

# One Hundred Selections from the Duane Norman Diedrich Collection of Manuscript Americana, 17th–20th Century

New York Sept 13<sup>th</sup> 1799

Dr Sir,

I am happy to find that you approve my opinion that a direct application is improper and inexpedient - I am so certain that every accessible path has been explored, & every thing attempted that ought to be, that I should have some uneasiness, if more was now to be attempted, - Your  
his personal interview was a fortunate thing and tho' he did not have opportunity to mention the success of it, some hope, tho' not a sanguine one, naturally spring from it - I think so highly of Col. Hamilton's moral & intellectual qualities that I consider his appointment to the head of the Treasury as an auspicious event - Mr. Orford is not nominated to any office -

Mr. J. has been mentioned to the P.<sup>t</sup> by his closest friends in very warm terms of esteem. He will stand well for any future app.<sup>t</sup> and I hope the Marshalls you may be had now - tho' it is in fact inadequate to his merits & wishes, I am afraid it is all that can be expected at present - The post office will not probably be taken from Mr. Harraid - The Vice appears to be friendly to Mr. J. Let me inform you of the desert of the political attacks on that respectable gentleman - Mr. Church was at the Post house seeing the vice p.<sup>t</sup> in discourse with the

In conjunction with an exhibition of the Diedrich Collection  
at the William L. Clements Library,  
The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor  
May 25–October 26, 2018

Cheney J. Schopieray, Curator of Manuscripts

**Cover:** *Massachusetts Representative to the First U.S. Congress Fisher Ames letter to John Lowell, September 13, 1789, concerning current affairs in the newly-formed U.S. Government (see entry 68).*

**Right:** *Detail of a draft letter with marginal notes and edits by Hungarian Revolutionary Lajos Kossuth (1802-1894) to the editor of the New York Independent, in which he discusses religion and his religious beliefs. Blandina Diedrich Collection*

sorrow weigh on me, - I bear with humble duty  
cross, heavy as it is, - many a public duty, and private duty,  
calls on my time, I endeavour to answer the call, and work  
~~as my shattered frame~~ more than the shattered con-  
dition of my strength would advise. However I ~~have~~  
to fear <sup>too much</sup> to have presumed to reach upon my time, and  
paper. Many a time, ~~to~~ since my last, have I taken up my  
pen, to continue, what I began, but paramount duties, and  
arduous cares of pressing necessity, ~~have~~ interrupted me, as  
many times. The thread of my thoughts ~~is~~ broken, and for  
time. I scarcely ~~know~~ remember where I stopped in my  
last. My correspondence ~~can~~ be but desultory. We should  
not ~~grasp~~ grasp not more, than we can hold.

Is it not ~~but~~ of the deprecation of Christianity I spoke?  
And have I not drawn a parallel - ~~out~~ between  
by no means flattering our own self esteem, between the  
~~to~~ Christians and Mahometan Turks, with regard  
to the ~~strong~~ attachment to their respective religions? Per-  
haps I have ~~been~~ <sup>how far</sup> I have engaged in my  
to see from your paper <sup>how far</sup> I have engaged in my  
it already ~~is~~ <sup>is</sup> this time give me leave for a moment to  
character of my people in religious matters; ~~and then~~  
~~thing about the Turks.~~

I am a Protestant; ~~born~~ <sup>educated</sup> by birth, education  
and conviction. I belong to that ~~community~~ <sup>community</sup> which professes  
in principle the Augsburgian Evangelical confession. So the  
followers of Luther call themselves, and are called in the  
Covenants and fundamental treaties, to which our prede-  
ceased ancestors (I have some ~~amongst~~ <sup>amongst</sup> amongst  
mine who died on the scaffold, others ~~in~~ <sup>in</sup> exile, who died in  
Habsburgs in faith, and oath, - Our heroes have pledged the  
vanquished and conquered, and laid down their victimhood  
arms, when they saw, the vanquished persecutor plead open  
tence, and swear to respect the freedom of <sup>conscience</sup> - They  
trusted a Christian's oath from the lips of a King. - They  
were betrayed; and we were sold. Woe to whoever trusts  
a King; and a Habsburg too! the worst of all, whose name  
even has disgraced a crown. - Well we are called in our  
public documents, "Evangelical of the Augsburgian Confession,  
like as the followers of Calvin are called, "Evangelical of  
the Helvetic confession.  
long had an organised  
in perfect autonomy. A  
presence that character  
that organisation all  
ideal ambition alike,  
powers - Every parish,  
and a lay man for inspe  
of all the members of the congregation  
~~in~~ both subject to the control of the community  
in the assemblies of which every member had an equal vote.

"The original manuscript has always something  
which print itself must inevitably lose."<sup>†</sup>

† Nathaniel Hawthorne, "A Book of Autographs," in The Complete Works of  
Nathaniel Hawthorne, vol. 12, ed. George Parsons Lathrop  
(Cambridge: Printed at the Riverside Press, 1883), 88-89.



*Dr. Duane Norman Diedrich, The Pentagon,  
Arlington County, Virginia, May 2015*

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90 Church Street  
New York 7, N.Y.

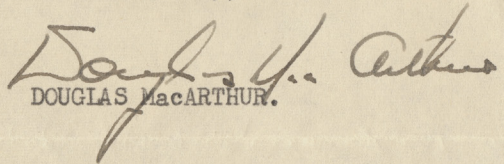
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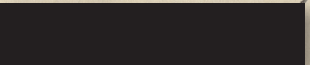
Dear Duane:

Thank you very much for writing as you did and for sending me a copy of your thesis "Foreign Policy in War and Peace". It is most encouraging to find a high school senior taking such an intelligent and energetic interest in the affairs of his country.

With all good wishes for your success at the University of Michigan.

Most sincerely,

  
DOUGLAS MacARTHUR.

Mr. Duane N. Diedrich,  


*This letter from General Douglas MacArthur, September 11, 1952, simultaneously inspired D. N. Diedrich to begin collecting manuscripts and to continue his studies at the University of Michigan.*

## *Introduction*

The William L. Clements Library stands on the shoulders of many collectors, philanthropists, historians, scholars, and other supporters. Mr. Clements's 1923 gift to his alma mater the University of Michigan firmly established a premier repository for original printed and manuscript Americana from the period of 15th to 17th-century European exploration, discovery, and colonization of the New World; the colonial period; and the American Revolution. From the founding donation to the present, careful collecting by directors, curators, and donors strengthened and expanded the Library's holdings in terms of subject matter and chronology. The acquisition of the papers of abolitionist James G. Birney and the Grimké and Weld families in 1939 provided a cornerstone for future collecting on antebellum religious and social reform movements. Gifts of James Shearer II strengthened the Library's printed holdings west of the Mississippi River—to California, the northwest coast, and Alaska. Donations of the Albert H. Greenley collection of printed Lincolniana (1940) and the manuscript and printed Civil War collections of James S. Schoff (1974) made the Clements Library a destination for the study of Lincoln and the War of the Rebellion. Others have added and continue to add key items and collections. Among the most important additions to the Library's Manuscripts Division is the collection of member and former chairman of the Clements Library Associates (CLA) Board of Governors Dr. Duane Norman Diedrich.

D. N. Diedrich graduated from the University of Michigan (A.B., 1956; M.A., 1957; Ph.D., 1961) and taught at U-M before leaving to pursue a career in academic teaching and administration elsewhere in the Midwest. Drawing upon an interest in history instilled in him by his parents E. L. and Blandina Diedrich, and inspired by a person-

al letter from General Douglas MacArthur in 1952, Dr. Diedrich began to collect original manuscript letters, documents, speeches, musical manuscripts, and other primary sources pertinent to American history. His first purchase was an original signature of Theodore Roosevelt on a heavy-stock White House card.

Dr. Diedrich joined the CLA during his graduate student days, in 1958, and served on the organization's Board of Governors beginning in 1975. On July 8, 1977, he made an agreement with the William L. Clements Library to build a collection of showpieces and research-rich manuscripts, by giving and adding items to his collection, and contributing funding and expertise. The collection was to include "original, authentic, and historical holograph manuscripts in the categories of religion, education, government, literature, art, music, business, science, and philanthropy." Working collaboratively with the Library, the Diedrich collection would complement existing holdings, add nuance to certain research areas, and help expand the Manuscripts Division's focus, especially to intellectual, artistic, and social history.

Booksellers, autograph dealers, auction houses, private sales, and personal correspondence supplied Dr. Diedrich with manuscripts containing content on his wide-ranging but deeply intertwined interests, specifically including "all phases of American education, philanthropic foundations, patriotic songs of America, family life, the perpetuation, articulation, and extension of Christianity, the Presidency of the United States, and speech manuscripts by historically important speakers." When founding the collection, Professor Diedrich wisely emphasized "that the foregoing should not be construed as an exhaustive list of [his] interests."<sup>†</sup>

Over the past 40 years, Dr. Diedrich provided generous gifts-in-kind, funding, and counsel to amass over 1,100 individual letters, documents, and other manuscripts, plus nearly 110 bound volumes and archival collections. This material contains an abundance of highlights, such as speech planning correspondence, speech drafts, notes, revisions,

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<sup>†</sup> Duane Diedrich TLS to Regents of the University of Michigan, attention to John C. Dann, July 8, 1977. William L. Clements Library Records.



# THE COLLECTOR

VOL. I. }  
NO. I. }

New York, September 15, 1887.

} SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 A YEAR.  
} SINGLE COPIES, 10 CENTS.

## THE COLLECTOR.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO AUTOGRAPHS.

W. ROMEYN BENJAMIN,

*Editor and Proprietor,*

744 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

—ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.—

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER AT THE POST-OFFICE  
AT NEW YORK, N. Y.

There is very little demand for the signature or letters of Ex-President R. B. Hayes.

Marshall P. Wilder the Humorist, has been making an autograph album of his hat lining, and has got it quite covered with the names of the great folk of England.

The Thackeray letters now being published in Scribner's are exciting the envy of every collector. Many offers have been made for them, but they are not for sale.

It is now the custom in many hotels to destroy the registers as soon as the pages are filled. This is done in order to avoid bringing them into court as evidence in lawsuits. Many good signatures are lost in this way.

It is no use trying to coax an autograph from Gladstone. An application will only result in the receipt of a lithograph on a postal card. John Bright is more good humored, but he must be app

A young album to B would make plied as fo building ca easy to buil

We propose to furnish our readers with all matters of news in relation to autographs. We shall publish reports of sales, copies of interesting letters, and descriptions of notable collections. We shall be glad to receive the aid of autograph collectors throughout the country.

When Mr. Browning or any other poet of his fame goes for a holiday, he takes care to conceal his tracks, and avoid the letters of all but intimate friends. The author's only chance is to give a wrong address, that all autograph hunters' epistles may be sent to a sagacious agent, who will destroy them.

A collector of autographs asked Dr. Holmes for a sentiment in his own handwriting. The lines following were the result. I give the exact punctuation :

Her sweeter voice the Heavenly Maid imparts  
To tell the secrets of our aching hearts ;  
For this a supplicant, captive, prostrate, bound,  
She kneels imploring at the feet of sound ;  
For this, convulsed in thought's maternal pains,  
She loads her arms with rhyme's unsounding chains;  
Faint though the music of her fetters be  
It lacks one chain ; her lips are ever free !

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

*Boston, December 31, 1848.*

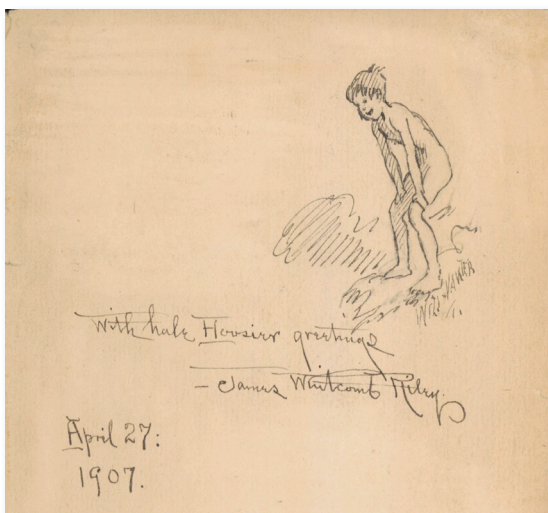
On another page of the sheet is the following in the same careful handwriting :

MY DEAR SIR :

I trust this will do for the autograph, as I happen not to have any notes addressed to myself in my own handwriting.

*Dr. Diedrich acquired manuscripts from many different sources, including rare book and autograph dealers. Manuscripts expert Mary Benjamin took over her father's business, Walter R. Benjamin Autographs, in 1940. She provided Professor Diedrich with important materials and authoritative evaluations. Depicted is the first volume, first issue of Walter R. Benjamin's The Collector: A Magazine for Autograph and Historical Collectors (New York: W. Romeyn Benjamin, 1887. Duane Norman Diedrich Collection.*

and final copies by or directly related to such orators or lecturers as Edward Everett, Samuel F. B. Morse, Carl Schurz, Booker T. Washington, Richard E. Byrd, and U.S. Presidents Theodore Roosevelt, Taft, Coolidge, and Kennedy. Holograph copies of patriotic music and hymns include "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" (Julia Ward Howe), "America" ('My Country 'Tis of Thee', Samuel Francis Smith), "Dixie" and "Old Dan Tucker" (Daniel D. Emmett), "America the Beautiful" (Katharine Lee Bates), and many others. The entries in this catalog will give readers a cursory view of the prominent public individuals represented in the Diedrich collection, from John Winthrop to Susan B. Anthony to U.S. President Harry S. Truman. Archival collections include papers of primary, secondary, and higher education students and instructors; families and travelers, with details about family and everyday life; ministers and churches; athletic educators, including manuscripts of basketball's inventor James Naismith; cadets and instructors at the United States Military Academy at West Point; poets Eugene Field, Joyce Kilmer, and James Whitcomb Riley; and many others.



*James Whitcomb Riley (1849–1916), Illustrated Autograph, April 27, 1907. Illustration of a boy at The Old Swimmin' Hole, addressed "With hale Hoosier greetings."*

The Clements Library once acquired manuscripts and photographs pertinent to World War I and World War II as comparative examples against earlier U.S. military experiences. Purchases by Dr. Diedrich

have helped make this area of collecting a significant strength of the Manuscripts Division. Approximately 300 archives and hundreds of individual letters, diaries, and other manuscripts of World War I and World War II soldiers, sailors, and those on the home front now grace the shelves of the Library. Many of the most important papers came to the Library thanks to Dr. Diedrich. He spent decades accumulating individual items and groups of letters, documents, photographs, and other materials to compile the Douglas MacArthur Collection of over 1,000 pieces. These papers are of primary importance to scholars interested in the General's early service in the Philippines, his command of the 42nd "Rainbow" Division in the first World War, his superintendence of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, his leadership in the Pacific Theater of World War II, his dismissal from service under President Truman, and his postwar activities. It is because of the Douglas MacArthur Collection that another donor determined to give the Library an important archive of General George S. Patton.

Scholars will find resources pertinent to the everyday experiences of soldiers, engineers, medical personnel, and others in the Diedrich Collection. These include manuscripts reflecting the lives of persons in military training, on staff stateside, and in service abroad. A few examples from the World War I collections include letters of Corporal Walter Crane, 138<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment, describing service along the Western Front; correspondence of Private Thomas Knowles, 101<sup>st</sup> Engineers, attached to a press corps; letters of Brewster E. Littlefield, Master Engineer, also in the 101<sup>st</sup> engineers; correspondence of U.S. Army Surgeon, 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. Benjamin A. Furman; letters of Clinton W. Parker, providing documentation of a deeply religious and socially-minded non-commissioned officer; and reports documenting the circumstances surrounding the deaths of individual men in the 91<sup>st</sup> Division.

