LINCOLN

[1]ALS, ICarbS. David K. Cartter wrote Lincoln, November 9, 1863, introducing "the bearer Mr. K. Winn is the gentleman alluded to in our last conversation...." (DLC-RTL). The Mr. Hall of Springfield for whom

Lincoln wrote the earlier recommendation, September 20, 1863 (*C.W.*, VI, 469) has not been further identified nor has an appointment for Killian Winne been found.

To Ethan A. Hitchcock[1]

Gen. Hitchcock
Please see the bearers. A. LINCOLN
Nov. 12, 1863

Will Gen. Hitchcock please see these friends, and effect the special exchange they request, if he consistently can?
Nov. 12, 1863 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, DLC-Hitchcock Papers. Lincoln's first endorsement is on an envelope containing the petition of Mary E. Williams of Loudoun County, Virginia, November 10, 1863, "signed by 85 loyal citizens of our county" that her husband William Williams and neighbor Robert J. Hollingsworth, prisoners in Castle Thunder in Richmond, be exchanged for Henry A. Ball and Campbell Belt, prisoners in Fort Delaware. His second endorsement is on the petition itself.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Hon. Sec. of War Executive Mansion,
My dear Sir Washington, Nov. 14, 1863.

Col. William Mayer, who has served already about two years, and been mustered out with his Regiment, wishes to re-enter the service. He wishes to raise new troops. He is well recommended, and I shall be satisfied with any arrangement which meets your approbation & that of the Gov. of New-York.
Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1]ALS- F. *Lincoln Herald*, Spring 1961, p. 25. Milton H. Shutes, "The Case of William Mayer," *ibid.*, believes Mayer "may have received the appointment," previously recommended by Lincoln August 28, 1863 (*C.W.*, VI, 419-420), but no official record has been found by the editor.

To S. Yorke At Lee[1]

William goes with me to Gettysburg.
Nov.18,1863 A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, CSmH. Lincoln's note is on a card. At the top is the name "Mr. At Lee" in a different handwriting. With the card is a letter addressed to Mrs. E. S. Randolph, dated at Washington, June 1864, from De Witt Morris, a clerk in the Treasury Department: "Madame, by permission of S. Yorke At Lee, Esq., a gentleman in charge of a division in the Treasury Department, I enclose the above autograph of President Lincoln, and

some of his writing, as a present to the Sanitary Fair of Philadelphia. All the writing on the card is the President's except the words 'Mr. At Lee.' William was a colored messenger in the Department, who occasionally acted as servant to the president; and when he set out for Gettysburg to attend the consecration of the ground which covers our sleeping heroes there, he sent this card to Mr. At Lee to excuse William's absence. William has since died of small pox, and the President buried him at his expense." For further treatment of this episode, see Roy P. Basler, "Did President Give the Smallpox to William Johnson?," *Huntington Library Quarterly*, XXXV, No. 3, May 1972, pp. 279-284.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

When Mr. Speed was here, he asked for the pass within requested, and I told him that if he and Mr. Guthrie should jointly request it, it should be done. Will Hon. Sec. of War please do it?
Nov. 20, 1863. A. LINCOLN

[1]Carnegie Book Shop Catalogue, December 1960, No. 143. Described as "Written on the verso of a telegram dated Louisville, Nov. 16, 1863, by James F. Speed and Sen. James Guthrie of Kentucky (on a U. S. Military Telegraph form) requesting a pass for Mrs. Emily Johnston."

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Hon. Sec. of War, please allow this man to have transportation for himself, as far towards Miami County, Ia. as our transportation goes.
Nov. 23, 1863. A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by Arthur Talansky, Floral Park, New York.

To William H. Seward[1]

Hon — Sec — of State
I am improving but I can not meet the Cabinet to-day.
Nov 27—1863 A. LINCOLN

[1]ALS, InFtwL. Lincoln's illness was smallpox and continued well into the month of December. This is a most interesting autograph, written on a card in an unsteady hand and with an atypical signature of a quite sick President. On the back of the card is the following note: "Autograph of President Lincoln--presented to Mrs. H. D. Osborne, by Theodore Dimon Esqr--Librarian of State Department."

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

The writer of this, an old man, was a Sunday School teacher of Mrs. L. and she would be glad for him to be obliged. I know no other reason.
December 10, 1863 A. LINCOLN

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, February 11, 1964, No. 131. "Appended to an A. L. s. by David A. Sugel? . . . A request for a travelling pass addressed to Mrs. Lincoln ... for a Mrs. Mary Webb to come to Kentucky from Georgia by Fortress Monroe." The source also notes "Docketed 'Pass granted Dec. 14, 1863.'"

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

If Chaplain Neil, now serving at one of the Philadelphia Hospitals, shall resign, let Rev. Christopher Crouch be appointed to the vacancy.
Dec. 14, 1863 A. LINCOLN

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, May 5, 1964, No. 124. According to the source, this endorsement is "... on holograph petition, Philadelphia, Dec. 7, 1863, signed by six ministers, requesting appointment of Rev. Christopher Crouch as Hospital Chaplain." Whether Reverend Edward D. Neill did resign, or Reverend Christopher Crouch received the appointment, has not been ascertained.

To Edwin M. Stanton and Henry W. Halleck[1]

Submitted to the Secretary of War & General-in-Chief, asking special attention to the letters of Gen. Hooker & Gen. Hurlbut.
Dec. 15, 1863. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES-P, IHi. On an envelope bearing further endorsements, "Col. S. M. Bowman, 84th Pa. Vols., 8 Enclos./For Brig. General. . . . Respy referred to Gen. Halleck. This gentleman I think is the lawyer Bowman of San Francisco who was with W. T. Sherman a great deal. If he be the same man, he is a good officer. I have seen him in the field & such is his general reputation. Respy. J. A. Hardie, a a g." Heitman lists Samuel M. Bowman as breveted brigadier general on March 13, 1865.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Yesterday I directed Gen. Halleck, in conjunction with Sec. of War, to exercise his discretion in this matter.
Dec. 16, 1863 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, DLC-Stanton Papers. Endorsement on a letter from Halleck to Stanton, November 23, 1863, also endorsed by Stanton November 13,

"Respectfully submitted to the President . . ." in which Halleck questions, "whether the forces of Genl Gillmore, not required to hold the points he now occupies, should not be made available for service elsewhere. These troops were originally sent to Charleston harbor, and are now retained there, simply as auxiliaries to a proposed naval attack...."

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Will the Sec. of War please call at once & see me, about a little Kentucky matter which turned up last night.
Dec. 18, 1863 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, NHi. The "little Kentucky matter" has not been further identified, but probably involved Joshua F. Speed and Joshua Tevis. See Lincoln to Weed, December 17, 1863, in *C. W.*, VII, 77.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Executive Mansion,
Washington, Dec. 21, 1863

He [Gillespie] says he can not live if he goes home without it, and I don't think I can live if he stays here. I am serious about this. A. LINCOLN

[1]Parke-Bernet Catalogue, February 11, 1964, No. 132. As described, the letter of which this excerpt is given is "To the Sec. of War, asking a favor for his old Illinois friend and fellow lawyer, Joseph Gillespie.... Lincoln asks Stanton to find an Additional Paymaster's appointment for a man proposed by Gillespie. The name James H. Lea appears below Lincoln's signature...." Heitman lists James H. Lea's appointment as February 23, 1864.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Submitted to the Sec. of War.
December 22, 1863. A. LINCOLN

[1] Charles Hamilton Catalogue No. 31, 1959, Item 112. Described as on "a letter to Supreme Court Justice David Davis, December 14, 1863. Request for the promotion of Colonel L. B. Parsons...." Heitman lists Lewis B. Parsons as promoted to brigadier general, but not until May 11, 1865.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

If there is a Lieutenancy to which this appointment can be made, let it be done.
Dec. 22, 1863 A. LINCOLN

DECEMBER 24, 1863

[1] AES-P, IHi. Endorsement on a letter signed by Green Clay Smith and others, asking the appointment of "Edward B. McMurdy to a Lieutenancy in the Regular Army...." Heitman lists McMurdy only as lieutenant, 19th Infantry, May 14, 1861; dropped April 5, 1862.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Submitted to the Secretary of War
Dec. 24, 1863. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, DLC-Hitchcock Papers. Endorsement on a letter of James H Thompson, chief medical officer of the Prisoners of War Camp and Hospital, Point Lookout, Maryland, December 8, 1863, addressed to Representative John H. Rice, describing "the majority of the nine thousand ... at this Post ... who express the most dissatisfaction with the Rebel Govt. and desire to take the Oath of Allegiance . . . many of whom I believe to be as truly loyal as myself."

Leave of Absence for Francis P. Blair, Jr.[1]

The within leave of absence is extended to the 1st. of Feby. 1864 & Gen'l Blair is permitted to visit Washington at his convenience within this period.
Dec. 25th. 1863 A. LINCOLN

[1] Copy, DLC-Blair Papers. The copy of Lincoln's endorsement is on *Special Order*s *No. 80*, Headquarters, Military Division of the Mississippi, Chattanooga, December 10, 1863, granting leave to Blair to proceed beyond the limits of the Military Division and apply for permission to visit Washington.

To Montgomery Blair[1]

Hon. M. Blair
Please see Judges Casey & Peck, who visit you at my request.
Dec. 26, 1863. A. LINCOLN

[1]Parke-Bernet Catalogue, April 27,1954, No. 165.

Order Directing Tax Commissioners to Bid in the Arlington Estate of Robert E. Lee-- January 6, 1864.[1]

United States of America
District of Virginia
Tax Sale Certificate

.

Whereas:

John Hawxhurst Gillet F. Watson and Wm. I. Boreman, having been, by virtue of an Act of Congress approved June 7th 1862, entitled "An Act for the collection of Direct Taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States and for other purposes" by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, duly appointed Tax Commissioners and thereby constituted a Board of three Tax Commissioners for the insurrectionary districts of the State of Virginia to wit: so much of said State as was by the President of the United States by his proclamation of July 1st 1862 proclaimed to be in insurrection, and the civil authority of the Government of the United States so obstructed, that the Act of Congress approved August 5th 1861 named in the Act aforementioned, could not be peaceably executed. Said Wm. I. Boreman having resigned and the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate having on the 28th day of January A.D. 1864, appointed A. Lawrence Foster in his stead, the undersigned composing the Board of Tax Commissioners as now constituted, do hereby certify that the Commissioners did, in compliance with the Acts of Congress aforesaid, on the 15th day of September 1863, fix the sum of ninety-two dollars and seven cents as the amount of tax by virtue of said Act of August fifth 1861, due and payable to the United States, charged upon the following described lot or parcel of land situate in the County of Alexandria in said State, to wit: Arlington on Georgetown Road, Northwest from the Court House, nine miles, lately occupied by Robert E. Lee and bounded as follows:

On the North by the land of _____ Ross; East by the Potomac River; South by the land of James Roach, _____ Johnson and Guy Henry; West by the land of _____ Elliot, Columbus Alexander and John Tucker,-- containing eleven hundred acres, be the same more or less, said to have belonged to Mary Ann R. Lee, and charged to her on the Land Book of the State aforesaid for the year 1860, and valued on said book at thirty-four thousand one hundred dollars. Said sum of ninety-two dollars and seven cents bearing the same direct proportion to the whole amount of Direct Tax, namely:—nine hundred and thirty-seven thousand, five hundred and fifty and two thirds dollars, apportioned to said State by the Act of Congress of August 5th 1861, as the value of said

parcel of land was estimated to bear the whole valuation of the real estate in said State of Virginia, subject to said Direct Tax, according to the last assessment and valuation of said real estate, and the several parcels thereof, made under the authority of said State, previous to the first day of January, Ann. Domini eighteen hundred and sixty one, to wit: the assessment and valuation for the year 1860, whereby in addition to said tax charged upon said parcel of land, a penalty of fifty per centum of said tax became charged thereon, and that no owner or owners of said lot or parcel of land, did, within sixty days after the Commissioners did on the aforesaid 15th day of September 1863, so fix said amount, pay the tax thus charged upon the said lot or parcel of land into the Treasury of the United States, or to the Commissioners holding said office during said term, or to any such Commissioners at any time, by reason of which non-payment, said piece or parcel of land became forfeited to the United States; and accordingly the said Commissioners caused the same to be advertised for sale, describing in said advertisement the aforesaid parcel of land, and distinctly stating therein, said amount of ninety two dollars and seven cents as the amount of direct tax assessed on said tract or parcel, in a newspaper published in said County of Alexandria where said land is situated, namely;— in the newspaper called the Virginia State Journal, published in the city of Alexandria in said County, for four weeks previous to the day of said sale, and did further advertise as above, by posting notices of said sale in three public places in said County, four weeks previous to said day of sale, which day of sale was advertised by said publication and said posting to take place on the eleventh day of January A.D. 1864, and thereafter on said day last named so advertised, and at the place of sale so advertised, to wit: in said City and County of Alexandria, said Commissioners did cause the same to be offered for sale to the highest bidder who would bid a sum not less than the tax and penalty aforesaid, with the lawful costs and ten per cent per annum interest on said tax then accrued; and no person bidding the same or a larger sum than the sum hereinafter named, and said tract, lot or parcel of land having been selected under the direction of the President, in pursuance of an order of which the following is a copy.

Whereas, by the Act of 1862, Chapter 98, entitled "An

Act for the Collection of Direct Taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States, and for other purposes" it was enacted that certain land in said insurrectionary districts should be charged with taxes and that said lands should be sold for non-payment thereof, as therein provided, and whereas by the Act of 1863, Chapter 21st, approved February 6th, said Act of 1862 was amended, and whereas by virtue of the power in said Acts conferred "at any such sale, any tracts, parcels or lots of land which might be selected under the direction of the President for Government use, for war, military, naval, revenue, charitable, educational or police purposes, might at said sale be bid in (by the Commissioners appointed under said Act) under direction of the President for and struck off to the United States."

And whereas the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, has in pursuance of law appointed John Hauxhurst, Wm. I. Borman and G. F. Watson as Tax Commissioners, within and for the State of Virginia; and whereas the real estate hereinafter described has become charged with taxes to the United States, and by reason of the non-payment thereof and of the penalty lawfully assessed thereon is forfeited to the United States and has become liable to be sold under the provisions of the Acts aforesaid; and whereas the said estate has been advertised to be sold for non-payment of said taxes and penalty on the 11th day of January 1864 according to law; and whereas the President of the United States by virtue of the authority vested in him as aforesaid, has selected for Government use for war, military, charitable and educational purposes, the land hereinafter described:

Now, therefore, I Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States have ordered and directed, and hereby order and direct said Commissioners to bid in, and have struck off to the United States, the following described tract of land for the purposes aforesaid, and in pursuance of the Statutes on that behalf provided, namely:

The Arlington Estate lately occupied, by Robert E. Lee, bounded as follows:___ North by the land of _____ Ross; East by the Potomac River; South by the land of James Roach, _____ Johnson and Guy Henry; West by the land of _____ Elliot, Columbus Alexander and John Tucker; containing eleven hundred acres, be the same more or less.

Executive Mansion,
Washington, 6th Jan. 1864.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN
President of the
United States

[1] Copy, DNA RG60.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

If the order discharging Gov. Pratt has been omitted to be made, let it be made now at once.
Jan. 9, 1864. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, OD. Endorsement on an affidavit of Daniel Clarke, January 8, 1864, that Thomas G. Pratt had advised, in April 1861, there should be no resistance to the passage of troops to Washington. Ex-Governor and Senator Pratt of Maryland was released from imprisonment at Fort Monroe, but the date has not been verified.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Let this appointment be made
Jan. 13, 1864. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES-P, IHi. On a letter from Brigadier General Joshua T. Owen, December 13, 1863, recommending "Mason Bayles, Chief Clerk in the Commissary's Department of the Second Brigade lately commanded by me," for appointment as commissary of subsistence. Heitman lists Mason Bayles' appointment as February 23, 1864.

Pardon for David B. Fry[1]

David B. Fry, within named, is hereby pardoned for the unexecuted part of his sentence.
Jan. 14, 1864. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES-F, Bruce Gimelson Autographs, *The Second Hundred*, p. 9, No. 37. Endorsement apparently clipped from attendant papers.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Hon. Mr. Driggs of Michigan is very anxious that Ira F. Payson, named within shall be appointed an Assistant Quarter-Master, saying he was nominated last year but was not reached by the Senate. It may be that his name went up on the list yesterday; but if not, if there is a vacancy, let him have it.
Jan. 14, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1]AES, InFtwL, Representative John F. Driggs' recommendation was implemented with the appointment of Ira F. Payson, as listed by Heitman, on February 29, 1864.

To George D. Ramsay[1]

Gen. Ramsay, please see and hear my friend, Gov. Newell of New Jersey.
Jan. 15, 1864. A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by Mrs. Stephen Vincent Benét, New York City.

To William B. Sprague[1]

W. B. Sprague: Executive Mansion,
My dear Sir: Washington, January 18, 1864.

Yours of the 13th. Inst. is received; and agreeably to your request therein, I send you this, for the use of the ladies mentioned, who are laboring for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers. Yours very truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by William Goodwin, Frankfort, Indiana. Reverend Sprague wrote that the ladies of Albany, New York, were holding a sanitary fair, and he proposed to present them a bound volume of letters from all the presidents, when Lincoln sent him one (DLC-RTL).

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

I think there is no disability resting on Col. Tait in this case; but if there is, it is hereby removed.
Jan. 18, 1864. A. LINCOLN

1 AES, IHi. Endorsement on *General Orders* No. 6, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, January 4, 1864, cancelling "*General Orders* No. 327, under which Colonel James A. Tait, 1st District of Columbia Volunteers was dismissed ... the 21st day of September 1863 ... Colonel Tait having been mustered out of service May 31, 1863."

To John P. Usher[1]

Will the Sec: of Interior, if in his power, furnish me an answer to the within?
Jan: 18, 1864. A. LINCOLN

[1]Copy, DNA RG48, Microcopy 160-Roll 3. Endorsement on a letter (also a copy) from Senator Benjamin F. Wade, chairman, Senate Committee on Territories, asking to be informed how much of the fund appro-

priated "for colonization purposes ... has been paid out, for what purpose, and to whom." See Lincoln to the Senate, March 12, 1864, in *C.W.*, VII, 241.

To Salmon P. Chase[1]

Hon. Secretary of the Treasury Executive Mansion,
My dear Sir: Washington, Jan. 19, 1864.

Please come over to the Cabinet Meeting today. I wish another *trade-conference*.

Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1]ALS, RPB. Gideon Welles' *Diary* recounts Lincoln's reading, on January 19, 1864, "letters from certain Louisiana planters and from Banks and others, urging admission of cotton within our lines...."

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Charles Weisman, named within, applies for a Paymastership. He suffered some, in consequence of the Englishman, Hicks, having letters from some of our friends in his hands. He appears to be a good and true man, and if his service can be made useful, let him be appointed.

Jan 24, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, IHi. Endorsement on a letter from Lyman Trumbull, Washington, January 22, 1864, also endorsed by Alexander Ramsey in concurrence: "Allow me to introduce Mr. C. Weisman of this city, a gentleman of responsibility & good character, who became somewhat involved in consequence of assistance furnished Col. Montague Hicks, whom he was led to credit in consequence of his endorsement by the Government...." Above Lincoln's endorsement, in a different handwriting: "Copy of the following endorsement furnished Mr. Weisman by order of the Secy of War. Oct 11th 1865," and "Copy furnished Mr. Weisman in person, by order Genl Ruggles, March 14/81." No appointment has been found.

To Edwin M. Stanton and Henry W. Halleck[1]

Respectfully submitted to the consideration of the Secretary of War & of General Halleck, as being an important subject.

