

THE
ANDRE DE COPPET COLLECTION
OF AMERICAN
HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS



A CATALOGUE OF AN EXHIBITION
IN THE PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
MAY 16 TO JUNE 30, 1955

The Andre deCoppet Collection of American Historical Manuscripts

A CATALOGUE OF AN EXHIBITION
IN THE PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

MAY 16 TO JUNE 30, 1955

ANDRE DE COPPET (1892-1953), a member of the Princeton Class of 1915, was one of the foremost American collectors of his generation and assembled an unrivalled collection of historical documents. During his lifetime he presented to the Princeton University Library some thirty-four thousand documents relating to the Napoleonic Kingdom of Italy from 1804 to 1814 and over four hundred volumes from one of the residences of the Emperor Napoleon. At Mr. deCoppet's death Princeton University received as his bequest his collection of American historical manuscripts, the most important collection of such material yet acquired by the University.

The deCoppet American manuscripts, conservatively estimated to number some thirty-seven hundred pieces, extend from 1566, the date of the letters of Catherine de Medicis and Charles IX relating to Florida, up to the year 1942, represented by a single letter of former President Harry S. Truman. Although manuscripts from Colonial America are included in the collection, by far the larger number date from the period since the founding of the United States, especially from the years of the Revolutionary War, the Federal period, and the Civil War.

The collection is an "autograph" collection in the sense that it consists largely of manuscripts from the hands of important national leaders, with most of these manuscripts being in the form of the personal letter. Most prominently represented are the Presidents of the United States, including all from Washington through Truman, with manuscripts of Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, and Grant forming the major groups. Military figures, not included among the Presidents, are represented by sizable collections of the manuscripts of Nathanael Greene, William T. Sherman, Robert E. Lee, and by numerous smaller groups of other military and naval officers of the Revolutionary and Civil Wars especially. There are highly significant letters of many Ameri-

cans of the stature of Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Adams, Patrick Henry, John C. Calhoun, and Henry Clay; and informative and characteristic ones of such diverse personages as Thomas Paine, Robert Fulton, and John Wilkes Booth.

Diaries, collections of documents representative of a period or a place, and contemporary copies comprise still other types of historical evidence, enhancing the research value of the collection. Paper currency of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, bank notes, and broadsides are also included in the collection.

In the present exhibition attempt has been made to represent the deCoppet Collection fairly, giving emphasis to its areas of strength and to its diversity as well. Although the limitations of space made it necessary to omit many prominent figures, it is nevertheless believed that this exhibition presents a clear indication of the importance and scope of a collection which augments so significantly the resources of the Princeton Library in American history.

ALEXANDER P. CLARK
CURATOR OF MANUSCRIPTS

A NOTE ON THE EXHIBITION AND THE CATALOGUE

The manuscripts are listed here in a generally chronological order, which does not, however, reflect their exact arrangement in the exhibition. In the descriptions the following abbreviations have been used: a.l.s. (autograph letter with signature); l. s. (letter signed by the author but not in his hand); t. l. s. (typewritten letter with signature); d. s. (document signed); a.ms.s. (autograph manuscript with signature).

The planning of the exhibition and the preparation of this catalogue have been greatly facilitated by the descriptive cataloguing of the major part of the collection by Miss Emily Driscoll.

CATHERINE DE MEDICIS (1519-1589), wife of Henry II, King of France, 1547-1559, and chief power in several succeeding reigns.

1. Letter (l.s.) to Raymond de Fourquevaux, ambassador of the French Court to Spain, 17 March 1566, concerned with events in the struggle between the French and the Spanish over Florida. This letter and that of Catherine's son, Charles IX, listed next in this catalogue, are from a group of official manuscripts, in the deCoppet Collection, from the archives of Raymond de Fourquevaux. The manuscripts include three letters of Catherine de Medicis, seven of Charles IX, autograph memoranda of Fourquevaux, and other related documents, all concerning the rivalry between France and Spain over Florida. Most of this material has been published by the Abbé Célestin Douais in *Dépêches de M. de Fourquevaux . . . 1565-1572*, Paris, 1896-1904.