Post-World War I political and financial archives include papers of important figures in the Woodrow Wilson administration, including the President's private secretary Joseph Patrick Tumulty, economic advisor Bernard M. Baruch, and Secretary of State and head of the 1919 U.S. peace commission Robert Lansing.

The World War II collections begin with the diaries and documents of William M. Muth, an American student at the University of Heidelberg in the spring of 1939, who would become an aviator in the United States Navy. Other wartime collections include hundreds of letters of Lieut. Robert Lackhove, a bombardier in the Air Forces, stationed in England; papers of U.S. Army Lieut. James Solinske, 52<sup>nd</sup> General Hospital, Wolverly, England; letters of Lieut. Herbert Brigdon Syrett, 102<sup>nd</sup> Medical Battalion, serving at Hawaii and in the Pacific Theater; documents of Bronze Star recipient 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. Bleecker Houston, Women's Army Auxiliary Corps; and many others. Examples of individual manuscripts include a report on the daily activities aboard USS *California* after suffering hits by Japanese torpedoes at Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941, written by 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. Marion N. Little, the highest-ranking officer aboard; and a handwritten history of the 4<sup>th</sup> Marine Division by Patrick L. Ash vividly describing the landing and first day on Iwo Jima, February 1945.

The foregoing examples and descriptions should suggest the depth and breadth of the Duane Norman Diedrich Collection. The manuscripts provide minute detail about American life over the course of four centuries, strengthening and complementing the Clements Library's world-class holdings. Especially notable are the quality and volume of manuscripts and photographs documenting experiences of the World Wars. These global conflicts were once considered fringe subjects for the Clements Library, but Dr. Diedrich's generosity helped make these military contests a permanent strength of the Manuscripts and Graphics Divisions.

As a Professor of Speech, Dr. Diedrich incorporated historical manuscripts into his pedagogy. He brought authenticity and authority to his classroom instruction by showing students original speech drafts, podium notes, and varying printed versions of speeches. These materials added relevance, introduced and emphasized concepts, provided illustrations of speechwriting processes, and improved student engagement.<sup>†</sup> The curators of the Clements Library work with University fac-

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<sup>†</sup> D. N. Diedrich, "New Relevance for Old Manuscripts : A Portfolio," *Manuscripts*, 31, 3 (Summer 1979): 181-192.

ulty to provide lecture and workshop-style classes utilizing original manuscripts. Rarely does a semester pass without some portion of the Diedrich Collection being used as a teaching tool for University courses, on subjects ranging from undergraduate historical analysis to graduate-level Law.

The use of the Diedrich collections by students and scholars has increased in recent years, as evidenced by their presence in such published documentary editions as the *Documentary History of the 1<sup>st</sup> Federal Congress*, and citations in academic papers and scholarly publications, such as Alan Taylor's Pulitzer Prize-winning *The Internal Enemy*. Diedrich materials are present in many of the Clements Library's exhibitions and lectures. The greatest value of Duane Norman Diedrich's collection lies in its ability to inspire, instruct, and further our understanding of the history of the American experience.



Randolph Caldecott (1846–1886), [scene of rural life].

*"To be ignorant of what occurred before you were born  
is to remain always a child."*<sup>†</sup>

<sup>†</sup> Cicero, Brutus. Orator, trans. G. L. Hendrickson and H. M. Hubbell, *Loeb Classical Library* 342 (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1939), 395.

# Memorial Collections

*Duane Norman Diedrich dedicated portions of the collection to the memory of individuals who had a significant impact on his life. The contents of each memorial collection reflects the life and interests of the recognized individual. The parenthetical notes identify example subjects from each collection.*



## **E. L. “Bud” Diedrich (1904–1988)**

E. L. “Bud” Diedrich, Dr. Diedrich’s father and superintendent for the S. S. Kresge Company (business, patriotic music, and government).



## **Blandina Diedrich (1903–1996)**

Blandina Diedrich, Dr. Diedrich’s mother, who worked as a German translator and secretary for State Farm Insurance, taught Sunday school at the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod, and served in many church, educational, and philanthropic organizations (Christianity, the home, and family).



**Harvey L. Sherwood  
(1897–1961)**

Harvey L. Sherwood (U-M A.B., 1921; M.A., 1927) taught social sciences and world history at Kalamazoo Central High School from 1922 to 1961 (W. P. Marshall’s “Medical Manipulations,” Charles Lyell letters, Wernher von Braun lecture notes)

**Professor G. E. Densmore  
(1894–1974)**

G. E. Densmore (U-M A.B., 1922; M.A., 1924), Professor in the U-M Speech Department, 1939-1964 (education relating to elocution, Theodore Roosevelt speeches).



**Zachary Joseph Daniel Novak  
(1980–2006)**

Zachary Joseph Daniel Novak was a gifted and accomplished musician and inspiring artistic director, who was working on his graduate degree in choral conducting with a minor in voice at Indiana University, Music Department, before his tragic death at age 25 (particular conductors and composers).



## *A Note from the Curator*

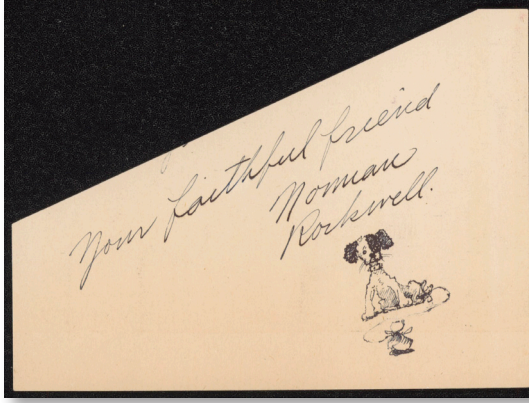
Any exhibition of a rich and expansive collection will necessarily emphasize certain aspects while minimizing others. When reviewing the selections chosen for the physical exhibition and for this catalog, much of what I notice is what I left out. For every showpiece, dozens of others could have taken its place. The goal was to select examples that illustrate how the Diedrich collection added to existing Manuscripts Division strengths (e.g. Colonial and U.S. government and the Presidency), strengthened relative weaknesses and added nuance (intellectual, music, and social history), and provided a strong foundation for the Library's World War I and World War II collecting (exemplified by his carefully amassed Douglas MacArthur Collection).

I first met Dr. Diedrich nearly 16 years ago and would like to express my personal appreciation for his conversation, candor, and friendship. Given his genuine modesty and intensely private character, I am grateful for his willingness to be a part of this publication and exhibition. The only way to experience fully the fruits of his labors, advisement, and generosity is to be in the presence of the manuscripts themselves—whether in a lecture hall, in the Clements Library's reading room, or at an exhibition. This pamphlet, I hope, will offer the next best thing—information about some of the many interesting and enlightening items and archives that make up the Duane Norman Diedrich Collection.

Gratitude is also owed to the Clements Library directors who have offered recommendations and assisted in the construction of the collection; the curators who have loved, cared for, and managed it; and the numerous staff members, interns, students, and volunteers who have worked to research, describe, and transcribe portions of it. The descriptive cataloging by these dedicated individuals provided the basis for compiling the entries in this catalog. Bookbinder and Conservator Jim Craven created custom boxes for the Diedrich collection, with cloth-cov-



ered boards, leather spines, and labels stamped with gold text. Conservator Julie Fremuth deserves appreciation for her work on Diedrich collection items, and for laying out and mounting the physical exhibit.



Norman Rockwell (1894–1978) *Illustrated Autograph*, n.d. Illustration of a dog with a tin can tied to its tail, addressed "Your faithful friend." E. L. Diedrich Collection.

This catalog is arranged in three sections:

1. Individual manuscripts,
2. Archival collections, and
3. Douglas MacArthur, World War I, and World War II.

The first section advances chronologically; the second section follows an alphabetic arrangement, and the third begins with Douglas MacArthur, then proceeds roughly chronologically. In the case of manuscripts or archives covering a date range, I entered them according to their earliest date. If an entry belongs to a dedicated part of the collection (i.e. the E. L. Diedrich Collection, the Blandina Diedrich Collection, etc.), I added a citation following the title. Bracketed text indicates content not explicitly written in the original manuscripts. Each entry consists of the following elements, in order. If an element is not known, it has been silently omitted.

[Entry No.]. [*On Display, Case Number, if present in the physical exhibit*]. [Writer] [Abbrev. Type] to [Recipient], [Date].  
[Geographical Location]. [Extent].  
[Remarks, Description, Quotations, or Other Notes.]

# *Abbreviations*

ALS	autograph letter signed
AL	autograph letter
LS	letter signed
ADS	autograph document signed
DS	document signed
ADf.	autograph draft
AMs.	autograph manuscript
AMsS	autograph manuscript signed
Ms.	manuscript
MsS	manuscript signed
AQS	autograph quotation signed
AMuQS	autograph musical quotation signed
lin. ft.	linear feet
n.d.	no date

E. L. DIEDRICH  
COLLECTION

BLANDINA  
DIEDRICH  
COLLECTION

DIEDRICH  
COLLECTION

*One Hundred Selections  
from the  
Duane Norman Diedrich  
Collection*

## *Individual Manuscripts*

### **1. John Winthrop ADS, June 5, 1645. [Boston, Massachusetts Bay Colony]. 1p.**

Puritan minister and lawyer John Winthrop (1587/88-1649) took this deposition regarding the behavior of Joan Stowe of Hull during her voyage from England to the Massachusetts Bay. According to the “attendant,” Mrs. Stowe “did once or twice rise in the night from her children & they would crye in her absence; & she was verye familiar wth the Boat-swain & would oft. sitt drinking tobacco wth him.”

### **2. *On Display, Case 2.* Nathaniel Morton DS, “Respecting the disbursements and charge of the Late Indian warr.” March 8, 1678/79. New Plymouth. 1p.**

Nathaniel Morton (d. 1685) served as Secretary of the Plymouth Colony. This manuscript concerns the relationship between Plymouth and the other New England colonies following King Philip’s War.

### **3. Samuel Parris ADS, [in or after October 1690]. [Salem, Massachusetts]. 2pp.**

In this document, Samuel Parris (1653-1720) provided details about the efforts of community leaders to convince him to take “Ministeriall Office” in Salem. According to Parris, in November 1688, he received notification that the village was considering him for the position; on the 25<sup>th</sup>, the inhabitants voted “generally if not universally” in favor of him; but not until the spring of 1689 did he accept the terms (receiving £60 per annum, in money, food, and firewood for the parsonage). The election of Samuel Parris as presiding Puritan minister exacerbated factional tensions in Salem. He continued to serve as minister (and a prosecutor) during the Witch Trials of 1692 and 1693, resigning in 1696.

Respecting the Disbursements and charges of the late Indian war; this court  
is sensible that they expected not that attempts should be past last Session of the  
Commissioners all have for; for the following Reasons;

- 1 Because it was never yett determined what Expeditions; should be attempted for; and  
what not;
- 2 For that it was not approved all what was past last Session; and added orders &c.  
should be Rated or realized; for what should be the certain Allowance to Commanders  
and Soldiers in their respective places.

For that Reason and because now the Commission is considered as void any kind of  
attempts past then expected; our Commission is not so well provided with so many  
attempts as otherwise they might have been; whereby we shall lose for hundreds of  
accounts that might have been made; yett inasmuch as attempts were then  
made by our neighbours of the Massachusetts (being by and kind of Consideration to  
us) and thereby satisfied; for we see no Reason to allow that Charge

And Respecting the Justice of any warlike carrying by the war, whether by <sup>the</sup> Colonies  
or otherwise. We desire the Justice of Consideration may be duly observed  
according to their true Intent and meaning; viz: That all Persons that are taken up  
for the service or purpose of any of the Colonies; for which we charge one and others may be  
duly attempted for; but that as was taken by or made adventures in the war all their  
own charges; we see no Reason that just should be brought to publick attempt; and  
we were the greatest number of men that were taken in their Colonies.

And Concerning the Compost Lands we desire also that the Justice of Consideration  
according to their genuine Construction may be the Rule of their Decision and we  
think understand; that all the Compost lands lying within our Colonies or on other shall  
be decided to each according to their single Propriety; by Measure or Number of acres;  
each Colony taking their share within their own limits if it may be  
found; but if there be wanting to any it shall be made up where the surplusage  
of Lands are remaining;

Therefore the honorable Commissioners do Commaund us in their true  
understanding of their business; and shall make these their Rules Respecting attempt  
and disbursements; it shall be to our Good Advantage or otherwise we shall not  
hold our place obliged by what they do; till Good Reason be given to our Satisfaction  
and we therefore desire our honorable Commissioners that they consent not to sale of  
any Lands within our Colonies; charge if there was have and shall order;

New Hampshire the 28th  
of March 1678  
79

By order of the Generall Court  
for the Jurisdiction of New Hampshire  
J. Patricke Moderator & Secretary

**4. Colonial Parson's AMs. Notebook, 1713-1741. [New England]. 62pp.** Blandina Diedrich Collection.

An unidentified parson kept this volume of reflections, Biblical verses, and notes on various topics. The notebook begins with reflections about Thanksgiving Day, 1713. He addressed one note "To young persons" (1741), while others pertained to church news and the acceptance of new members of the congregation.

**5. G[eorge] Whitefield ALS to William Lunell, January 25, 1752. Bethesda, [Province of Georgia]. 2pp.** Blandina Diedrich Collection.

Anglican cleric and master orator George Whitefield (1714-1770) wrote this letter of encouragement while ministering at his Bethesda Orphanage. "Your kind letter found me employed for the Fatherless in this wilderness, and almost ready to enter upon my Spring Campaign . . . You have done well D<sup>r</sup>. S<sup>r</sup>. not to desist from doing good on account of some rubs you meet with in the way . . . Goe on therefore D<sup>r</sup>. S<sup>r</sup>. to lay up treasures in heaven, & let the world see that you have been with Jesus by imitating Him in going about and doing good."

**6. Joseph Buckminster, "Faith our Victory over the World" AMsS Sermon, September 29, 1786.** Blandina Diedrich Collection.

Congregational minister Joseph Buckminster (1751-1812) of Rutland, Massachusetts, delivered this sermon on faith's role in handling everyday difficulties.

**7. *On Display, Case 5.* New England Schoolmaster's AMs. Teaching Book, 1787-1811. [New Hampshire and Massachusetts, Maine district]. 220pp.**

An unidentified traveling schoolteacher kept this manuscript volume as a teaching aid and notebook. It contains instructional exercises in arithmetic, geometry, surveying, navigation, and writing. Notably, the teacher included lists of his pupils' names, information about their families, and a record of where he delivered classes—schoolhouses, public buildings, and private homes.

**8. William Maclay ALS to J[asper] Yeates, March 13, 1789. New York. 1p.**

U.S. Senator from Pennsylvania William Maclay (1737-1804) sent this letter to Judge Jasper Yeates (1745-1817) just over a week after the formal establishment of the U.S. Congress. With New York as a temporary location for Congressional meetings, Maclay wrote of efforts to determine “the permanent residence of Congress.” Maclay wished to “bring forward information from every part of Pennsylvania to throw light on this important subject,” but had not received feedback from Lancaster. Maclay pressed Yeates to send the requested information and to have William Hamilton “furnish some Member of Congress with proposals . . . relating to the Terms on which he will give grounds for the public Buildings, and let out Lots for private Persons.” He heard that Congress “will in all Probability settle at some Place between Delaware & Susquehannah.”