Jan. 25, 1864. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, DLC-Stanton Papers. Endorsement on a letter from Governor Oliver P. Morton, January 18, 1864, "Considerations of the most vital character demand that the war shall be substantially ended within present year. The truth of this proposition need not be enforced by argument because it is apparent to every intelligent mind. I therefore respectfully but earnestly urge the necessity of immediately calling for all the men that may be required to bring the war to a safe and speedy termination.…"

To Ulysses S. Grant[1]

Executive Mansion
Major General Grant: Washington, January 27, 1864.

Your note of the 14th Inst. asking the appointment of J. D. C. Haskins as Cadet at large to West Point was handed me by Mr. Washburne three or four days ago. It shall be done. There being no vacancy now we must wait for one; but the Secretary of War and myself, between us, will not let the case be forgotten. Meantime I suggest that if you can you send us the boys *full* Christian name, instead of merely the initials. Yours very truly

A. LINCOLN

[1]ALS, NWM. On the bottom of this letter Grant wrote: "Please write to the President giving your son's name in full or write to me and I will do so." Concerning John D. C. Haskins' appointment, see, further, Lincoln's Memorandum, January 20, 1864, in *C.W.*, VII, 139.

To John H. Martindale[1]

January 28, 1864

I would like to appoint Capt. James B. Mix an Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Captain, if you have a vacant place and would like to have. [*sic*] What say you?

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, November 20, 1956, No. 197. As described in the source, an ALS to Brigadier John Henry Martindale, with a further endorsement by Lincoln on the verso, dated February 11, 1864, *q.v., infra*.

To Edwin M. Stanton and Henry W. Hailleck[1]

Submitted to the Sec. of War & General-in-Chief.
Jan. 28, 1864. A. LINCOLN

[1]AES, IHi. Endorsement on a letter of Major General William S. Rosecrans to Lorenzo Thomas, January 18, 1864, recommending Colonel Daniel McCook for promotion to brigadier general. Heitman lists the promotion as of July 16, 1864.

To John T. Stuart[1]

On reflection, I am sure nothing can yet be done in this case.
Jan. 28. 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, owned by Reed M. Perkins, Springfield, Illinois. Endorsement on a letter from John T. Stuart, January 17, 1864: "Jos. B. Perkins and Jay Smith of Sangamon County Illinois in the fall of 1860 sold mules on

credit to separate parties in the states of Arkansas & Louisiana … and think they could collect in cotton.…" Below Lincoln's endorsement Stuart wrote, "J. B. Perkins Esq—The within is the application which I made for you to the President. You will find his answer above declining to do anything for you...."

To Salmon P. Chase[1]

When a Collector is to be appointed, I now see no reason why this appointment should not be made.
[February, 1864?] A. LINCOLN

1 AES, DNA RG56. Lincoln's undated endorsement is on a letter from Francis Moore, Brooklyn, New York, dated February, 1864. "Anticipating the early occupation of Galveston by the Union Army I desire respectfully to solicit the appointment of collector of customs for that port. Having occupied the office of Senator for the district of Harris Liberty and Galveston in the congress of the Republic of Texas, and also other very responsible offices in the state of Texas I trust I shall not be considered presumptuous.... I believe it will enable me to render important services to the Union cause...." The *Official Register* 1865 lists no collector at Galveston.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

February 2, 1864.

To-day Mrs. Senator McDongal [*sic*] calls and asks that her brother George M. McConnell, of Jacksonville, Ill. may be appointed an Addition [*sic*] Pay Master. Submitted to the Sec. of War
Feb. 4, 1864. A. LINCOLN

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, November 20, 1956, No. 198. This text is probably inaccurate as to the spelling, since the lady was undoubtedly the wife of Senator James A. McDougall of California. Heitman lists George M. McConnell's appointment as of April 20, 1864.

Pardon of John H. Waring[1]

Copy of the President's Order in this case.

John H. Warring

In view of the overwhelming weight of the within, John H. Warring, within named, is pardoned for the unexecuted part of his punishment
Feby. 6th 1864 signed A. LINCOLN

1 Official Copy, attested, "C. T. Christensen, Major & A. A. G.," DLC-Ewing Papers. See Lincoln to Holt, September 5, 1863, *supra*.

To Edwin M. Stanton and Ethan A. Hitchcock[1]

If the Sec'y of War or Gen. Hitchcock perceive no objection, I shall be glad for any two rebel Captains to be exchanged for Capt. Sawyer and Capt. Flinn, and Gen. Lee for Gen. Dow, Lee, of course not to be given up, while Capts. Sawyer & Flinn, or either of them is held.
Feb. 6, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] Transcript, John Howell Books, San Francisco, California, "Collection of Stanley Neyhart of San Francisco." The source describes this endorsement as being on a letter of Captain John A. Flynn, 51st Indiana Volunteers, to Senator Thomas A. Hendricks, January 28, 1864, from Libby Prison in Richmond, Virginia, in which Flynn states that he "has been selected, by lot, with Captain W. H. Sawyer of the 1st New Jersey Cavalry, for execution, in retaliation for the execution by Major General Burnside ... of two persons alleged to have been recruiting within the Federal lines.... As hostages for our safety Gen. Lee and one other Confederate officer were selected.... I have reason to believe ... that if our Authorities will propose the exchange of equal Confederate officers for Capt. Sawyer and myself and of Genl. Lee for Gen. Dow ... the proposition will be favorably entertained." General William Henry Fitzhugh Lee was exchanged for General Neal Dow, and likewise Captains Sawyer and Flynn, for two Confederate officers.

To Joseph K. Barnes[1]

Will the Surgeon General please name any vacant Hospital Chaplaincy along the Southern coast?
Feb. 11, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES-P, IHi. Endorsement on an envelope. No further data.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

If it can be lawfully done, let Capt. Mix be appointed an Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Captain. This does not increase his present rank.
February 11, 1864. A. LINCOLN

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, November 20, 1956, No. 197. Described as an endorsement on the verso of Lincoln to Martindale, January 28, 1864, *supra*. No appointment of James B. Mix has been found.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Senator Wade says the Sec. of War refuses to make this appointment because the man is his relative. I *order* that this

objection shall not prevail; and I wish Senators Wade and Sherman obliged in this case.

Feb. 12, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, InFtwL. Endorsement on a letter from Senators John Sherman and Benjamin F. Wade, February 10, 1864: We most heartily recommend that Hon. William Stanton of Cincinnati be appointed Paymaster of Volunteers.... He is an active, leading member of the Ohio Legislature loyal and faithful." Following Lincoln's endorsement there is the notation "(Nominated, Feby 12/64.)," but Heitman does not list an appointment.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Hon. Sec. of War. Executive Mansion,

My dear Sir: Washington, February 12, 1864.

Herewith is the resignation of Mr. McElrath, as General Appraiser at New-York. Send me a nomination for James Freeland, as his successor unless you know some reason to the contrary. Yours truly A. LINCOLN

P. S. The recommendations of Mr. F. which seem good & ample, are herewith.

A. L.

[1] ALS, OClWHi. The text of this letter in *C.W.*, VII, 181-182, is in error, as is the editor's judgment expressed in the annotation thereto. Lincoln was in error in addressing this to "Hon. Sec. of War" when he undoubtedly meant "Hon. Sec. of Treasury." John T. Hogeboom, not James Freeland, succeeded Thomas McElrath as general appraiser at New York. Possibly Secretary Chase never received this recommendation from Lincoln at all.

To Montgomery Blair[1]

Hon. Post-Master General, please call by this morning.

Feb. 13, 1864. A. LINCOLN

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, April 27, 1954, No. 165.

Pass for Jared Banks[1]

Pass Mr. Pendleton's servant man, Jared Banks, in charge of Mr. Pendleton's luggage to Culpeper C. H.

Feb. 15, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] ADS, owned by Mrs. L. M. Gee, Ramsey, New Jersey. John S. Pendleton, with whom Lincoln had served in Congress, wrote on February 15, 1864: "When you did me the favor to give me an order for the transportation of my supplies home, I omitted to say to you that my servant and myself also might require passes. Will you please send me by the bearer

of this two passes, each in a single line; one to pass 'John S. Pendleton to his home in Culpeper'; and the other to pass 'Mr. Pendleton's Servant man, Jared Banks in charge of Mr. Pendleton's baggage to Culpeper G.H.…'"

To Edwin. M. Stanton and Henry W. Halleck[1]

Submitted to the Sec. of War & General-in-Chief.
Feb. 15, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, DLC-Stanton Papers. Endorsement on a letter of Brigadier General John G. Barnard, February 5, 1864, to Governor Andrew of Massachusetts, asking assistance in obtaining "… what I believe I was entitled to 18 months ago—my promotion...." Heitman lists a brevet major-generalship on July 4, 1864.

Order Concerning William I. Chandler[1]

Executive Mansion,
Washington, February 16, 1864.

In the case of William I. Chandler, Private, 69th Pa. Vols. who was convicted by Court Martial of Desertion, and sentenced to forfeit all pay due him, and to refund the amount paid for his apprehension, and further to serve two years after his present term of office shall have expired;

and in which case the Judge Advocate General has recommended that in lieu of the two years additional service, he be required to make good to the Government the time lost by his unauthorized absence, the sentence in other respects remaining unaffected;

It is ordered, that the recommendation of the Judge Advocate General be concurred in. A. LINCOLN

[1] DS, on Executive Mansion letterhead, owned by Bernard N. Gillin, Detroit, Michigan.

To Francis Joseph I[1]

Abraham Lincoln
President of the United States of America
to his Imperial and Royal Majesty
Francis Joseph I
Emperor of Austria
Great and Good Friend:

FEBRUARY 24, 1864

I have received the letter which your Majesty was pleased to address to me on the 28th of December last announcing that her Imperial Highness, the Archduchess Maria Annunziata had given birth to an Archduke, upon whom, the name of Franz Ferdinand Carl Ludwig Joseph Maria had been bestowed in baptism.

Your Majesty does but justice to the sentiments of the United States in the conviction you have been pleased to express, that they will participate with your Majesty and your Majesty's Royal family in the satisfaction, which this happy event has occasioned and I offer to your Majesty my sincere congratulations. Your good Friend

(signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN
Washington February 18, 1864
By the President
(signed) William H. Seward
Secretary of State.

[1] Copy, DNA RG84.

To Edwin M. Stanton and Henry W. Halleck[1]

Submitted to the Sec. of War and Gen-in-Chief
Feb. 24, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, IHi. Endorsement on a letter of Major General Henry W. Slocum, to Stanton, December 26, 1863, recommending Colonel Ezra A. Carman, 13th New Jersey Volunteers, for a brigadier generalship. Heitman lists a brevet brigadier generalship on March 13, 1865.

To the United States Senate[1]

Executive Mansion,
Washington, February 29, 1864.

To the Senate of the United States

I nominate Ulysses S. Grant, now a Major General in the Military service, to be Lieutenant General in the Army of the United States.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

[1] ALS, U.S. Senate Executive Files. The clerk's notation on the verso reads "March 2, Reported & confirmed." As a holograph, not common for nominations sent to the Senate, this letter suggests Lincoln's personal pleasure in making the nomination.

To Albert S. White[1]

Executive Mansion,
Judge White Washington, February 29, 1864.

In relation to your application to allow Mrs. Gaines to come within our lines I have to say that for all the facts I should have no great objection to her coming; but that I understand the Secretary of War supposes there is sufficient ground to object, and that I am unwilling to force the matter against his objection. Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS-F. Charles Hamilton Catalogue No. 63, December 7, 1972, p. 48, Item 215. Ex-congressman from Indiana Albert S. White had been confirmed January 18, 1864, as judge of the U.S. District Court for Indiana. His application referred to has not been found. Two letters from Mrs. Myra Gaines, widow of General Edmund P. Gaines--the first from Martinsburg, Virginia, January 20, 1864, addressed to Senator Reverdy Johnson, and the second from Danville, Virginia, addressed to U.S. Marshal Ward H. Lamon, January 23, 1864—explain her difficulties in trying to return from her trip to New Orleans, where she had gone in her effort to claim property inherited from her father Daniel Clark. Since she was a well-known figure in Washington society, it may be assumed that she addressed similar pleas to other friends, Judge White among them, and that he as well as Johnson and Lamon placed her case before the President (DLC-RTL).

To Salmon P. Chase[1]

Hon. Sec. of Treasury Executive Mansion,
My dear Sir: Washington, March 1, 1864.

Mr. John P. M. Epping, has frequently been brought to my notice by our friends, as a true man, formerly residing in the South, and well acquainted there. This morning Gov. Boutwell, who seems to feel great interest in him, sends him to me, saying there is a vacancy now in the Tax commission in Florida, to which he would like to be appointed. If this be true, send me a nomination for him for the place, unless you know some good objection.
Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, RPB. Chase replied the same day: "My interest was excited some time since on behalf of Mr. Epping and I gave him an appt. in the Dept. I do not think him fit for a Commissioner and believe the public interest would be injured by his appointment as such. Our friends, Senators Doolittle & Harlan desire that the Florida vacancy be filled by the appointment of Ex-Representative Potter which I knew would be agreeable to you & promised to send you his name." (DLC-RTL).

To Salmon P. Chase[1]

Hon. Sec. of Treasury Executive Mansion,
My dear Sir: Washington, March 1, 1864.

Your note received. I could not, for a moment, allow Mr. Epping, to stand in competition with Mr. Potter; and now you mention it, I think Mr. Doolittle did suggest Mr. P. for that place. My wish rather was for Mr. Potter to have a better place if we could find it.

Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, RPB. John F. Potter was appointed consul general at Montreal, Canada. On March 14 Epping wrote Chase that he had been "informed by the Honorable Charles Sumner, that doubts had been raised as to my loyalty.... I would now beg of you to grant me an opportunity to refute the charges...." Chase replied the same day: "Your letter of the 14th. March is just received. I do not know to what expressions Mr. Sumner refers.... There is no vacancy in the Board of Florida Commissioners; and it is due to candor to say that while I have great respect for your abilities and learning, I do not think the public interest would be promoted by your appointment...." Copies of both letters were sent to Lincoln (DLC-RTL).

To Edwin M. Stanton and Henry W. Halleck[1]

Submitted to the Sec. of War & General-in-Chief.
March 2, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, InFtwL. Endorsement on a letter from Green Clay Smith, February 24, 1864, asking appointments for Captain James Thompson, 2nd U.S. Artillery, and Major James L. Foley as brigadier generals, and John B. Campbell as captain and assistant adjutant general, and for the "remission of the fine of J. C. Willmore of Ky ... adjudged against him by the Military Court at Cincinnati." No record of these appointments has been found.

To Henry W. Halleck[1]

Executive Mansion,
General-in-Chief: Washington, March 3, 1864.

The relations between Col. T. L. Alexander and myself, at the Soldier's Home, have been very agreeable, and I feel great kindness for him and his family. I therefore shall be personally obliged, if you can, consistently with the public service, assign him some duty at Louisville, Ky., suitable to a retired officer.

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, November 5-6, 1958, No. 148. As described, this letter also bears General Halleck's endorsement making the appointment requested.

Pass for Mrs. A. A. Bradford[1]

Let this lady pass our lines south, with ordinary baggage.
March 5, 1864. A. LINCOLN

[1] Adam A. Wechsler & Son Catalogue, October 30–November 1, 1970, No. 860. As described, Lincoln's pass is pasted on a letter of Montgomery Blair to General Benjamin F. Butler, March 12, 1864: "The annexed pass is for the daughter-in-law of the Governor of Maryland." Governor A. W. Bradford's request for the pass was turned down by an accompanying letter from James A. Hardie, assistant adjutant general, March 26, 1864.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

I believe Dr. Rucker would be very useful with any of our commands in West-Virginia . . . be placed on Gen. Crooke's staff....
March 5, 1864

1 Parke-Bernet Catalogue, May 22, 1956, No. 122. As described, Lincoln's endorsement is on the back of a letter of General George Crooke, Charleston, West Virginia, February 19, 1864.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Executive Mansion,
Washington, March 7, 1864.

I want Robert J. Stevens appointed an Additional Pay-Master if it can be consistently done. He is a Son-in-law of our old friend Col. Baker. I want this done.

[1] Charles J. Hamilton Catalogue, September 22, 1966, No. 252. Heitman lists Robert Julius Stevens as appointed on March 18, 1864.

Remission of Penalties of Samuel S. English And John B. English [1]

So far as lawfully within my competency, I hereby remit the penalties, and judgments, rendered thereon, as far relates to Samuel S. English and John B. English.
March 9, 1864. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, ICU. Endorsement on a letter addressed to Secretary Chase from James Guthrie, October 17, 1863, concurred in by James Speed and others, requesting remission of judgment against the brothers English, "sureties of John L. Hill, Judge, and Thomas A. Ireland, Clerk of the County of Owen.… When Kirby Smith & Bragg invaded the state both Hill & Ireland went off with their military forces...."

To Salmon P. Chase[1]

Hon. Sec. of Treasury Executive Mansion,
My dear Sir: Washington, March 11, 1864.

Miss Rosie Bielaski calls on me saying she has been discharged from her place as a clerk in our Department. I know nothing of the matter myself; and can only say that because her father fell in one of our earliest battles, and left the family destitute, I should be very glad for her to have a place, if it can be, consistently with the service. Her father was a Pole, whom I knew in Illinois, more than twenty years ago. Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, RPB. No record of a reappointment for Rosie Bielaski has been found, but the *Official Register* 1865 lists Victor Bielaski and Miss Agnes Bielaski of Illinois, as clerks in the Treasury Department. Alexander Bielaski was killed at the battle of Belmont, Missouri, November 7, 1861.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

If it can be consistently done, let it be done.
March 11, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, March 26, 1957, No. 127. As described, this endorsement is on a letter from Major General Richard J. Oglesby, recommending the appointment of Captain Frank L. Hays as paymaster. Heitman lists Hays as appointed on April 7, 1864.

To John P. Usher[1]

Hon. Sec. of Interior Executive Mansion
My dear Sir: Washington, March 13, 1864.

Please bring with you the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, and see me here, at 10. A. M. to-morrow.
Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by Mrs. James L. Postma, Lawrence, Kansas.

To F. J. Dreer[1]

Mr. F. J. Dreer: Executive Mansion,
My dear Sir: Washington, March 16, 1864.
At the request of your friend Mr. Struthers, made through the Hon. H. T. Blow, and also approving the use you purpose making of it for the benefit of the soldiers, I send you this autographic letter. Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1]ALS, The Union League, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. See also Lincoln's letter to Mrs. Field, May 31, 1864, in *C.W.*, VII, 369. William Struthers wrote Henry T. Blow, March 12, 1864: “My friend Mr. F. J. Dreer has an autographic letter of every President of the U. S. except Mr. Lincoln. He intends to have them beautifully bound and presented to the Managers of the Great Central Fair for the Sanitary Commission, to be held here early in June. Will you if possible oblige by getting for him a letter from our president....” (DLC-RTL).

Endorsement Concerning Sanders D. Bruce[1]

Excellent Recommendations.
March 17, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] Kenneth W. Rendell, Inc., Catalogue No. 74 (1972), Item 89. As described,

"Lincoln's endorsement appears below an Autograph Endorsement signed by Grant, both on the verso of an Autograph Letter Signed, one full page, written by General William T. Sherman, Headquarters, Department of the Tennessee, Memphis, January 26, 1864: 'I wish to make a brief emphatic statement concerning Colonel L. D. Bruce ... 20th Kentucky Inf. He espoused our cause early when men of his social position were nearly all against it. And at my request he cheerfully went on duty in a post of danger before his Reg. could be properly organized and equipped. I think he is an excellent soldier and a fine gentleman, and would like to see him advanced.' On the verso Grant has written from his Headquarters, Military Division of the Mississippi, Louisville, Kentucky, February 3, 1864. 'Col. Bruce rendered important service under my command whilst his regiment was being recruited and before it was mustered into service. Gen. Sherman is better acquainted with the merits of Col. Bruce than I am but I can with safety endorse his recommendations knowing they are not lightly made.'"

