

## **Sallie Sprigg Carroll, DACOR Bacon House's First Grande Dame**

**Terence Walz**

### **Chapter 2, part 1**

#### *The Carroll Family during the Early Years of Civil War Years*

As the war approached and a new president was elected in November 1860, almost certainly meaning that war would break out, it is not difficult to understand where the Carrolls' political sympathies lay. Both Sallie and William came from the landed gentry of Maryland, meaning the slave-owning class of planters, and Sallie's mother continued to own slaves who toiled on her farm almost until the end of the Civil War. Her father had been a staunch supporter of the first Republican Party, i.e. the anti-federalist party that was led by Jefferson and his ilk. Later in the century, their grandson John Francis Mercer ran for a political office in Montana as an "old line Democrat"<sup>1</sup> who happily traced his ancestry back to Charles Carroll, a cousin of the signer of the Declaration of Independence with the same name and a democrat. William's family were Democrats who became Whigs, and as a Whig, his brother, Charles Holker Carroll, became a New York politico, serving in both the New York state government and, for a short period, as a Congressman in Washington. The Carrolls from way-back were strong supporters of Henry Clay.<sup>2</sup> There is no doubt that the Carrolls were strong Democrats. Yet despite their deep southern gentry roots, they both strongly favored maintaining the Union.

Their shared political sympathies may have encouraged a friendship with James Buchanan when he was sworn in as president in 1857. William, as he was to do four years later, provided the Bible on which Buchanan was sworn in as president in March. It, too, was published by Oxford University Press in 1853 and was inscribed "to Mrs. Sally Carroll, from her devoted husband, Wm Thos Carroll."<sup>3</sup> The Carrolls were invited to events at the White House



The Lincoln Inaugural Bible, also used by President Barack Obama and shown here being held by Michelle Obama. It is identical to the one supplied by William Carroll for the inauguration of James Buchanan in 1857.  
Photo: Courtesy Library of Congress.

following the Inauguration, including a dinner on the evening of June 1, 1857 when a riot broke out in Washington sparked by several gangs supporting the anti-immigrant, anti-Catholic sentiment of the Know-Nothings. To the surprise and shock of Washingtonians they were joined by a gang of political agitators coming from Baltimore known as the Plug-Uglies, and henceforth the riot was known under that name.<sup>4</sup> It was suppressed by a contingent of the Marines but not before seven people were killed.<sup>5</sup> The gown that Sallie Carroll wore to the White House dinner was sentimentally preserved and subsequently turned into a quilt by one of her granddaughters, Sally Carroll Payson, and later given to the Maine Historical Society with the attached note, "Made from dress worn by Mrs. Sally Sprigg Carroll at dinner at [the] President's House night of riot of "Plug Uglies."<sup>6</sup> The quilt suggests that the material of the dress was striking in its many colors.

During the summer of 1860, Sallie decided to take Sally – who was now in her early twenties, and teenagers Carrie and Alida up to West Point to see their brother Sprigg, who was now stationed there as one of the quartermasters of the academy. He arranged for them to stay in a house next to theirs, where they could easily visit with Sprigg, his young wife and their baby daughter, Katherine – Sallie's first grandchild. William did not go with them but, instead, headed to St. Catherines, in Canada, to take the waters at one of the spas in hope of alleviating his ailments. His specific illness is unknown, but his brother Charles Holker Carroll, mentioned concern about his health in several letters, mentioning his recurring "bilious" attacks, but this may not have referred to serious liver dysfunction.<sup>7</sup> During the family's stay with him, Sprigg

wrote his father, “We all hope that St. Catherines is fulfilling your most sanguine expectations and that its effects will prevent any attack during the coming year.”<sup>8</sup>

Sprigg had no difficulty in arranging parties for the girls to attend and acquaintances for his mother to meet or to renew. They had arrived in August at the beginning of the school year, and dances – or hops as they were called – were aplenty. Carrie wrote her father that while she had a “beau” – one suspects all young ladies were expected to have followers – she was not “inclined” to go to one hop she had been invited to.<sup>9</sup> She, too, ended her letter with the hope that William’s health was improving.

In a postscript, Carrie added, “Sister Sallie says she will write soon,” but if she did the letter was not kept. Sally may well have been busy making the acquaintance during this trip of Lt. Charles Griffin, an older graduate of West Point (Class of 1847) who was then an assistant instructor of artillery. He already had a dashing resume, having served in the war with Mexico at its very end and for a decade at various postings west of the Mississippi before coming east to teach at West Point. Then, in February 1861, he and his “West Point Battery” were sent to Washington for duty in and around the capital.<sup>10</sup> In the following months, until sent to the front, he no doubt was calling on the Carrolls to resume his romance with Sally.