**9. Albert Gallatin ALS to Alexander Addison, October 7, 1789. Fayette County, [Pennsylvania]. 4pp.**

Albert Gallatin (1761-1849) of the Pennsylvania General Assembly sent this letter to Judge Alexander Addison (1758-1807) respecting amendment of the Pennsylvania Constitution. He stressed that the assent of the citizens is necessary for “any alteration which without subverting the liberties of the people might gratify the wishes of that numerous & powerful body of Men who from the first establishment of our Constitution have been averse to it.” Gallatin also discussed splitting the Legislature into two houses (accomplished in 1791), and the difficulties in making each house a true check to the other’s power.

**10. Cha[rle]s Nisbet ALS to Alexander Tweedie, June 12, 1793. Carlisle, [Pennsylvania]. 3pp.**

In this letter, Charles Nisbet (d. 1804), principal of Dickinson College, ruminated on the moral condition of the United States, lamenting the decline in religiosity and its negative impact on servants’ behavior. He remarked on U.S.-Native American relations, suspecting that Native distrust of the U.S. government may facilitate war with Great Britain. On politics and elections, Nisbet noted that “Their leaders & public Men are

Bethlehem Jan<sup>y</sup> 21. 1799.

Honoured Sir.

By Your permission and advice, I now enclose for perusal, a statement of each relative to the subject I mentioned to You a few days since, and as I thought it might perhaps be more satisfactory: have also enclosed a correct statement of my losses. I have mentioned already, that by the advice: and at the request of my friend, (late Commanding Officer of the U. States) I had ventured on this subject. I well understood at the time that by a late Act of Congress, the time was past for coming forward with claims; therefore consulted my friend Mr. Prop<sup>r</sup> at Pittsburg whether on proper application, I might obtain a Pardon in Locusty with Army Warrants a Section adjoining the Salem Grant where I formerly lived, and was taken Prisoner from; and near which (namely on the Graden-hütten Grant) I am now beginning a Settlement for the benefit of the Christian Indians; to which I was to receive further advice from him in Philad<sup>a</sup> bringing at the same time forward a statement of my suffering, & losses, with such Certificates I might obtain from said Officers. Since this has been done, he has obligingly informed me, that he had spoke to the Senate on the Subject, and that they thought me entitl'd to 600 Acres of Land as a Gratuity for my former services, & in consideration of my losses — That He should bring a Bill into the Senate favourable to my case; and advised me to mention this, and my Business to Mr. Fitzgreaves, requesting him to mention it to some Members of the House &c. That there would be no necessity of my bringing forward any Petition, since if the Bill pass'd I should be included — and it would serve my Purpose. This was, what I thought I understood of Mr. Prop<sup>r</sup>, and that the first proposal (namely applying for a Pardon &c) was dropp'd. I had also signify'd to that Gentleman: that I did not wish that such Certificates I might obtain from Officers, might be publicly read in the House, since they would show, that I had actually for Years carried on a Correspondence with the U. States, and given every possible information of the Enemys plans & proceedings, all which prov'd in the end to be the identical reason of the British in Detroit giving Orders to take us Prisoners &c. but to which afterwards at a Court of enquiry held for the purpose at this latter place, not sufficient evidence appearing, we were acquitted. Other reasons may be assign'd why no communications of the kind ought to be made Public, among which is principally this: that we have at present a Mission in upper Canada for the purpose of trying to civilize the Chippewas &c. who might become suspected, & their Missionary who was one of the sufferers with myself not considered and treated in that friendly manner he is at present. These Sir, are matters I confidentially communicate to You. I am not apprehensive any other of the then Missionaries will step forward with any request, as their situation was different from mine, and they are otherwise provided for. I have wrote to Mr. Prop<sup>r</sup>, and requested him to put You in possession of the above mentioned Certificates, or Copies thereof, which I doubt not he will readily do — I am cutting a Waggon Road from big Beavers Creek



such as may be expected from the characters of those who chuse them, noisly ignorant, assuming & impudent, but professed Flatterers of the People.”

**11. *On Display, Case 2.* Moses Everett ALS to [H. Everett], December 18, 1796. Philadelphia, [Pennsylvania]. 2pp.**

Harvard Graduate Moses Everett traveled from Boston to Philadelphia in order to hear George Washington speak and to attend levees of the President and his wife, Martha. Of them, he wrote: “The President receives the Gentlemen standing in a drawing room—those who are strangers are individually introduced to him, to whom he bows without taking them by the hand—a circle is formed around him in which he walks & addresses himself to one & another or in small parties after having tarried 10 or 15 minutes without the least formality . . . Mrs. Washington receives the Ladies & Gentlemen who attend in a capacious and elegant Drawing room. When we entered she was seated with about 20 or thirty ladies placed on her right hand—seats were provided for the gentlemen by the side of them so as to form a semicircle in the room—Mrs President was there & took a seat beside the gentlemen or ladies as it happened and conversed with individuals on common topics—Judge Livermore conducted me to her Ladyship, she rose & made her curtesy & I my bow as well as I could—she then conducted me to the President who gave me his hand & directed me to a seat—we tarried about half an hour . . . coffee & tea cakes, whipsylabub, lemonade . . . were served around & we retired with little or no ceremony.”

**12. *On Display, Case 2.* John [Gottlieb Ernestus] Heckewelder ALS to Samuel Sitgreaves, January 21, 1799. Bethlehem, [Pennsylvania]. 9pp. (total).**

With this letter, Moravian missionary John Heckewelder (1743-1823) sought reparations for his losses during the American Revolution and described missionary work among the Ojibwa and other Native American tribes in Ohio. *On Display*: Two enclosures from the letter: “Representation of Facts—setting for the sufferings and losses sustained by John Heckewelder during the late American war” and “Inventory & Valuation of Property lost to John Heckewelder & family on Muskingum on being taken Captives by the Enemy Indians the 3<sup>d</sup> day of September 1781.”

**13. William White, “Of Anticipation of Heaven” AMsS Sermon, [18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century]. 68pp.** Blandina Diedrich Collection.  
Pennsylvania Episcopal Bishop William White (1748-1836) delivered this sermon on doctrines of salvation and the promise of heaven.

**14. [Elbridge Gerry] AL to [William?] Jenks, August 1801. Cambridge, Massachusetts. 5pp.**

Elbridge Gerry (1744-1814), who had served on the First U.S. Congress for Massachusetts, wrote this letter in the third person, providing remarks on philosophical and practical aspects of education. He believed that children’s schooling “can only be promoted, by making it a pleasure.” He commented on the state of a school’s “Globes, maps, & books,” provided a list of books, and gave instructions for whitewashing the fences, and painting the barn and outhouses (giving also the recipes for paints).

**15. *On Display, Case 7.* H[enry] Dearborn ALS to H[enry] A. S. Dearborn, March 15, 1807. Washington, D.C. 3pp.**

General Henry Dearborn (1751-1829), U.S. Secretary of War, sent this letter of advice to his son, Henry A. S. Dearborn (1783-1851), as he began to practice law. The father recommended against seeking aid from certain parties and against seeking the office of District Attorney—believing it “safest to rise gradually.” “You should never for an hour forget the importance of acquiring a correct & logical habit of speaking & reasoning, both in private & in public your habits are now forming, which will in a great measure remain through life.”

**16. *On Display, Case 5.* Margaret Montgomery AMsS Copybook, 1809. Wenham, [Massachusetts?]. 1 vol.**

Margaret Montgomery’s primary education included the creation of this copybook, in which she practiced her penmanship by copying alphabetic characters and rhyming moral verses. On display are pages containing an ornate alphabet and copies of the following lines:

“Friendship is the joy of reason dearer yet than that of reason love  
love it lasts but a tranziend [i.e. transient] season friendship makes our  
bliss above”

Why should we mourn departing friend,  
 or shake at death's alarms,  
 'Tis but the voice which Jesus sends  
 to call them to his arms.

Are we not tending upward too  
 as fast as time can move slow  
 nor would we with the hours more,  
 to keep us from our love.

Why should we trouble to convey  
 their bodies to the tomb  
 there the dear flesh of Jesus lay  
 and left a long perfume.

The graves of all his saints be blest  
 and softened every bed:  
 Where should the dying members rest  
 but with the dying head.

Thence he arose, ascending high  
 and show'd our feet the way:  
 up to the Lord our souls shall fly  
 and hail the rising day.

Then let the last loud trumpet sound  
 and bid our kindred rise  
 awake ye nations from the ground  
 ye saints ascend the skies.

**17. Vine Utley, “Observations on Old People 80 Years of Age” AMsS, 1809-1818. New London County, Connecticut. 87pp.**

Dr. Vine Utley (1768-1836) interviewed local octogenarians and compiled this volume of informational notes, including names, ages, residences, marital status, dietary habits, prior illnesses, the longevity of parents, and other information.

**18. “Recollections of General Wayne’s campaign against the Northwestern Indians in [the] years 1793, & 4.” AMs., [ca. 1812]. 12pp.**

An anonymous author penned this first person account of the Battle of Fallen Timbers, briefly describing the lead-up to the campaign and the army’s arrival at Cincinnati in May 1793. With detail, he wrote of the construction of Fort Recovery, the arrival of General Anthony Wayne in Greenville, mobilization and movement of the soldiers, attacks by Native American warriors, and the closing of the campaign.

**19. T[imothy] Pickering ALS to Elizabeth Pickering, December 25, 1813. Washington, [D.C.]. 3pp.**

Elizabeth Pickering (1793-1819) received this letter from her father Timothy Pickering (1745-1829), U.S. Representative from Massachusetts, stressing the importance of literary education. He provided her with advice on methods of learning proper language, reading, and spelling. “To have read many books is a poor cause for triumph, or for self-complacency—unless they have been understood; and it is impossible to understand them fully, unless the meaning of every word is known. The dictionary, therefore, must be resorted to . . . Correct spelling is now so universal among females of your standing, that I hold it impossible for you to omit the requisite attention to it.” He further urged her to use her “needle less,” use her “pen & books more,” continue reading aloud, and spend time in Mr. Gardner’s library in Boston.

**20. Thomas Metcalfe ALS to Rob[er]t Poague, January 27, 1820. Washington, [D.C.]. 3pp.**

U.S. Representative from Kentucky Thomas Metcalfe (1780-1855) shared his views on the heated Congressional debate over the Missouri Compromise, which would admit Missouri to the Union as a slave state. He

remarked on the blistering commentary on slavery's extension by Virginia Representative John Randolph (1773-1833). Metcalfe related that "he thought Gentlemen had conscientious objections to slavery in Missouri—they talked of morality, benevolence, humanity and religion; but now he perceived they were willing to make Missouri river the boundary of their consciences." He expressed worries about the political landscape: "I fear that the era of good feeling & harmony has already gone by."

**21. M[ary] N[exsen] Thompson ALS to Cassandra Smith, July 7, 1822. Michilimackinac, [Michigan Territory]. 6pp.**

Mary N. Thompson (1790-1858) married Col. Alexander R. Thompson (1793-1837) and traveled with him from Sacket's Harbor, New York, to Fort Niagara, to Buffalo, past Cleveland, then up the Detroit River, Lake St. Clair, and Lake Huron to Fort Michilimackinac. She wrote extensively about her overwater journey and encounters with military figures and soldiers. She wrote of General and Mrs. Porter at Buffalo; children on board and the noise they made; Fort Malden; transporting Indian Agent Henry Schoolcraft; Native Americans along the Detroit River and shore of Lake St. Clair, noting their clothing and activities; Thunder Bay; a Fourth of July celebration on board; Fort Michilimackinac; Native Americans dancing; and Fort Brady.

**22. Henry Clay ALS to T[homas] J. Wharton, February 4, 1827. Washington, [D.C.]. 1p. G. E. Densmore Collection.**

U.S. Secretary of State Henry Clay (1777-1852) assured Wharton that he would send copies of his speeches for publication, "one on Internal Improvement, and one on the Greek resolution" (pertinent to the Greek War of Independence, in which he supported the Greeks). Clay mentioned speeches delivered to Lafayette on his reception at the House of Representatives, and to the Colonization Society. These speeches were published in *The Speeches of Henry Clay* (Philadelphia: H.C. Carey & I. Lea, 1827).

**23. W[illiam] G[ardner] Angel ALS to Russell G. Dorr, December 24, 1830. Washington, [D.C.]. 4pp.**

In this letter, U.S. Representative from New York William G. Angel (1790-1858) discussed his recent election and the narrow margin of his

"What I gave said," says an old proverb, "that I lost;"  
what I ~~the~~ lost that I spent, what I gave that I have"  
and indeed a free and generous heart often sees  
benefits far after reaping. Even if nothing else remain  
of a kind deed but the recollection of having done it  
this of itself is a great reward, for the recollections  
of good actions are the golden comforts of declining  
age. He who has squandered his wealth without  
doing one generous action is doubly ruined, being  
impoverished in purse & spirit; while he who has  
debeared it bountifully and charitably has laid  
up mental treasures beyond the reach of chance  
and change.

Washington Irving

London July 29<sup>th</sup> 1831

majority. "I have always remarked thro life that I have lost more friends and become more obnoxious by an exercise of plain honest dealing than I did by shuffling & deceit." He informed Dorr that no suitable positions were available and advised him to refrain from entering politics at all—on account of the moral bankruptcy of political offices. "Vicissitudes are so great and changes so frequent that the continuance of an office when once bestowed is so frail and uncertain that the incumbent lives in constant fear of being turned out, He loses his native independence and becomes a fawning sycophant ever ready to kiss the foot of him who is in power . . . The idle and extravagant habits acquired by office holders leads them unerringly to poverty and totally unfits them for other avocations." With clear bitterness, he recommended that Dorr "not enter upon political life till [he has] secured a competence of lucre."

**24. *On Display, Case 1. Washington Irving AQS, July 29, 1831. London. 1p.***

Washington Irving (1783-1859), one of America's first literary figures to gain international recognition, wrote the following elegant statement on the personal and spiritual value of philanthropy while he served as a secretary for the American legation in London. "'What I saved,' says an old proverb, 'that I lost; what I lent that I spent, what I gave that I have' and indeed a free and generous hand often sows benefits far after reaping. Even if nothing else remains of a kind deed but the recollection of having done it, this of itself is a great reward, for the recollections of good actions are the golden comforts of declining age. He who has squandered his wealth without doing one generous action is doubly ruined, being impoverished in purse & spirit; while he who has disbursed it bounteously and charitably has laid up mental treasures beyond the reach of chance and change."

**25. *Almira H[art] L[incoln] Phelps ALS to [Zilpah Polly Banister] Grant, February 17, 1834. Guilford, Vermont. 5pp. (total).***

Amelia Phelps (1793-1884), teacher and author of works for the education of young women, sent this letter asking Ipswich Academy Headmistress Grant, as a "distinguished teacher," to write recommendations for her textbooks *Lectures on Botany* and *Lectures to Young Ladies*. She was in the process of revising her *Child's Geography* and asked Grant's opinion

about female education in Geology and Greek. "I have long thought we ought to direct our pupils more to the contemplation of nature in her various forms than we have been accustomed to do." Also working on a "Chemistry for Beginners," Phelps would like other teachers' feedback.