CHARLES IX (1550-1574), King of France, 1560-1574.

2. Letter (l.s.) to Raymond de Fourquevaux, 6 March 1566, on the preparations of a Spanish expedition to Florida which the King had believed to be destined for the Low Countries.

GREAT BRITAIN. PRIVY COUNCIL.

3. Manuscript (rough draft with corrections) containing suggestions for assisting the plantations in New England by sending there the idle sons of gentry and poor and vagrant children, ca. 1620-1623.

PETER STUYVESANT (1592-1672), Dutch administrator in America.

4. Grant of land (d.s.), dated 25 January 1662, Fort Amsterdam in New Netherlands, to Johannis Theodorus Polhemus.

WILLIAM PENN (1644-1718), founder of Pennsylvania. There are four Penn manuscripts in the collection.

5. Receipt (d.s.), 20 August 1681, for ten pounds for the sale of five hundred acres of land in Pennsylvania.

JONATHAN BELCHER (1682-1757), American colonial governor. There are two Belcher manuscripts in the collection.

6. Letter (l.s.), as Governor of New Jersey, to Governor Stephen Hopkins of Rhode Island, written 20 November 1755, shortly after Braddock's defeat, reflecting Belcher's anxiety over the cause of the American provinces.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN (1705-1790). The collection contains twenty-three manuscripts of Benjamin Franklin.

7. An example of Franklin's printing, with contemporary manuscript heading: "A Letter from Geo. Thomas Esqr. Govr. of Pensilvania to the Lords of Trade & Plantations"; 1740. (Evans 4613)
8. Permit, in the autograph of Franklin, to William Frizzel to carry and deliver mail between Philadelphia and Lancaster, 10 March 1757.

9. Letter (a.l.s.) to the English physician Sir John Pringle, 27 May 1762, being a detailed inquiry by Franklin into the genuineness of "A Letter from Admiral Bartholomew De Fonte . . ." on the Northwest Passage.
10. Letter (a.l.s.) to Miss Polley Stevenson, 28 October 1768, containing some sage advice.
11. Letter addressed to the Speaker of the Pennsylvania Assembly, written from London, 24 December 1774, in which the American agents report that they have presented to the King the petition of the Continental Congress requesting repeal of the recent restrictive acts of Parliament. The letter is in the autograph of Franklin and is signed by him and by William Bollan and Arthur Lee.

JEFFREY AMHERST, BARON AMHERST (1717-1797), British army officer. In the collection are two manuscripts of Lord Amherst.

12. Letter (l.s.) to John Bradstreet, 6 January 1761, referring to horses necessary for logging at Ticonderoga.

PAPER CURRENCY. The collection contains more than one thousand specimens of eighteenth-century American paper currency and over six hundred nineteenth-century American bank notes, postage and fractional currency, bank share certificates, etc.

13. Eight specimens of paper currency issued by Pennsylvania in 1773 and four issued by Delaware in 1776.

THOMAS HULTON, British Stamp Act administrator.

14. "Some Account of the Proceedings of the People of New England from the Establishment of a Board of Customs in America to the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1775." Manuscript, in several hands, written near the end of the eighteenth century. 397 pp.

BROADSIDES. The collection includes some sixty eighteenth- and nineteenth-century American broadsides, the majority of which refer to political events. Many bear signatures and manuscript notations.

15. "His Majesty's Most Gracious Speech to Both Houses of Parliament, On Thursday the 26th Day of October, 1775." [n. p., 1775-] On the revolt of the American colonies.
16. "An Act to punish Traitors and disaffected Persons. . . . Passed at Princeton the fourth of October 1776." [Philadelphia, 1776.]
17. "Copy of a letter received by the Lord Mayor," from C. J. Fox, respecting the signing of the peace treaty. Newport, Printed by Henry Barber, 27 October 1783.
18. "Peace." [Newport], Office of the Newport Mercury, 14 February [1815]. On the signing of the treaty of peace with Great Britain.

GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799), first President of the United States, 1789-1797. The deCoppet Collection includes over 170 manuscripts of George Washington, as well as seven autographed books from his library.