In the year leading up to the outbreak of war, William was closely involved in planning and supervising the move of the Supreme Court out of the lower level of the Capitol, where they had been located since the early days of the federal government, to the first floor of the Capitol, to the old Senate chamber that had been vacated when the new Senate Chamber was

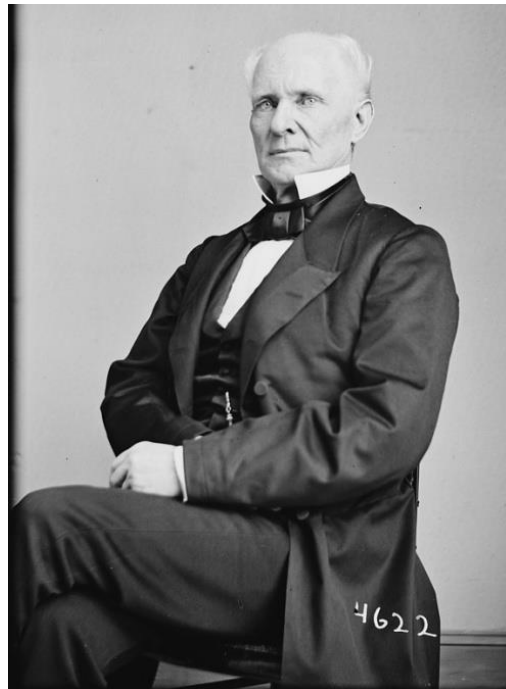


The old Senate Chamber in the Capitol after being remodeled under Carroll’s supervision for the new chamber of the Supreme Court. This photograph was taken ca 1900.  
Image: Collection of the Supreme Court.<sup>11</sup>

completed in early 1859. He would have been consulted with the design for renovating the new quarters and signing off on the purchases for its remodeling.<sup>12</sup> The move to the new quarters was finished by December, in time for the new Court session that began in January 1861.

Around 1860, the District of Columbia established gas lines through many parts of the city, and the Carrolls were taxed for the lighting installed both inside and outside the house during the years 1860-62.<sup>13</sup> Their home entertaining may have been enhanced by new gaslight chandeliers they installed in the elegant public rooms on the first floor. After returning from the trip to West Point, Sallie gave birth in September to her last child, whom they named William Cuyler Carroll. Then, she and William brought in the new 1861 year with a reception or dinner at the house on January 3rd, which we know from an advertisement placed by William Carroll shortly thereafter asking for the return of a “blue enameled bracelet, set with pearls” that had been lost at the soiree.<sup>14</sup>

As Clerk of the Court, William witnessed the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln on March 4, 1861, and signed the copy of the Bible on which Lincoln took the oath of office attesting to the event. The Bible had been purchased by Carroll for use in Supreme Court rituals as required and was offered for the use of newly elected Lincoln when his own family Bible had not arrived yet from Springfield. It, too, was dedicated to his wife Sally Sprigg Carroll.<sup>15</sup>

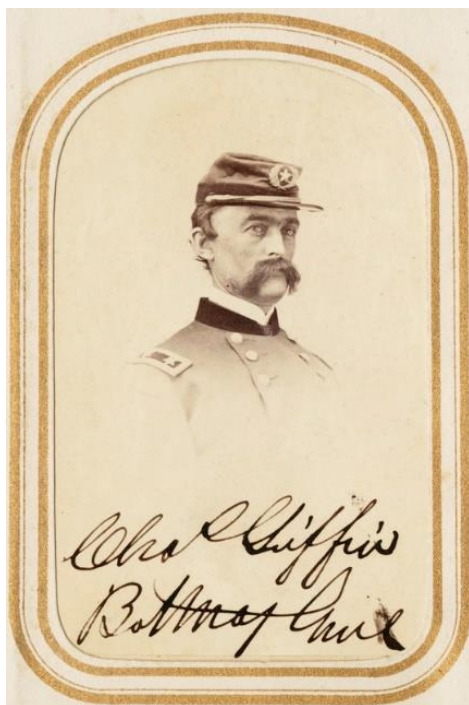


William T. Carroll, Esq, portrait ca. 1860 by Mathew Brady,  
Brady-Handy Collection, Library of Congress

With the outbreak of war in April, their eldest son's military career took on a specific focus. He received an appointment in early 1861 with the 10th Regiment of the U. S. Infantry and then was assigned as colonel of the newly formed 8th Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, launching his notable contribution to the war effort. Charles Holker Carroll, their third son, now twenty-two, enlisted in Washington in July with the 5<sup>th</sup> Artillery Regiment.<sup>16</sup> In this he may have been influenced by his sister's beau, Lt. Charles Griffin, who, with his West Point Artillery, was transferred into the 5<sup>th</sup> Artillery in May. In July, Griffin took part in the First Battle of Bull Run, and he earned a promotion to captain for bravery and meritorious service for his part in what was otherwise a disaster for the Union army.