**26. Maternal Association of St. Michael's Church Ms. Minutes, 1836-1838. Bristol, Rhode Island. 53pp.** Blandina Diedrich Collection.

This volume contains the manuscript minutes of the Maternal Association of St. Michael's Church, which met monthly to discuss the group's goal of encouraging support, prayer, and discussion for and among Christian mothers.

**27. H[enry] D. Gilpin ALS to [Joshua Gilpin], August 2, 1838. Washington, [D.C.]. 15pp.**

Henry Gilpin (1801-1860), Solicitor of the U.S. Treasury, described traveling in Virginia with U.S. President Martin Van Buren, Secretary of War Joel Poinsett, and Secretary of the Navy James Paulding. The group stopped at Forts Monroe and Calhoun, noting General [Andrew] Jackson's fondness for the area. Gilpin remarked on their reception at Norfolk and Portsmouth, a visit to the Norfolk Navy Yard, and the "Exploring Squadron" headed to the South Seas. His comments included notes on dinners and social engagements; travel to Richmond, disembarking at Jamestown to view the ruins; the President's reception in Richmond; and his study of the "manufacture of 'a mint sling,'" an intoxicating mixed drink.

**28. R[alph] W[aldo] Emerson ALS to John G. Ladd, March 29, 1839. Concord, [Massachusetts]. 2pp.**

Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-1882) sent this kind sentiment to his cousin, at Phillips Academy in Andover, whom he hoped to see when visiting in the summer. Emerson would have "an opportunity of seeing you once again in our green fields, & talking with you of old & new times, of the books you have read, the men you have seen, the growth of your affections, your intellect, & and your character."



**29. Mary Lyon LS to Sophia L. Porter, February 6, 1841.  
S[outh] Hadley, [Massachusetts]. 1p.**

Women's education pioneer Mary Lyon (1797-1849) sent this letter from Holyoke Female Seminary to Sophia Porter, requesting her to inform them on whether or not she wished to have a place reserved for her at the seminary. Porter ultimately graduated from Mount Holyoke in 1857 and from Oberlin College in 1860, before embarking on a career as a teacher and principal.

**30. Cha[rles] Lyell ALS to [Benjamin] Silliman, April 4, 1842.  
New York. 3pp. Harvey L. Sherwood Collection.**

Geologist Sir Charles Lyell (1797-1875) visited natural scientist Benjamin Silliman (1779-1864) of the Yale faculty during Lyell's travels in America in 1841. In this letter, he reflected on his lectures, venues, attendees, ticket prices, and poor management—expecting that the Lyceum would not fully remunerate him. He praised Silliman, as during his travels from Niagara to Georgia he met many who “ascribe the taste they have for science to [his] tuition.”

**31. Charles Dickens and Catherine Dickens ALS to J. H. Adams, February 10, 1842. Hartford, [Connecticut]. 2pp.**

When Charles (1812-1870) and Catherine Dickens (1815-1879) visited the United States in 1842 he was at the height of his popularity and greeted as a star. This thank-you note expressed appreciation for a musical performance of the previous evening.

**32. Emma Willard ALS to Miss English, November 13, 1843.  
Philadelphia, [Pennsylvania]. 2pp.**

Women's rights advocate, educator, and promoter of women's education Emma Willard (1787-1870) drafted this letter of introduction for Mr. Nichols, an agent for the publishers of her “historical works.” In it, she reflected on her recent divorce and its impact on “the estimation of many who loved me. But bad as that was, to have violated my own conscience and lost ‘the peace of God’ in my heart, would have been worse.” She noted that hard economic times have produced a general drop in school enrollment.

**33. Laura Bridgman ALS to [George Nixon] Briggs, [between 1844 and 1851]. [Boston, Massachusetts]. 1p.**

Laura Bridgman (1829-1889) is recognized as the first deaf-blind person to be educated in the United States. She received her education at Samuel Gridley Howe's Perkins Institution for the Blind and used stenciled characters to send this correspondence to Massachusetts Governor George Nixon Briggs. Bridgman offered kind words and hopes that Briggs would come and visit the institution again to see her and the rest of "the blind girls." She also mentioned sending a present to Julia Brace, who entered the Perkins Institute for a year beginning in 1842.

**34. [Laurens Perseus Hickok] Ms. Lectures, 1847-1848.**  
Blandina Diedrich Collection.

Samuel Miner Campbell (1823-1892), author of the sermon *Worship in Song* (1858), made these manuscript transcriptions of lectures delivered by Laurens Perseus Hickok (1798-1888), a professor of Christian theology at Auburn Theology Seminary. The subjects of the lectures are the nature of God, the authority of the Bible, the sacraments, and divine justice.

**35. [Zachary Taylor] AL fragment to T. Allison, [after June 7, 1848]. 1p.**

This fragment by Whig candidate for the U.S. Presidency Zachary Taylor (1784-1850) includes comments on his Presidential nomination and his military service, remarking briefly on the Battle of Buena Vista, "all other affairs of the kind I was ever engaged in being mere children play when compared with it."

**36. A[braham] R. Laurence ALS to Abraham R. Laurence, Jr., July 5, 1849. New York. 3pp.**

New York Commissioner of Emigration Abraham Laurence offered his son advice on his education, believing the combination of practice and theory was best suited for true learning. He recalled corresponding with Dr. [Joseph] Priestly, "a Unitarian Divine," about books to use for a history lecture. He expressed satisfaction with his son's choice of law for a profession and praised the school and methods of [John W.] Fowler (of the New York State and National Law School). He concluded the letter with a discussion about oration, especially referring to Cicero, Demosthe-

500-  
76816

eightth of march

my dear governor

i am very glad that  
you take care of people and  
that you are very kind.  
yesterday i sent jubilee grace a  
present to please her very much  
and i hope that she will remember  
me for many years. she was here  
one year and we all loved her  
very much. i was sad she  
went away and could never  
learn here any more.

i should like to have you come  
to see me and the blind girls  
again when you can.

dear friend good bye  
barbra bridgman

Rochester Oct. 14, 1855

Dear Mrs. Crowley

Enclosed is  
our W. R. Petition for the  
next Legislature - Will  
you get it published in  
the Paper of your Village  
& as many more County  
Papers as you can -

I hope your Town  
& you to do it with -  
send us up a long  
list of names -

Yours Truly

Jesse B. Smith

P. S. Can't you find some  
young woman who with  
Petition in hand will pass  
from town to town, holding  
meetings in School Houses &  
Town Halls - Cattaraugus ought

nes, the Debates of the Virginia Convention on the Constitution, and the speaking styles of Patrick Henry and James Madison.

**37. Edward Everett ALS to D[aniel] Webster, September 26, 1851. Cambridge, [Massachusetts]. 4pp.**

Educator and orator Edward Everett (1794-1865), then serving as aide to U.S. Secretary of State Daniel Webster (1782-1852) sent this query to Webster regarding his preferences for the title pages of his forthcoming printed speeches. He suggested “general adjustment of the slavery question,” “Mr. Clay’s resolutions,” or “Mr. Clay’s Compromise Resolutions” for Webster’s speech of March 7, 1850. For his speech of July 17, 1850, he offered “On the Compromise Bill” or “on the Compromise Measures.”

**38. *On Display, Case 4. Susan B. Anthony ALS to Mrs. C. M. Crowley, October 20, 1855. Rochester, [New York], 2pp.***  
Blandina Diedrich Collection.

The great women’s rights activist Susan B. Anthony (1820-1906) sent this letter to Mrs. Crowley, in hopes that she would find a woman to travel around Cattaragus County, New York, to secure signatures for a “Petition for Woman’s Rights” to the New York State Senate. The petition, still enclosed, demanded the right of suffrage and full citizenship. She further requested that Crowley work to get an announcement of a women’s rights convention, to be held at Albany on February 14 and 15, 1854, published in the local paper. “Can’t you find some young woman who with Petition in hand will pass from town to town, holding meetings in School Houses & Town Halls—Cattaragus ought to produce one woman with the requisite Will—she has hundreds with the talent—Mrs. Crowley, it is not talent that is wanting among our women, it is the Will to use the talent.”

**39. John Tyler ALS to M. D. Phillips, December 3, 1855. Sherwood Forest [Plantation, Virginia]. 1p.**

Retired U.S. President John Tyler (1790-1862) kindly declined an invitation from Phillips to deliver a lecture, adding, “My lectures are never attended with any charge but are entirely voluntary and for the benefit of the Institutions or associations before which they are delivered.”

**40. H[arriet] B[eecher] Stowe ALS to Mr. Thomas, October 17, [1856]. London. 3pp.**

Harriet Beecher Stowe (1811-1896), abolitionist and author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, wrote that she hoped to visit her anti-slavery friends in Scotland in the spring, and expressed her gratitude for the efforts of activists in England. "A great crisis my dear Sir is hurrying on, and I am much comforted by the deep & brotherly interest which England feels for & with us who are called to suffer for & with the cause of freedom—When I say us I mean the suffering brave of America who stand now as once your covenanters did for a sacred cause."

**41. Edward Everett, "Washington University Inauguration Address," ADF., [March or April 1857]. [St. Louis, Missouri]. 49pp.**

Edward Everett made revisions and excisions to this manuscript draft of the speech he delivered at the Inauguration of Washington University of the State of Missouri, in St. Louis. The subjects of the address included European exploration and settlement of North America, Native American culture, and the history and importance of practical education.

**42. Josiah Quincy ALS to W[illiam] B. Sprague, April 1, 1858. Boston, [Massachusetts]. 3pp.**

Retired president of Harvard University Josiah Quincy (1772-1864) expressed thanks to clergyman William B. Sprague (1795-1876) for sending him the 3rd and 4th volumes of Sprague's masterwork *Annals of the American Pulpit*. Quincy reflected on meeting Presbyterian minister Dr. John Witherspoon around 1792 and hearing him preach. "I was particularly struck with his style & manner in the delivery of his discourse. It was solemn, direct, with no display of oratory, or for effect. Terse . . . obviously studied, but without full notes, and relying more on his logic than on imagination for the result to be produced." He also provided a description of the speaking style of Samuel Stanhope Smith, who presided over his wedding ceremony.

**43. H[ezekiah] Ford Douglass ALS to Thomas Peiner, November 6, 1858. Chicago, [Illinois]. 1p.**

Orator and former slave Hezekiah Ford Douglass (ca. 1831-1865) wrote

with bellows of Music the resplendent forms of  
 Saints & Martyrs, whose purple robes & golden halos  
<sup>burst like the rainbows in</sup> ~~blaze from~~ the storied windows on high. And no-  
 ble, purer, higher than the articulate voice of  
 chord, or reed, or flute, or sounding key, the articu-  
 late voice of Poetry; — the Music of the Imbelled,  
 the Fancy, & the Taste, and the heart; the near-  
 est approach of the human faculties to raptures more  
 than human; the transfiguration <sup>of fact into romance,</sup> of wisdom into  
 prophecy; of reason into <sup>of nature into miracle</sup> inspiration; brightest visions  
 which mortal eye can catch of relations &  
 harmonies beyond the pale of sense; the noblest  
 conquest of <sup>of nature</sup> Nature over time & fortune; mysterious  
 quiescence of our intellectual being, the golden  
 casket in which Memory locks up her choicest  
 treasures; the sternal column on which Fame  
 records the brightest record of her dearest Names.

But let us admit for the sake of argument  
 that it is the business of places of Education not  
 to train & <sup>cultivate</sup> gratify these higher tastes, but to pursue  
 those studies & form those mental habits which  
 tend directly to the practical uses of life; and I  
 think we <sup>may still boldly venture</sup> need not fear to submit the usual  
 banner of Academical learning to the test. I ap-  
 prehend that we shall find that the value &  
 importance of collegiate education can be sufficiently  
 vindicated as the appropriate discipline & preparation  
 for many of the most important departments of public

this letter about the arrangements and terms for bringing Frederick Douglass to Aurora to deliver two lectures, “Self Made Men” and “the Races.” The venue must charge an admission fee of 15 cents to defray Douglass’s speaking fee of “Fifty Dollars per Day or twenty five Dollars a Lecture.”

**44. [Carl Schurz], [*The Life of Slavery, Or the Life of the Nation*], AMs. Speech, [ca. March 6, 1862]. Cooper Institute, New York. 73pp.**

Carl Schurz (1829-1906) delivered this speech at the Cooper Institute on March 6, 1862, around one month before receiving his commission as Brigadier General in the Union Army. The manuscript includes revisions, marginal notes, and asides about crowd reactions. Schurz expressed surprise over the outbreak of war, commented on slavery’s role in spurring the conflict, and called for immediate emancipation. “Slavery is like an egg, once broken, it can never be repaired.”

**45. James Speed ALS to [a former Confederate], May 31, 1865. Wash[ington, D.C.]. 2pp.**

U.S. Attorney General James Speed (1812-1887) wrote this letter shortly after President Johnson issued a proclamation of general amnesty, encouraging a former Confederate to accept the Federal Government that he/she may become a good citizen. “I am glad to learn your purpose to return to loyalty & duty. Permit me to say however that it pained me to see you writing about ‘my government’—This government is . . . as much yours as mine. The sooner this fact is felt & acknowledged the better. It seems to me that until such is your feeling, you cannot begin to be what I know you desire to be a good citizen.”

**46. Elizabeth Cady Stanton ALS to Cha[rle]s Mumford, [July 18, 1870]. [New York]. 4pp.**

Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815-1902), a prominent activist in the women’s rights movements of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, explained to Mr. Mumford the work of different speech planning agents and her fees for public speeches over the previous winter. “In all cases I had \$75 or \$100 except when I lectured on Sunday, or to women alone. For the latter \$50, Sunday \$10. In order to cover the percentage I shall say this winter \$85 to \$100.”





Entry 47.

**47. Hiram B. Crosby AMsS Journal, 1872. [New York to Michigan]. 127pp.**

Lawyer Hiram Crosby kept this manuscript journal while he traveled from New York City to the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, as part of a prospecting party seeking mining opportunities near Iron Mountain. In Michigan, they traveled on horseback and by canoe, led by Henry Santano, Sam De Nannie, Charles Normangobble, and John Adams, their Ojibwa guides. Twenty-four pen and ink drawings illustrate the journey.

**48. W[illiam] T. Sherman ALS to J[ohn] E. Williams, September 21, 1875. St. Louis, Missouri. 4pp.**

William Tecumseh Sherman (1820-1891), Commander of the U.S. Army, assured his recipient that he would not be pursuing the U.S. Presidency. "No delusion will seize me—that no party, clique or combination will induce me to commit the act of destruction that you fear." Sherman stated that he would prefer to "resume my old place as President of the 5th St. Railroad, than to be President of the US. There are plenty of Contestants. Let them fight it out." Sherman, who did not agree with either political party, gave further remarks on religion and education.

**49. Julia Ward Howe “Battle Hymn of the Republic”  
Holograph MsS, December 1887. 3pp. E. L. Diedich Collection.**

This manuscript contains the text of the five verses of the “Battle Hymn of the Republic,” in the hand of its author, Julia Ward Howe (1819-1910). The piece is accompanied by a signed cabinet card portrait photograph of Julia Ward Howe as an older woman, dated March 20, 1890.

**50. Phillips Brooks ALS to [Thomas Wentworth] Higginson,  
November 30, 1887. Boston, [Massachusetts]. 1p.**

Episcopal clergyman Phillips Brooks (1835-1893) provided Unitarian minister Thomas Higginson with a note on the musical accompaniment for his hymn “O Little Town of Bethlehem.” “There is a simple air to my small Christmas Carol which was made for it by my Chorister in Philadelphia where the verses were written there twenty years ago.”