19. Land survey (a.ms.s.) for Lawrence Washington, 23 August 1750.

20. Letter (a.l.s.) to Robert R. Livingston, 8 August 1776, concerning the weak state of the American army in New York.
21. Letter (l.s.) to General Anthony Wayne, written from Valley Forge, 2 March 1778, with orders to obstruct the enemy in New Jersey.
22. Letter (l.s.) to William Greene, Governor of Rhode Island, 22 January 1781, concerning mutinies in the army and the need for supplies and money.
23. Letter (a.l.s.) to Tench Tilghman, his aide-de-camp and military secretary, 24 April 1783, on the approaching peace.
24. Appointment of John Paul Jones as Consul to Algiers, 1 June 1792, signed by President Washington and by Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State.
25. Volume I of William Robertson's *The History of the Reign of the Emperor Charles V* with Washington's signature on the title-page. All four volumes of this work, published in London in 1782, are included in the collection. Each volume bears Washington's signature and his bookplate.

PAUL REVERE (1735-1818), American patriot, silversmith, and engraver.

26. A bond of the State of Massachusetts, dated 1 December 1777, printed from a plate engraved by Paul Revere.

JOHN ADAMS (1735-1826), second President of the United States, 1797-1801. There are over forty manuscripts of John Adams in the collection.

27. Letter (a.l.s.) to Arthur Middleton, of the Continental Congress, written from France, 24 April 1779, concerning the activities of John Paul Jones.
28. Letter (a.l.s.) to John Trumbull, 31 March 1791, with an apologia for his conduct as Vice-President, in the face of French intrigue.
29. Letter (a.l.s.) to his son, Thomas Boylston Adams, in the Netherlands, 3 December 1794, with advice in the matter of intellectual pursuits.
30. Letter (a.l.s.) to Benjamin Rush, 31 August 1808, containing an analysis of Napoleon and a discussion of his own ideas as to the role of a chief magistrate.
31. Letter (a.l.s.) to Benjamin Rush, 10 July 1812, with a discussion of Madison's re-election and with mention of many contemporaries in politics.
32. *The Constitutions of the Several Independent States of America . . .*, Philadelphia, 1781, inscribed by John Adams to the French historian Antoine M. Cerisier.

PATRICK HENRY (1736-1799), American Revolutionary leader. Five Henry manuscripts are in the collection.

33. Letter (a.l.s.), written as Governor of Virginia, 15 March 1779, to Theodorick Bland, about supplies for his troops.

JOHN HANCOCK (1737-1793), President of Congress, 1775-1777, first signer of the Declaration of Independence. There are five Hancock manuscripts in the collection.

34. Letter (l.s. with autograph postscript) to William Alexander, Lord Stirling, in command of American troops in New York, 15 March 1776, ordering preparations for the immediate defense of the city.

ISRAEL KEITH, American Revolutionary officer.

35. Draft of a letter (a.l.s.) to J. P. Palmer, 26 September 1776, describing the retreat of the Continental Army from Long Island and from Manhattan.

JAMES McMICHAEL, American Revolutionary officer.

36. "Journal . . . Commencing the 27th May A. D. 1776 [to 12 May 1778] Containing a Brief account of the Marches of the Penna Rifle Regt with the distance in miles from place to Place—and Some Remarks on the Country and its Inhabitants. . . ." 12 pp.

THOMAS PAINE (1737-1809), political philosopher and author. The collection contains four Paine manuscripts.

37. Letter (a.l.s.) to his parents, 11 September 1785, concerning personal plans and prospects.

SIR GEORGE COLLIER (1738-1795), admiral in the British Navy during the American Revolution.

38. "A detail of some particular Services performed in America during the Years 1776-1777-1778 & 1779. . . ." A contemporary manuscript account of naval action in America, written from the original journals. 156 pp.

THOMAS SCOTT (1745-1842), British army officer.

39. "Orderly Book of Capt Scotts Company of the British Legion Under the command of the Right Honorable Lord Cathcart . . . 1778." 54 pp.