Sprigg's friend and neighbor from West Point, Gen. Oliver O. Howard was posted to Washington but soon felt ill to a severe case of something similar to cholera. When Sallie heard of it, she sent her carriage to have him brought to their home for nursing. As Gen. Howard wrote in his diary, published any years later, "Her gentle nursing gave me just those things which would nourish and strengthen, and soon restored me to the field and to duty. Her generous husband and herself always made their house a home to me."<sup>17</sup>

That fall, he took time out to marry Sally at an elaborate society wedding in the Carrolls' home on December 10. She had fourteen bridesmaids, and he was attended by fourteen officers in military garb. Among the many guests were President and Mrs. Lincoln,<sup>18</sup> Generals McClellan and Meade, and, it was rumored, Philippe d'Orleans, the comte de Paris, who was on Gen. McClellan's staff.<sup>19</sup> Senator Orville H. Browning, newly appointed senator from Illinois and later a close friend of the Lincolns, was also among the guests and later became a key figure in the Carroll-Lincoln relationship.<sup>20</sup>



Carte de visite of Capt. Charles Griffin.  
 Courtesy Ellen Schermerhorn Photograph Collection,  
 Lennox Library Association, MA.

About the wedding, Gen. Meade wrote to his wife:<sup>21</sup>

“...at 9 precisely we repaired ourselves to the Carrolls. Of course there was an immense jam; of course the bride and groom looked splendid, as did the fourteen bridesmaids and groomsmen, the latter who were all handsome young officers in full uniform. Mr., Mrs., and the Miss C’s were very civil to your humble servant. I saw Gen. McClellan and had the honor of making way for him to approach the bride. I saw Mrs. Lincoln, Lord Lyon [British minister], Governor [Treasury Secretary] Chase, and Mr. [Secretary of State] Seward, and lots of other celebrities. All my Washington friends greeted me with great cordiality and any amount of rooms and plates at table were offered to me when I should come into town.... There was the usual amount of flirtations carried on by the old stagers, assisted by younger fry. I had a very enjoyable evening; they had a magnificent supper, and at midnight Kuhn<sup>22</sup> and I returned to our quarters.”

The following day, Capt. Griffin took his bride out to meet members of his battery in their camp in northern Alexandria County at Upton’s Hill.<sup>23</sup> They found that the camp was festooned for the Christmas holiday, and they passed under arches of evergreens. Many of the generals at the camp had been at the wedding ceremony, and Gen. Butterfield had the newlyweds saluted with trumpets and a drill by the brigade.<sup>24</sup> It was the beginning of Sally’s new role as a military wife.

Capt. Griffin proved immensely capable and by the next year took part in the Peninsula Campaign and was credited with being a “master tactician.” His career continued on an upward trajectory, aided in no small part by President Lincoln who seems to have encouraged his career from an early age. In April 1862 he asked McClellan’s permission to promote Capt. Griffin to brigadier general of volunteers.<sup>25</sup>

As an aspect of the growing appreciation of her husband’s abilities, Sally Griffin was included among the guests invited to the Lincolns’ formal gatherings at the White House and officially sponsored outings to review the troops in nearby battle fronts. At the memorable President’s Ball held in February 1862, she was singled out for attention by the correspondent of Frank Leslie’s *Illustrated Weekly* and included among those ladies featured in a panorama of the “costumes” on display that evening. The reporter focused on some of the ladies for particular attention, beginning with Mrs. Lincoln, whose dress and appearance were reported in glowing terms. Then, following this description and one of Mrs. John Crittenden, wife of the Kentucky senator, he wrote: “Mrs. Griffin was simply but tastefully attired in a corn-colored silk; headdress of bright crimson flowers. She was the observed [sic] of all, as she leaned on the arm of the President.” But at this glittering event, Kate Chase, the daughter of the Secretary of the Treasury, was considered “*la belle des belles*,” but also mentioned is “Miss Carroll, a charming blond of the purest type, wore a dress of white illusion, with a succession of puffs almost reaching to the waist. The effect was very fine, and harmonized admirably with her delicate, aerial style of beauty.”<sup>26</sup> Was this Alida or Carrie?