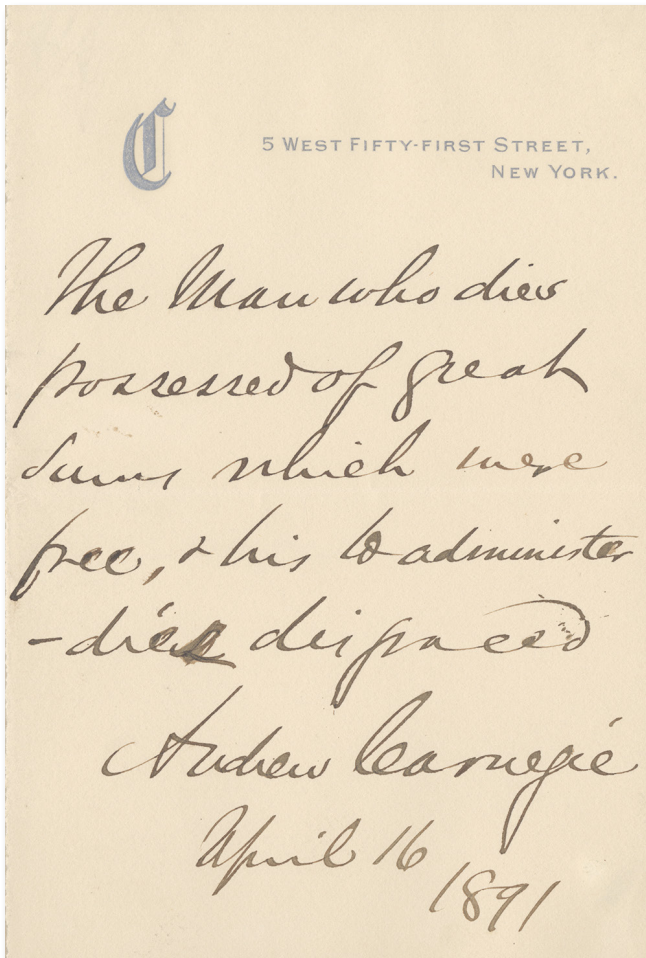
**51. *On Display, Case 7.* Charles L[utwidge] Dodgson ALS to  
Edith Dodgson, March 8, 1891. Ch[rist] Ch[urch], Oxford.  
7pp.**

Collectors often do not work precisely within the confines of an institutional collecting policy. While not Americana, this letter of Charles Dodgson (1832-1898), better known by his pen name Lewis Carroll, author of *Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland*, fits neatly within Dr. Diedrich’s collection of letters of advice—a valuable part of his education-related manuscripts. Lewis Carroll offered his niece thoughtful and eloquent educational advisement, and clarified his reasons for believing she should take a two or three year sojourn at Oxford. She should not “acquire a great mass of knowledge,” but instead gain an “education, which is a very different thing : I should define it as a cultivation, to the utmost degree of perfection they are capable of, of whatever powers God has given you : so that, whatever work in life He may mark out for you to do, you may be ready to do it.” Given the goal of making the best of life, Carroll specified, “I don’t mean . . . the best for yourself, but the best for others. That is a truth that is becoming more & more clear to me as life passes away—that God’s purpose, in this wonderful complex life of ours, is mutual interaction, all round. Every life (with perhaps some few exceptions, such as Robinson Crusoe) bears upon, or ought to bear upon, the lives of others. That is what you want your faculties for—whether you are to be

rich or poor, married or single, needing to earn money or not needing it, you may be certain that there will be some work for others, meant for you to take up, & only needing to be looked for.”

**52. *On Display, Case 1. Andrew Carnegie AQS, April 16, 1891. New York. 1p.***

Steel magnate and philanthropist Andrew Carnegie (1835-1919) penned the following quotation. It neatly summarizes a belief outlined in his essay *Wealth* (1889): “The Man who dies possessed of great Sums which were free, & his to administer—dies disgraced.”



*Entry 52.*

**53. Benj[amin] Harrison ALS to M[urat] Halstead, October 29, 1894. New York. 1p.**

Retired U.S. President Benjamin Harrison (1833–1901) declined an invitation to an Oxford Club dinner, because he needed Tuesday to prepare for a speech. “You know I am always distraight & nervous when I have a speech before me & generally disgusted when I have one behind me.”

**54. John Bartlett ALS to [John Bell] Bouton, February 9, 1895. Cambridge, [Massachusetts]. 2pp. E. L. Diedrich Collection.**

John Bartlett (1820-1905), author of *Familiar Quotations* (1855), gave thanks for the copy of Uncle Sam’s Bible sent by John Bouton, author of *Uncle Sam’s Church* (1895). “Accept my sincere thanks for your kindness in sending me The U.S. Bible. It is without question The Bible for us, it needs no commentator. Its creed should come home to every true American’s business and bosom. I believe a universal knowledge of the patriotic hymns, which you suggest, would go far to preserve us as a nation. I hope every member of the next congress will read Uncle Sam’s Bible, and accept its creed.”

**55. Franklin D. Roosevelt AMs. Notes in George Riddle’s *A Modern Reader and Speaker*, 1901-1902.**

This volume of *A Modern Reader and Speaker* contains handwritten ink and pencil notes by Franklin D. Roosevelt (1882-1945), kept while a student at Harvard College in 1902. The notes refer to other speakers, with particular attention to physical presence and demeanor; he commented on postures, gestures, and voices. Roosevelt himself displayed “not enough life” and “needed more ruggedness.”

**56. W[illiam] F[rederick] Cody ALS to [J. T.] McCaddon, June 25, 1907. Newport, [Rhode Island]. 1p. E. L. Diedrich Collection.**

One of several missives in the E. L. Diedrich Collection between “Buffalo Bill” Cody (1846-1917) and the financial manager of his Wild West Show, this letter pertains to the week’s shows in Boston, where other attractions caused a decrease in attendance. In Newport, attendance was

*in the interest of both machines*

who voted for Lorimer have all been scandals in which the members of both parties have been involved. *plus now without Messrs Sullivan and Sherman have worked hard in*

At this moment in Illinois as else where, the liquor interests in the course of their active political campaign have impartially supported *now* Democrats and *now* Republicans who they think will be favorable to them; and in many places the support is, with cynical indifference, given to and accepted by the bosses of both of the old parties. *Grand for its sake will and.*

I cannot too strongly impress upon the minds of you plain citizens that your fight is against the bi-partisan machine that your fight is against the bosses in both parties, *Just looked closely* who, although they so largely proclaim their devotion to party, *Yel in reality (as)* really care nothing what ever for the party save as it can be used for their own advancement, *show* and care less than nothing for the party name save as it can be used to keep decent citizens in line to their own hurt...

These bosses support one another and betray their own parties without the slightest hesitation when it is to their own interest. Their attitude toward one another is precisely like that of mediaeval robber barons. Each of them of course, will without scruple make war on the opposing boss of the opposing party if he thinks he can advance his own cause by so doing. This is precisely as each mediaeval baron if the opportunity offered seized his rivals castle and put that rival to death without a qualm. But he instantly joined with the rival to put down any up rising of serfs, for that was a common danger. The Robber barons combined to resist outsiders and to plunder outsiders, although they would cheerfully cut one another's throats in the effort each to seize plunder for himself at the expense of the other. This is exactly what our bosses here in your State, in my own state of N.Y. and through the nations now do. When Mr. Sullivan's Lieut. helps Mr. Lorimer or when *as he should have U. S. Senator and helped by Mr. Sullivan* like Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Sherman in the Legislature or Council support gas bills or street Ry. franchises which are against the interest of the public they are merely illustrating the first principals of machine politics as practiced in the U.S; they merely show the eagerness shown by machine men every where to combine *with* to one another with out regard to ostensible party *Sherman's to organize the State will.*

low as “the money people are not here yet” and the weather was bad. Reginald Vanderbilt and his friends entertained Cody between shows.

**57. Julia Ward Howe ALS to Mrs. Pitman, August 20, 1908. Newport, R[hode] I[sland]. 3pp.** E. L. Diedrich Collection.

In this letter, Julia Ward Howe reflected on her old age, family, and the progress of women’s rights. “I am thankful to have seen the wonderful changes which have marked my time, notably, the abolition of slavery and the emancipation of my own sex in so far as concerns education and the privileges of public service. We still wait for the suffrage, but I regard it as more to come.” She offered further comments on republicanism and the U.S. government.

**58. [Theodore Roosevelt] Typed Speech with AMs. Revisions, September 1914. Galesburg, [Illinois]. 8pp.** G. E. Densmore Collection.

Retired U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt (1858-1919) delivered this campaign speech on political party adherence vs. the public good, in support of Progressive candidate Raymond Robins for an Illinois U.S. Senate seat over Democrat Roger Sullivan and Republican Lawrence Sherman.

**59. *On Display, Case 10.* John Philip Sousa TLS to Ralph Holmes, December 24, 1927. New York. 1p.** E. L. Diedrich Collection.

John Philip Sousa (1854-1932) sent Holmes two copies of “The Pride of the Wolverines”—written as a tribute to the people of Michigan. He wished Holmes to give one to the superintendent of music for use by students.

**60. Franklin D. Roosevelt TLS to Mrs. Vincent H. Ober, April 24, 1941. Washington, [D.C.]. 1p.** E. L. Diedrich Collection.

U.S. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt extended his congratulations on the 22<sup>nd</sup> Biennial Convention of the National Federation of Music Clubs. “Because music knows no barriers of language; because it recognizes no impediments to free intercommunication; because it speaks a universal tongue music can make us all more vividly aware of that com-

mon humanity which is ours and which shall one day unite the nations of the world in one great brotherhood.”

**61. W[ernher] V[on] B[raun] AMs. Lecture Notes, May 12/14, [late 1940s or 1950s]. 2pp.** Harvey L. Sherwood Collection.

Aerospace engineer Wernher von Braun (1912-1977) was the first to formally propose a manned mission to the planet Mars. Von Braun’s slide-show notes regard a projected landing on Mars.

**62. *On Display, Case 10.* Franz Liszt, “Canzone Napolitana” Musical Ms. with Revisions and Redactions, n.d. 4pp.**

Hungarian piano virtuoso and music instructor Franz Liszt (1811-1886) had a profound influence on musical composition and performance into the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> centuries. This manuscript is in F-sharp major, though Liszt revised and reissued the piece in F major soon after its original composition.

**63. *On Display, Case 6.* Manuscript Floorplan and Elevation of a Schoolhouse, n.d. 1p.**

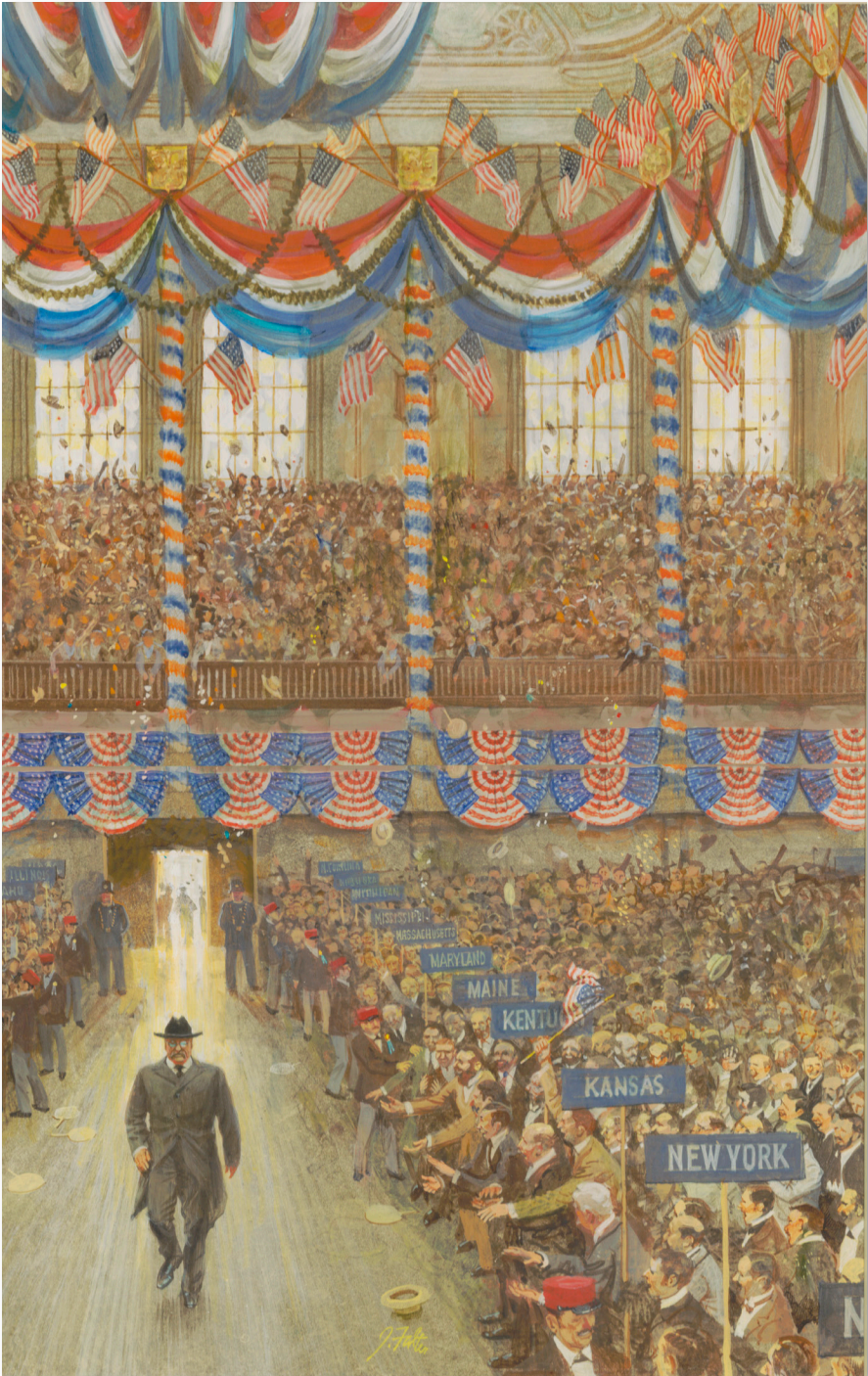
This large (21.5” x 12¾”) pen, ink, and watercolor illustration shows the layout of the first floor of a 28’ x 40’, two-story schoolhouse, identifying a vestibule, one schoolroom, a recitation room, and a spiral stairwell. This item is on display beside Horace Mann’s letter to J. B. Vandever, May 4, 1851 (entry 77), in which he discussed practical issues of establishing a school.

**64. S[abine] Baring-Gould, “Onward Christian Soldiers” Holograph MsS, n.d. 1p.**

This manuscript contains the full text of the hymn by its author, Anglican priest Sabine Baring-Gould (1834-1924). The 1865 hymn has a long legacy, including use at the funeral of U.S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1969.