Heitman lists Bruce only among the field officers.

To Montgomery Meigs[1]

Respectfully submitted to the Quarter-Master General.
March 18, 1864. A. LINCOLN

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, May 5, 1964, No. 125. As described, this endorsement is on a petition, February 1864, for the appointment of George C. Byrne as government agent to purchase forage.

To Joseph Holt[1]

I believe I have once had this case before me; I will be obliged, nevertheless, if the Judge Advocate General will get the papers and make me a full report on it. Capt. Preston is said to have been on Gen. Halleck's Staff.
March 19. 1864. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, IR. Endorsement on a petition signed by Anson S. Miller and other citizens of Rockford, Illinois, January 27, 1864, on behalf of "our Fellow-Citizen, Capt. S. M. Preston ... whom we believe to have been unjustly discharged...." Heitman lists Captain Simon M. Preston, dismissed September 23, 1862, appointed colonel, U.S. colored infantry, March 25, 1864, and breveted brigadier general, December 30, 1865.

To Edwin M. Stanton [1]

March 21, 1864.

"… Hons. [Green C.] Smith and [Lucian] Anderson say the appointments will help the Union cause every way—among the people, and among the soldiers—on the negro-soldier question—that both men avow to keep up with the necessities of the government...."

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, November 23, 1971, No. 212. As described, this excerpt is from a letter on Executive Mansion stationery marked "Private," recommending "appointments [not present] of Brig. Generals in Kentucky."

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

I shall be really glad if the within named George M. McConnell can be appointed an Additional Pay-Master. Besides personally knowing the family, the within recommendations of Gen's Palmer & Carlin are ample; and if his services can be made useful let him be appointed.

March 23, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, IHi. Endorsement on a letter from Brigadier General William P. Carlin, February 11, 1864, endorsed in concurrence by Brigadier General John M. Palmer. Heitman lists McConnell's appointment as of April 20, 1864.

To William H. Seward[1]

Executive Mansion
Washington, March 26, 1864

To-day Judge Field, of the Supreme Court, and Senator Nesmith, call and warmly urge the appointment of Hon. Joseph C. McKibben, to be Governor of Montana.

A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DNA RG59. The *Official Register* 1865 lists Sidney Edgerton as governor of Montana Territory. See also Lincoln to Seward, March 31, *infra*.

To William H. Seward[1]

It is said there may be a vacancy . . .; & if there shall be, and the Sec. of State is willing, so am I, that Mr. DeLong may have the place.
March 30, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] Carnegie Book Shop Catalogue, October 1963, No. 241. As described, this note is a recommendation that James DeLong be appointed "to the Consulship at Callao." See also Lincoln to Seward, September 9, 1861, in *C.W.*, IV, 514, James Delong served briefly as consul at Tangier, 1862-1863, and at Aux Cayes in Haiti, 1863-1865. The *Official Register* 1865 lists James H. McColby as consul at Callao.

To William H. Seward[1]

March 31, 1864

To-day the three Representatives from California call and ask that Joseph C. McKibben may be made Governor of Montana.

A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DNA RG59. See Lincoln to Seward, March 26, *supra*.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Submitted to the Sec. of War.
April 1, 1864. A. LINCOLN

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, February 6, 1962, No. 142. As described, this endorsement is on a letter from Joseph E. Segar, March 4, 1864, asking the appointment of Colonel James T. Close as paymaster. No record of the appointment has been found.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

I respectfully commend the case of Lt. Beecher to the kind consideration of the Secretary of War.
April 2. 1864 A.LINCOLN

[1] ES, RPB. Endorsement on a letter from Reverend William H. Beecher, March 31, 1864, asking that his son Lieutenant Robert E. Beecher be promoted. "… He has done the duty of Commissary … aid de camp & a a a Genl. & been much exposed in fight, but not wounded. Yet he has only rank & pay of 2d Lieut...." Heitman lists Robert E. Beecher 's promotion to captain as June 30, 1864.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

If Gov. Tod's request within can be granted according to law let it be done at once.
April 2, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, OD. Endorsement on a letter from David Tod, March 23, 1864, asking the promotion of "Capt. G. D. Harrington (now U. S. Commissary stationed at Columbus Ohio) to the position of Chief Commissary on General Heintzleman's [*sic*] Staff, with the rank and pay of Lieut. Colonel…." Heitman lists Captain George D. Harrington as colonel, commissary of subsistence, assigned July 24, 1865.

To Joseph Holt[1]

Judge Advocate General, please examine, as soon as possible, this case including the evidence, and report upon it, with your own conclusions upon the merits.
April 4, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, DLC-Charles Ewing Papers. Lincoln's endorsement is on Thomas Ewing's review of the decision of the court martial in the case of Captain Samuel Black, in which it is recommended that "the finding of the Court Martial should be set aside," and that Captain Black "be allowed to resign and retire honorably from the service." Assistant quartermaster at Louisville, Kentucky, Black had been found guilty on charges involving speculations and mismanagement of grain purchases and shipments, was ordered to be dismissed, imprisoned, and fined ten thousand dollars. Heitman lists Captain Samuel Black's honorable discharge as of January 25, 1864. See also Lincoln's order, May 23, 1864, *infra*.

To Edwin M. Stanton [1]

I think the Department commander, with his assistants should, with reference to the public peace and security on the one hand, and humanity on the other, decide applications of this class.
April 5, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES-P, IHi. Endorsement on a document from "Headquarter's Department of the Mo. Office Provost Marshall Gen'l, St. Louis, Mo., Jan 22. 1864. Respectfully returned, Application must be made to the Secretary of War." Further endorsements refer the application back to "Major General Rosecrans, Commanding Department of Missouri," but there is no copy of the application referred with this copy of the covering paper.

To Edwin. M. Stanton[1]

Submitted to the Sec. of War.
April 5, 1864. A. LINCOLN

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, May 5. 1964, No. 127. As described, the endorsement is on a petition requesting the appointment of William Mollerus as commissary of subsistence. No record of his appointment has been found.

To J. E. Allen[1]

Shoe Tad's horse for him.
April 7, 1864. A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS-P. This note, written on a small card, was preserved, according to a newspaper clipping which accompanies it, by Captain J. E. Allen, "connected with the Quartermaster's Department, having charge of government repair work in the farriery department."

To Joseph H. Gilmore[1]

I will see Gov. Gilmore whenever he sends in his card.
April 7, 1864. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, IGK. Endorsement is on a letter from Joseph A. Gilmore, National Hotel, Washington, April 7, 1860, requesting an interview.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Hon. Secretary of War Executive Mansion,
My dear Sir. Washington, April 8, 1864.

Herewith are papers showing the accumulations of prisoners for which Kentucky and Missouri, members respectively, are willing to vouch. They tell me they make but a small percentage of the applications they have on hand. Though the papers do not show, I suppose some of them are commissioned officers; and you see I make the endorsements so that they may not be discharged.

Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by Arthur Talansky, Floral Park, New York. See Lincoln's Form Order for Release of Prisoners, April 8, 1864, in *C.W.*, VII, 291.

To James B. Fry[1]

Executive Mansion,
Washington, April 11, 1864.

Prost [*sic*] Marshal General.

I understand there is a vacancy in the Enrolling Board, for the 5th District of Missouri, & if so, please do not fill until you hear from me, which shall be soon.

A. LINCOLN

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, February 23, 1954, No. 167.

To James B. Fry[1]

Provost-Marshal-General Executive Mansion,
My dear Sir Washington, April 12, 1864.

Please see and hear the Mayor of this city about the draft, in this District, and come to an agreement with him if you consistently can, and if you can not, then get the point, or points, of difference distinctly stated, so that I can see and understand them. Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS-F, King V. Hostick Catalogue, *Original Letters and Documents Pertaining to Abraham Lincoln* (1966).

To Joseph Holt[1]

Application denied
April 14, 1864. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, IHi. Endorsement on Joseph Holt's report, March 26, 1864, "In the case of John F. Coulter, late Captain, A. Q. M. Vols. referred to this office by order of Your Excellency of March 24, endorsed upon communications of *Hon. Thurlow Weed and Senator E. D. Morgan*.... It may be observed, the accused seems to have committed such gross, public and notorious offences ... that a trial before a court martial ... could result in no other finding than guilty, nor any milder sentence than dismissal."

Preliminary Draft[1]

[c. April 14, 1864]

From a long dispatch, of April 2, 1864 from Gen. Sherman to Gen Grant, presenting his plan for disposing the forces under his command, the following extracts, (being the only parts pertinent to the subject now under consideration) are taken.

"After a full conversation with all of my army commanders I have settled down to the following conclusions to which I would like to have the President's consent before I make the orders."

First. * * *

2nd * * *

3rd Gen. McPherson **** His corp's to be commanded by Maj. Genls. Logan, *Blair* & Dodge ***

[1] AD-F, King V. Hostick Catalogue, *Original Letters and Documents Pertaining to Abraham Lincoln* (1966). This would appear to be an incomplete draft preliminary to the issuance of *General Orders No. 144*, April 4, 1864. Sherman's dispatch of April 2, is as follows:

APRIL 14, 1864

Hdqrs, Military Division of the Mississippi,
Nashville, Tenn., April 2, 1864. (Received 6 p.m.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant,
Washington, D.C.:

After a full consultation with all my army commanders, I have settled down to the following conclusions, to which I would like to have the president's consent before I make the orders:

First. Army of the Ohio, three divisions of infantry, to be styled the Twenty-third Corps, Major-General Schofield in command and one division of cavalry, Major-General Stoneman, to push Longstreet's forces well out of the valley, then fall back, breaking railroad to Knoxville; to hold and Knoxville and Loudon, and be ready by May 1, with 12,000 men, to act as the left of the grand army.

Second. General Thomas to organize his army into three corps, the Eleventh and Twelfth to be united under General Hooker, to be composed of four divisions. The corps to take a new title, viz, one of the series now vacant. General Slocum to be transferred east, or assigned to some small command on the Mississippi. The Fourth Corps, Major-General Granger, to remain unchanged, save to place Major-General Howard in command. The Fourteenth Corps to remain the same. Major-General Palmer is not equal to such a command, and all parties are willing that General Buell or any tried soldier should be assigned. Thomas to guard the lines of communication, and have, by May 1, a command of 45,000 men for active service, to constitute the center.

Third. Major-General McPherson to draw from the Mississippi the divisions of Crocker and Leggett, now en route, mostly of veterans on furlough, and of A. J. Smith, now up Red River, but due on the l0th instant out of that expedition, and to organize a force of 30,000 men to operate from Larkinsville or Guntersville as the right of the grand army; his corps to be commanded by Generals Logan, Blair, and Dodge. Hurlbut will not resign, and I know no better disposition of him than to leave him at Memphis.

I propose to put Major-General Newton, when he arrives, at Vicksburg.

With these changes this army will be a unit in all respects, and I can suggest no better.

Please ask the President's consent, and ask what title we shall give the new corps of Hooker, in lieu of the Eleventh and Twelfth, consolidated. The lowest number of the army corps now vacant will be most appropriate.

I will have the cavalry of the Department of the Ohio reorganize under Stoneman at or near Camp Nelson, and the cavalry of Thomas, at least one good division, under Garrard, at Columbia.

W. T. Sherman
Major-General. (OR, Ser. I, Vol. XXXII, Pt. III, p. 221)

General Orders No. 144, which implemented some of Sherman's proposals, as well as some others reads as follows:

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 144

WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 4, 1864.

I. By direction of the President of the United States the following changes and assignments are made in army corps commands:

Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan is assigned to command the Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac.

The Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps are consolidated, and will be

called the Twentieth Army Corps. Maj. Gen. J. Hooker is assigned to the command.

Maj. Gen. G. Granger is relieved from command of the Fourth Army Corps, and Maj-Gen. O. O. Howard is assigned in his stead.

Major-General Schofield is assigned to the command of the Twenty-third Army Corps.

Major-General Slocum will report to Major-General Sherman, commanding Division of the Mississippi, and Major-General Stoneman to Major-General Schofield, commanding Department of the Ohio, for assignment.

Major-General Granger will report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

II. Capt. Horace Porter, U.S. Ordnance Department, is announced as an aide-de-camp to Lieutenant-General Grant, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. Townsend

Assistant Adjutant-General. (OR, Ser. XXXII, Vol. III, pp. 258-259)

To Salmon P. Chase[1]

This young lady, whom I do not know, wants employment in the Treasury. Please give her a fair hearing.

April 18, 1864. A. LINCOLN

[1] Carnegie Book Shop Catalogue No. 289, Item No. 276.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Submitted to the Sec. of War.

April 19, 1864. A. LINCOLN

[1] Charles Hamilton Catalogue, November 3, 1966, No. 360. As described, this endorsement is on an "envelope which contained a petition by the citizens of Philadelphia, urging the promotion of Colonel J. W. Hofman, of the 56th Pennsylvania Volunteers...." Heitman lists John W. Hofman as breveted brigadier general on August 1, 1864.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Hon. Sec. of War. Executive Mansion,

My dear Sir. Washington, April 20, 1864.

Some time ago, James T. Close, of Alexandria, Va. was removed from the Marshalship of that District, on what is now very generally believed to have been a mistake, doing great injustice to Mr. Close. But the office has been filled by another, so that he can not be restored to it. His friends now ask an

Additional Paymastership for him; and I shall be glad for him to have it, if his services therein can be made useful. Judge Underwood & Mr. Chandler, of Va. fully vouch for him.

Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by Arthur Talansky, Floral Park, New York. No appointment has been found.

To Catherine C. Sumwault[1]

Mrs. C. Sumwault
66 Sharp Street
Baltimore

Executive Mansion
Washington, April 20, 1864

Will be at Baltimore Depot at 12 today on Green car.

MRS. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DLC-David Homer Bates Papers. This telegram is entirely in Lincoln's autograph. Wood's *Baltimore City Directory*, 1865, lists "Mrs. Catherine C. Sumwault, dressmaker, 66 S Sharp."

To Edwin M. Stanton and Henry W. Halleck[1]

Submitted to the Sec. of War & General Halleck.

April 22, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, owned by Arthur Talansky, Floral Park, New York. Endorsement on a letter from Representative Reuben E. Fenton, April 22, 1864, introducing "Hon. Wm. A. Sackett.... He has a son Col. Sackett 9th N Y Cav ... whose promotion I believe to be most proper...." Heitman lists Colonel William Sackett as breveted brigadier general of volunteers on March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Trevillian Station, Virginia, where he was mortally wounded June 11, 1864.

Order Establishing Fort Lapwai Military Reservation[1]

The establishment of a military reservation at Fort Lapwai, Idaho Territory, as exhibited and described in the enclosed plat and letter from Brigadier General Alvord to the Adjutant General of the Army of the United States, approved by the Commanding General of the Department of the Pacific in his letter of the 16th of March 1864, and by the Secretary of War on the 19th of April 1864, is sanctioned and authorized,

and the papers are referred to the Department of the Interior for the necessary and usual measures to perfect the reservation.
Washington ABRAHAM LINCOLN
April 23 1864

[1] DS, DNA RG49. General Benjamin Alvord's letter is dated at Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, February 29, 1864.

Order for Honorable Discharge of Reverend Cuthbert H. Powell[1]

Order of dismissal in this case modified so as to be an honorable discharge.
April 27, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, April 29-30, 1958, No. 241. As described, this endorsement is written on a letter from Joseph Holt, November 19, 1863, explaining why Reverend Powell was relieved from duty at Eckington Hospital near Washington, under *Special Order* No. 478 of the War Department, October 26, 1863.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

The entire delegation in Congress for Vermont request the appointment of Capt. Blodgett, as a Quarter Master in the Regular Army, with the same rank of Captain; and if it can be lawfully done, let it be done.
April 27, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, November 20, 1956, No. 211. As described, this endorsement is on the back of a letter to Captain George S. Blodgett. According to Heitman, his appointment transferring him to the regular army was made on July 2, 1864.

Endorsement[1]

I should be glad for this Regiment to be filled; and am quite willing that recruits may be obtained therefor in West-Virginia, if the War Department and Governor of West-Virginia concur—otherwise not.
April 28, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, owned by Mrs. Alan L. Littman, Sr., Shaker Heights, Ohio. This endorsement has been removed from the attendant papers. A less complete text appears in *C.W.*, VII, 319.

To Salmon P. Chase[1]

Hon. Sec. of the Treasury Executive Mansion,
My dear Sir, Washington, April 30, 1864.

The Collector of the Customs at Milwaukee, is dead; and the two Senators, and two of the three Union Members of the House from Wisconsin, have united in recommending C. Latham Sholes for the vacancy. Without much personal acquaintance with Mr. Sholes, I know him to be of high character and standing. Please send me a nomination for him.
Yours truly A LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DNA RG56. The *Official Register* 1865 has no listing for Milwaukee.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

April 30, 1864

If you can consistently oblige Mr. Delegate Daily, about the Sutlership at Fort Laramie, I shall be willing, and even grateful

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, November 20, 1956, No. 199. Described as ALS, 1p. Samuel G. Daily was a delegate from Nebraska Territory, 1860-1865.

To John P. Usher[1]

Hon. Sec. of Interior, please see & hear the bearer, Mr. Kelly.
April 30, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS-F, Charles Hamilton Catalogue No. 66, March 22, 1973, Item 168.

Pass for Samuel M. Janney[1]

Allow Samuel M. Janney, of Loudoun Co. Virginia, to pass into our lines at Point of Rocks, or Berlin, and go to Baltimore.
May 3, 1864. A. LINCOLN

[1] Kingston Galleries, Inc., Catalogue No. 38, Item No. 64. Samuel M. Janney, Quaker abolitionist, according to the source, was on his way to attend Quaker meetings in Baltimore and Ohio.

To Joseph Holt[1]

Submitted to Judge Advocate General.
May 4, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, IHi. Endorsement on a letter from Reverend Thomas H. Quinan, May 3, 1864, asking that his son Dr. P. A. Quinan, whom Surgeon General Hammond had "forced to resign" his position as assistant surgeon in the regular army, be "permitted to withdraw the resignation forced upon him" or be reappointed. Heitman lists Pascal A. Quinan's resignation on July 7, 1862, but no reinstatement.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Submitted to the Sec. of War.
May 10, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, IHi. Endorsement on a letter from Dr. T. S. Bell, president, U. S. Sanitary Commission, May 3, 1864, asking attention to the claim of his friend Alfred Shotwell, Esq., for a "small sum" awarded him by "the Commission appointed by the government" which "he has not been able to get." Several further endorsements trace the claim to various army offices and its return to the secretary of War on November 5, 1864, but with no indication of final action.

To Mrs. Augustus C. French[1]

Executive Mansion,
Mrs. Gov. French, Washington, May 16, 1864.

Mrs. L. tells me that you request my autograph to be used at the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair. Though much pressed for time, some portion spent in efforts to relieve and comfort our brave soldiers can not but be well spent. Therefore I cheerfully send the autograph. Yours very truly

A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by Cyrus F. Wicker, Miami, Florida.

To Whom It May Concern: Re: James F. Jaquess[1]

Executive Mansion
Whom it may concern Washington, May 18, 1864.

Col. James Q. Jacquess of the 73rd Illinois Volunteers, is hereby given leave of absence until further orders.