Mrs. Vallette. Mrs. E. G. Squier. Mrs. Commodore Levy. Mrs. O'Sullivan. Mrs. Senator Weller. Mrs. Senator Ames. Mrs. Griffin.  
SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL COSTUMES WORN AT THE GRAND PRESIDENTIAL PARTY AT THE WHITE HOUSE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 5.

Sally Carroll Griffin is on the far right. From Frank Leslie's *Illustrated Weekly*, February 22, 1862, p. 7.

Shortly before his wife gave birth to their first son in September, Gen. Griffin was in town, and they made the social rounds in Washington. This was at a time that President Lincoln was known to be dissatisfied with McClellan's failure to go after Gen. Lee following the battle of Antietam. Elizabeth Blair wrote a letter in August, "Gen. Griffin and his wife Sally Carroll were here tonight – he is No. 1 soldier and has an abiding faith in Genl. McC."<sup>27</sup>

But the major event earlier that year involved the sad and tragic death at the White House when President Lincoln's young son, Willie, died on February 20, a few days after the celebrated ball that Mary Todd Lincoln had staged. William and Sallie must have felt strong sympathy toward the Lincolns having recently lost their own infant son William Cuyler Carroll in April 1861, a month after Lincoln was inaugurated. The facts relating to how the offer of the Carroll Mausoleum at nearby Oak Hill Cemetery as a temporary resting place for Willie came about remains unknown – the Lincoln Papers at the Library of Congress and elsewhere disclose nothing specific. But the diary of Senator Browning, whom the Carrolls befriended and had been invited to Sally's wedding, suggests he might have been the link. Both Lincoln and his wife were overcome by Willie's death and asked Browning to take charge of the funeral and burial. He may have known or heard of the existence of the family vault in Oak Hill, a cemetery praised for its landscaping and accessibility to downtown Washington. Carroll would have been approached



by the senator, and then he and Carroll drove to the cemetery to examine the site, and the offer was accepted.

After the funeral on February 24 at the White House ended, the mourners, forming an immense line, filed in procession from there to the cemetery where the body was interred that day or the next.<sup>28</sup> As the Lincoln's nurse Rebecca Pomroy reminisced about the occasion many years later,<sup>29</sup>

The funeral procession was preceded by twelve pall bearers, wearing a yard of white silk, with long ends tied around their hats, and wreaths of flowers on their arms. Then came the hearse, drawn by two white horses; the President's private carriage, drawn by two black horses; the secretaries and their families, a large number of private carriages, and last of all, the colored help. I never saw anything so imposing.

Two months later, Reverend Noyes W. Miner, a Baptist minister from Springfield, a neighbor and good friend of the Lincolns from their Illinois days, came to Washington to console the family. In a letter to his eldest daughter, he wrote that he visited the cemetery to view Willie's body:<sup>30</sup>

I rode in Mrs. Lincoln's carriage to the beautiful cemetery where he rests in a large stone vault. I went in with the sexton and he removed the lid from the metal coffin and through the glass I looked upon the little boy. His face was white and cold and his hands were folded across his breast, and he was dressed just as he was when he was alive and well. He was embalmed after his death and that keeps his body from decay. All around the tomb were beautiful greens and choice flowers which the servants of Mrs. Lincoln carry twice a week. The beautiful and fragrance robs death and the grave of half its gloom. Willie was a good little boy. He used to read his Bible and say his prayers, and now I hope he has gone to live with Jesus, where all the good children live when they die in a more beautiful city than any City on the earth. I pray we may all dwell in that City when we leave this world.

Rumor had it that Lincoln twice made trips to the vault to mourn his son, and his night journey mourning became the subject of a novel by George Saunders, *Lincoln in the Bardo*.<sup>31</sup> The result has been that the vault is now a pilgrimage destination for admirers of Lincoln. A special information card is handed out by the custodian of the cemetery with directions to it and an explanation of the Carrolls' role.

