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

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
“The original manuscript has always something which print itself must inevitably lose.”†

Dr. Duane Norman Diedrich, The Pentagon, Arlington County, Virginia, May 2015
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11 September 1952

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,
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."†

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,

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" (Katherine 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.

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, 138th Infantry Regiment, describing service along the Western Front; correspondence of Private Thomas Knowles, 101st Engineers, attached to a press corps; letters of Brewster E. Littlefield, Master Engineer, also in the 101st engineers; correspondence of U.S. Army Surgeon, 1st 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 91st 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, 52nd General Hospital, Wolverly, England; letters of Lieut. Herbert Brigdon Syrett, 102nd Medical Battalion, serving at Hawaii and in the Pacific Theater; documents of Bronze Star recipient 2nd 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 1st Lieut. Marion N. Little, the highest-ranking officer aboard; and a handwritten history of the 4th 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.† The curators of the Clements Library work with University fac-

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 1st 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."

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, 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)


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 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.

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

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<th>Abbreviation</th>
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<tr>
<td>ALS</td>
<td>autograph letter signed</td>
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<tr>
<td>AL</td>
<td>autograph letter</td>
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<td>autograph document signed</td>
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<td>AQS</td>
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<td>AMuQS</td>
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One Hundred Selections
from the
Duane Norman Diedrich Collection
Individual Manuscripts

   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 “attestant,” 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.”

   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.

   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 25th, 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.
Entry 2.
   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.

   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. S. not to desist from doing good on account of some rubs you meet with in the way . . . Goe on therefore D. S. 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.”

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

   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.

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.”


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.


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
Honored Sir,

By your permission and advice, I was enabled for prouc
cial a statement of facts relative to the subject I mentioned to you a few days since, and as I thought it might perhaps be more satisfactory, I have enclosed a correct statement of all my letters. I have mentioned already, that by the advice and at the request of my friends (late Commanding Officers of the State) I had continued on this subject. I well understand it to be the present that, by a late act of Congress, the time was past for coming forward with claims; therefore consulted my friend Mr. Dick at Philadelphia whether on proper application I might obtain a commission in the service with very few detached adjutant of the State, whereupon I wrote, and was taken (to be from) and near which (namely, on the Jordan, action) I am now beginning a settlement for the benefit of the Christian Indians; so which I went to receive further advice from them in Philadelphia; bringing in the same time forward a statement of my position to have with such certificates. I begged a letter from and delivered the above, he has allegedly informed me, that he had spoken to the Senate on the subject, and that they thought me entitled to 600 acres of land as a gratuity for my former services, and in consideration of my letters. That the Senate bring a bill into the Senate, favorable to the case; and advised one to mention it to some member of the Senate. That there would be no uncertainty of my bringing forward any petitions, since if the bill was passed I should be able to act. It would serve as a proof. This was, that I thought I understood of Mr. Pugh, and that the request (at least applying for a commission) was dropped. I had also informed that Mr. Pugh, that I did not with such petition, I might obtain from officers, might be publicly said in the Senate, since they would know that had actually for years carried on a correspondence with the State, and given every possible information of the course of the proceedings, all which proved to be the identical reason of the present in their giving orders to take in Commissioners, but to which afterwards of a court of esping for the purpose at the latter place, not sufficient evidence appearing, new ones were appointed. The reason may be assigned why no communication of the kind ought to be made public, among which is principally this, that the was not present a question in the State for the purpose of trying to conclude the shipments, who might become involved, a then Shipwright, who was one of the seamen with myself not consulted and treated in that strange manner to not present. This is one action I communicated to you. I am not apprehensive any other of the then Shipwrights will be found with any regard, as their situation was different from mine, and they are otherwise provided for. I have wrote to Mr. Pugh, and requested him to put you in possession of the above mentioned certificates, or copy thereof, which I should not be able to send by mail.

Entry 12.
such as may be expected from the characters of those who chuse them, noisly ignorant, assuming & impudent, but professed Flatterers of the People.”


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 curtsey & 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.”


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 suffrings 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 3rd day of September 1781.”

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).


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 love love it lasts but a tranziend [i.e. transient] season friendship makes our bliss above”
HYMN XXXI

Why should we mourn departing friends
or shake at death's alarms
'tis but the voice which Jesus lends
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 tumble 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 soften every bed;
Where should the dying members rest
but with the dying head

Thence he rose ascending high
and showed 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.
   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.

   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.

   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.

   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.”

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.

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).

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 now read," says an old friend, "that I lost,
what I the lost that I speak, and I fear that I have"
and indeed a free and generous hand often save
bought for after reading. Here is nothing else remem-
ber 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 conquest of declining
age. He who has surrendered his wealth without
doing one pious action is doubly ruined, being
punished in pure & spirit; while he who has
died of humanity and charity has laid
up mental treasures beyond the reach of chance
and change.

Washington Irving
Leiden July 29th 1851

Entry 24.
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.”


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.”


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.


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.


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.


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.”
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.

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.”

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.

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.

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.

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 affaires of the kind I was ever engaged in being mere children play when compared with it.”


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-
eighth of March

May dear Governor,

I am very glad that you take care of people and that you are very kind. Yesterday I sent Julia 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 anymore.