**65. [Theodore Roosevelt] TDF. with AMs. Revisions and Redactions, n.d. 4pp.**

This typed draft of a section from the second chapter in Theodore



*John Philip Falter, Theodore Roosevelt at the 1904 Republican National Convention, [1940s-1950s]. Watercolor and Gouache on paper.*



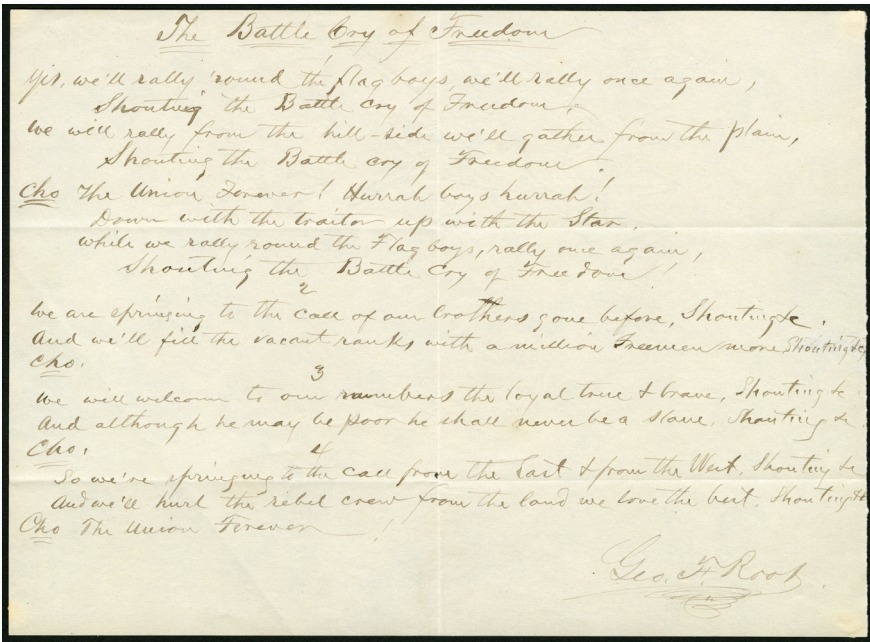
Roosevelt's autobiography regards his speech "The Strenuous Life," and translations of it into Chinese and Italian. He commented on types of success, rising from unique abilities of the exceptional man and from dedication and perseverance. "I need hardly say that all the success I have ever won have been of the second type. I never won anything without hard labor and the exercise of my best judgment and careful planning and working long in advance."

**66. Geo[rge] F[rederick] Root, "The Battle Cry of Freedom" Holograph MsS, n.d. 1p. E. L. Diedrich Collection.**

Popular songwriter of the Civil War era, George F. Root (1820-1895) composed this patriotic, pro-Union song in 1862. This manuscript is a copy of the lyrics, in the hand of the writer.

**67. D[aniel] Webster ALS to R[obert] C. Winthrop, n.d. [Boston, Massachusetts]. 2pp.**

Daniel Webster shared his complaints about the unpleasant speaking conditions at Faneuil Hall, stating that he would not return until the problems are fixed.



Entry 66.

## Archival Collections

### **68. Fisher Ames Collection, 1783-1805. New York, Philadelphia, et al. 23 items. E. L. Diedrich Collection.**

The bulk of these letters by Fisher Ames (1758-1808) concern his service as Massachusetts Representative to the First U.S. Congress. His correspondence concerns the pressing issues of the legislature, other branches of the government, North-South sectarian disagreements, the 1796 Presidential election, the First Bank of the United States, the location of the U.S. Capitol, and other subjects.

- **Fisher Ames ALS to [John] Lowell, September 13, 1789. New York. 4pp.** In this letter, Ames expressed his perspectives on recent and current affairs in the newly-formed U.S. Government. He offered hopeful remarks about a recent interview with General Benjamin Lincoln (1733-1810), praised the appointment of Alexander Hamilton (d. 1804) to the head of the U.S. Treasury; and expected that Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826) would stand well for any future appointments. This correspondence contains an anecdote about differing knowledge of European etiquette, resulting in an unreciprocated low bow to Vice President John Adams (1735-1826). Ames responded to newspaper criticisms of his theory of Federal jurisdiction, noting that he published a clearer statement in the *Gazette*. "I was afraid of having expressed my ideas rather obscurely in the printed Speech—for, in fact, the house did not appear to understand my doctrine."
- ***On Display, Case 3. [Fisher Ames] AMs., [September 1789]. 4pp.*** Manuscript in which Congressman Ames provides his views on the role and membership of the Federal judiciary.

Some persons have proposed that the jurisdiction of the Federal Judiciary should be merely appellate and that the State Courts should hold cognizance of all causes, those specially assigned to the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court by the Constitution excepted &

The idea of submitting to a foreign and hostile jurisdiction - as some of the State Courts will be, and in time, perhaps, all of them & the important office of enforcing and interpreting the laws seems a priori awkward and improper. Whether any band left strong than a judicial pervading the whole and differing justice, which is the life blood, from the heart to the extremities, will secure the Union of so large a territory under one Gov<sup>t</sup> for a long time may well be doubted, because it will be doubtful even with that band. Expunging the clause giving original jurisdiction seems to render that impossible which otherwise, however desirable, would be only probable. The principal difficulty the new Gov<sup>t</sup> will have to experience is the opposition of the State powers. The proposal will make them clash, and prevent order coming out of confusion. as will appear by the following hints -

Is it constitutional to refer to the States the decision of causes to which the jurisdiction of the Federal Judiciary shall extend - This doctrine of exclusive cognizance by the national courts is not observed in the Bill, and if Congress require it ag<sup>t</sup> the State Courts would be no defence of the Bill.

**69. Katharine Lee Bates Collection, 1911-1928. Wellesley, Massachusetts, et al. 33 items. E. L. Diedrich Collection.**

Katharine Lee Bates (1859-1929), English professor and author of “America the Beautiful,” wrote the bulk of these letters and manuscripts to fellow poets, most frequently to Leighton Rollins.

- *On Display, Case 11. Katharine Lee Bates, “America the Beautiful” Holograph MsS. 1p.* According to Leighton Rollins, Katharine Bates wrote out only five copies of her most famous hymn in her own hand; this manuscript is one of them.

**70. Winston Churchill Collection, 1889-1965. London, Philadelphia, Coral Gables, Florida, et al. 70 items.**

Manuscripts by or pertinent to prominent American speakers are a strength of the Diedrich collection. Beside them is an attractive custom box containing papers of one of the most powerful orators of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill (1874-1965). Several letters pertain to Churchill’s personal and political affairs, such as a letter to lecture agent James B. Pond in anticipation of a U.S. tour, during which he spoke to the students of the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor on January 9, 1901; and a letter by Leo Sullivan, reflecting on hearing Churchill practicing his speeches to Parliament to overcome his speech impediment in 1902.

Most significant perhaps is Dr. Diedrich’s acquisition of the podium notes used by Winston Churchill at the former PM’s first speech in the U.S. after World War II, at the University of Miami, February 26, 1946. Churchill accepted an honorary degree and addressed 17,500 persons, praising the University for its role in training Royal Air Force cadets and addressing the needs of veterans whose education had been interrupted during the war. In characteristic fashion, Diedrich also acquired the final published text, supplementary photographs, and other related items.

The Churchill collection also includes telegrams, letters, and drafts related to the efforts of Harold Stassen (1907-2001), President of the University of Pennsylvania, to secure Churchill as a speaker for the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of the University Library by Benjamin Franklin in 1751. After months of planning and preparations, the freshly reelected

Prime Minister cancelled the speech, not wanting his appearance drawn into the controversy surrounding U.S. President Harry Truman's dismissal of General Douglas MacArthur from his position as Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers on April 10, 1951.

- ***On Display, Case 16.* [Winston Churchill] Typed Speech Notes with AMs. Insertions and Revisions, [delivered February 26, 1946]. [University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida]. 15pp.** Winston Churchill's podium notes; pages five and ten are displayed.
- ***On Display, Case 16.* Photograph of Winston Churchill Standing by the Podium, [February 26, 1946]. University of Miami.** Wide World Photos.
- ***On Display, Case 16.* Winston Churchill, "Education," *Association of American Colleges Bulletin* 42, 2 (May 1946): 287-292.** An offprint of the polished, published version of Churchill's University of Miami speech.
- ***On Display, Case 16.* Winston S. Churchill TLS to Harold E. Stassen, April 4, 1951. London. 4pp.** Winston Churchill sent this letter outlining his travel arrangements, itinerary, and requests. "I need not say how grateful I am to you for all the trouble that you are taking about this adventure, and I hope I shall have the life and strength to fulfill it adequately. My message is simple and old, 'United we stand, divided we fall.'"
- ***On Display, Case 16.* Winston S. Churchill Telegram to Harold E. Stassen, April 26, 1951. London. 1p.** Harold Stassen received this telegram, delivering the unwelcome news of Churchill's cancellation. "Since our arrangements were made events have happened which make it difficult for me to fulfill the engagement now. I hope therefore you will allow me to postpone for a while my visit to Philadelphia to which I look forward keenly."

## **71. D. N. Diedrich Personal Archive, bulk 1930s-2010s. 8 lin. ft.**

The contents of the Duane Norman Diedrich Collection are a product of the mind of the collector who compiled them and his collaboration with the William L. Clements Library. The personal archive of Dr. Diedrich provides details and documentation of his life, collecting, and interests.

- ***On Display, Case 1.* Portrait Photograph of Duane Norman Diedrich, May 25, 2005. The Pentagon, [Arlington County, Virginia].**

- *On Display, Case 1. Douglas MacArthur TLS to Duane N[orman] Diedrich, September 11, 1952. New York. 1p.* “Thank you very much for writing as you did and for sending me a copy of your thesis ‘Foreign Policy in War and Peace’. It is most encouraging to find a high school senior taking such an intelligent and energetic interest in the affairs of his country. With all good wishes for your success at the University of Michigan.”

**72. Daniel D. Emmett Collection, 1859-1908. 7 items. E. L. Diedrich Collection.**

These manuscripts and letters pertain to musician Daniel Emmett (1815-1904), including holograph manuscripts of “Dixie” (February 22, 1895) and “Old Dan Tucker” (n.d.), a signed cabinet card portrait, and correspondence pertinent to the authorship of “Dixie.”



*Entry 73. Antonín Dvořák (left) and his student Rudolf Friml (right).*

**73. Rudolf Friml Collection, 1890s-1968. 0.5 lin. ft.**

Professor Diedrich’s archive of Rudolf Friml is made up of letters, musical compositions, drafts of plays, and other papers of composer Rudolf Friml (1879-1972) and his frequent lyricist Dailey Paskman (1897-1979). Friml studied piano and composition under Antonín Dvořák at the Prague

Conservatory and immigrated to the United States in 1906. He gained Broadway success in the 1910s and 1920s for operettas, such as *The Firefly*, *Rose-Marie*, and *The Vagabond King*.

- ***On Display, Case 12.* Edm. Fietz, photographer. Cabinet Card Photograph of Antonín Dvořák with AMuQS on verso, 1896. Wein.**
- ***On Display, Case 12.* H. Eckert, photographer. Cabinet Card Photograph of Rudolf Friml, Signed, [1890s]. Prague.**
- ***On Display, Case 12.* Photograph of the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers (ASCAP), Signed, [between 1914 and 1923].** Group portrait of the charter members of ASCAP, an organization formed to protect the rights of artists on issues such as copyright and royalties. The men stand beside a piano, with Victor Herbert seated. The photograph bears the signatures of Gustave Kerker, Raymond Hubbell, Harry Tierney, Louis A. Hirsch, Rudolf Friml, Robert Hood Bowers, Silvio Hein, Alfred Baldwin Sloane, Irving Berlin, and Victor Herbert.
- ***On Display, Case 12.* Rudolf Friml AMuQS to G. W. Kuehl, October 19, 1931. 1p.** The composer addressed these handwritten measures “To my oldest friend in New York.” Friml sent musical quotations from several of his most popular songs, “Oh Rose Marie I love you,” “Indian Love Call,” and “Vagabond King”
- ***On Display, Case 12.* Rudolf [Friml] ALS to Dailey [Paskman], October 3, [1950s?]. [San Francisco, California]. 6pp.**

In this letter, Friml expressed disdain for a project and in doing so offered his thoughts on the sort of show that would better suit his philosophy. “Take my advice and ‘dickup’ something where music predominate with beautiful Background—and where love is sincere—even thow disappointing—in some parts—with happy ending—We all like happy ending—It must be about something which is dear to us—friendship love—sacrifice—forgiveness—appreciation—and not just ‘a ring.’ Who care what kind a ring King of Wales is got—and care less—if he lost it—there is no meat in that story to make a poor hamburger—”

#### **74. Ebenezer Jackson, Jr. Papers, 1814-1863. 11 items.**

E. L. Diedrich Collection.

These letters and documents reflect the views of legislator Ebenezer Jackson, Jr. (1796-1874), who served in the Connecticut House of Represen-

tatives, 1829-1832, 1849, and the United States House of Representatives, 1834-1835. He provided commentary on the Missouri Compromise, the 1860 United States presidential election, secession, and the Civil War. Jackson also offered advice to his brother Amasa, who attended the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in the mid-1820s.

**75. Hill Family Papers, 1841-1908. Montgomery, New York, Rhode Island, and Colorado. 4 lin. ft.** Blandina Diedrich Collection.

The papers of the family of Nathaniel P. Hill (1832-1900) and Alice Hill née Hale (b. 1840) document the travel and domestic lives of the Hills and their three children, who immigrated to Gilpin County, Colorado in 1871. Professor Nathaniel Hill taught chemistry at Brown University before pursuing fortunes in the West. He founded the successful Boston & Colorado Smelting Company and later served as U.S. Senator from Colorado, assuring a prosperous life for his family. Correspondence, diaries, scrapbooks, photographs, and other materials span several decades, from Nathaniel and Alice's courtship to their children's education in the East. The extensive letters and journals of Alice Hill and her daughters Isabel and Gertrude make this collection a valuable resource for the study of women's health and medicine, motherhood, familial and other relationships, intellectual life, music, theater, and other subjects.

**76. Joyce Kilmer, "Trees" Collection, 1913-[after 1922]. 4 items.** Blandina Diedrich Collection.

Poet and author Joyce Kilmer (1886-1918) wrote the well-known poem "Trees" (beginning "I think that I shall never see / A poem lovely as a tree.") in 1913. The New York writer and publisher served in the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment of the N.Y. National Guard and as Sergeant in the U.S. Army 165<sup>th</sup> Infantry during the First World War.

- *On Display, Case 9. Joyce Kilmer, "Trees" Holograph MsS, n.d. 1p.*
- *On Display, Case 9. Real Photo Postcard of Joyce Kilmer, Signed, May 1918. France.* Oval head-and-shoulders portrait of Joyce Kilmer in his U.S. Army uniform. Kilmer died in France around two months after he signed this photo with the manuscript message "Personally, I think I look more like a dachshund than a Boston bull."



- *On Display, Case 9. Oscar Rasbach, “Trees” AMuQS, [after 1922]. 1p.* This sheet contains the first bars of Rasbach’s musical setting of “Trees,” including piano accompaniment in the key of D-flat.

## **77. Horace Mann Papers, bulk 1823-1857. Norfolk County, Massachusetts, et al. 162 items.**

Professor Diedrich assembled these largely outgoing letters and documents of Horace Mann (1796-1859), the father of public education in America, item-by-item over the course of decades. The result is an important archive covering his career as prosecuting attorney, educational reformer, and U.S. Representative from Massachusetts. His contributions to education in America include the establishment of the minimum duration of a school year; research and recommendations on school buildings and supplies; support for teachers through improved wages and the development of Normal Colleges for training; and much else.