Not long after this doleful event, Congress enacted the Compensated Emancipation Act freeing the remaining Black slaves in the District, and William applied in April 1862 for compensation from the federal government for the loss of services of three members of his

household staff: John Brooks, Ellen Warren and Henry Warren. He claimed a total of \$3,500 for the three; he was reimbursed \$1,182.60.<sup>32</sup> The petitions for compensation were witnessed by his son-in-law, Dr. Thomas S. Mercer, and his across-the-street neighbor, Henry Randall. In the aftermath of the emancipations and possible changes in the household staffing, Sallie advertised for a cook in the *Evening Star* in June. She may have hired someone shortly thereafter, but the new cook proved unsatisfactory and a year and a half later, she advertised again, this time for “a cook who understands her business thoroughly.” And she added, “None need apply who cannot fill the place satisfactorily.”<sup>33</sup> By this time, a majority of the staff were Irish-born women, though the Brooks – William and his wife Mary – continued to live on in the house as paid workers – at least until 1867.

Sometime during 1862, possibly in the early spring, Violetta and her husband, Dr. Mercer, decided to move back into the District from his mother’s farm in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. By that time, the Mercers were parents of two young boys, Carroll and John, and they also brought their enslaved worker Henrietta Warren with them. Henrietta had been born in the Carrolls’ house on F Street, so she would have rejoined her brother and sister who were still enslaved by the Carrolls. By April, they had all been set free by Congressional act. Sally and William now had four more people to take care of in the house. Though Dr. Mercer had a medical degree, he was not interested in setting up a practice. In 1861, he asked his father-in-law and other well-placed Washington to recommend him for a position as head of Customs of Baltimore Harbor, but this request was not successful.<sup>34</sup> He eventually found a position in the Patent office, where he remained until the end of his life.<sup>35</sup>

Meanwhile Sally Griffin, who had given birth to her first son in September 1862, continued to be popular in official White House circles. She spent a busy March and April 1863 traveling to battle fronts to be with her husband, at official troop reviews. In late March she was at Stoneman’s Station, near the Rappahannock River, Virginia, participating in Gen. Meade’s review of Gen. Griffin’s Fifth Corps, with a number of generals’ ladies and other dignitaries from Washington. The review was followed by a “collation” at Gen. Griffin’s tent over which she presided.<sup>36</sup> Then all the Carroll ladies, including their mother, were invited to join the Lincolns as they reviewed the troops at Falmouth in April. Gen. Meade, who seems to have been fond of the Carroll ladies, wrote to his wife about this incident as well:<sup>37</sup>

The day, during the early part of it, was not favorable, being cloudy and raw, but after noon the sun came out and rendered everything more cheerful. Mrs. Carroll and Mrs. Griffin and the two Misses Carroll [Carrie and Alida], together with two other young ladies, having come down to General Griffin's, I was invited to meet them at dinner, which I did yesterday evening, and had a very pleasant time. So you see we are trying to smooth a little the horrors of war.

The news from the front during the war years must have been emotionally daunting for the Carroll household. Young Sally was nursing – or had nursed by one of the family servants – her baby son William Carroll Griffin while her husband was on the front. In June their son fell sick, and she wrote President Lincoln twice asking that he be allowed to return home to see his gravely ill child.<sup>38</sup> (He survived.) It is not known if Brig. Gen. Griffin was granted permission, but in any event, he did not participate in the Battle of Gettysburg. The family, meanwhile, decided to take a break from the Washington weather and traveled to Sharon Springs, New York, to enjoy the spas and hotel amenities of the popular resort town.<sup>39</sup>

However, Sprigg Carroll (“Red” or “Old Brick Top,” as he was called by the troops for his ruddy hair) was among the thousands of Union army massed at Gettysburg. He was now Colonel of the 1st Brigade, 3rd Division, 2nd Corps of the Army of the Potomac and part of the famed “Gibraltar Brigade” that led the assault against Confederate troops and helped to repulse Pickett’s charge the following day. A monument commemorating their achievement can be found on the battlefield grounds.<sup>40</sup> His younger brother, Charles, seems also to have been part of this battle with Battery D of the U.S. 5<sup>th</sup> Artillery regiment, although he was not in a commanding position.<sup>41</sup>



Col. S. Sprigg Carroll,  
courtesy Medford Historical Society Civil War Photograph Collection



Gen. Carroll and his staff.  
Sam is seated in the center with balding head; William McKinley, later President of the United States, is standing second from the left behind Gen. Carroll. Photo courtesy Medford Historical Society Civil War Photograph Collection