BENEDICT ARNOLD (1741-1801), American Revolutionary officer and traitor. Arnold is represented in the collection by three manuscripts.

40. Letter (a.l.s.) to Colonel Timothy Pickering, Quartermaster General, at Philadelphia, written from West Point, 23 August 1780, demanding building supplies and other stores for the military installation.

NATHANAEL GREENE (1742-1786), American Revolutionary officer. There are more than 160 manuscripts of General Greene in the collection.

41. Letter (a.l.s.) to his wife, 20 July 1779, with a discussion of the character of General Gates.
42. Autograph draft of a letter to George Washington, 16 March 1781, written from "Camp at the Iron Works 10 miles from Guilford Court House," reporting on the Battle of Guilford.

THOMAS JEFFERSON (1743-1826), third President of the United States, 1801-1809. Jefferson is represented in the collection by some 125 manuscripts.

43. Letter (a.l.s.) to Isaac Zane, 8 November 1783, on political and scientific matters, and including a sketch of his water wheel.
44. Letter (l.s., partly in cipher, with interlinear decipher) to William Short, American chargé d'affaires in Paris, 26 August 1790. This letter, written while Jefferson was Secretary of State in Washington's cabinet, concerns the Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the United States and France.
45. Letter (a.l.s.) to John Holmes Freeman, 14 November 1805, about Monticello.
46. Letter (a.l.s., in the third person) to Attorney General Caesar A. Rodney, 24 April 1808, concerning the "Long Embargo."
47. Letter (a.l.s.) to James Fishback, written from Monticello, 27 September 1809, on tolerance and morality.
48. Letter (a.l.s.) to Littleton D. Teackle, 31 March 1826, on education.

ANTHONY WAYNE (1745-1796), American Revolutionary officer. The collection contains three Wayne manuscripts.

49. Document signed by a group of tories, January 1782, who had transferred their loyalties to the American cause, one of six letters and documents in the collection addressed to Wayne during the Georgia campaign.

BENJAMIN RUSH (1745-1813), American physician and political leader. There are three Rush manuscripts in the collection.

50. Letter (a.l.s.) to an undesigned correspondent, 29 May 1788, touching upon the abolition of Negro slavery and stating his conviction that American Independence will effect a profound change for the betterment of human happiness.

JOHN JAY (1745-1829), first Chief Justice of the United States, 1789-1795. There are two Jay manuscripts in the collection.

51. Letter (a.l.s.) to William Petty, Marquis of Lansdowne, 16 April 1786, voicing his hopes for future friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL HOUSTON (ca. 1746-1788), librarian and professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Princeton; member of the Continental Congress. The collection has three Houston manuscripts.

52. Letter (a.l.s.) to Professor John Winthrop of Harvard, 27 December 1775, describing a journey from Cambridge [?] to Princeton, with news and rumors from various parts of the colonies.

JOHN PAUL JONES (1747-1792), American naval officer. The collection has two Jones manuscripts.

53. Letter (l.s.) to Benjamin Franklin, at Passy, written from L'Orient, 5 July 1779, forwarding papers concerning naval activity.

JAMES MADISON (1751-1836), fourth President of the United States, 1809-1817. Twenty-five Madison manuscripts are in the collection.

54. Letter (a.l.s.) to George W. Campbell, 2 November 1814, defending his actions during the British attack on Washington.
55. Letter (a.l.s.) to James Monroe, 9 May 1815, outlining the problems arising from Napoleon's return to power and the renewal of war in Europe.
56. Autobiographical sketch in Madison's hand, September 1816.

JOHN LANSING (1754-1829), American Revolutionary soldier and jurist. Included in the collection are two Lansing manuscripts.

57. Letter (a.l.s.) to Richard Varick, 20 July 1777, with information about the movements of General Burgoyne gathered from British prisoners of Mohegan Indians, allies of the Americans.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON (1757-1804), first Secretary of the Treasury, 1789-1795. The collection includes more than fifty manuscripts of Alexander Hamilton.