A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DNA RG94. See Lincoln to Stanton, January 2, 1863, *supra*. See also Lincoln to Grant, et al., July 6, 1864, in *C.W.*, VII, 429. (Lincoln misspelled the name of James F. Jaquess.)

To John Conness[1]

I have talked with the Sec. of War about this case, & I understood him to say that the mine in question is in the hands of the U.S. Marshal, and not under control of the Military; and that while it may be the Secretaries opinion that it would take an order of mine to give possession to Mr. Mowry, I do understand that it is not his opinion that I ought to make such order.
May 19, 1864. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, DNA RG94. Endorsement on a letter from Senator John Conness, May 17, 1864, reading as follows:

"General Carleton—in command of the Department of New Mexico. Some time since after much personal persecution of Sylvester Mowry, siezed [*sic*] or caused to be siezed his mine in Arizona and let the same to a common rebel vagabond named Swilling who now possesses and plunders it. The seizure seems to have been made by a quasi judicial and Military proceeding and needs your order for its release.

"In addition to this outrage an order has been fulminated by Genl Carleton against Mr. Mowry who is forbidden to enter his (Carletons) Department. The new commander of the Pacific Department could cure a part of this, but it requires your order to apply a thorough remedy.

"The Secretary of War is of this opinion and I trust you will agree with us and confirm your action thereto."

To Charles Sumner[1]

Hon. Charles Sumner, Executive Mansion,
My dear Sir: Washington, May 19, 1864.

The bearer of this is the widow of Major Booth, who fell at Fort-Pillow. She makes a point, which I think very worthy of consideration which is, widows and children *in fact*, of colored soldiers who fall in our service, be placed in law, the same as if their marriages were legal, so that they can have the benefit of the provisions made the widows & orphans of white soldiers. Please see & hear Mrs. Booth. Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DLC-Lincoln Miscellany. This letter appears to have initiated the legislative action which eventuated in Section 13 of H.R. 406, which provided equal treatment for the widows and orphans of colored soldiers. For an extended account of Mrs. Lionel F. Booth's notable effort, see

Basler, "And for His Widow and His Orphan," *The Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress*, XXIV, No. 4, October 1970, pp. 291-294.

To Edward Bates[1]

File.
May 21, 1864 A. L.

[1] AES, RPB. Endorsement on a letter from Simon Cameron, March 17, 1864, recommending J. Warren Bell "formerly of Chicago but for some time in the War Dept." for a judgeship, "in one of the territories." A further endorsement reads: "Filed in Attorney General's office May 21st. 1864."

To Charles E. H. Richardson[1]

Executive Mansion,
My Dear Sir Washington, 21 May, 1864.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a photographic copy of your allegorical sketch, together with your letter asking me to accept it at the close of the Fair to be held in Philadelphia.

I thank you very sincerely for your kindness but respectfully request that instead of being sent to me as suggested, the picture be sold for the benefit of the Fair.

I am very truly Your Obt. Servt. A. LINCOLN

Chas. E. H. Richardson
Care Jacob Dunton
917 Market St. [Philadelphia]

[1] LS, owned by Arthur K. Crocker, Silver Spring, Maryland. In Nicolay's handwriting signed by Lincoln, the letter is accompanied by a *carte-de-visite* photograph on the back of which a clipping is pasted, reading as follows:

THE ANTEITAM GEM

Designed by a Volunteer Nurse in the Hospitals of Keedysville, Middletown, Boonsboro and the Battlefield.

Twilight is seen scattering the murky clouds which enveloped and struck terror to the people in the days of Fort Sumter, and when all other efforts were offered and rejected, the Loyal Compromiser was resorted to as seen in the foreground, Crushing out Secession, unloosening its folds from around the Fasces of the Republic.

The "Inspired Emblem of Victory" has purchased upon our Battle Shield "Screaming Liberty, Equality and Freedom [to] the world."

"The Loyal Compromiser" as depicted a cannon, "Secession" a serpent, etc.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

There is reason to believe this Cornelius Garvin is an idiot, and that he is kept in the 52nd N.Y. concealed & denied to avoid an exposure of guilty parties. Will the Secretary of War please have the thing probed.
May 21, 1864 A LINCOLN

[1] *A True Story of a Valiant Mother's Struggle During the Civil War* [n.p., n.d.], 4 pp., p.3, IHi. This typewritten leaflet is the only source found for the text given. Lafayette C. Baker, *History of the United States Secret Service* (L. C. Baker, 1867), p. 448, confirms the existence of the note and Lincoln's interest in having the case investigated. Cornelius Garvin was never found, although the record of his abduction and enlistment by "bounty brokers" became notorious. See Lincoln's telegram to Colonel Paul Frank, April 18, 1864, in *C.W.*, VII, 304.

Order Concerning Samuel Black[1]

"Upon Capt Saml Black entering into bond with the Provost Marshal at Louisville, Kentucky, with security to be approved by him, payable to the United States, and conditioned for paying the fine in this case adjudged, if, and when, the payment of said fine shall be approved and required by the President of the United States, let proceedings for the collection of said fine be stayed, and Capt Saml Black enlarged.
May 23, 1864" A. LINCOLN"

[1] Copy, DLC-Thomas Ewing Papers. The copy of this order is part of a letter from Orville H. Browning to Ewing, May 24, 1864: "I went last night to the President's and got from him the following order, to wit: [as above]. I suppose this will do. He says he is satisfied the finding was wrong, that the case was not proven and that Black should have been acquitted, and would have been in five minutes, by a jury; but that he puts the order in this form to prevent any evil consequences which might arise from an expectation of leniency towards real culprits. He regards it as equivalent to a remission of the fine, as well as the imprisonment, as he has no intention of ever ordering proceedings for its collection...."

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

If the services can be made useful, let this appointment be made.
May 26, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, OD. Endorsement on a letter of Benjamin F. Wade to Stanton, March 14, 1864: "I desire to present to your notice C. H. Sargent of Cincinnati, Ohio. He has been in the service, almost from the commencement of the war ... and his merits are strongly attested by many com-

petent officers, who are anxious that he find some position in the Army. If none other occurs, he wishes an examination for the position of Colonel of colored troops.…" No record of the appointment has been found.

To Joseph P. Taylor[1]

I am willing to make the appointment within requested, if the Commissary General will say in writing that the services can be made useful.

June 1, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, IHi. Endorsement on a letter addressed to Taylor, May 18, 1864, signed "James Lindsay, Missouri," and endorsed by Senator John B. Henderson and others, recommending the appointment of Thomas J. Montgomery of Missouri. Below Lincoln's endorsement, Taylor refers the letter to Stanton, simply stating "Mr. Montgomery is highly recommended for the appointment of Captain Commissary of Volunteers." Heitman lists the appointment as of July 2, 1864.

To William H. Seward[1]

Please file

June 3, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, DNA RG59. Endorsement on a letter from Senator James R. Doolittle and others, June 2, 1864, recommending "that Hon. John F. Potter be appointed Consul Genl of the British Provinces." Potter was appointed.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Hon. Sec. of War Executive Mansion,

Sir- Washington, June 4, 1864.

If it is reasonably possible, I wish a nomination of Col. Eliott W. Rice, of Iowa, to be a Brig. Genl. sent me.

Yours truly A. LINCOLN

1 ALS, IaU. See Lincoln to Stanton, July 23, 1863, *supra*. Heitman lists Eliot W. Rice as promoted to brigadier general on June 20, 1864.

Order for Release of Augustus Powell[1]

Executive Mansion,

Washington, June 13, 1864.

Allow John M. Powell, bearer of this, to have custody of his son, Augustus Powell, now prisoner of war at Alton, he

John M. Powell, being responsible for the good behavior of the son, & for his return, if required.

A. LINCOLN

[1]ADS, owned by Carl Haverlin, New York City, New York.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

If there be a vacancy, let this appointment be made.
June 13, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, IHi. Endorsement on a letter of Brigadier General Lysander Cutler, June 8, 1864, to James R. Doolittle: “I want you to get Bragg promoted at once....” Stanton endorsed: "Referred to Col Hardie to send up the nomination *by order of the* Prest." Heitman lists Colonel Edward S. Bragg's promotion to brigadier general as of June 25, 1864.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Executive Mansion,
Washington, June 13, 1864.

Sir: I return the record in Captain Hurtt's case. It is a dismissal from service by a sentence of a general court-martial, and hence one in which I could not interfere if I would; and so far as I have been able to look into it, one in which I ought not to interfere. I do not perceive that there is anything affirmative for me to do in the case.

Hon. Secretary of War. A. LINCOLN

[1] *House Executive Documents*, Forty-third Congress, First Session, No. 255, p. 264. Captain Francis W. Hurtt, assistant quartermaster of volunteers, was dismissed June 17, 1864, for "selling without proper orders for that purpose, embezzling, and misapplying commissary stores...."

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Hon. Sec. of War Executive Mansion
Dear Sir: Washington, June 18, 1864

You have had before you the question of relieving Chaplain White by an exchange of places between him and Chaplain Heisley of Philadelphia. Chaplain Heisley has served in the field two years and besides has a family affliction which does not now admit of his leaving. I shall be glad if Chaplain White can be obliged by sending to his place some other

Chaplain on whom it would not be so hard as on Chaplin Heisley.
Yours truly, A. LINCOLN

[1] Transcript, IHi. Heitman lists Chaplain Charles W. Heisley as resigned, June 25, 1864, and Chaplain James White as honorably mustered out, July 14, 1865.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Let the appointment be made so soon as it consistently can be.
June 27, 1864. A. LINCOLN

1 AES-P, IHi. Endorsement on a letter from John B. Henderson and others, June 13, 1864, recommending John A. G. Baker for appointment as "Major and Paymaster in the volunteer service....” Heitman lists the appointment as of July 2, 1864.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

I desire this to be done if it is legally possible.
June 28, 1864 A. LINCOLN.

[1] AES, OD. Endorsement on a recommendation from John Sherman, written on Executive Mansion stationery, that Charles H. Hoyt be appointed assignment quartermaster with rank of captain in the regular army. Heitman lists Hoyt as promoted to colonel of volunteers on August 2, 1864, but his appointment as captain in the regular army not until March 22, 1867.

To Edwin M. Stanton and Henry W. Halleck[1]

Submitted to the Sec. of War and Genl. Halleck.
June 28, 1864. A. LINCOLN

[1] Transcript, DLC-Joseph R. Hawley Papers. Endorsement on the transcript of a letter from Mrs. Gideon Welles, June 27, 1864, recommending Colonel Joseph R. Hawley for promotion. Heitman lists his promotion to brigadier general as of September 13, 1864.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Let this appointment be made, if the services are needed.
June 29, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES-P, IHi. Endorsement on a letter from William W. Ketcham, June 29, 1864, recommending John Chahoon of Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, to be appointed commissary of subsistence. No appointment has been found.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Hon. Sec. of War
Sir

Executive Mansion,
Washington, June 29, 1864.

At the special request of Hon. E. C. Ingersoll let George A. Clifford, private in 39th Ills. Vols. be discharged.

Yours truly

A. LINCOLN

1 ALS-F, Goodspeed's Catalogue No. 510, January 1963, No. 139.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Hon. Sec. of War
My dear Sir:

Executive Mansion
Washington, June 29, 1864

Please discharge on his taking the oath, this one prisoner of war, whom Mr. Ingersoll will name, for that purpose.

Yours truly

A. LINCOLN

[1] Transcript, IHi. Eben C. Ingersoll endorsed, following Lincoln's message: "The man whom I name is Morris Finks known on the roll of the Comm. Genl. of Prisoners, if I mistake not, as David Stocionski, now at Rock Island, Ill."

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Col. Martin D. Hardin, named within, is a son of a very dear friend of mine who fell at Buena Vista, has himself a West-Point education, has fought in this war, losing an arm, and been shot through the body, and if there is any vacancy send me a nomination for him as a Brigadier General at once.

June 30, 1864

A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, DLC-Lincoln Miscellany. Endorsement on a letter from Joseph Holt, June 29, 1864, recommending Colonel Hardin, son of John J. Hardin, for appointment as brigadier general. Hardin had been mustered out June 11, 1864, and was appointed brigadier general on July 2, 1864,

To Lazarus W. Powell[1]

July 4, 1864

Senator Powell
Dear Sir

The Sec. of War informs me that Col. Woolford will be put on trial this week and just as early in the week as the case can be prepared. Very Respectfully

A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS-F, Marysville, Ohio, *Journal Tribune*, February 4, 1961. The case of Colonel Frank L. Wolford, 1st Kentucky Cavalry, was to drag on for months. Stanton's report on the case was transmitted to the Senate by Lincoln on January 31, 1865 (*C. W.*, VII, 250) and may be found in *Senate Executive Document* No. 16, Thirty-eighth Congress, Second Session.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Hon Sec. of War Executive Mansion
My dear Sir: Washington, July 6, 1864

Hon. Mr. Tracy, of Pennsylvania, is here saying that a Col. Allen McKean has been nominated and confirmed by the Senate, and that his commission is with-held upon a charge presented and pressed by Judge Wilmot, which charge is rather old, and was well known to Judge Wilmot when two years ago, he wrote a letter urging McKean to be a candidate for Congress. I believe the Senate also had knowledge of this charge. My estimate of Judge Wilmot was shown by my appointment of him to the Claims Court; and yet I do think his instability, proceding from bad health is leading him to give us a good deal of unnecessary trouble. I think in this case, Mr. Tracy's wishes better be followed, unless there be something more serious than I have heard of. Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] Transcript, IHi. Representative Henry W. Tracy's representation of this case apparently succeeded. Allen McKean's appointment as additional paymaster of volunteers is listed by Heitman as in effect February 23, 1864, until he resigned June 3, 1865.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

If the service can be made useful, let this appointment be made.
July 6, 1864. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, IaU. Endorsement on a letter of James Wright, Iowa secretary of state, April 9, 1864, to Stanton, requesting the appointment of Lieutenant J. W. Wright, 2nd Iowa Cavalry, as assistant quartermaster with the rank of captain. Senator James Harlan's endorsement also requests that "this appointment may be made." No record of the appointment has been found.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

If the services can be made useful, let this appointment be made.
July 6, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES-F, Charles Hamilton Catalogue No. 67, Item 169. This endorsement is described as "on verso of integral-leaf of an A.L.S of JAMES HARLAN ... asking the promotion of George B. Corkhill, commissary of subsistence with the 2nd Corps, Army of The Potomac...." Heitman lists the promotion to additional paymaster of volunteers as of September 27, 1864.

Endorsement Concerning Captain William B. Dunning[1]

Capt. Dunning / File / A. L. / July 7, 1864.

[1] Charles Hamilton Catalogue No. 7, March 25, 1965. As described, the endorsement is on a letter from D. S. Gregory, Jersey City, October 27, 1863, appealing for clemency for Dunning.

To William P. Fessenden[1]

Hon. Sec. of the Treasury Executive Mansion,
My dear Sir. Washington, July 7, 1864.

Mr. Senator Conness desires that Robert B. Swain be dismissed as Superintendent of the Mint at San Francisco, and the appointment of Thomas D. Johns to the place. Not understanding the case, further than as Senator C. has stated it, and having no wish in the matter, other than as the public interest may require, which I believe is Mr. C's only motive, I am willing to make the change if he can satisfy you of its propriety.

Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DNA RG56. William Pitt Fessenden was appointed secretary of the Treasury to succeed Chase on July 1, 1864. The *Official Register* 1865 lists Swain as still superintendent at San Francisco.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Let Joseph R. Cobb, named within, be appointed an Additional Pay-Master, so soon as his service, in this line, can be made useful.
July 19, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, February 11, 1964, No. 135. As described, the endorsement is on a petition in favor of J. Randolph Cobb, May 24 and July 19, 1864, signed by James A. Garfield and others. No record of the appointment has been found.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Hon. Secretary of War Executive Mansion,
Sir: Washington, July 20, 1864

Let the men now in prison, at Fort Delaware (I believe) and known as the Coles county, Ills. rioters, be taken to Charleston, Coles Co. Ills, and all such of them as are under Indictments of the Grand Jury of said county be turned over to the proper authority of said county to answer said Indictments, and let all the others be discharged. File & preserve the papers herewith sent. Particular names, if needed, may be found in their papers. Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DNA RG94. This letter was referred to the adjutant general by Secretary Stanton. On November 4, 1864, Lincoln again ordered the prisoners sent back to Coles County (*C.W.*, VIII, 90). See also Lincoln to Judge David Davis, July 2, 1864, and to Judge Samuel H. Treat of the same date in *C.W.*, VII, 421, 422.

To Ethan A. Hitchcock[1]

Gen. Hitchcock, please see and hear Mr. Hanscom.
July 22, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by Arthur Talansky, Floral Park, New York. Probably Simon P. Hanscom was the bearer.

Pass for Mrs. Eliza H. Carrington and Edward C. Carrington[1]

Allow Mrs. Eliza H. Carrington, accompanied by her son, E. C. Carrington, to visit her other son now a prisoner of War at Fort Delaware.
July 23, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] ADS, ViHi. See also the pass issued October 18, 1864, *infra*.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Hon. Secretary of War — Executive Mansion,
My dear Sir — Washington, July 25, 1864.

Where is *McNeil* who was such a terror to Bushwhackers, in N. E. Missouri at the beginning of the war? Should he not be found and sent there again?

Yours Truly — A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DLC-Lincoln Miscellany. A pencilled note across the bottom of the letter reads: "Genl. McNeil is now serving in the Dept. of the Gulf -- was ordered there March 22d. 64" Heitman lists Colonel John McNeil of the Third Missouri Infantry as mustered out August 17, 1861, and appointed "col 2 Mo state mil cav 30 June 62; brig gen vols 29 Nov 62, bvt mj gen vols 12 April 65...." Mark M. Boatner, *The Civil War Dictionary* (D. McKay Company, 1959), pp. 537-538, shows him commanding "Dist. Rolla (23 Aug.-5 Sept. '64) during Price's raid."

To Gideon Welles[1]

I shall be glad if the Secretary of the Navy can consistently make this appointment.

July 28, 1864 — A. LINCOLN

[1] AES-F, Boston *Globe*, February 12, 1909. As described in the source, the endorsement is on an application of Thomas Conant of Gloucester, Massachusetts, for a clerkship. The *Official Register* 1865 lists Thomas Conant as clerk in the Navy Department Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

Endorsement Concerning J. F. Van Alen[1]

I do not personally know Mr. Van Alen, but the letter of Mr. Thomas is a good voucher, and I shall be glad if any Department or Bureau can give Mr. V. A. the desired employment.

July 29, 1864 — A. LINCOLN

[1] Charles Hamilton Catalogue, May 6, 1971, No. 234. As described in the source, Lincoln's endorsement is on a letter of William B. Thomas, collector of the port of Philadelphia, June 1, 1864, to Secretary Chase introducing Mr. J. F. Van Alen, an applicant for appointment in the Treasury Department. No appointment has been found.

To William P. Fessenden[1]

Hon. Secretary of the Treasury — Executive Mansion,
My dear Sir — Washington, August 2, 1864.

Allow me to introduce Dr. Zacharie of New-York, whose acquaintance I have made since residing here, and who has

been kind, and, in some instances, useful to me. Any kindness you may find it convenient to show him will be appreciated by me.
Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, RPB.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Let this appointment be made, as recommended by Gen. Oglesby, if the service can be made useful.
Aug. 6, 1864. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, IHi. Endorsement on a letter of Richard J. Oglesby to Stanton July 6, 1864, introducing Daniel C. Lockwood: "... he desires you to appoint his son George C. Lockwood now Regt Quarter Master 2nd Ills Vols. commissary of subsistence Rank of Capt...." No record of the appointment has been found.