Scarcely had the Battle of Gettysburg been concluded than William Carroll died at home on the July 13, 1863. His death was not unexpected since his will had been drawn up in February. In hindsight, it is difficult to know why the family took off for Sharon Springs without him, since he might have benefited from the waters there. The papers announced he was gravely ill the day before he died,<sup>42</sup> but his passing caught the family completely off-guard. Sally and her daughters were telegraphed the news in Sharon Springs, where they rushed to take trains south to Washington, and her sons Sprigg Carroll and Charles Carroll, and her son-in-law Brig. Gen. Charles Griffin, had to be summoned from their positions in the field – or in the case of Gen Griffin, from Sharon Springs. They all managed to make it back for his funeral which was held at five o'clock in their home on F Street on the evening of July 16, with interment in the family vault at Oak Hill. The body of Willie Lincoln still lay in the casket inside the mausoleum when Carroll's body was placed into Vault No. 14.<sup>43</sup>

His death devastated the family. William had played a vibrant and lively part in the life of the house, and his network of friends and acquaintances was beyond measure. According to Mrs. Gouverneur, he was known for his wit. She recalled in her memoir,<sup>44</sup>

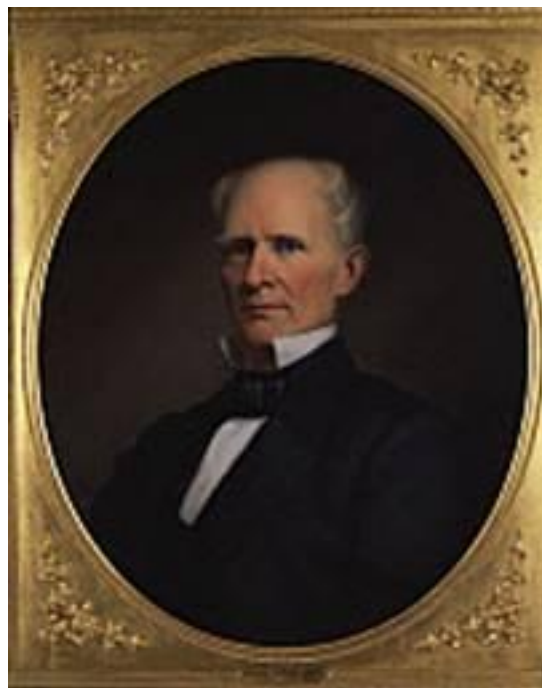
.... a witticism of William Thomas Carroll was a *bon mot* of the day many years ago in Washington. Upon being asked upon one occasion whether he knew the elder Mr. Corcoran, he replied: "I have known him from first to *last* and from *last* to first."<sup>45</sup>

He had served thirty-five years as Clerk of the Supreme Court and was known by everyone who worked at the Court or interacted with it. Chief Justice Roger Taney had this to say about him: "[He was] an accomplished and faithful officer, prompt and exact in business, and courteous in manner, and during the whole period of his judicial life discharged the duties of his office with justice to the public and the suitors, and to the entire satisfaction of every member of the Court."<sup>46</sup>



The Carroll family vault (photo by author, 2019).

William left everything to his wife in his will and the probate began a month after his death.<sup>47</sup> All the possessions in each of the rooms were evaluated by Bishop Cooper and John Highlands of the J. C. McGuire auction house. The total estate was valued at \$17,543, of which bonds amounted to \$8,350, about half. William had invested mostly in Midwest railroad companies, immensely popular stocks at the time.<sup>48</sup> In addition to the bonds and household



The posthumous portrait of William T. Carroll that was commissioned by his successor as clerk and is now in the collection of the Supreme Court Historical Society. It was painted by Rufus King in 1864, based on the photograph by Brady.<sup>49</sup>

goods, Sallie owned the house, which had been vested in a trust in her name after her father died. Both she and William inherited a number of real estate lots in Washington from his father and eventually from Sallie's mother when she died two years later. William had begun purchasing thousands of acres of land in Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin as early as 1860, which Sallie inherited upon his death.<sup>50</sup> William had also owned a section of what later became Rock Creek Park, which was offered for sale in 1845.<sup>51</sup> Another plot of land in the area of Sligo Creek and what became Takoma Park was registered in her name; later some of it was turned over to Alida Carroll Brown and their son, Gen. S. Sprigg Carroll, who later built a house on the property he called Belle View. (After his death it was called Carroll Manor House). The name "Belle View" recalled the name of the property his grandfather Charles Carroll owned in Georgetown and of an earlier mansion the family owned outside Hagerstown.

---

<sup>1</sup> *Helena Independent*, April 3, 1898.