58. Letter (a.l.s.) to David Humphreys, 14 August 1790, while Humphreys was abroad on a diplomatic mission.

MARIE JOSEPH PAUL YVES ROCH GILBERT DU MOTIER, MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE (1757-1834). In the collection are seven Lafayette manuscripts.

59. Letter (l.s.) to Nathanael Greene, 28 April 1781, on the opening of the campaign in Virginia, his movements, and the action of the British under Benedict Arnold.
60. Letter (a.l.s.) to James Brown, of Philadelphia, 28 March 1830, in which he writes of the political situation in France, and of the example of the United States.

UNITED STATES CENSUS [1790-1792?].

61. Contemporary manuscript listing figures for the free and the slave populations of sixteen states and districts of the United States. From the Jefferson-Humphreys papers.

EDMOND CHARLES EDOUARD GENËT (1763-1834), first French Minister to the United States, 1792. There are four manuscripts of "Citizen Genêt" in the collection.

62. Autograph manuscript, "Entretien avec M. Jefferson le 26 juin [1793?]," a memorandum of an interview with Jefferson, Secretary of State.

JAMES MONROE (1758-1831), fifth President of the United States, 1817-1825. Some fifty manuscripts of Monroe are in the collection.

63. Letter (a.l.s.) to his friend Littleton W. Tazewell, 30 October 1808, giving his views on Jefferson's administration.
64. Letter (l.s., partly in code) to Joel Barlow, American Minister to France, 16 June 1812, instructing him to complain to the French government about the seizure and burning of several American ships.

65. Letter (a.l.s.) to Smith Thompson, 25 October 1819, concerned with measures for combatting the slave trade.

J. S. GLENNIE, Scottish traveler in the United States.

66. Autograph manuscript journal, with letters, covering his voyage to the United States and particulars of his trip, in Philadelphia, Virginia, Delaware, Washington, and New Jersey, 1810-1811, with over sixty water-color and pencil sketches. 95 pp.

STEPHEN DECATUR (1779-1820), naval hero of the war with Tripoli and of the War of 1812. The collection has three manuscripts of Decatur.

67. Letter (a.l.s.) written aboard the frigate "United States," at sea, 12 October 1812, addressed to "Littleton Waller Tazewell or Luke Wheeler, Norfolk, Vir.," stating that he is sending in to that port the American ship "Mandarin," which appears to have British goods aboard.

ROBERT FULTON (1765-1815), civil engineer and inventor. In the collection are six Fulton manuscripts.

68. Draft of a letter (a.l.s.) to Stephen Decatur, 29 July 1813, concerning his submarine experiments.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS (1767-1848), sixth President of the United States, 1825-1829. There are in the collection twenty-five manuscripts of John Quincy Adams.

69. Letter (a.l.s.) to P. P. F. De Grand, 21 January 1818, on German and Spanish intrigues in Florida and on the revolutions in South America.

70. Autograph manuscript of a speech in Congress, 8 February 1832, on the Congressional Apportionment Bill.

70a. Minutes, in Adams' autograph, of a cabinet meeting, 11 February 1843, relating to the settlement of Oregon and the extension of slavery there.

ANDREW JACKSON (1767-1845), seventh President of the United States, 1829-1837. There are twenty-nine Jackson manuscripts in the collection.

71. Letter (a.l.s.) to Daniel Smith, 11 February 1807, referring to the surrender and impending trial of Aaron Burr for treason.

72. Letter (a.l.s.) to John Coffee, 29 September 1813, concerning sending information about the expected movements of the Creeks and Spaniards against Mobile, a phase of the War of 1812.

73. Letter (l.s.) written from "Camp 4 miles below Orleans," 13 January 1815, to an undesignated correspondent, reporting on the Battle of New Orleans.

74. Letter (a.l.s.) to Nathaniel Macon, 2 September 1833, justifying his stand on nullification, with general statements on law and government.

HENRY CLAY (1777-1852), congressman and senator from Kentucky; Secretary of State, 1825-1829. There are twelve letters of Clay in the collection.

75. Political letter (a.l.s.) to Horace Greeley, 10 December 1847, in anticipation of the Whig convention of 1848.

JOHN C. CALHOUN (1782-1850), Vice-President of the United States, 1825-1832, advocate of states' rights. In the collection are three Calhoun manuscripts.