- *On Display, Case 6. Commonwealth of Massachusetts DS, May 25, 1837. [Boston, Massachusetts]. 1p.* This document established the first Massachusetts Board of Education, on which Horace Mann served as secretary. James G. Carter, Emerson Davis, Edmund Dwight, Horace Mann, Edward A. Newton, Robert Rantoul, Jr., Thomas Robbins, and Jared Sparks received appointments to the board. This copy bears the seal of the Massachusetts Commonwealth and signatures of Governor Edward Everett and Secretary John P. Bigelow.
- *On Display, Case 6. Horace Mann ALS to J. B. Vandever, May 4, 1851. West Newton, [Massachusetts]. 3pp.* In this letter, Horace Mann responded to Vandever’s request for practical advice on the location and construction of a new schoolhouse, costs associated with its formation, and gradations of teachers’ wages.

## **78. Messerve Family Correspondence, 1849-1861. New York and California. 104 items. Blandina Diedrich Collection.**

The Messerve family archive is largely made up of the correspondence of New York City printers William J. and Theodore Messerve and their sister Hannahette. Theodore traveled to California during the 1849 gold rush and his brother followed around five years later. The siblings’ letters

provide detailed descriptions of everyday life in New York City and San Francisco, and insights into the California phenomenon.

### **79. Musical Quotations Collection, 1890s-1980s. 0.25 lin. ft.**

Composers and musicians often provided signatures, manuscript sentiments, and handwritten bars of their music to friends, family, and collectors. Examples from classical piano to marches to theatrical music to jazz are present in this collection. A few examples include the following.

- *On Display, Case 10. Irving Berlin*, “Alexanderly Yours” AQS. In reference to Berlin’s first big hit “Alexander’s Ragtime Band.”
- *On Display, Case 10. George Gershwin*, “Rhapsody in Blue” AMuQS, September 28, 1934.
- **William C. Handy**, “St. Louis Blues” Ms. (fair copy), [ca. January 9, 1939].
- *On Display, Case 10. Jerome Kern*, “Ol’ Man River” AMuQS, January 10, 1929.
- *On Display, Case 10. Cole Porter*, “Night and Day” AMuQS.
- *On Display, Case 10. Sig[mund] Romberg*, “Sweetheart” AMuQS.
- *On Display, Case 10. John Philip Sousa* AMuQS on a Sarony Publishing Co. Cabinet Card Portrait Photograph of Sousa, May 11, 1901. E. L. Diedrich Collection.
- *On Display, Case 10. Johann Strauss* “On the Beautiful Blue Danube” AMuQS.

### **80. James Naismith Collection, 1893-1962. Lawrence, Kansas, et al. 56 items.**

The correspondence, speeches, photographs, and ephemera comprising Dr. Diedrich’s collection of educator and inventor of basketball James Naismith (1861-1939), provide a glimpse into his research on the development of basketball in the U.S. and Canada and the relationship between athletics and character.

- *On Display, Case 8. Photograph of Dr. James Naismith, holding a basketball, [1920s].*
- *On Display, Case 8. James Naismith TLS to Bruce Etchison, February 24, 1939. Washington, D.C. 1p.* James Naismith wrote in response to a query from Etchison regarding a re-creation of the first basketball game played. Naismith informally detailed the original

rules and provided a brief description of the equipment used. “I have frequently been asked to put on a game resembling the first one. I have asked that they find 18 young men 23 to 30 years of age, with mustaches and who had never seen or read or heard of a game of basketball and then I could put on a good representation of the first game. Whenever I have tried to do this the players have injected the new rules or have gone to tje [the] other extreme and have made it rougher than football.”

- ***On Display, Case 8. [James Naismith], “The Development of Character through Athletics” Tdf. Speech with AMs. Revisions, [1930s]. 13pp.*** The Naismith collection includes seven typed speeches with his manuscript revisions. In this example, he discussed the value of athletics for developing the character and morality of individual players. He believed that thinking of the sport as a school vs. school event rather than as a contest between athletes hindered the character-building benefits of athletics. He remarked on improvements made over the previous forty years and on the detrimental impact of commercialism on this aspect of sports and sportsmanship. He continued by offering advice on how to “minimize the objectionable factors while retaining the valuable ones.”



*Entry 80.  
James Naismith  
(1861–1939).*



Entry 81.

**81. Thomas Nast Collection, 1874-1888. New York, et al. 16 items.**

This collection of materials by political cartoonist and caricaturist Thomas Nast (1840-1902) includes 12 pen and ink illustrations and nine proof impressions for the *New York Evening Post*, which he identified as “The Fat Secret.” These pro-protectionism editorial cartoons pertain to tariff reform, U.S. Treasury surplus, and monopolists during the Presidential election season of 1888. Thomas Nast contributed illustrations for *Harper’s Weekly* for over two decades, beginning in earnest during the Civil War. Among the other items in the Nast collection are the following:

- *On Display, Case 4. Th[omas] Nast, [Pen and Ink Self-portrait], April 18, 1874. 1p.* Thomas Nast supplemented his work for *Harper’s*

*Weekly* with a lecture tour in 1873. This illustration depicts a sweating Nast, standing at a podium and lecturing in front of a frowning crowd.

- **Th[omas] Nast LS to Cha[rle]s Townsend, November 10, 1882. Morristown, New Jersey. 2pp.** Thomas Nast wrote this letter about his career and explained how he came to be a caricaturist. “I think I have always been inclined to caricature more than to serious subjects, but I think it was the wars which gave me my particular vocation.”

## **82. Benjamin Ropes Nichols Papers, 1800-1831. Salem, Massachusetts. 17 items.**

The correspondence of Benjamin Ropes Nichols (1786-1848) begins with a letter by Captain Ichabod Nichols, advising his son on proper conduct as he entered Harvard University in 1800. The young man’s subsequent letters offer impressions of Harvard student life.

## **83. William Rafferty Papers, bulk 1801-1827. Orange County, New York, et al. 1.5 lin. ft. Blandina Diedrich Collection.**

Protestant and later Episcopalian minister William Rafferty (1778-1830) emigrated from Ireland, led the Blooming Grove Congregational Church in Orange County, New York, and became President of St. John’s College in Annapolis, Maryland. The bulk of his papers is 177 manuscript sermons delivered between 1801 and 1827.

## **84. James Whitcomb Riley Collection, 1874-1910. Indiana. 20 items.**

This collection of “Hoosier Poet” James Whitcomb Riley (1849-1916), author of “Little Orphant Annie” and other dialect poems dealing with scenes of simple American life, includes letters, documents, poems, and ephemera. His letters regard his writings, methods, and publications. Other materials pertain to his poetry reading tours in the 1880s and 1890s, including an invitation to the U.S. President and First Lady Harrison on April 1, 1892. Handwritten verses and poems include the original manuscript for his poem *The Old Man and Jim* and autograph quotations.

- ***On Display, Case 9. J[ames] W[hitcomb] Riley ADf Signed to “Mr. Editor,” June 1874. Greenfield, Indiana. 1p.*** This draft of a letter to an unspecified editor expressed Riley’s intent to become a poet (he

had been a sign painter and salesman) and an appeal for a job as a contributor.

- ***On Display, Case 9.* James Whitcomb Riley, “Programme” AMs., [1888-1889]. 2pp.** On August 27, 1888, Riley entered into a legal agreement with humorist Edgar Wilson “Bill” Nye to deliver joint public readings in the U.S. and Canada (the DS agreement with lecture agent James Pond is also present in the collection). This manuscript in Riley’s hand is an outline of a dynamic presentation delivered by the two men.
- **J[ames] W[hitcomb] Riley ALS to Alexander Black, December 29, 1890. Indianapolis. 1p.** Letter in response to Black's children's praise of Riley's recently published *Rhymes of Childhood*. He offered criticism of "jealous editors," who would only accept grammatically correct works in children's literature, "thus indicating that The All Wise has given the little ones ideas worthy of quotation—nay of positive theft, since they—their Eds.—cannot look with anything but contempt upon the language He has given them as well."

## **85. Samuel Francis Smith Collection, 1884-1895. Newton Centre, Massachusetts, et al. 27 items.**

E. L. Diedrich Collection.

The collection of Baptist minister Samuel Francis Smith (1808-1895) includes letters, photographs, and holograph manuscripts by the author of “America” (“My Country, ‘Tis of Thee”).

- ***On Display, Case 11.* S[amuel] F[rancis] Smith ALS to L. D. Coffrain, May 13, 1895. Bridgeport, Conn[ecticut]. 1p.** S. F. Smith informed Coffrain that he completed copying 440 stanzas of “My county, ‘tis of thee” on 440 separate slips of paper. Once he received payment (\$100.00 total), he would ship the manuscripts.
- ***On Display, Case 11.* S[amuel] F[rancis] Smith, “The Story of America” AMsS, November 7, 1893. Newton Centre, Mass[achusetts]. 4pp.** Manuscript in which Smith retells the tale of how he came to write his most famous lyrics.
- ***On Display, Case 11.* S[amuel] F[rancis] Smith, “America” Holograph MsS, February 1884. 2pp.** The text of the five stanzas of “My Country, ‘Tis of Thee” in the hand of the author.

750<sup>90</sup>

James Whitcomb Riley.  
Indianapolis.

Dec. 29.  
-1890-

Alexander Black, Esq. —

[Personal.]

Dear Mr. Black:

You must, for your great kindness  
to my kind of children, accept my especial thanks —  
not only for your printed endorsement, but  
written words to me of your own blessed children's  
endorsement as well. For years I've been wondering  
what depth of guilt it was that should eternally  
courage our little fellows to the monstrous penalty  
of speaking grammar in Literature, where of all places  
they should be most natural, being thus the worthiest  
element — the most artless — most original — purest — sweet-  
est of all elements it might possibly possess. So for  
years I've been trying to contribute these children  
we all know, love and applaud, but as promptly as re-  
ceived, the zealous editors of their department have  
spanked them back into the "declined-with-thanks" en-  
velope, else with instructions to put them into proper  
grammatical garb — thus indicating that the All Wise has  
given the little ones ideas worthy of quotation — way of  
positive theft, since <sup>their eds.</sup> they cannot look with anything  
but contempt upon the language. He has given us  
well. Therefore you make me, as I say, grateful and most gratefully grateful,  
and further, you will be glad, I'm certain, to know that the most exact-  
ing literary scholars and critics are sending in like endorsements  
of this (not new but long-neglected) lovely little "High Dookling of  
old common hearts and homes. Hastily but with great happiness  
and thanks, your sincere friend — JWR

Entry 84.

**86. Booker T. Washington Collection, 1897-1915. Tuskegee, Alabama, et al. 12 items.**

The letters in this collection contain remarks of Booker T. Washington (ca. 1856–1915) on William Hannibal Thomas’s *The American Negro* (1901) and content pertinent to Washington’s duties as head of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. One December 1, 1907, manuscript is a rough outline for a speech on the progress of African Americans and some of the problems facing the north and the south (December 1, 1907).

**87. West Point Collection, 1796-1934. West Point, New York, et al. 0.25 lin. ft.**

The Diedrich collection includes one box of individual items and small collections related to military training at West Point before and after the formal establishment of the U.S. Military Academy in 1802. The following are examples of the types of items found in the West Point Collection.

- ***On Display, Case 7. S[taats Long] Morris ALS to Col. Lewis Morris, September 16, 1796. West Point, [New York]. 3pp.*** General Staats Long Morris (1728-1800) wrote this letter from West Point, or the “school of instruction as it is called.” Gen. Morris provided information about the creation of a new Corps and a duel between soldiers Geddes and Cutworth. Geddes, “a high fed colt of a fellow” insulted Cudworth “in the most gross and the most public manner,” following which Cudworth was obliged to challenge him. Poor Cudworth was shot in the chest and died shortly thereafter. Morris proceeded to describe Geddes’s court martial, broken arrest, and desertion.
- ***J[ohn] C. Calhoun partially printed DS to Campbell Graham, May 20, 1818. Department of War. 1p.*** Appointment of Campbell Graham as a “Cadet in the service of the United States,” signed by Secretary of War John Calhoun (1782-1850). The letter includes “Qualifications necessary for admission” to the Military Academy, such as being able to “read distinctly and pronounce correctly; to write a fair legible hand, and to perform, with facility and accuracy, the various operations of the ground rules of arithmetic.”
- ***John T. Metcalfe ALS to Edwin T. Morgan, February 25, 1837. West Point, New York. 8pp.*** This detailed cadet’s letter includes a description of a fire at West Point. Metcalfe helped throw paintings and books out of the library windows in order to save them. “The



flames were now coming through the Library door and we placed the large table against it and threw buckets of water on it . . . There were not many of us in the Library but we worked like hell and every single book was thrown out and carried off.” He also commented on theater performances by the cadets, “Chase Ridgely (for whom I entertain the highest respect) says that I make the best looking woman on the stage.”

- **Winfield Scott ALS to J. W. Tamblin, January 3, 1842. Washington, [D.C.]. 4pp.** Commanding General of the U.S. Army Winfield Scott (1786-1866) wrote this letter extolling the benefits of the Military Academy at West Point, with remarks on the age of instruction, the impact of Congressional selection of cadets, and wartime additions to the number of commissions.
- **James Noble Ward Ms. Journal, 1843-1844. West Point, [New York]. 114pp.** This diary concerns James Ward’s experiences as a cadet at the U.S. Military Academy, with details on everyday life at the school, classes, drilling, and leisure activities.
- **[William Joseph] Hardee partially printed DS, June 25, 1859. West Point, New York. 1p.** An official pass for “Camp Robt E. Lee,” authorizing the parole “Augereau” and countersign “Castigline.” The order was also signed by Horace Porter (1837-1921) and endorsed on verso by R[ichard] Delafield (1798-1873), as Superintendent of the Military Academy.
- ***On Display, Case 7. Edward C[arlisle] Boynton DS, June 15, 1868. West Point, New York. 3pp.*** Manuscript copy of Major E. C. Boynton’s Special Orders No. 9, outlining the order of proceedings for commencement, with an illustration showing the plan for the ceremonies.
- **Geo[rge] G[ordon] Meade ALS to H[enry] L. Abbot, May 5, 1870. Philadelphia, [Pennsylvania]. 4pp.** In this letter, Major General George Meade (1815–1872) stressed the need for practical training for West Point graduates.

## **88. White House Cards and Senate Passes, William McKinley to Jimmy Carter Administrations. Washington, [D.C.]. 20 items.**

U.S. Presidents from Ulysses S. Grant to the present have produced custom, mostly business card-sized, partly-printed cards on which they or

members of the Presidential family could sign their name or draft short messages. Autograph collectors seek out and acquire variant examples of these “Executive Mansion,” “White House,” and “The White House” cards. The first manuscript purchased by Dr. Diedrich was a Theodore Roosevelt card for \$1.00. These items also serve as teaching tools, as they are illustrative of manuscript reproduction techniques. With limited time to provide autographs on request, Presidents and other officials would in some cases utilize stamps and autopens to record and reproduce their signatures mechanically. The White House cards and other examples in the Diedrich collection are valuable for teaching students and interns about these methods.