<sup>2</sup> On Charles Holker Carroll, see the entry in *Biographical Review: This Volume Contains Biographical Sketches of Livingston and Wyoming Counties*, New York (Biographical Review Publishing Company, 1895). Henry Clay freed his slaves upon his death; William and Sallie's slaves were emancipated by law before either died.

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.loc.gov/loc/lcib/09012/obama.html>. It resides in the Smithsonian Institution.

<sup>4</sup> The name comes from the shape of the plug-hats they donned, which were stuffed with wool and leather to protect them from the blows of gangs they encountered.

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.streetsofwashington.com/2015/12/the-election-day-riot-of-1857-driven-by.html>.

<sup>6</sup> <https://mainehistory.pastperfectonline.com/webobject/E885F676-6E63-4569-B1AF-353975138558>. There is no photograph available of this quilt.

<sup>7</sup> As early as 1841, William had been quite ill: Maine Historical Society, Portland, John Marshall Brown Papers, Box 28A, Folder 20, Charles H. Carroll to William Carroll, October 12, 1841; Charles to William, August 16, 1861, following his return from Berkely Springs, which he sought spa treatment;

<sup>8</sup> John Marshall Brown Papers, Box 18A, Folder 2, Lt. S. Sprigg Carroll to William T. Carroll, West Point, August 28, 1860.

<sup>9</sup> John Marshall Brown Papers, Box 18A, Folder 2, Carrie Carroll to William T. Carroll, September 6, 1860.

<sup>10</sup> His battery and other military units paraded in the District to show their presence: *Daily National Republican*, February 25, 1861, p. 4.

<sup>11</sup> Creator: Curator's Office Supreme Court of the United States; copyright: Barnett Clinedinst, Jr., Collection of the Supreme Court of the United States

<sup>12</sup> Carl B. Swisher, *The Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise History of the Supreme Court*, vol. 5: *The Taney Years* (New York: MacMillan, 1974), 717.

<sup>13</sup> List of taxes due for 1860-61: Samuel Sprigg (still the legal owner of the F Street property): \$79: *Evening Star*, March 18, 1862, p. 9.

<sup>14</sup> *Evening Star*, January 9, 1861, p. 2

<sup>15</sup> <http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/inaugural/exhibition.html#obj15>.

<sup>16</sup> Military records of the National Archives in Letters Received by the Adjutant General, 1861-1870, no. C670, found on [www.fold3.com](http://www.fold3.com); appointment confirmed August 21, 1861: United States Department of the Interior,



---

*Register of Officers and Agents, Civil, Military and Naval ...* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1862), 133.

<sup>17</sup> *The Autobiography of General Oliver Otis Howard*, 2 vols. (New York: Baker and Taylor, 1907), 1:137.

<sup>18</sup> Many years later, it was recalled that he signed the wedding certificate, but the copy submitted by her after the war ended seeking a widow's pension, there is no Lincoln signature.

<sup>19</sup> *Commercial Advertiser*, December 11, 1861, p. 2.

<sup>20</sup> Diary entry, December 10, 1861, in Theodore C. Pease and James G. Randall, eds., *The Diary of Orville Hickman Browning*, 2 vols. (Springfield, IL: Illinois State Historical Library, 1925-33), vol. 1, 513.

<sup>21</sup> George Gordon Meade, *The Life and Letters of George Gordon Meade: Major-general United States Army*, vol. 1 (New York: C. Scribner's sons, 1913), 235.

<sup>22</sup> James Hamilton Kuhn (1838--1862), later A. D. C. to General Meade. Meade: *Life and Letters*, op. cit., 221.

<sup>23</sup> I am grateful to Gordon Thorsby, who has researched the history of the 5<sup>th</sup> Artillery, for this and for other information regarding the movement of the artillery unit throughout the war.

<sup>24</sup> As reported in the *Daily Missouri Republican*, December 17, 1861. On December 23, 1861, McClellan had a military review of all the regiments in the division at the camp: *Daily National Republican*, December 23, 1861, p. 2.

<sup>25</sup> Abraham Lincoln, "Lincoln, Abraham to George B. McClellan: April 29, 1862": Lincoln Manuscripts. Brown Digital Repository. Brown University Library. <https://repository.library.brown.edu/studio/item/bdr:71593/>.

<sup>26</sup> *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly*, February 22, 1862, pp. 7-8.

<sup>27</sup> Laas, *Wartime Washington*, 135.