To Ethan A. Hitchcock[1]

Will Gen. Hitchcock please see and hear Mr. Bennett, on a question of special exchange.
Aug. 10, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by Lloyd Ostendorf, Dayton, Ohio.

Memorandum Concerning Charles Taylor[1]

I shall be really obliged, if any Department, or Bureau, can find any suitable employment for Mr. Taylor, who, it seems is a refugee from Texas & is a brother-in-law of Gen. Wilcox.
Aug. 13, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, DNA RG56. General Records of the Department of the Treasury, Surveyors of Customs, Box 16 (Texas, Matagorda). Endorsement on a letter of Brigadier General O. B. Wilcox to James M. Edmunds, July 1, 1864, asking assistance for "my brother-in-law & sister Mr. & Mrs. Chas Taylor ... stripped & exiled from their home in Texas...." Endorsed by Andrew J. Hamilton, military governor of Texas and by Edmunds. No surveyors of customs for Texas are listed in the *Official Register* 1865.

Order Establishing Fort Cascades, Washington Territory[1]

Executive Mansion
August 17, 1864.

Let the lands within described be reserved for a Military Post, as recommended by the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Interior.

A. LINCOLN

[1] DS, DNA RG49. The order is on a letter from John P. Usher, August 17, 1864, so recommending.

Memorandum Concerning Erastus B. Soper[1]

If reminded of it when Senator Grimes returns here, I shall take pleasure in requesting him to re-examine Capt. Soper's case, and if he therefore can feel justified, to publicly remove the imputation which his report casts upon Capt. Soper.

Aug. 24, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] ADS, IaU. This note is written on both sides of a small card. No further clarification of the "case" has been found. Captain Erastus B. Soper, 12th Iowa Infantry, would appear to be the officer named, but his biographical sketch in *Iowa: Its History and Its Foremost Citizens* (Chicago, 1915) makes only brief reference to his military career.

Endorsement Concerning M. Van Buren Boker[1]

On the within report, the petition of M. Van Buren Boker is refused.

August 26, 1864. A. LINCOLN

[1] ES, RPB. Endorsement on a report of R. B. Carnahan, U.S. District Attorney, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, August 16, 1864, recommending against executive clemency, petitioned for by citizens of Washington County, Pennsylvania, in behalf of M. Van Buren Boker, convicted of resisting the draft.

Memorandum Concerning John J. Weed[1]

Hon. E. C. Ingersoll forwards a petition asking for the removal of Jno. J. Weed, Ass. Sol. C't of Claims.

Aug. 27, 64

File & preserve. A. L.

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, April 1961, No. 131. As described, this endorsement is on a letter from Representative Ebon C. Ingersoll, transmitting a petition for the removal of Weed.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Let Gen Grant be obliged in the matter within.
August 27, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] Paul C. Richards Catalogue 69, No. 237. As described in the source, the endorsement is on a letter of General U. S. Grant, City Point, Virginia, August 24, 1864, referring to his previous recommendation of Lieutenant Colonel Theodore S. Bowers, his assistant adjutant general, "for appointment in the Adj. Genls. Dept. of the regular army. I find however he is not eligible for the appointment he not belonging to the regular army. I would therefore most respectfully recommend his appointment as Asst. Quartermaster to fill the vacancy created by the promotion of Genl. Hancock .... Col. Bowers has served directly with me from his first enlistment in 1861...." Heitman lists Bowers as appointed July 29, 1864.

Endorsement Concerning John C. McGhee[1]

In examining Capt. Whites case, McGhee's case was also disclosed, and while I think he was guilty, I also think he has been sufficiently punished. Let him be discharged.
August 29, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, DNA RG94. Endorsement on a letter from Governor Andrew G. Curtin, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, August 26, 1864: "I unite with the petitioners for the discharge of John C. McGhee who is confined in Old Capitol Prison...."

Pass for an Old Lady[1]

Allow this old Lady to pass free on the Railroad to Charleston, Illinois.
Aug. 31, 1864. A. LINCOLN

[1] ADS, owned by Willard F. Hopkins, Anna Maria, Florida. The "old lady" was possibly a relative of one of the Coles County prisoners held in Fort Delaware. See Lincoln to Stanton, July 20, 1864, *supra*.

Order Establishing Fort Rice Military Reservation[1]

Executive Mansion
Sept 2d 1864

Let the Fort Rice Military Reservation be established according to the enclosed diagram as recommended by the Department of War and the Interior.

A. LINCOLN

[1] DS, DNA RG49. The order is written on the back of a letter from Acting Secretary of the Interior William T. Otto, September 2, 1864, so recommending.

To William Pickering[1]

Washington, D. C. Sept. 6" *1864*

Gov. Pickering, Olympia W. T.

Your patriotic dispatch of yesterday received and will be published. *A. Lincoln*

[1] Transcript, IHi. The transcript also preserves Governor Pickering's message as follows:

First Telegraphic Communication
Washington Territory,

Executive Office,

Sept. 5th *1864*

To His Excellency, *Abraham Lincoln*.
President of the United States;

My Dear Sir:--Washington Territory this day sends her first Telegraphic Dispatch greeting yourself, Washington City, and the whole United States, with our sincere prayers to Almighty God, that his richest blessings, both spiritual and temporal may rest upon and perpetuate the union of our beloved country: that His omnipotent power may bless, protect, and defend the

President of the United States, our brave army, our gallant navy, our congress & every Department of our *National Government*.

For & on behalf of Washington Territory
William Pickering
Gov. Washington Territory

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Let this appointment be made, if the papers on file show that the service is needed in the Cavalry Bureau.

Sep. 8, 1864. A. LINCOLN

I am told Col. Ekin would like to have Capt. Radebaugh. Sec. of War please see him.

Sep. 9, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES-P, IHi. Both endorsements are on the back of the last page of a letter from the quartermaster general of Ohio containing the concluding lines "... in the purchase of horses for the cavalry and artillery services." The rest of the letter is missing. Colonel James A. Ekin was probably the officer referred to, but Captain Radebaugh has not been further identified.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Submitted to the Sec. of War.
Sept. 12, 1864. A. LINCOLN

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, May 5, 1964, No. 128. As described, the endorsement is on a petition for the promotion of Colonel Andrew W. Denison of the Maryland Volunteers. Heitman lists him as breveted brigadier general on August 19, 1864, for meritorious conduct in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania.

To William T. Otto[1]

Executive Mansion,
Sir: Washington, September 13, 1864.

Please see Hon. Mr. Allison, and make up for me the sort of paper you shall think proper for me to sign, on the case and law he will present you.
Hon. Secretary of the Interior. A. LINCOLN

[1] *Senate Executive Documents*, Thirty-seventh Congress, First Session, No. 14, p. 4. On the same page, Acting Secretary of the Interior William T. Otto's reply reads as follows:

Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C., September 14, 1864.

Sir: The honorable William B. Allison, of Iowa, has handed me the note which you were pleased, on yesterday, to address to the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Allison desires your action under the seventeenth section of an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes,'" approved July 2, 1864, (Acts of 1863-'64, page 363,) in behalf of "the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company," which he represents to be a corporation recently organized under the laws of the State of Iowa. The company, he informs me, was not created by special charter, but has been formed pursuant to the provisions of the general railroad law of that State.

No certified copy of the articles of association has been presented for my inspection, nor has any legal proof of the existence of the corporation been furnished.

The President can only designate a company for the purpose mentioned in the seventeenth section when such company shall have made a request to that effect. That request should be communicated in some authentic form by the company, or some one duly authorized to act in its behalf. It does not appear that such request has been made by this supposed company.

I have the honor to submit that under existing circumstances no action should be taken by the President in the premises.

I am sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,
William T. Otto,
Acting Secretary of the Interior

The President.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Hon. Sec. of War — Executive Mansion,
My dear Sir — Washington, Sep. 13, 1864.

Let pay-Master Taggart remain at Philadelphia till further orders.

Yours truly — A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS-P, IHi. Stanton endorsed: “Referred to the Paymaster General for his direction,” following which appears: "Telegraphed Major Brice immediately on receipt of above. See L. Book. 5 minutes past 12 M. T. P. A. P. M. G." Heitman lists Major David Taggart as paymaster.

To Andrew Johnson[1]

Gov. Johnson is hereby authorized, if he sees fit, to send Mrs. McElrath to her home, or to her friends further South.

Sep. 15, 1864. — A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by Miss Marion McElrath, Berkeley, California. This note, written on a small card, undoubtedly refers to the same lady mentioned in Lincoln's letter to James B. Steedman, September 15, 1864, in *C.W.*, VIII, 7, *q.v.*

Endorsement Concerning Mrs. Mary J. Clark[1]

I am told this woman has one crippled child, and is on the verge of giving birth to another. If this be so, will Gen. Wallace please allow her to pass to Leesburg, unless he knows some very substantial reasons for detaining her.

Sept. 16, 1864 — (S) A. LINCOLN

[1] Copy, DNA RG94. Mrs. Clark was imprisoned for "running the blockade and giving information to the enemy."

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Hon. Sec. of War, please see and hear Mr. Spencer on a peculiar subject, in which if you can consent to his wishes I shall be glad.

Sep. 17, 1864. — A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, NHi. This message is written on a small card and there are no further clues to the identity of Mr. Spencer or his "peculiar subject."

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Please send me copy of Gen. Sheridan's dispatch.
Sep. 20, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DLC-David Homer Bates Papers. The copy of Sherdan's telegram is as follows:

Winchester Va.
7:30 p m Sept 19-64

Lieut Genl U S Grant—

I have the honor to report that I attacked the forces of Genl Early over the Berryville pike at the crossing of Opequan Creek, and after a most stubborn and sanguinary engagement which lasted from early in the morning, until (5) O clock in the evening completely defeated him and driving him through Winchester, capturing about twenty five hundred (2500) prisoners—five (5) of Artillery, nine (9) Army flags and most of their wounded—

The rebel Generals Rhodes and Genl Gordon were killed, and three other general Officers wounded

Most of the enemys wounded and all their killed fell into our hands. Our losses are severe. Among them D. A. Russell Comdg Division in sixth (6th) corps, who was killed by a cannon ball. Generals Upton, McIntosh and Chapman were wounded. I cannot yet tell our losses.

The conduct of the Officers and men was most superb—they charged and carried every position taken up by the rebels from Opequan Creek to Winchester—The rebels were strong in numbers and very obstinate in their fighting—

I desire to mention to the Lieut Genl Commanding the Army the gallant conduct of Generals Wright, Crook, Emory, Torbert and the Officers and men under their command—to them the country is indebted for this handsome victory —A more detailed report will be forwarded—

P H Sheridan
Maj Gen
Comdg—(DLC-RTL)

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Within are good recommendations for Col. John Edwards to be a Brigadier General, among which are Gens. Thayer and Steele, and Senators Harlan & Grimes. He is now, and for a good while has been in command of a Brigade; and it is said that by the death of Gen. Rice, there is an Iowa vacancy. If this be so, let him be appointed.
Sep. 22, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, IaU. The attendant documents are no longer with the envelope on which the endorsement is written. Heitman lists Colonel John Edwards, 18th Iowa Infantry, as promoted to brigadier general on September 28, 1864.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Secretary of War please read & forward.
Sep. 23, 1864 A. LINCOLN

1 AES, DLC-Stanton Papers. The letter to be forwarded was Lincoln to Grant, September 22, 1864 (*C.W.*, VIII, 17).

To Edwin M. Stanton and Gideon Welles[1]

This gentleman claims that he has a lot of ship timber cut in the fall of 1860 and lying North of the Rappahannock River, fifteen miles above its mouth and on Carters Creek; and he wishes to bring it out. Let him do so, at his own expense and risk, if the Sec. of War and Navy consent.
Sep. 24, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES-F, Swann Galleries, Inc., Catalogue, May 21, 1970, No. 161. Endorsement on a letter from Thomas H. Hicks, August 20, 1864, introducing Cornelius Kidder of Baltimore. Stanton endorsed: "The Secretary of War having no jurisdiction over the subject makes no objection." Secretary Seward, however, endorsed: “It is deemed inexpedient at present,” and finally, on April 29, 1865, General C. C. Augur endorsed: "Under recent orders from the War Dept. there is no further objection to this man's going to Virginia for his timber or any other lawful purpose."

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Hon. Sec. of War Executive Mansion,
Dear Sir Washington, Sep. 27, 1864.

Senator Harlan asks as a personal favor that George B. Corkhill, now a Commissary of Subsistence, may be appointed an Additional Pay-Master. Let it be done, if his service can be made useful.
Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, IHi. Heitman lists the appointment as of September 27, 1864.

To William Hoffman[1]

Col. Hoffman please see & hear this lady & oblige her if it can be consistently done.
Oct. 5, 1864. A. LINCOLN

[1] Charles Hamilton Catalogue, November 3, 1966, No. 363. As described, this note is on a letter of Mrs. R. Sweatman, October 5, 1864, appealing for the exchange of her husband, 1st Lieutenant Robert Sweatman, 5th U.S. Cavalry, "taken prisoner at Beaver Dam Depot, Va., May 10, 1864….”

To Phineas D. Gurley[1]

I will grant the request if Rev. Dr. Breckinridge sees fit to ask it in writing on this paper.

Oct. 12 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] Copy, DLC-Breckinridge Family Papers. The text as given is contained in a letter from Issa Desha Breckinridge, wife of Colonel C. P. Breckinridge, C.S.A., to her father, October 18, 1864, from Toronto, Canada: "I wrote you a short note yesterday ... I asked you to see Gen. Burbridge or whoever may be in command now in Ky, and find if I can go through the state to Abingdon. I am glad I did it for last night Dr. Robinson received a letter from Dr. Gurley ... to whom I had inclosed a letter for Lincoln. This Dr. Gurley delivered and it was returned with this written on the back [as above]. You know that if my salvation depended on asking a favor of Dr. B. I would neither ask nor receive it...." (*ibid*.) See, further, Lincoln's Pass for Issa D. Breckinridge, November 3, 1864, *infra*.

Memorandum Concerning Doctor W. H. Triplett[1]

I can not alter the law of this case.

Oct. 12, 1864. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, IHi. Endorsement on a letter from a "refugee from the South," W. H. Triplett, October 10, 1864, who had passed the examination for the position of acting surgeon, U.S. Army, but could not take the oath that he had never given aid or comfort to the enemy because "In the first year of the war I belonged to the medical staff of the state [Virginia] and was transferred along with the state troops to what was known as the `Confederacy'...."

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

I do hope a chance may be found early to promote Col. Collis.

Oct. 16, 1864. A. LINCOLN

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, March 26, 1957, No. 128. As described, this endorsement is on a letter from the Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, John M. Read, recommending Colonel Charles H. T. Collis, 114th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for promotion to brigadier general. Heitman lists Collis as breveted on October 28, 1864.

Pass for Mrs. Eliza H. Carrington and Edward C. Carrington[1]

Allow Mrs. Carrington, (attended by her son Gen. Carrington so far as to Martinsburg) to have transportation, and pass through our lines, with ordinary baggage, & go South.

Oct. 18, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] ADS, ViHi.

Memorandum Concerning the American Union Commission[1]

The American Union Commission is constituted for the purpose of *aiding* and *co-operating* with, the people of those portions of the United States which have been desolated and impoverished by the war, in the restoration of their civil and social condition upon the basis of industry, education, freedom and christian morality.

The objects above expressed are worthy ones, and as such have my approbation. These persons will, of course, be subject to military regulations whenever they come in contact with them.

Oct. 19, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] ADS, CtY. The second paragraph, signature, and date are in Lincoln's holograph. The commission's national office, headed by Reverend Joseph P. Thompson as president, was No. 14 Bible House, New York City, New York, with field offices in most major cities from Cairo, Memphis, Nashville, throughout the occupied South.

Memorandum Concerning John N. King[1]

The mother who writes this I know to be a good woman, & the son in behalf of whom she writes, having been to the Mexican War, was the boy I would have sent to West Point in 1848, only that he was a trifle too old. I now believe him to be a patriotic man and good officer.

Oct. 21, 1864. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, RPB. Endorsement on a letter from Mrs. David King, Jacksonville, Illinois, September 15, 1864, to Mrs. Lincoln, asking that her son, "in the service of the United States nearly all the time since 1846 and ranks *only as Captain*" be considered for promotion. Heitman lists King as breveted major on July 6 and mustered out July 7, 1865.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

If use for this man's service can be found, let him be appointed.

Oct. 22, 1864. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, Pennsylvania Historical Museum Commission, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. This endorsement is on a letter from Governor Andrew G. Curtin, September 20, 1864, recommending Lieutenant G. L. Eberhart, 8th Pennsylvania Reserves, for promotion. No record of the promotion has been found.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Hon. Sec. of War please see Capt. Fitch, son of the late Senator Fitch of Ia. and now one of our A. Q. M's.
Oct. 24, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, NHi. Indiana's Senator Graham N. Fitch and son Captain Henry S. Fitch.

To Charles A. Dana[1]

Hon C. A. Dana Executive Mansion,
Sir Washington, Oct. 26, 1864.
It is said that _____Sterrett is in prison at Fort-Warren, as I judge on some charge which carries the record to your Department. Will you please, if you have the means, report to me on the case? Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS-P, DLC-Lincoln Miscellany.

To William P. Fessenden[1]

Will the Sec. of the Treasury please file these papers; and when the case comes up for action remind me of them?
Oct. 29, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, DNA RG56. Endorsement on an envelope containing recommendations from Hannibal Hamlin and others for the appointment of Frederick A. Wilson to the post of collector of customs at Puget Sound, Washington Territory. Wilson is listed as collector in the *Official Register* 1865.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Will the Sec. of War please see these English gentlemen, well introduced, to me? Their names are Overbach & Forster.
Oct. 31, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DLC-David Homer Bates Papers.

Order for Release of John W. Williams[1]

Allow this man to take the oath of Dec. 8, 1863, be discharged, and go to his uncle W. D. Somers, at Urbana, Illinois.
Nov. 1, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, owned by Arthur Talansky, Floral Park, New York. Lincoln obliges an old friend, William D. Somers, whose letter, dated October 26, 1864, requested that the "son of my only sister," who was "a prisoner of war in Ward 30, Barracs No. 3, Elmyra N Y" be released "on his giving an obligation with Winston Somers & myself that he will not leave Illinois without proper consent...."

Pass for Mrs. Issa Desha Breckinridge[1]

Allow the parties named within to pass, our lines as requested by Gen. Burbridge.
Nov. 3, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, DLC-Breckinridge Family Papers. The pass is written on the back of a letter from Major General Stephen G. Burbridge, Headquarters Military District of Kentucky, October 24, 1864, recommending "that you grant Mrs. W.C.P. Breckinridge permission to pass through our lines into the Southern Confederacy ... accompanied by Mrs. Hanson, wife of Col. Chas. Hanson, who was dangerously wounded in our late attack on Saltville & left within Rebel lines.... Mrs. B. will be accompanied by Doct. Desha, a loyal man ...." (*ibid.*) See also Lincoln to Phineas D. Gurley, October 12, *supra*.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

This man wants to go home to vote, Sec. of War please see him.
Nov. 5, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS-F, Charles Hamilton Catalogue, March 9, 1972, No. 178. According to the source, this note was written for Major Norman Thompson. Heitman does not list Norman Thompson, and no other reference has been found.

To William P. Fessenden[1]

Hon. Sec. of Treasury please see and hear the bearer, Miss Shockley.
November 10, 1864. A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS-F, Bruce Gimelson, Autographs, *The Ninth Hundred*, No. 934.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

The writer of this is Gen. Grant's father. Let Mr. McKenzie be appointed, if his services are needed.
[c. Nov. 10, 1864.] A. LINCOLN

[1] Thomas Madigan Catalogue, November 1936, No. 132. As described, this endorsement is on a letter from Jesse R. Grant, November 10, 1864. Heitman lists one Alexander McKenzie as appointed captain, assistant quartermaster of volunteers, on January 27, 1865.