- ***On Display, Case 4. William McKinley Signature*** on “Executive Mansion, Washington” card.
- ***On Display, Case 4. William McKinley Autopen Signature*** on “Executive Mansion, Washington” card.
- ***On Display, Case 4. James A. Garfield Stamped Signature*** on “Executive Mansion, Washington” card.
- ***On Display, Case 4. Theodore Roosevelt Signature*** on “White House, Washington” card.
- ***On Display, Case 4. Albert J. Beveridge Signature*** on “United States Senate Chamber” admission card. Autograph collectors also pursue U.S. Senate passes, which bear the signatures of legislators of the upper chamber of Congress. This example bears the signature of Republican and Progressive Party Senator from Indiana, Albert Beveridge (1862-1927).
- ***On Display, Case 4. “Daddy” ALS to Carolyn D. Young, October 3, 1942. Washington, [D.C.]. 2pp.*** This letter from an aide of Army Chief of Staff George C. Marshall (1880-1959) bears the original autograph used to record Marshall’s autopen signature. The father noted, “The machine will be used to sign thousands of letters of condolence to parents or wives of U.S. Soldiers who are killed or wounded in this war. The fact that these letters are signed by a machine should be kept a secret but you can see that it would be impossible for Gen. Marshall to sign all of them personally and still direct this tremendous war.”
- ***On Display, Case 4. John F. Kennedy Signature*** on “The White House Washington” card.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,  
WASHINGTON

*James A. Garfield*

WHITE HOUSE,  
WASHINGTON.

*Theodore Roosevelt*

United States Senate Chamber

Admit Washington, D.C. 190

To the reserved gallery

For

*Wm. B. Brewster*  
U.S. SENATOR



Entry 88.



*Entry 89. Douglas MacArthur (1880–1964). Wide World Photos.*

# Douglas MacArthur, World War I, and World War II

## 89. Douglas MacArthur Collection, 1885-1983. 3 lin. ft.

Dr. D. N. Diedrich's inspiration to begin collecting stemmed from a personal letter written to him by General Douglas MacArthur in 1952 (see D. N. Diedrich Personal Archive, entry 71). Over the following decades, he collected item-by-item and group-by-group the materials that comprise this important research collection. Over 1,000 manuscripts span MacArthur's military career, which began on his graduation from West Point in 1903 and concluded with his dismissal by President Truman in 1951. The following examples provide a survey of the types of materials found in the collection.

- *On Display, Case 13. Portrait Photograph of Douglas MacArthur, Signed.* Wide World Photos.
- *On Display, Case 13. Douglas MacArthur AMs. Diary, October 17, 1904-November 25, 1904. On Board Thomas from Manila, Philippine Islands, to San Francisco. 47pp.* Douglas MacArthur, who "always despised a diary" for their positively skewed content, kept this one for Florence Adams, a woman he had met in the Philippines, on his journey home from the Islands. He wrote personal reflections on love, bravery, and ship life, with reminiscences of the time he spent with Adams in the Philippines.
- *On Display, Case 13. Benj. Alvord, Program of Training for the Sanitary Units of the 42d Division, A. E. F. Typed Copy, November 1917.* The collection includes extensive communications of the 42<sup>nd</sup> "Rainbow" Division kept by Chief of Staff Douglas MacArthur during World War I. On display is his copy of a confidential daily training program for January-March 1918.

- ***On Display, Case 13. Douglas MacArthur TLS to M[arion] LeR[oy] Burton, December 6, 1920. 1p. United States Military Academy, West Point, New York. 1p.*** Douglas MacArthur served as Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy from 1919 to 1921. In addition to his letters to Hamilton Fish, Jr., during this period, is this letter to University of Michigan President Marion Burton, expressing appreciation for the hospitality shown to Col. Holt on his visit to Ann Arbor. “It is a source of great satisfaction to me that cordial relations have thus been established between the teaching heads of these institutions. It is our intention at West Point to do everything possible to maintain and to further these relations.”
- ***On Display, Case 13. Harry S. Truman TLS to Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., April 18, 1951. The White House, Washington, [D.C.]. 1p.*** U.S. President Harry Truman relieved General MacArthur of his command on account of MacArthur’s public statements in conflict with those of the administration. With this letter, Truman replied to Vanderbilt’s commendation and approval of MacArthur’s removal.
- ***On Display, Case 14. Douglas MacArthur TLS to Duane N[orman] Diedrich, October 17, 1960. New York. 1p.*** The first and second Taiwan Strait Crises (1955 and 1958) were armed conflicts between the Communist People’s Republic of China (PRC) and the Nationalist Republic of China (ROC). After World War II, the PRC gained control of mainland China and forced the ROC to occupy Taiwan (Formosa). When the PRC attempted to drive the Nationalist Party out of Taiwan, the United States supported the ROC as part of a greater strategy to halt the spread of Communism in the Far East. The Quemoy and Matsu islands in the Taiwan Strait were the first line of defense for the ROC and consequently became military targets of the PRC. In the United States, the status of Quemoy and Matsu islands became a foremost public topic during the Presidential election of 1960. Candidates Richard Nixon and John F. Kennedy took different positions on the question of whether or not the U.S. would be willing to use nuclear weapons in defense of Chinese Nationalists on Formosa. General Douglas MacArthur did not take a public stance on the Quemoy-Matsu question, but responded to Dr. Diedrich’s request for his views.

- *On Display, Case 14.* [Douglas MacArthur] A.Df. to [Duane Norman] Diedrich, [October 17, 1960]. New York. 7pp. Dr. Diedrich later acquired MacArthur's draft of the October 17, 1960, letter, which the General wrote on Waldorf Astoria hotel stationery for secretarial typing.
- *On Display, Case 14.* "The Pattern of Communist Aggression in the Far East—and the Strategic Situation Now," *The New York Times* (January 23, 1955): E5. This newspaper map illustrates the expansion of Chinese communism, with a view of Formosa, showing the Republic of China's possession of Quemoy and Matsu in the Taiwan Strait.

**90. William Jason and Dorothy Mixer Papers, 1915-1920. France and England. 2.5 lin. ft.**

The Mixer papers are made up of hundreds of letters, military documents, and printed items of Dr. William Mixer (1880–1958), who volunteered in military hospitals in France and England, while his wife Dorothy remained in Massachusetts, working for an American Red Cross canteen.

**91. Brewster E. Littlefield Collection, bulk 1917-1918. France. 155 items.**

Brewster Littlefield (1896–1918) served in the U.S. 101<sup>st</sup> Engineer Regiment and wrote most of these letters home to his parents from various locations in France. He wrote about his everyday life during training exercises and on the front lines, working as a gas mask specialist. Following his death from a shrapnel wound (nine days before the armistice), his parents corresponded with the U.S. Army to obtain his personal effects.

**92. Clinton W. Parker Papers, 1917-1919. Camp Hancock, Georgia. 104 items.**

The correspondence of Clinton W. Parker covers his drafted service at the Machine Gun Training Center, Camp Hancock. His letters are filled with information about social and religious activities, and his impressions of camp life. As a deeply religious member of the Christian Science Church, Parker wrote about his time at the Christian Science Camp

Welfare Room and the role of his faith in preserving his life during a Spanish influenza epidemic in the fall of 1918.

**93. John H. Harris Diary, 1918-1919. France and Belgium. 37pp.**

Corporal John H. Harris (1887–1943) maintained this diary while serving in the 316<sup>th</sup>, 148<sup>th</sup>, and 145<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiments. He described his movements in France, camp life, and his experiences in the trenches, committing many pages to his activities during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive in September 1918.

**94. Henry Cabot Lodge, [*The Coming Treaty of Peace*] TMs. Speech, 1918. [Washington, D.C.]. 48pp.**

Henry Cabot Lodge (1850-1924), U.S. Senator from Massachusetts, delivered this speech to the Senate on December 21, 1918, emphasizing the importance of Congressional involvement in the peace negotiation process, sharing his views on postwar Germany, and expressing concerns about the proposed League of Nations.

**95. American Red Cross, 91<sup>st</sup> Division Death Reports, bulk 1919. 41 items.**

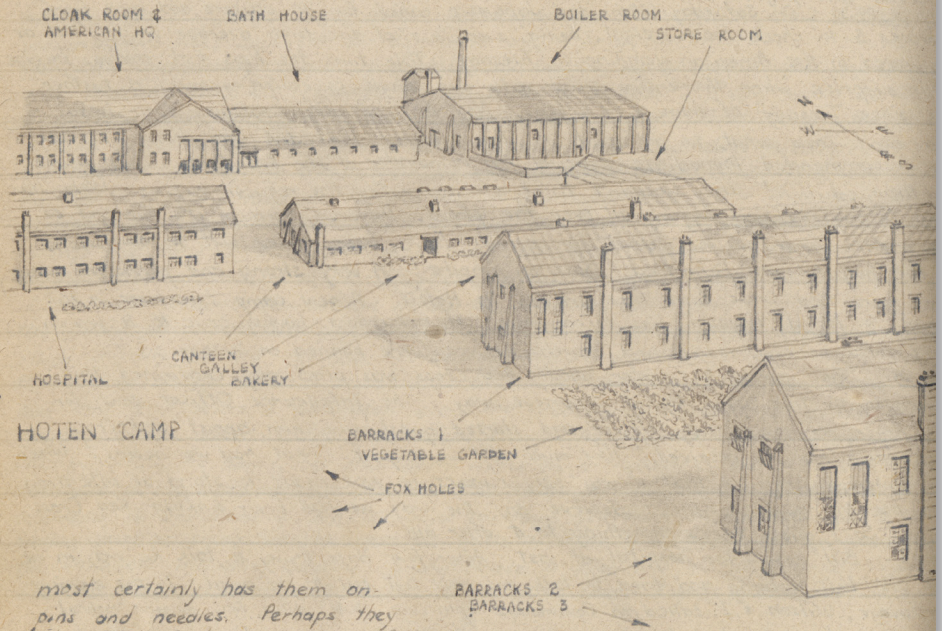
Colin V. Dyment, a Lieutenant in the American Red Cross, created reports describing the deaths of men in 91<sup>st</sup> Division during the First World War. Dyment reported on military context, troop movements, geographical surroundings, and precise events that led to the death of the soldiers. The descriptions are at times narrative, sometimes including last words, final dialogues with other men, physical descriptions of the men, and exact burial locations (when known). Where he did not bear witness, he attempted to include the contact information of officers or soldiers who had, so that bereaved family members might query them for information about their loved ones. The reports are 332 pages and describe the deaths of 781 men, many of them perished in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

**96. David Nash Collection, bulk 1932-1960. The Pacific Theater, et al. 2 lin. ft.**

The centerpiece of the archive of David Nash (1914-2007) is a 2-volume diary, documenting his service in the U.S. Navy during the Second World War. Lieut. Nash's detailed and illustrated diaries cover the years he spent



the men, looking down their throats all day and making them keep on job more than has been their custom hitherto. They claim unusual uneasiness among the Nips. Yesterday a Chinese was brought in and beat up for asking how many Americans were in camp. Today 2 Americans were recalled from Mkk garage and questioned whether they were bringing news into camp. Son



most certainly has them on pins and needles. Perhaps they are afraid of the whole thing folding up all over them with Chinese running rampant.

Aug 5 On this my 6th anniversary of my westward passage through the Gate there seems to be some hope of celebrating the next one in the U.S. of us feel that the fold up of the war is imminent. We've been told so by every little indication points toward it. And yet I somehow can't bring myself around to believing it. The next 72 hours should bring us news one way or another - whether we can expect release immediately or within, let us say, 7 months. This was a Sunday and the factory workers expected a holiday. However, it was suddenly shifted until tomorrow. The reason immediately became obvious when a white man & woman appeared in camp and we were cautioned to be ready for inspection. We soon learned by grapevine that they were International Red Cross representatives - the first that I have seen since I arrived under the custody of the Imperial Army. They were rushed hastily through the galley, bakery, hospital, empty barracks, bath house and boiler room. Americans were hustled out of conversation's reach where possible and when the representative did stop to talk to hospital patients the inspecting party around and practically pushed the inspector on while Lt. Murada gave the American a "you-had-better-give-the-right-answer" glare. Apparently the local guards were caught short by this visit for no out-of-the-ordinary preparations had been made - not even meat in the soup, which, they tell me, is the usual when a Red Cross man is in camp.

Aug 6 I didn't forget your birthday, darling Julia. In fact I saved my cornbread last night and pretended that it was birthday cake. At least the day was a holiday

as a POW in Japanese prison camps and ships. He commanded USS *Mindanao* when the Japanese captured him and his fellow sailors at the fall of Corregidor in May 1942. For the following three years, Nash lived in confinement on Luzon, Mindanao, Kyushu, the hell ship *Oryoku Maru*, and in Manchuria. He recorded his varied treatment by his captors, prison conditions, layouts of prison camps, forced agricultural labor, leisure activities, fellow prisoners and Japanese soldiers and officers, war news, and much more. One of his shipmates buried the first portion of his diary in a 5-gallon tin can on Luzon in order to be recovered at a later date.

- ***On Display, Case 15. Portrait Photograph of David Nash in Uniform, [1930s].***
- ***On Display, Case 15. David Nash Ms. Diary, vol. 2, October 1944 - October 10, 1945. Hoten [Prisoner of War] Camp, [Manchuria].*** On display are pages 38-39, August 3-15, 1945, bearing an illustration of Camp Hoten and written in the days before the arrival of the Russian Army, which liberated the camp.

### **97. Bleecker Houston Papers, bulk 1941-1958. The Pacific Theater, et al. 90 items.**

Captain Bleecker Houston (b. 1917) of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps served as Assistant Executive Officer for the U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific. She received a Bronze Star for service in Southwest Pacific military operations between May 1944 and September 1945. Her papers include candid snapshots of soldiers, encampments, Douglas MacArthur, the surrender of Japan; documents related to her military service; and manuscript sheet music titled "Women's Army Corps."

### **98. *On Display, Case 15. M[arion] N. Little TLS to J[oe]l W[illiam] Bunkley, May 15, 1942. USS *Beaver*. 7pp.***

First Lieutenant Marion Little was the senior officer on board USS *California* during the attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941. Responding to a request by J. W. Bunkley, commander of *California*, Little here provided a daily account of activities performed on ship between December 7 and 11, 1941, adding details and descriptions not included in the formal report. He gave a narrative account of attempts to contain flooding and fires, assistance provided by other crafts, evacuations, rescues, removal of bodies, and salvage operations. "We were all too busy at the time and

too engrossed in our efforts to save the ship to keep a record of what was done and the material used, consequently all the information I can give you must be from memory alone.”

**99. Robert Lackhove Papers, bulk 1942-1945. [Texas, England, et al.]. 2.25 lin. ft.**

Lieut. Robert Lackhove (1917-1985) was an aviator who trained at the San Antonio Aviation Cadet Center and other locations in Texas in 1942 and 1943. He entered overseas service in the summer of 1944. As part of the 837<sup>th</sup> Heavy Bombardment Squadron, 487<sup>th</sup> Bomb Group, he was stationed at Lavenham, England, embarking on dozens of bombing missions in Continental Europe. The hundreds of outgoing letters comprising his papers reveal details about everyday life, his training, censorship-approved information about his bombing runs, German propaganda, and other subjects.

**100. Herbert Brigdon Syrett Papers, 1942-1947. Hawaii and the Pacific Theater. 580 items.**

Lieut. Herbert Syrett (1911-2002) trained with the 102<sup>nd</sup> Medical Battalion of the U.S. Army 27<sup>th</sup> Division on Hawaii before embarking for the jungles of the Pacific in the spring of 1944. In letters to his mother, he described his training in Hawaii, experiences in foxholes, active combat, and his religious faith and activities on Saipan and Okinawa. His 60-page scrapbook contains a variety of ephemeral materials and newspaper clippings.