76. Letter (a.l.s.) to Samuel D. Ingham, Secretary of the Treasury, 31 July 1831, concerning Calhoun's views on the nullification controversy, the Presidency, the West, and other subjects.

MARTIN VAN BUREN (1782-1862), eighth President of the United States, 1837-1841. There are eight manuscripts of Van Buren in the collection.

77. Letter (a.l.s.) to Mrs. H. D. Gilpin, 9 June 1853, written from Belfast, Ireland, while Van Buren was on a European trip.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON (1773-1841), ninth President of the United States, 1841. Included in the collection are twelve manuscripts of William Henry Harrison.

78. Letter (a.l.s.) to General Lewis Cass, Secretary of War, 19 February 1833, reporting on the popular support accorded President Jackson's policies, particularly in the matter of "nullification," in the state of Indiana.

JOHN TYLER (1790-1862), tenth President of the United States, 1841-1845. The collection contains six Tyler manuscripts.

79. Letter (a.l.s.) to the Rev. John Johns, President of the College of William and Mary, 25 May 1849, on College matters.

JAMES KNOX POLK (1795-1849), eleventh President of the United States, 1845-1849. Eight manuscripts of Polk are in the collection.

80. Letter (a.l.s.) to William L. Marcy, 23 August 1848, with reference to American neutrality as regards the troubles of the Irish people.

ZACHARY TAYLOR (1784-1850), twelfth President of the United States, 1849-1850. There are nineteen Taylor manuscripts in the collection.

81. Letter (a.l.s.) to Elwood Evins [*sic*], 5 January 1848, commenting on his attitude toward Mexico and on his consistent lifetime advocacy of the cause of peace.

DEED OF GIFT OF A SLAVE.

82. Document signed by Henry Bradford, Halifax County, North Carolina, 10 February 1830.

J. J. SCOTT, Oregon pioneer.

83. Letter (a.l.s.), written from Fort Hall, Idaho, to William Butin and Joseph V. Morgan, residents of Burlington, Iowa, 14 August 1846, describing his trip westward with seven wagon-loads of

settlers from Des Moines County and emphasizing the advantages of Oregon over Iowa. One of two similar letters of J. J. Scott in the collection.

JOHN BROWN (1800-1859), American abolitionist.

84. Letter (a.l.s.) to his wife, Mary, written from Troy, New York, 9 December 1851, concerning the care of the stock on their farm during his absence.

MILLARD FILLMORE (1800-1874), thirteenth President of the United States, 1850-1853. Fillmore is represented in the collection by thirteen manuscript items.

85. Alexander B. Johnson's *Where We Stood and Where We Stand* [n.p., 1863], inscribed by Fillmore on the front wrapper, 26 February 1864.

FRANKLIN PIERCE (1804-1869), fourteenth President of the United States, 1853-1857. In the collection are four Pierce manuscripts.

86. Letter (a.l.s.) to William L. Marcy, Secretary of State, 7 March 1853, enclosing his revisions of the Secretary's notes on foreign affairs.

AUGUST BELMONT (1816-1890), American financier, diplomat, and sportsman.

87. Letter (a.l.s.), written from Newport, Rhode Island, to a Mr. Duncan, 16 August 1860, concerning matters of current political import.

JAMES BUCHANAN (1791-1868), fifteenth President of the United States, 1857-1861. The collection includes twenty-two Buchanan manuscripts.

88. Letter (a.l.s.) to Richard C. Davis, 7 February 1862, vindicating his actions as President in the months following the election of Abraham Lincoln.

ROBERT E. LEE (1807-1870), Commander in chief of the Confederate armies. The deCoppet Collection has some forty manuscripts of General Lee.

89. Letter (l.s.) to Jefferson Davis, 3 December 1863, anticipating the invasion of Georgia and advising about the dangers to be expected from Grant's army.
90. Letter (a.l.s.) to Jefferson Davis, 12 April 1864, concerning the dire need for rations and supplies for his army.
91. Letter (l.s.) to Jefferson Davis, 26 June 1864, describing his position opposite Grant's army and suggesting a plan to surround Washington.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN (1809-1865), sixteenth President of the United States, 1861-1865. The deCoppet Collection includes 150 manuscripts of Abraham Lincoln.