<sup>28</sup> [https://www.friendsofthelincolncollection.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/LL\\_1964-01.pdf](https://www.friendsofthelincolncollection.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/LL_1964-01.pdf);  
<http://www.abrahamlincolnonline.org/lincoln/education/williedeath.htm>.

<sup>29</sup> Anna L. Boyden, *Echoes from Hospital and White House: A Record of Mrs. Rebecca R. Pomroy's Experience in War-times* (Boston: D. Lothrop, 1884), 56.

<sup>30</sup> Reminiscences of Mary Miner Hill, p. 11, Small Collection 1985, Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library, Springfield, , 13. The letter is dated April 12, 1862.

<sup>31</sup> New York: Random House, 2017.

<sup>32</sup> House of Representatives, *Executive Documents, 1863-64*, vol. 9, no. 42: "Petitions filed...and compensation allowed for each slave," 44. Curiously enough, Carroll asked \$2,000 compensation for John Brooks, whom he clearly thought high of, and received \$262.80.

<sup>33</sup> *Evening Star*, June 21, 1862, p. 3; *Evening Star*, December 15, 1863, p. 4.

<sup>34</sup> Library of Congress, Abraham Lincoln papers: Series 1. General Correspondence. 1833-1916: William T. Carroll to Abraham Lincoln, Thursday, April 11, 1861: <https://www.loc.gov/item/mal0896000/>.

<sup>35</sup> He was appointed in 1868: *Evening Star*, June 6, 1868.

<sup>36</sup> *The (New York) World*, March 30, 1863, p. 1

<sup>37</sup> George Gordon Meade, *The Life and Letters of George Gordon Meade: Major-general United States Army*, Vol. 1 (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1913), 364.

<sup>38</sup> Abraham Lincoln Papers, Library of Congress, Sallie Griffin to President Lincoln, July 1, 1863 <https://www.loc.gov/item/mal2498200/>; and again, July 18, 1863: <https://www.loc.gov/item/mal2498200/>. Gen. Griffin also wrote Fanny Eames, wife of the lawyer Charles Eames and a great friend of the Lincolns, in a similar vein asking if she would intervene on his behalf: *ibid.*, <https://www.loc.gov/item/mal2498100/>.

<sup>39</sup>

<sup>40</sup> <http://gettysburg.stonesentinels.com/union-headquarters/1st-brigade-3rd-division-2nd-corps/> (accessed May 14, 2020.);

[https://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WMA57M\\_Carrolls\\_Brigade\\_US\\_Brigade\\_Tablet\\_Gettysburg\\_PA](https://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WMA57M_Carrolls_Brigade_US_Brigade_Tablet_Gettysburg_PA).

<sup>41</sup> John H. Eicher, Civil War High Commands, Appendix 1: Gettysburg Order of Battle : <http://www.gdg.org/research/OOB/EicherOOB.htm>

<sup>42</sup> Obituary Notice, *Evening Union*, July 14, 1863, p. 2; see also the issue of July 13, 1863.

<sup>43</sup> *Evening Star*, July 15, 1863, p. 4 provides details of the family's whereabouts.

<sup>44</sup> Gouverneur, *As I Remember*, 217.

<sup>45</sup> William Wilson Corcoran, the banker and philanthropist, who among many benefactions donated the land for Oak Hill Cemetery, organized the company that oversaw its operations and paid for the construction of the Renwick Chapel. He also attended St. Johns Church and was a benefactor.



---

<sup>46</sup> Calderhead, 53.

<sup>47</sup> Inventory of the estate: National Archives, Probates and Wills, District of Columbia, Estate of William T. Carroll, Box 74, carried out 25 July 1863 by Bishop Cooper and John Highlands. For the firm J.C. McGuire & Sons, see their advertisements in the *Evening Star*, June 20, 1864, page 1.

<sup>48</sup> Louisville and Frankfurt R.R.; Scioto and Hocking R.R.; Maysville and Lexington R.R.; City of Memphis R.R.; Philadelphia and Sunbury R.R.; Lexington and Danville R.R. He also owned \$300 in stocks in the Bank of Washington.

<sup>49</sup> Information kindly provided by Michael Hofstedt, associate curator of the Supreme Court Historical Society.

<sup>50</sup> The letter from Sprigg to William from West Point in 1860, mentions that he had tried to get approval for the purchase from various persons in New York. These tracts are not mentioned in the inventory of the house made in 1863 after he died, but they are listed in papers related to the probate of Sallie's estate in 1895.

<sup>51</sup> *Daily National Intelligencer*, November 17, 1845; also ran in the *Baltimore Sun*, same date.