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

Dear friend goodbye

Laura Bridgman
Rochester Oct. 19, 1854

Dear Mrs. Crowley,

Enclosed is our Petition for the next Legislature—will you get it published in the paper of your village as many more Curants papers as you can—I hope your town of your to units will send us up a long list of names—

Yours Truly

[Signature]

P.S. Can’t you find some young woman who will help with Petitions in hand bill pass from town to town holding meetings in School Houses & Town Halls—Collarages ought

Entry 38.
nes, the Debates of the Virginia Convention on the Constitution, and the speaking styles of Patrick Henry and James Madison.


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.”


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.”


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.”
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.”

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.

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.

Orator and former slave Hezekiah Ford Douglass (ca. 1831-1865) wrote
with billows of Music, the resplendent forms of
saints and martyrs, whose pure form and golden halo
shone like the rainbow of the World's windows on high. And no-
other power, higher than the particular voice of
choral, or vocal, or flute, or cornet, the articu-
late voice of Poetry, the Music of the Intellect,
the Fancy, or the Taste, and the heart, the near-
est approach of the human faculties to apprehend
men, human; the transfiguration of wisdom into
prophecy, of reason into inspiration, brightest image
which mortal eye can catch of the relations of
harmonies beyond the pale of sense; the noblist
Conquest of Thought over Time and Fortune; Mysterious
quintessence of our intellectual being, the golden
Casket in which Memory locks up her cherished
victories, the mental column on which Fame
records the brightest record of her devout Names.

But let us admit for the sake of argument
that it is the business of places of Education not
to train up to these higher tastes, but to pursue
these studies from these mental habits which
lead directly to the practical uses of life; and I
think we need not fear to submit the useful
branches of Academic learning to the test. I ap-
pologize that we shall find that the value of
importance of collegiate education can be sufficiently
justified 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.”

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.”

Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815-1902), a prominent activist in the women’s rights movements of the 19th 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.

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.

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.

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.”

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.”

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.”
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 distraint & nervous when I have a speech before me & generally disgusted when I have one behind me.”

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.”

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
Entry 58.

Entry 58.
low as “the money people are not here yet” and the weather was bad. Reginald Vanderbilt and his friends entertained Cody between shows.


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.


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.


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.


U.S. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt extended his congratulations on the 22nd 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.”


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.


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


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.


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.


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 Gouche 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.”

   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.

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

Some persons have proposed that the jurisdiction of the Federal judiciary should be nearly appellate and that the State courts should hold cognizance of all causes, these generally 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, is important. It is of enforcing and interpreting the laws, one of which, awkward and improper, seems a priori, awkward and improper. Within any band less strong than a judicial union, any band less strong than a judicial union, however desirous, will exercise the union of so large a territory under the whole and differing justice which pervades the whole and differing justice which pervades the whole and differing justice which pervades the whole and differing justice which pervades the whole and differing justice which pervades the whole and differing justice which pervades the whole and differing justice which pervades the whole and differing justice which pervades the whole and differing justice which pervades the whole and differing justice which pervades the whole and differing justice which pervades the whole and differing justice which pervades the whole and differing justice which pervades the whole and differing justice which pervades the whole and differing justice which pervades the whole and differing justice which pervades the whole and differing justice which pervades the whole and differing justice 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whole and differing justice which

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.


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 20th 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 200th 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.** Photograph of Winston Churchill Standing by the Podium, [February 26, 1946]. University of Miami. Wide World Photos.


- **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.** 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.** 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 disapointing—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—”


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.


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.


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 7th Regiment of the N.Y. National Guard and as Sergeant in the U.S. Army 165th Infantry during the First World War.

- 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.”

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.


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.

- **William C. Handy**, “St. Louis Blues” Ms. (fair copy), [ca. January 9, 1939].
- **On Display, Case 10. Sig[mund] Romberg**, “Sweetheart” AMuQS.
- **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 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.”

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[rl]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.


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.

- **On Display, Case 9.** 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.


Entry 84.

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).


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.** [staats 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.

- **John 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.


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. 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.”
Entry 88.

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. 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 42nd “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.


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

The Mixter papers are made up of hundreds of letters, military documents, and printed items of Dr. William Mixter (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. 101st 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.

Corporal John H. Harris (1887–1943) maintained this diary while serving in the 316th, 148th, and 145th 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.

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, 91st 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 91st 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.

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...
most certainly has them on guns 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 Golden Gate there seems to be some hope of celebrating the next one in the U.S. of all 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 to believing it. The next 12 hours should bring us news one way or another—whether we can expect release immediately or within, let us say, 1 month. 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 caucused to be ready for inspection. We soon learned by grapevine that there were International Red Cross representatives—the first that I have seen. 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 stood around and practically pushed the inspector on while it. Murado gave the American a “You need better give the right answer to me. Apparently the Red Cross were caught short by this visit for no out-of-the-ordinary preparation 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 semibreath last night and pretended that it was birthday cake. At least the day was a mile.

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].

**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.”


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.”

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 837th Heavy Bombardment Squadron, 487th 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.

Lieut. Herbert Syrett (1911-2002) trained with the 102nd Medical Battalion of the U.S. Army 27th 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.