Order Establishing Fort Collins Military Reservation[1]

Executive Mansion
November 14th, 1864.

Let the tract of land within described be set apart as a Military reservation, pursuant to the recommendation of the Acting Secretary of the Interior.

A. LINCOLN

[1] Copy, DNA RG49. The copy is on a copy of a letter from William T. Otto, November 12, 1864, so recommending.

Pass for Augustus R. Wright[1]

Allow Hon. Augustus R. Wright to pass from Washington, by way of Nashville Tenn. to Rome, Georgia, and report there to whomever may be in U.S. Military command.

Nov. 14, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] Transcript, DLC-Augustus R. Wright Papers. This transcript is in a manuscript biography of Augustus R. Wright. According to this account, Wright had been "ordered with his son, to appear before the President at Washington.... The father and son were treated kindly by the President. Mr. Lincoln had read the Peace Resolution offered by the Judge in the Confederate Congress, therefore was not a stranger to the sentiments which he entertained...." See also Lincoln to Wright, November 21, 1864, in *C.W.*, VIII, 119-120.

Pardon for a Deserter[1]

Upon rejoining his regiment as soon as practicable & faithfully serving out his term, this man is pardoned for any over-staying of time or desertion heretofore committed.

Nov. 16, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] ADS-F, Goodspeed's *The Flying Quill*, October-January 1960 [*sic*], No. 84.

Pass for Mrs. Owings[1]

Executive Mansion
Nov. 16, 1864

Mrs. Owings has permission to visit her son, a prisoner of war at Fort Delaware. A. LINCOLN

Miss Darby has permission of the President to accompany her Aunt Mrs. Owings.

JOHN HAY

[1] ES, RPB, Endorsement in John Hay's handwriting signed by Lincoln, on the back of a letter from A. N. Zevely, third assistant postmaster general, to John G. Nicolay, November 16, 1864, on behalf of Mrs. Owings, whose husband, "Mr. Owings is employed in this Department…"

To Joseph Holt[1]

November 17, 1864.

… if you have the means of making a report in the case of Joseph Aud, said to be in prison at Fort Warren, please do so & send to me.

[1] Robert F. Batchelder, *Autographs*, Catalogue 4 (1972), No. 145. As described, this is a partial text from an "autograph letter ... to the Judge Advocate General." Concerning Aud's case, see Lincoln's earlier letter to Stanton, April 7, 1864, and note in *C.W.*, VII, 290-291.

To Francis H. Pierpoint[1]

My time is of indespensable importance to me now; but I will see Gov. Pierpoint with Gen. Grant *now* if he calls.
Nov. 25, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] Charles Hamilton Catalogue, January 31, 1966, No. 120. As described, this endorsement is on a letter from Pierpoint, November 23, 1864: "It would be a great relief to me to see you and Gen. Grant together for a short time. I think the object worth the request. I will await your decision at Kirkwood House this P.M."

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

White House Nov. 28th 1864

Please send me copies of Gen. Grant's last dispatch to Gen. Thomas, and Gen. Thomas' last from Nashville.

A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, ICU. The dateline is not in Lincoln's handwriting. The dispatches requested were as follows:

City Point, Va., November 27, 1864--9 pm. Major General Thomas, Washington [Nashville]:

Savannah papers, just received, state that Forrest is expected in rear of Sherman and that Breckinridge is already on his way to Georgia from East Tennessee. If this proves true, it will give you a chance to take the offensive against Hood and to cut the railroads up into Virginia with a small cavalry force.

U .S. Grant,
Lieutenant-General--
(OR, Ser. I, Vol. XLV, Pt. I, p. 1083).

Nashville, Tenn. November 28, 1864--10 a.m.
(Received 7 p.m.)

Lieutenant-General Grant,
City Point, Va.:

Your dispatch of 9 p.m. yesterday received. We can as yet discover no signs of the withdrawal of Forrest from Tennessee, but he is closely watched, and our movements will commence against Hood as soon as possible, whether Forrest leaves Tennessee or not. My information from East Tennessee leads me to believe that Breckinridge is either falling back to Virginia or is on his way to Georgia. He now holds Bull's Gap, but Stoneman is moving on that place from Knoxville and Burbridge from Cumberland Gap. Stoneman already has orders to destroy railroads into Virginia, if he possibly can.

Geo. H. Thomas,
Major-General, U.S. Volunteers,
Commanding.—(*Ibid.*, p. 1104)

Order for Hanson A. Risley[1]

Executive Mansion,
November 30, 1864.

An authorized Agent of the Treasury Department having with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury contracted for the cotton above mentioned and the party having agreed to sell and deliver the same to such Agent:

It is ordered that Cotton moving in compliance with and for fulfilment of said contract, and being transported to said Agent or under his direction, shall be free from seizure or detention by any officer of the Government: and commandants of military departments, districts, posts and detachments, naval stations, gunboats, flotillas and fleets will observe this order and give the said Thomas C. Durant, his Agents and transports free and unobstructed passage for the purpose of getting said cotton or any part thereof, through the lines, other than blockaded lines, and safeconduct within our lines while the same is moving in compliance with regulations of the Secretary of

the Treasury and for fulfilment of said contract with the purchasing Agent of the Government.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

[1] DS, IaU. This order accompanied the certificate of Hanson A. Risley, "agent for the purchase of products of insurrectionary States, on behalf of the Government of the United States at Norfolk, Virginia," agreeing to the purchase from Thomas C. Durant of several hundred bales of cotton held in Florida.

To the Senate of the United States[1]

Executive Mansion
Washington D. C. Dec. 6, 1864

To the Senate of the United States

I nominate Salmon P. Chase of Ohio, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States vice Roger B. Taney, deceased.

[1] LS, U.S. Senate Executive Files.

To Charles A. Dana[1]

Submitted to the Assistant Sec. of War.
Dec. 7, 1864. A. LINCOLN

[1] *News of Autographs at Goodspeed's*, March 1958, No. 63. As described, this endorsement is on a letter from R. S. Matthews, counsel for two prisoners accused of blockade running, objecting to the handling of these cases in military courts: "... I trust you will not hold it amiss, if I say that all men believe themselves entitled under the Constitution to a trial by a Jury of their peers."

Endorsement Concerning Benson J. Lossing[1]

I shall be obliged for Mr. Lossing to have every facility consistent with the public service.
Dec. 7, 1864. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES-P, IHi. Endorsement on an order issued December 6, 1864, by Assistant Secretary of War Charles A. Dana, reading: "Permission is given to Mr. Benson J. Lossing to visit the various battle fields of the present war, so far as they are now within our lines, and to make all drawings and photographs that he may require of the same for historical purposes. He will be allowed to take with him as assistants F. J. Dreer, and Edward Greble. This permission is subject to the approval of the Generals commanding in the various Departments where the battle fields which he desires to examine may be situated."

Pass for the Overtons[1]

Allow these sisters and brother, Sallie, Juliana, Eliza & Dabney Overton to pass our lines and go to their relative, Grant Green Esq., at Henderson, Ky.

December 7, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] Charles Hamilton Catalogue, October 25, 1967, No. 68. As described, the pass is on a card, accompanied by a letter of Senator F. M. Powell to Sallie Overton, Louisa County, Virginia, December 8, 1864, transmitting the pass.

Order for H. Zur Lippe and R. Parker Pierce[1]

Executive Mansion,
December 8th, 1864.

The Secretary of the Treasury having by the terms of and upon the conditions contained in the foregoing paper, by him signed, directed that H. Zur Lippe and R. Parker Pierce be allowed to transport from certain localities in the State of Mississippi to market in the loyal States or elsewhere Six Thousand (6000) bales of cotton owned by them in said State, and that proper permits be given them for that purpose by the Surveyor of Customs at Memphis, Tenn.:

It is ordered that all cotton moving in compliance with such direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, or by permits granted in pursuance thereof, shall be free from seizure or detention by any officer of the Government; and commandants of Military Departments, Districts, Posts, Detachments, Naval Stations, Gunboats, Flotillas and Fleets will observe this order, and give said Lippe and Pierce, their agents and transports, proper facilities and passes for the purpose of getting said cotton through the lines, except blockaded lines, and safe conduct within our lines while the same is moving in strict compliance with the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury and the permits before referred to.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

[1] DS, IHi. The order carries also the endorsement of Acting Rear Admiral S. P. Lee, commanding the Mississippi Squadron, Flag Ship Black Hawk, Mound City, March 13, 1865.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Hon. Sec. of War, please see & hear the bearer, Mr. Bush, introduced to me by Mr. Speed, as a true Union man & also a member of the Kentucky Legislature. I hope you will deem it consistent to grant the furlough he will ask.
Dec. 9. 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DNA RG94. James H. G. Bush, state senator from Clark County, Kentucky, 1861-1865, was probably introduced by James, rather than by Joshua, Speed.

To the Senate[1]

The mother of this boy had her home destroyed by shell last-summer near Fort-Stevens. The boy seeks to be a Page—seems to be a bright boy & I shall be glad if he gets the place.
Dec. 10, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, DNA RG46. This endorsement is on an envelope among the letters and documents in the case of Mrs. Catherine Harleston's petition for compensation, referred to the Senate Committee on Claims and postponed, February 7, 1865, "upon the recommendation of Mr. Pomeroy."

To William P. Fessenden[1]

Hon. Sec. of the Treasury please see & hear Col. Bierer, the bearer.
Dec. 12, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, DNA RG56. This endorsement is on a letter from Simon Cameron to W. P. Fessenden, December 8, 1864, recommending "my friend Colonel Bierer who has completed his duty as Elector by voting for Mr. Lincoln. The Col. has served three years in the Army—and a large portion of the time in the South...." A concurring endorsement at the end of Cameron's letter is by James K. Moorhead. No record of Colonel Everard Bierer's appointment has been found, and Heitman does not list his army service.

To Ethan A. Hitchcock[1]

Submitted to Gen. Hitchcock.
Dec. 12, 1864. A. LINCOLN

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, March 21, 1961, No. 106. As described, this endorsement is on a letter from John T. Gunn and W. A. Gunn, December 5, 1864, to William C. Goodloe, seeking the exchange of Lieutenant Thomas M. Gunn, 21st Kentucky Volunteers, a prisoner in the Confederate Prison in Charleston, South Carolina.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Hon. Sec. of War
Dear Sir,

Executive Mansion,
Washington, Dec. 14, 1864.

I think a man who offers to volunteer, and is rejected, should not afterwards [be] drafted and forced to serve. This lady alleges that such is the case of her husband. Please have the case investigated & reported on. Yours truly

A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, MnSM. Although this letter appears in *C.W.*, VIII, 168, as from a copy, it is reprinted here for the additional information and accuracy in the case of Private William Richardson, Company F, 2nd D. C. Volunteers. At the bottom of the letter is the following report from the War Department, December 19, 1864: "The soldier, it appears was refused enlistment because he had a wife and family dependent on him, and not for any physical disqualification. He has recently been examined, & pronounced fit to serve, although his wife represented him to be physically unfit."

Order for Discharge of John Atwell[1]

Executive Mansion,
Washington, Dec. 19. 1864.

This man, John Atwell, is evidently unfit for service & therefore let him be discharged.

A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, OClWHi.

Pass for Mathew H. Read, Jr.[1]

Allow the bearer, Matthew H. Read Jr. to pass from Montreal in Canada, to Albany New-York & there remain undisturbed until further order from me.
Dec. 23, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS-P, IHi. This photocopy of an original, apparently written on a small card, is accompanied by a photocopy of a passport signed by Seward on the same date, which gives Read's age as 60 years and lists the customary physical features.

To William P. Fessenden[1]

Submitted to Sec. of Treasury.
Dec. 24, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, DNA RG56. Endorsement on a letter from William S. Bush, Indianapolis, Indiana, December 12, 1864, presenting "... my claims for an appointment to some official position in Washington Territory. I prefer the Collectorship of the Puget Sound District.…"

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Submitted to the Secretary of War.
Dec. 24, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, May 5, 1964, No. 129. As described, this endorsement is on a petition of the president of the College of New Jersey for the appointment of Reverend William W. McNair, missionary in Wisconsin, as a post chaplain.

Order Designating Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company[1]

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas "The Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company," a company organized under the laws of Iowa, has requested the President of the United States to designate said company "for the purpose of constructing and operating a line of railroad and telegraph from Sioux City to such point on, and so as to connect with, the Iowa branch of the Union Pacific railroad from Omaha, or the Union Pacific railroad, as such company may select:"

Therefore be it known, that by the authority conferred upon the President of the United States by the seventeenth section of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1864, entitled "An act to amend an act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean." &c, &c, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby designate the said Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company for the purpose above mentioned.

December 24, 1864. ABRAHAM LINCOLN

[1] *Senate Executive Document* No. 14, Thirty-ninth Congress, First Session, p. 8.

To John F. Farnsworth[1]

Can Gen. Farnsworth tell anything about this case?
Dec. 25, 1864 A. LINCOLN

DECEMBER 27, 1864

[1] AES, InFtwL. Endorsement on a letter from Mrs. Desiah Patterson, Durand, Illinois, November 2, 1864, to Miss Fannie McKean, Washington, D.C: "An aged lady has just put into my hand a letter from her son who has been ill almost from the moment of his entering army ... he says, 'there is a lady in Washington, Miss Fannie McKean, who is a warm and efficient friend of the soldiers, and has often been instrumental in procuring discharges….' His name is David Henry Patterson ... 9th New York Cav. and is now in Finlay Hospital, Ward 4th, Washington…."

Pass for Isachar Zacharie[1]

Allow the bearer, Dr. Zacharie, to pass from New-York to Savannah, Ga.
Dec. 27,1864. A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, RPB. The note is on a small card, the back of which bears the notation "qr Ms. Off. N. Y./ Transportation furnished to Hilton Head S.C./D. H. Dyer/ Capt & A Q M."

To William T. Sherman[1]

Executive Mansion,
Major General Sherman Washington, Dec. 27, 1864.

Allow me to introduce Dr. I. Zacharie, of New-York who visits his Father & friends at Savannah, where the Dr. is well acquainted, and where very likely he could be of aid to you in some matters. He is entirely loyal and devoted to the Union cause. Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, RPB.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Respectfully referred to the Attention of the Hon. the Secretary of War.
Dec. 28, 1864 A. LINCOLN

[1] ES, RPB. Endorsement on a letter from John B. Henderson, December 24, 1864, asking the promotion of "Capt. Frank Eno, Asst. Adjt. Genl. at St. Louis Mo. to a Majority or Lieut. Colonelcy in the Staff Department...." Heitman lists Frank V. L. Eno's promotion to major on February 8, 1865.

Endorsement Concerning Daniel Coyle[1]

If this man's Colonel will say in writing on this sheet that he is willing to receive him back to his regiment, I will discharge & send him.
Dec. 29, 1864. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, IHi. Endorsement on a letter from Daniel Coyle, Company K, 5th New York Heavy Artillery, dated in "Old Capitol Prison, Washington, Dec. 26, 1864," pleading for return to service after arrest for desertion. There is no endorsement from “this man’s colonel” on the document.

Order Concerning William Patton[1]

Enlarge this man so long as he behaves himself.
Jan. 6. 1865. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, DNA RG109. Endorsement on a letter from John Lee Chapman, mayor of Baltimore, January 5, 1865, reading as follows:

"Mrs. Patton is very poor woman, who had one son in the Union Army, was taken prisoner, by the rebels and starved to death in Richmond. The other son deserted from the Rebel Army and took the oath of Allegiance, and was sent North of Philadelphia, he has violated his parole and is now in the Jail of this City.

"I have known this Lady for many years and am confident she needs the services of her son very much. He has been in prison for five months and I am sure he would act properly if released."

Docketing below Lincoln’s endorsement reads "Discharged Jany 7th, 1865."

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Send me papers on cases of G. E. Winters & Thornton Smith.
Jan. 13, 1865 A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, InFtwL. See Lincoln to Stanton, January 24, 1865, in *C.W.*, VIII, 236-237, for further about Winters. Heitman lists Captain Thornton Smith, assistant quartermaster of volunteers, as dismissed on September 5, 1862, dismissal revoked February 10, 1864, resigned June 11, 1864.

Memorandum Concerning Francis P. Blair's "Suggestions Submitted to Jefferson Davis ..."[1]

[January 16, 1865]

This paper first seen by me on this 16th. day of January 1865, being after Mr. Blair returned from Richmond, Va. and, until seeing this paper, I having had no intimation as to what Mr. Blair would say or do while beyond our military lines. A. L.

[1] AES, DLC-Blair Papers. Endorsement written in the margin of Blair's "Suggestions." For Lincoln's account of Blair's mission, see his report “To the House of Representatives," February 10, 1865, in *C.W.*, VIII, 274-285.

To Hannibal Hamlin[1]

Hon. H. Hamlin
Vice-President

Executive Mansion
Washington, Jan. 17. 1865

My dear Sir.

Mr. Fessenden decides to take the Senatorship on the 4th of March. Please let this remain profoundly secret for the present.

1 Transcript, IHi. Secretary of the Treasury William P. Fessenden had been re-elected Senator from Maine and was succeeded as secretary of the Treasury on March 7, 1865, by Hugh McCulloch.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

I submit this to the Secretary of War, not knowing that any better can be done than Gen. Grant has already directed.

Jan. 22, 1865. A. LINCOLN

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, March 31, 1964, No. 98. According to the source, this endorsement is written on a letter from Secretary of the Interior John P. Usher, January 18, 1865, quoted as follows: "Information having reached me that it is contemplated by the War Department to evacuate Forts Gibson and Smith—I have the honor to state that if such be the fact, it will be impracticable for this Department to protect and feed the loyal refugee Indians in the Indian Country. The abandonment of the Military posts referred to, will necessarily compel these Indians, now numbering seventeen thousand, again to return to Kansas for refuge and subsistence. In view of all these facts, I earnestly request that a garrison be maintained at these posts for the safety of these loyal and suffering people."

To William W. Orme[1]

I approve the above.

Jan. 30, 1865 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, DNA RG366. Endorsement on a letter of Hanson A. Risley, superintendent of special agents in the Treasury, to William W. Orme, special agent at Memphis, Tennessee, January 28, 1865, overruling a denial of application by Dr. F. G. McGavock to transport 250 bales of cotton to Cairo, Illinois: "On the facts before you Dec 24th. your judgment was undoubtedly in strict accordance with law. The subsequent statements of the applicant ... strengthen the application ... and certainly no public injury can come from it...."

To William H. Seward[1]

Submitted to the Secretary of State.

Feb. 1, 1865 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, DNA RG59. Endorsement on a petition by Union members of the Maryland legislature, recommending "Major A. M. Hancock of this state at present Consul of the United States to Malaga, Spain, for the appointment of Consul to Rio de Janeiro…." See further note, February 16, *infra*.

To Hanson A. Risley[1]

Will Mr. Risley please see and hear the bearer, Gen. Palmer?
Feb. 7, 1865 A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by Mrs. Rhoda D. Wilcox, Colorado Springs, Colorado. Brigadier General William J. Palmer later settled the city of Colorado Springs. His business with the Treasury Department has not been identified.

To William Hoffman[1]

Submitted to the Commissary of Prisoners.
Feb. 10, 1865 A. LINCOLN

[1]AES, InFtwL. Endorsement which has been cut from the prisoner's file, which may have been that of Roger A. Prior. See Lincoln to Grant, February 24, 1865, in *C.W.*, VIII, 314.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Hon. Sec. of War. Executive Mansion,
Dear Sir. Washington, Feb. 11, 1865.

Senator Lane of Kansas wants Col. Charles W. Adams to be a Brigadier General, and Cols. Thomas Moonlight, Thomas J. [M.] Bowen, and Charles W. Blair, to be Brigadier Generals by Brevet. These, he says, are all Kansas officers, all now commanding Brigades in the field; and the former, Adams, was severely wounded at Jenkins Ferry . . . Please have these cases examined, and Senator Lane's request complied with, so far as can be consistently done. A. LINCOLN

[1] Parke-Bernet Catalogue, November 5-6, 1958, No. 150. As described, with a note on the verso by General Henry W. Halleck, February 13, 1865: "In the first place there is no vacancy for Col. Adams; and if one should occur there are many other colonels more entitled to it by distinguished services in the field." Colonel Adams is listed by Heitman as breveted brigadier general on February 13, 1865, as were also Colonels Blair, Baker, and Moonlight.

To Edwin Stanton and Montgomery Meigs[1]

Submitted to the Sec. of War & Quarter-Master General.
Feb. 11, 1865 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, IHi. Endorsement on a petition signed by members of the Illinois legislature, recommending "Col. William Myers, now Chief Quarter Master at St. Louis, Mo. be appointed a Brigadier General.…" No appointment has been found.

To James Speed[1]

Col. Nelson L. White, for territorial Judgeship.
File---
Feb. 13, 1865 A. L.

[1] AES, RPB. Endorsement on a letter from Governor William A. Buckingham of Connecticut, January 26, 1865, recommending "Lt. Col. Nelson L. White, of Danbury, Conn ..." Docketing on the verso: "Filed in Atty Genl's office/Feby 14th. 1865."

To Edwin M. Stanton and Henry W. Haileck[1]

Will the Secretary of War & Gen. Halleck please consider this application?
Feb. 15, 1865. A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, CtY. Endorsement on a letter from Albert W. Bishop, "Adjt Genl of Ark & Commissioner at Washington," February 13, 1865, requesting "... that a special permit ... be granted to Henry V. Sullivan, late a Major in the army ... for a stock of goods to be taken to the State of Arkansas, especially to Fort Smith and other points on the upper Arkansas River.... It is a matter of vital importance to the suffering loyalists...." Stanton wrote, following Lincoln's endorsement: "The within application cannot be granted without prejudice to the service...."

Pass for Mrs. Susan Shelby Grigsby[1]

Allow the bearer, Mrs. Grigsby, to pass from New-York to Savannah, visit her husband and return.
Feb. 16, 1865 A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DLC-Shelby Family Papers. Her husband was Colonel Joseph Warren Grisby, Confederate 6th Kentucky Cavalry.

To William H. Seward[1]

Please file
Feb. 16, 1865 A. L.

[1]AES, DNA RG59. Endorsement on a petition from members of the Maryland Unconditional Union State Central Committee, recommending Major A. M. Hancock for consul at Rio de Janeiro. Senator Henry S. Lane endorsed as follows: "I most earnestly & respectfully recommend & request the appointment of Major Hancock he is exactly the man for the place." See similar note, February 1, 1865, *supra*.

Pass for Mrs. Kate Keyworth Picket[1]

Allow the bearer, Mrs. Picket, and two children to pass our lines and come North.
Feb. 19, 1865 A. LINCOLN

[1] ADS, owned by C. B. Tebbs, Alexandria, Virginia. The pass is accompanied by an envelope addressed "Mrs. Kate Keyworth Picket / Spotswood House / Richmond /Va. / ('via flag truce')," and bearing the added notation: "Col. Bradley City Point to send / Mrs. Picket to Washington." The diary of Virginia Woodbury Fox, wife of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Gustavus Vasa Fox, noted on February 18, 1865: "The President to whom Gus had applied for a pass for Kate K. Picket & two children to come through our lines from Richmond here, sent word to me. 'If I would do him the honor to write a note to him myself asking for it he would give it to me.' Why not to Gus--we can't understand!—I wrote the note & asked for his carte de visite too—" (DLC-Levi Woodbury Family Papers). The obvious answer would seem to be that Lincoln did not wish his assistant secretary of the Navy officially engaged in lending comfort and support to a Rebel family.

Pass for J. K. Van Hoose[1]

Allow the bearer J. K. Van Hoose to visit his brother, prisoner at Johnsons Island & give him a few necessary articles.
Feb. 20, 1865 A. LINCOLN

[1] ADS-F, *The* (Portland) *Oregonian*, February 15, 1959. An extensive account of the circumstances surrounding Lincoln's giving this pass is reproduced in the source from an earlier account printed in the Fayetteville, Arkansas, *Review*, February 20, 1895.

To Hanson A. Risley[1]

Will Mr. Risley please see & hear the bearer, Hon. Mr. Stuart & Mr. Todd.
Feb. 20, 1865. A. LINCOLN

[1] ADS, CSmH. Lincoln's visitors were probably John T. Stuart and Lyman B. Todd.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Hon. Sec. of War Executive Mansion
Dear Sir Washington, Feb. 22, 1865

Unless you know some substantial reason to the contrary let the resignation of Brig. Genl. Thomas Ewing be accepted and Lt. Col. Charles Ewing be appointed to the vacancy. Lt. Col. Ewing is with Gen. Sherman, and is not recommended by him, as I am sure, only on the matter of delicacy.

Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS-P, DLC-Charles Ewing Papers. Heitman lists Brigadier General Thomas Ewing, Jr., as resigned on February 23, 1865, and Lieutenant Colonel Charles Ewing as appointed on March 8, 1865.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Leave is asked for John W. Baughman & son to return from Virginia, to his home at Frederick, Md. & I promise to give the leave, if Hon. F. Thomas, will request it in writing hereon.

Feb. 24, 1865 A. LINCOLN

Let this man & son return as requested.

Feb. 25, 1865 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, IHi. Between these two endorsements, on the back of a copy of a letter from F. S. Corkran, Custom House, Naval Office, Baltimore, apparently dated October 31, 1864, requesting permission for Mrs. Bauman [*sic*] and children to return to Maryland, Representative Francis Thomas writes: "Under all the circumstances of the case of John W. Baughman, I have to ask the favor of the President to allow the return of Baughman and his son to Maryland."

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Hon. Sec. of War, please see & hear Gen. Haynes.

Feb. 24, 1865. A. LINCOLN

[1] Charles Hamilton Catalogue, July 23, 1970, No. 218. General Haynes has not been identified.

To Montgomery Blair[1]

Any order, such as mentioned within, has doubtless been made by Gen. Sherman, or with his concurrence & hence I should prefer to not interfere with it, without his concurrence.

Feb. 28, 1865 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, DLC-Blair Papers. Endorsement on a letter of William E. Ware, "Lieutenant and a. a. a. Genl. 17th Army Corps," Savannah, Georgia, February 15, 1865. Ware refers to a letter "Your brother, Maj Genl F. P. Blair, Jr. wrote to Mrs. Shaaff in this city, at whose house he made his headquarters while in the city, that he had written to you, asking in her behalf, that you would see President Lincoln, and obtain if possible a special permit for her to remain in the city of Savannah—as orders had been issued by the Secretary of War to send out of the lines, the wives of all Confederate officers...."

To William H. Seward[1]

File
March 1, 1865 A. L.

[1] AES, DNA RG59. Endorsement on a letter signed by John L. Chapman, mayor of Baltimore, and others, recommending A. M. Hancock for consul at Rio de Janeiro, February 27, 1865. See Lincoln to Seward, February 1 and 16, 1865, *supra*.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

I shall be glad if Gen. Pope can give attention to the matter mentioned within, believing that there are many persons held as stated, who ought to be discharged. On such examination, Gen. P. will discharge such as he thinks ought to be discharged.
March 3, 1865 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, DNA RG393. Endorsement on a letter from Representative Austin A. King and other Missourian members of Congress, February 27, 1865: "... last fall, the rebel genl. Price, in his raid through Mo., conscripted and forced into his lines very many of our best, most peaceable and loyal citizens, but, invariably that class of citizens, so far as we have heard took the very earliest opportunity, voluntarily to desert; and ... reported to the nearest military command they could find, and the practice was to seize them as prisoners of war, give them no hearing or trial, to explain their true position, but hurried them off to prison...." Following Lincoln's endorsement appears the endorsement of Joseph Mc. C. Bell, aag Headquarters Department of Missouri, March 9, 1865, referring the document to Major General Grenville M. Dodge, by command of Major General John Pope, to carry out the President's instructions.

To John P. Usher[1]

Hon. John P. Usher Executive Mansion
My dear Sir Washington, March 8, 1865
Please send me, this morning, the document of which we

spoke. Take the first of June, or any day this side of that, which may suit you better.
Yours truly A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, owned by James G. Bridgens, Kansas City, Missouri. Usher's resignation was the document in question. See Lincoln's acceptance, March 9, 1865, in *C.W.*, VIII, 347.

To William H. Seward[1]

March 9, 1865

To-day, Gov. Swann, Mayor Chapman & Hon. Mr. Webster, call personally and urge the appointment of A. M. Hancock, of Md. for Consul to Rio.

A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DNA RG59. See Lincoln to Seward, February 1 and 16, and March 1, 1865, *supra*. See also the memorandum of March 9, 1865, in *C.W.*, VIII, 348.

Order Establishing a Military Reservation on an Island in the Missouri River[1]

March 9, 1865.

Sec. of Interior recommends a reservation to be made, in accordance with accompanying report and diagram from General Land Office.

Approved A. LINCOLN
March 10, 1865

Executive Mansion
March 9th 1865.

Let the island within described be reserved for Military purposes, as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior.

[1] Copy, DNA RG49. Secretary Usher's letter, on the copy of which Lincoln's order is also copied, describes the island as "containing 54.70 acres, lying east of Kansas City, and pertaining to the District of lands subject to sale at Booneville...."

Pass for Mrs. E. M. Bruce[1]

Allow the bearer, Mrs. Bruce, with ordinary baggage to pass our lines & go South.

March 11, 1865 A. LINCOLN

[1] ADS-F, *Autographs of Prominent Men of the Southern Confederacy and Historical Documents* (Houston, Texas, n.d. [1900]), p. 26.

To Edwin M. Stanton[1]

Submitted to the Secretary of War.
March 11, 1865 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES-F, Charles Hamilton Catalogue, December 9, 1971, No. 272. As described, this endorsement is on a letter of "former Captain J. M. Shepard, Washington, Feb. 28, 1865... 'I have now an artificial leg and can get about with but little inconvenience and deem myself fully competent ... to discharge the duties ... as Commissary of Subsistence with rank of Captain ...'" Heitman lists Jeremiah M. Shepard's appointment as commissary as of March 3, 1865.

To Ethan A. Hitchcock[1]

As it is a matter pertaining to prisoners Gen. Hitchcock is authorized to do as he thinks fit in this matter of Miss Barton.
March 13, 1865 A. LINCOLN

[1] AES, DLC-Barton Papers. Endorsement on a note unsigned but dated February 28, 1865, as follows: "Genl. Hitchcock presents his respects to Miss Barton with many regrets that he has not been able to obtain an interview with the President, in which to present the papers submitted to his care, which he returns in the hope that she may find some more fortunate agent...."

To James Robie[1]

Executive Mansion,
My dear Sir Washington, 21 March, 1865

I have received your letter of the 3d. of this month and the papers by which it was accompanied. I beg that you will accept my sincere thanks for your generous expressions of confidence and esteem.

I am very truly Your Obedient Servant
James Robie Esq A. LINCOLN

[1] LS, owned by Max Guggenheim, Basle, Switzerland. In John Hay's handwriting, signed by Lincoln, this letter replied to one from James Robie of Edinburgh, Scotland, March 3, 1865, written on the letterhead of *The Caledonian Mercury* "the oldest news-paper in the world, and as one who throughout the past four years has vindicated and supported the course of the United States Govt...." (DLC-RTL).

Pass for Mrs. Wheeler[1]

The Commanding Officer at Fort McHenry will permit Mrs. Wheeler to visit her brother Walter Lenox as requested.

March 22, 1865 A. LINCOLN

[1] DS, owned by Ralph H. Frederick, Oxon Hill, Maryland. In John Hay's handwriting, signed by Lincoln.

To Queen Victoria[1]

Abraham Lincoln
President of the United States of America
To Her Majesty Victoria
Queen of the United Kingdom
of Great Britain and Ireland
Sendeth Greeting

Great and Good Friend

I have received the letter which your Majesty was pleased to address to me on the 28th ultimo, informing me that the Right Honorable the Lord Lyons who has for some time been accredited to the Government in the character of your Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, having represented to your Majesty that the state of his health will not allow him to resume his duties in that character, and having requested your Majesty to accept his resignation, your Majesty has with great regret acceded to his Lordship's wish and recalled him.

I consider it but justice to Lord Lyons to state to your Majesty that, during his residence here, his language and conduct have been well calculated to promote harmony and good understanding between the two countries, and have deserved the approbation of this Government; and I share your Majesty's regret at the cause of his resignation.

He has, I do not doubt, since his return to London, assured your Majesty, of the invariable friendship of the United States, and of their cordial good wishes for the prosperity and happiness of your Majesty's Realm. I derive much satisfaction from the assurance contained in your letter, of the interest your Majesty takes in all that concerns the welfare and prosperity of the United States, which is fully reciprocated on my part and by the Government and people of the United States;

And so I recommend your Majesty to the protection of the Almighty.

Written at Washington the Twenty-eight day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty ninth. Your Good Friend

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

(sd)
By the President
F. W. Seward
Acting Secretary of State

[1] Copy, DNA RG84.

To Alfonso Donn[1]

Office of U. S. Military Telegraph
War Department

The following telegram received at Washington, 12.35 P.M. April 1

City Point Va. April 1 1865

Mr. Dunn
Door Keeper Ex Mansion

Have Burke the coachman have the close [*sic*] carriage at arsenal wharf at eight (8) o'clock Sunday morning without fail and remain until Mrs. Lincoln arrives which will be about that time.

A. LINCOLN

[1] Telegram, owned by Mrs. Marvin Smith, Greensboro, North Carolina. Also see Lincoln to Stanton, this date, in *C.W.*, VIII, 381.

To Mary Todd Lincoln[1]

Head Quarters Armies of the United States

Mrs. A. Lincoln
Washington, D. C.

City-Point, April 3, 5 P.M. 1865

Petersburg & Richmond are both in our hands; and Tad & I have been to the former & been with Bob four or five hours. He is well & in good spirits. Come down as you proposed.

A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DLC-Samuel K. Rupley Papers.

Pass for James G. Blaine[1]

Allow the bearer Hon. Mr. Blaine, to pass from City-Point to Richmond & return.
April 7—1865 A. LINCOLN

[1] ADS, Blaine House, Augusta, Maine.

To David Davis[1]

Dear Judge.

Seeing your letter was about our friend Sam. Parks, I handed it to Mr. Speed without reading into it far enough to discover that you were a little sharp on him. He answers, however, in good temper, & I send it to you. It will never do for you and Mr. Speed to be on other than good understanding. Yours truly
April 13, 1865. A. LINCOLN

[1] ALS, IHi. This letter is written on the back of a letter from Attorney General James Speed, April 12, 1865:

On yesterday the President handed to me your letter to him of the 5th April from Chicago. It is alike due to the President and to myself that I should make to you a plain statement of the facts in regard to the case of Judge Parks.

When I came into this office I found many of the Judges in the Territories absent from their posts, some of them asking extensions, and many of the Judges in the Territories asking leave of absence. Of this state of things the Delegates and others from the Territories were complaining. There was just ground of complaint.

Upon a conference with the President it was determined that, in the future, leaves should be granted only on special ground, and that appointees hereafter to Territorial Judgeships should be from persons already resident there or who were about to remove there.

Some two months after, Judge Parks was in Illinois, probably not quite so long. I received a letter from you to which I promptly called the attention of the President. This I did because of his high personal regard for you. In laying the matter before him I stated that I was not inclined to grant the leave, because the Judge had for so long a time failed to give notice of his absence. At the same time I said that if he ordered it, the leave should be granted. "Hold on to it," he said, "we can not break our rule so soon."

Soon after that, Mr. Stewart called with a letter from you. To him I communicated frankly all that had taken place, and desired that he should see the President, that my notions of my duty would not permit me to grant the leave without the President's orders.

So stood the case when Judge Parks got here.

I said to him frankly and plainly how the matter stood. To him, as I had to Mr. Stewart, I said that the President had expressed the warmest personal regard for him. The Judge did express a wish to see the President, to which I may have made no reply. I do not recollect whether I did or not; if I did not, it was because I understood him as desiring me to get an interview or audience. That I could not do under my privilege,

whilst Judges of the supreme court, Senators and members of the House of Representatives were waiting in the ante-room. Knowing that I would have to see the President that morning I promised Judge Parks that I would mention the matter to the President and report to him at one O'clock. According to promise I saw the President and reported to him what was said.

Judge Parks instantly drew up his letter of resignation and handed it to me. I did not file it amongst the papers of the office till after I had own it to the President, which I had no opportunity of doing till after his return from City Point.

Whilst I was sensible that Judge Parks might think my conduct was unkind and probably harsh, still I was impelled to it by a sense of public duty. I do not think he will say that my manner or speech was either unkind or impolite. I think that would be impossible, as the Judge's manner and conversation impressed me as that of a gentleman, and would have been a keen rebuke to any impropriety of speech or manner by me.

In reviewing my conduct in this matter, I still think that I have but discharged my duty to the public, to the President and to myself.

I could not and would not withhold a leave to a Judge who had left a Territory upon the sudden intelligence of the sickness of any member of his family. But notice of his absence should be given in a reasonable time after he gets into the States. I do not regard such a rule as a matter of mere etiquette, but of substance. The act of Congress requiring the leave would be idle without it.

I am sorry Judge that you could for a moment think that I entertained any feeling for you other than respect. The position you have attained and merited and the high regard in which you are held by all that know you exact my respect.

I confess that I was too long in answering your letter; it was an accident and shall not occur again.

Very respectfully
Your obedient servant,
James Speed
Attorney General

Hon. David Davis
Burlington, [*sic*] Ill.

Undated Items

Petition to Change Alton State Road[1]

To the Honorable the Commissioners Court of Sangamon County.

The undersigned qualified voters of Sangamon County and being in the immediate vicinity of the Road described below would respectfully request that a change be made in the State Road from the city of Springfield to the city of Alton, by way of Waverly in manner following. Beginning at a point one half of a mile South of the N. E. corner of Sec. 7 T 15. R 5 thence due South until it strikes the Sangamon & Morgan Rail Road thence along with said Rail Road on the North side thereof until it intersects the present survey of said Road, and to vacate so much of said Road as lies between said points.

They would represent that the present Road if opened between the points designated will do great damage to private property, and that the change can be made without material damage to the public.

A. LINCOLN

[1] DS-P, IHi. Lincoln's signature appears among some fifty others. The petition probably was submitted about 1855.

Pencilled Notes[1]

Show me another law like this
Legislating in the dark
Opening a wide door to fraud
He who asks equity must do equity
"Fixtures"
Bring in new parties
Redeeming creditors.

[1] AD, RPB. The verso carries the designation (not in Lincoln's handwriting) "for a speech delivered in the Legislature at Vandalia." This seems unlikely, since Lincoln's handwriting appears to be in a later period.

To Montgomery Blair[1]

Hon. P. M. G.

Please come over directly.

LINCOLN

[1] ALS, DLC-Blair Family Papers.

To "My Dear Madam"[1]

My dear Madam

The most I can say is that when the time comes, if it be made to appear that the appointment of your friend to the Post-office at Oskaloosa, will be as satisfactory to the people there, as would that of any other person, he will probably receive it; otherwise not. Yours truly A. LINCOLN.

[1] ALS-F, Charles Hamilton Catalogue, February 3, 1971, No. 189. The *Official Register* 1861 lists the postmaster at Oskaloosa as R. T. Wellslager, to May 6, and Charles Beardsley from May 6.

To James A. Ekin[1]

I shall be glad for Colonel Ekin to do anything for Dr. Neuman which is lawful and which he, Colonel Ekin, thinks is proper.

A. LINCOLN

[1] Indianapolis *News*, February 11, 1909, p. 3. Undated in the source, this note must have been later than February 15, 1864, the date of James A. Ekin's promotion to lieutenant colonel, as quartermaster assigned.

Memorandum Concerning William S. Speer[1]

Senator Johnson personally introduces Mr. Wm. S. Speer, of Tenn. who is an applicant for Consulship, at Va[l]paraiso or some other place. [Illegible] Islands.

[1] AD, DNA RG59. William S. Speer of Shelbyville, Tennessee, apparently served for a period in Zanzibar. He wrote Lincoln from Mount Vernon, Indiana, August 24, 1863: "I notice in the telegrams that the Consulship at Valparaiso has recently been assigned to another.... I left the U.S. Consulate at Zanzibar empty handed; whereas I might have brought with me thousands of dollars offered me by the Sultan and American traders.... Having served the Government hitherto at my own expense, I desire and need a position that will support me...." (*ibid.*).

To Gideon Welles[1]

Why may not Mr. Hale have the desired appointment? If the Sec. of the Navy knows no objection, I know of none.

A. LINCOLN

[1] ADS, DLC-John Hay Papers. Scrapbook.

To Gideon Welles[1]

Will the Sec. of Navy please send me a copy of his dispatch about a capture.

A. L.

1 ALS, IHi.

To "My Dear Sir"

My dear Sir

Singularly enough the *Christian name* of Major Jones is not given in any of these letters. Will you please return me the letters with the name plainly written? Yours truly

A. LINCOLN

1 ALS, OHi. The heading for this letter appears to have been cut off.

Appendix I

This appendix lists, chronologically, the writings for which no text has been found, forgeries and spurious or dubious items attributed to Lincoln, certain routine communications issued on Lincoln's authority, and routine endorsements for which there seemed to be insufficient justification for their inclusion in the main body of the Supplement. Although the editor has tried to list all those items which in his opinion would be of service to the student, the list is necessarily selective. Except in particular cases, the following categories of documents have not been listed: nominations, land grants, discharge papers, ships' papers, routine pardon and clemency endorsements, draft orders, approvals, appointments, authorizations, and commissions.

Abbreviations are the same as those used throughout the Supplement.

1845

Dec. 4. To Ninian W. Edwards. Fragment. Forgery, RPB.

Dec. 12. To Ninian W. Edwards. Fragment. Forgery, CtY.

1849

June 5. To Julius Rockwell. In Herndon's handwriting, same letter as sent to Duff Green and others (*C. W.*, II, 53). Original owned by Samuel F. Rockwell, North Andover, Massachusetts.

1850

Jan. 27. To John T. Stuart. Envelope of missing letter, docketed by Stuart "A. Lincoln / Jan. 27th. 1850/ ‘Answered’." RPB.

1857

May 2. To D. Henson. Forgery, ICU.

c. Dec. 15. Endorsement on verso of ALS by U. S. Deputy Marshal J. Mays to U. S. Marshal Harry Wilton, concerning farm properties at Paris, Ill. “The within letter explains itself and is of especial interest to you." Original owned by Arthur Talansky, Floral Park, New York.

1858

Sept. 12. To Ninian W. Edwards, concerning "family crest of Stapleton." Forgery, owned by Jerome A. Perles, New York, New York.

APPENDIX I

Dec. 25. To Burton C. Cook. Forgery, owned by A. C. Hansen, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

1860

April 10. To James H. Hoes. Forgery, ICU.

1861

Jan. To G.M. [Mark W.?] Delahay. ADf in Nicolay's handwriting: "Your letter tendering me the services of Gen. Lane...." (No corroboration of Lincoln's having sent such a letter.) DLC-Thomas Ewing Papers.

March 6. To Erastus Fairbanks. Form letter transmitting constitutional amendment sent to all state governors. Vermont State Papers, Correspondence of Governor Erastus Fairbanks, secretary of State, Montpelier, Vermont.

June 5. To War Department, directing 5,000 additional muskets for Kentucky be sent Lt. Nelson at Cincinnati. DNA RG156 WE640. Listed in Register of Letters Received, but missing.

July 15. Endorsement on letter of E. D. Morgan. No text. Parke-Bernet Catalogue, November 20-21, 1956, No. 202.

Aug. 6. To the President of Venezuela, appointment of Erastus D. Culver as minister resident. Copy, DNA RG84.

Oct. 2. To Philip Kearney. Forgery, CtY.

Nov. 9. Endorsement on letter of R. B. Marcy to W. H. Seward, recommending appointment of Comte de Villarceau as captain on McClellan's staff, “Approved." Parke-Bernet Catalogue, February 19, 1963, No. 136.

1862

March 8. To Edwin M. Stanton. "The bearer of this note (Edward B. Jerome)...." Forgery, ALS-P, IHi.

March 25. To Edwin M. Stanton, concerning nomination of Carl Schurz as brigadier general. Parke-Bernet Catalogue, May 22, 1956, No. 117.

March 29. To James C. Conkling. Fragment, only the head of letter and close with signature, clipped from the original. Library of the Rumanian People's Republic Academy, Bucharest.

April 9. To Edwin M. Stanton, on “... an order to Ed-

win M. Stanton, Secretary of War requesting a firm be given a shipment for the Army and Navy. Lincoln writes, 'I do not sign the within because I do not know but the Secretary of War sees some impropriety in it....'" Parke-Bernet Catalogue, Auction No. 13, 1968, No. 111.

May 2. To Edwin M. Stanton, re: funds for Robert L. Fleming's experiment. DNA RG156. Missing.

May 16. To Ordnance Office, requesting a test of Samuel Strong's breech-loading ammunition. DNA RG156. Listed in Register of Letters Received, but missing.

Sept. 2. To Edwin M. Stanton, concerning the case of E. G. Marshall. Forgery, RPB.

1863

March 11. AES on petition signed by James Harlan and others, recommending "Jesse Brown of Iowa for one of the Indian Agencies.... Lincoln writes on verso: 'I today sent a note to the Sec. of Interior to send me a nomination of M. Wilkinson for the lower new Indian agency on the Missouri river.' He requests another one for Mr. Brown." International Autographs Catalogue No. 16, 1965, No. 215.

July 20. To Edwin M. Stanton and Henry W. Halleck, concerning Charles G. Harker, "Submitted to the Sec. of War and General-in-Chief." Parke-Bernet Catalogue, November 5-6, 1958, No. 147.

Nov. 13. To John M. Schofield, acknowledging receipt of confidential letter dated Nov. 9, 1863. DLC-Schofield Papers. Listed in index, but missing.

1864

[1864?] ADf (or copy) incorrectly identified as in Nicolay's handwriting over Lincoln's name. "I am in receipt of a letter from Mr. Dickenson...." Concerns a secret mission, but no corroboration has been found for Lincoln's having sent such a letter. RPB.

Jan. 7. To Edwin M. Stanton, concerning General David B. Birney, on ALS of Morton McMichael, 1863, "Respectfully submitted to the Sec. of War." Charles Hamilton Catalogue, May 31, 1966, No. 159.

Jan. 18. To Edwin M. Stanton, concerning Col. Henry M.

Brown, on ALS of Samuel J. Bayard, "Submitted to the Sec. of War." Parke-Bernet Catalogue, December 3, 1963.

Jan. 21. Endorsement on verso of ALS of W. W. Reece, "If this resignation takes place on the first of March, I am willing upon being shown this, to appoint Rev. W. S. Johnson within named." Parke-Bernet Catalogue, November 20, 1956, No. 208.

Feb. 5. To Joseph K. Barnes, concerning a possible chaplain vacancy at U. S. General Hospital, Lexington, Ky. Endorsement on letter of W. P. Cutler. Parke-Bernet Catalogue, April 29-30, 1958, No. 242.

March 11. To Edwin M. Stanton, concerning Mrs. Lincoln's coachman, "Daniel Christian . . . who is now at the Old Capitol...." ALS, InFtwL. Dubious, perhaps a forgery. No record of Daniel Christian at Old Capitol Prison or on Executive Mansion payroll.

Oct. 12. Endorsement on verso of ALS of W. Willoughby, August 27, 1864, concerning barring of attorneys from Provost Marshal trials. Parke-Bernet Catalogue, April 29-30, 1958, No. 243.

1865

Jan. 4. Pass for Miss Cloud. Copy of a forgery, DLC-Philip H. Sheridan Papers.

March 9. To Alexander M. Ross. Purported in Alexander M. Ross, *Memoirs of a Reformer (1832-1892)*, pp. 152-153.

Appendix II

In this appendix the editor has listed chronologically items which appear in *The Collected Works*, with the text taken from a source which has proved to be adequate but for which the original manuscript has since been located. This listing may be considered to confirm the textual adequacy of the item. In instances where the text appearing in *The Collected Works* has proved less than adequate by comparison with the original manuscript, the item has been included in the body of the present volume.

1836

Survey for Alvin Ringo, November 16, 1836, *C.W.*, I, 52-53. ADS, CtY.

1838

To Jesse W. Fell, July 23, 1838, *C.W.*, I, 120. ALS, DLC.

1840

To John T. Stuart, March 1, 1840, *C.W.*, I, 206-207. ALS, owned by Theodore Roosevelt Association, Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York.

1847

To Richard Yates, December 10, 1847, *C.W.*, I, 419. ALS, owned by John and Richard Henderson, Springfield, Illinois.

1853

To Ninian W. Edwards, January 15, 1853, *C.W.*, II, 188. ALS, IHi.

1854

To Richard Yates, August 18, 1854, *C.W.*, II, 226. ALS, owned by Catherine Yates Pickering, Springfield, Illinois.

1858

Fragment: Notes for Speeches, October 1, 1858, *C.W.*, III, 205. AD, CtY.

1860

To Norman B. Judd, February 9, 1860, *C.W.*, III, 517. ALS, RPB.

To Hawkins Taylor, April 21, 1860, *C.W.*, IV, 45. ALS, IaHA.

To M. B. Miner, August 11, 1860, *C.W.*, IV, 93. ALS, IaHA.

To James H. Reed, October 1, 1860, *C.W.*, IV, 124-125. ALS, RPB.

To Charles G. Dill, October 29, 1860, *C.W.*, VIII, 464. LS, RPB.

1861

To Daniel Ullmann, February 1, 1861, *C.W.*, IV, 183-184. LS, NHi.

APPENDIX II

To William Dennison, February 7, 1861, *C.W.*, IV, 186-187. LS, OClWHi.
To Gideon Welles, April 2, 1861, *C.W.*, IV, 320. LS, RPB.
To Salmon P. Chase, May 6, 1861, *C.W.*, IV, 356-357. ALS, RPB.
_____, May 8, 1861, *C.W.*, IV, 361. ALS, RPB.
_____, May 18, 1861, *C.W.*, IV, 373-374. ALS, RPB.
To Simon Cameron, June 13, 1861, *C.W.*, IV, 405. ALS, CtY.
To Winfield Scott, September 16, 1861, *C.W.*, IV, 525-526. ALS, owned by Arthur Talansky, Floral Park, New York.
To Simon Cameron, September 28, 1861, *C.W.*, IV, 539. AES, owned by Arthur Talansky, Floral Park, New York.
_____, October 1, 1861, *C.W.*, IV, 543-544. ALS, owned by Arthur Talansky, Floral Park, New York.
To Samuel R. Curtis, October 24, 1861. ALS-F, Kenneth W. Rendell, Inc., Catalogue 74 (1972), p. 34. Same text as *C.W.*, IV, 562. One of two identical letters sent by Lincoln in order to ensure delivery.
_____, October 28, 1861. ALS-F, Kenneth W. Rendell, Inc., Catalogue 74 (1972), p. 35. Same text as *C.W.*, V, 7. One of two identical letters sent by Lincoln to ensure delivery.
To Andrew Porter, re: George C. Bestor [*sic*], December 30, 1861, *C.W.*, V, 82. ALS, owned by Arthur Talansky, Floral Park, New York.

1862

To Salmon P. Chase, March 10, 1862, *C.W.*, V, 153-154. ALS, RPB.
To Irvin McDowell, May 16, 1862, *C.W.*, V, 218. ALS, owned by Robert Seifert, Buffalo, New York.
To Salmon P. Chase, May 17, 1862, *C.W.*, V, 219. ALS, RPB.
_____, July 14, 1862, *C.W.*, V, 323. ALS, RPB.
_____, July 18, 1862, *C.W.*, V, 332. ALS, RPB.
_____, August 7, 1862, *C.W.*, V, 360. ALS, RPB.
To Henry W. Halleck, August 7, 1862, *C.W.*, V, 361. ALS, OClWHi.
To Edwin M. Stanton, August 9, 1862, *C.W.*, V, 365. ALS, DNA RG156.
To Salmon P. Chase, August 14, 1862, "Mather" in *C.W.*, V, 375, reads "Matherson" in ALS, RPB.
_____, August 14, 1862, New Jersey Tax Commissioners, *C.W.*, V, 376. ALS, RPB.

APPENDIX II

To Francis H. Pierpoint, October 23, 1862, *C.W.*, V, 473. ALS, DLC-RTL, Series III.
To Salmon P. Chase, November 7, 1862, *C.W.*, V, 498. ALS, RPB.
_____, November 24, 1862, *C.W.*, V, 508. ALS, RPB.
_____, November 25, 1862, *C.W.*, V, 511-512. ALS, RPB.
To Isaac R. Diller, December 15, 1862, *C.W.*, VI, 3-5. AES, RPB.
To Salmon P. Chase, December 23, 1862, *C.W.*, VI, 16. ALS, RPB.

1863

To Edwin M. Stanton and Gideon Welles, February 16, 1863, *C.W.*, VI, 107. ALS, DNA RG156 (Inventions, File 8225). In *C.W.* this letter (at ICHi) is described as "separated from the documents which once accompanied it." It was probably Lincoln's retained copy, since the original discovered in DNA is obviously the letter sent and bears Stanton's endorsements.
To Edward Bates, February 21, 1863, *C.W.*, VI, 113. AES, CU--T. W. Norris Collection.
To Salmon P. Chase, March 2, 1863, re: assistant collector at New York, *C.W.*, VI, 123. ALS, RPB.
_____, March 24, 1863, *C.W.*, VI, 146. ALS, RPB.
_____, March 27, 1863, *C.W.*, VI, 150. ALS, RPB.
_____, May 8, 1863, *C.W.*, VI, 202 (1). ALS, RPB.
_____, May 8, 1863, *C.W.*, VI, 202 (2). ALS, RPB.
_____, May 11, 1863, *C.W.*, VI, 209. ALS, RPB.
_____, May 13, 1863, *C.W.*, VI, 214 (1). ALS, RPB.
_____, May 13, 1863, *C.W.*, VI, 213. ALS, RPB.
_____, May 13, 1863, *C.W.*, VI, 214 (2). ALS, RPB.
_____, June 25, 1863, *C.W.*, VI, 294. ALS, RPB.
To Joseph Gilmore, August 7, 1863, *C.W.*, VI, 368. LS, KyU.
To John G. Foster, August 8, 1863, *C.W.*, VI, 371. ALS, DNA RG393.
To Horatio Seymour, August 15, 1863, *C.W.*, VI, 389-391. ALS, RPB.
To Salmon P. Chase, August 29, 1863, *C.W.*, VI, 420. ALS, RPB.
_____, September 17, 1863, *C.W.*, VI, 460. ALS, RPB.
To Montgomery Meigs, September 23, 1863, *C.W.*, VI, 476. AES owned by Warren A. Reeder, Jr., Hammond, Indiana.
To William S. Rosecrans, September 28, 1863, *C.W.*, VI, 486.

ALS-F, in "The Papers of General William Starke Rosecrans....” by James V. Mink, *UCLA Occasional Paper No.12*, 1961.

To James H. Hackett, September 1 [Nov. 1], 1863, *C.W.*, VI, 558-559. ADf, (first draft) RPB.

To Salmon P. Chase, October 26, 1863, *C.W.*, VI, 537-538. ALS, RPB.

To William K. Strong, November 3, 1863, *C.W.*, VII, 13. ALS, DNA RG107.

Order Concerning Export of Tobacco, November 10, 1863, *C.W.*, VII, 8. Official Copy, DLC-Samuel P. Lee Papers. This copy inclosed to Admiral Lee, commanding at Hampton Roads, Va., by Secretary Gideon Welles.

To Salmon P. Chase, November 17, 1863, *C.W.*, VII, 15 (2). ALS, RPB.

1864

To Simeon Draper, January 13, 1864, *C.W.*, VII, 126. ALS, RPB.

To Salmon P. Chase, January 25, 1864, *C.W.*, VII, 148-149. ALS, RPB.

_____, January 28, 1864, *C.W.*, VII, 156 (1). ALS, RPB.

_____, February 15, 1864, *C.W.*, VII, 184. ALS, RPB.

_____, February 20, 1864, C.W., VII, 195. ALS, RPB.

The text in *C.W.* reads "glancing it over," but the manuscript has “glancing over it.”

_____, February 23, 1864, *C.W.*, VII, 200-201. ALS, RPB.

_____, February 29, 1864, *C.W.*, VII, 212-213. ALS, RPB.

_____, March 4, 1864, *C.W.*, VII, 222-223. ALS, RPB.

Memorandum about Churches, March 4, 1864, *C.W.*, VII, 223. ADS-F in *Burrow Library Monograph No. 7* (1970), Southwestern [University] at Memphis, Tennessee.

To George D. Ramsay, March 12, 1864, *C.W.*, VII, 236-237. AES, DNA RG156.

Order for Discharge of Prisoners, March 29, 1864, *C.W.*, VII, 274. ADS, OClWHi.

To Salmon P. Chase, May 18, 1864, *C.W.*, VII, 347 (2). ALS, RPB.

To Edwin M. Stanton, May 23, 1864, *C.W.*, VII, 358 (1). AES, RPB. The text of Lincoln's endorsement in *C.W.* is accurate, but a further endorsement by James A. Hardie orders John Q. Chew's discharge from Old Capitol Prison. The letter asking Lincoln to discharge Chew, on which the

endorsements appear, is signed by Chew's brother, R. S. Chew.

To Salmon P. Chase, June 15, 1864, *C.W.*, VII, 392. ALS, RPB.

_____, June 28, 1864, *C.W.*, VII, 413-414. ALS, RPB.

_____, June 30, 1864, *C.W.*, VII, 419. ALS, RPB.

To Isachar Zacharie, September 19, 1864, *C.W.*, VIII, 12. ALS, RPB.

1865

To Salmon P. Chase, January 2, 1865, *C.W.*, VIII, 195. ALS, RPB.

To Henry W. Beecher, February 27, 1865, *C.W.*, VIII, 318-319. ALS, owned by Arthur Talansky, Floral Park, New York.

Order Concerning Thomas Geary, April 14, 1865, *C.W.*, VIII, 411. ES, OClWHi.

To James Speed, April 14, 1865, *C.W.*, VIII, 412. AES, DNA RG60, Records of Department of Justice, Attorneys General letters Received from President. This document, credited in *C.W.* to the Library of Congress, has since been returned to the National Archives.

[END OF FIRST SUPPLEMENT]