92. A page of autograph manuscript [1858] endorsed by Lincoln: "Ms of Speech in Douglas Campaign."

93. Letter (a.l.s.) to Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, 7 August 1861, on the defense of Missouri.
94. Letter (a.l.s.) to General Edward Canby, 12 December 1864, on the trade in contraband cotton and the occupation government of Louisiana.
95. Two military pardons and a discharge granted by Lincoln, with his endorsement written on each request.
96. Penciled notes by Lincoln, consisting of columns of figures said to be about Union forces at Knoxville.

JOHN WILKES BOOTH (1838-1865), actor, assassin of Abraham Lincoln.

97. Letters (a.l.s.) to Joseph H. Simonds, 1 March 1863 and 3 April [n.y.], two of a group of seven. The letters refer to financial speculations, his theatrical engagements, and make mention of members of his family.

ANDREW JOHNSON (1808-1875), seventeenth President of the United States, 1865-1869. Five manuscripts of President Johnson are included in the collection.

98. Letter (a.l.s.) to Alfred O. P. Nicholson, 12 February 1844, with reference to the Tyler administration, the tariff, and nullification; and with mention of prominent political figures.

JEFFERSON DAVIS (1808-1889), President of the Confederate States of America, 1861-1865. Davis is represented in the collection by six manuscripts.

99. Endorsement, as "President of the Confederate States," approving a routine transfer of funds, on an autograph letter of Judah P. Benjamin, Confederate Secretary of State, 27 August 1863.

JOHN A. DIX (1798-1879), Major General in the Civil War.

100. Printed proclamation, 13 November 1861, to the people of Accomac and Northampton Counties, Virginia, upon the entrance into the counties of the Union forces under his command. General Dix's autograph draft of this proclamation is also in the collection.

WILLIAM T. SHERMAN (1820-1891), American army commander. There are some fifty Sherman letters in the collection.

101. Four of a series of five letters (a.l.s.) written to Eugene Casserly, U. S. Senator from California, between 1864 and 1869. The letters contain remarks on Sherman's wartime military operations, a defense of the characters of Northern generals, much mention of Grant, Sherman's views on civil office, and many other matters.

JOHN C. VAN DUSER, Union officer in the Civil War, chief telegraph officer in the Military Division of Tennessee.

102. Manuscript diary kept while with Sherman's army during the march from Atlanta, Georgia, 15 November 1864, to Hilton Head, South Carolina, 22 December 1864, a vivid day-by-day description. 64 pp.

ULYSSES S. GRANT (1822-1885), eighteenth President of the United States, 1869-1877. There are more than one hundred Grant manuscripts in the collection.

103. Letter (a.l.s.) to his brother, 24 October 1859, on private affairs.
104. Letter (a.l.s.) to General H. W. Halleck, written from Pittsburg, Tennessee, 9 April 1862, concerning Confederate military movements and military action in Tennessee.
105. Letter (a.l.s.) to General J. B. McPherson, written from Vicksburg, 7 July 1863, relative to Negroes accompanying white families leaving the city.
106. Letter (a.l.s.) to General George H. Thomas, 26 November 1863, reporting on Sherman's position.
107. Letter (a.l.s.) to Vice-President Schuyler Colfax, 4 August 1871, asking him to give up that office to become Secretary of State.
108. Letter (a.l.s.) to George W. Childs, publisher of the *Philadelphia Ledger*, written from London, 6 June 1877, expressing his pleasure over the reception given him in England, with remarks about the future relations between the United States and Great Britain.
109. Humorous note penciled by Grant to his doctor, John P. Gray, 20 June 1885, while unable to talk during his last illness.

EDOUARD LIAIS, French citizen, acting U. S. consular agent in Cherbourg, 1863-1870.

110. Two files from his records, one relating to the Union ship "Kearsarge" and the other to the Confederate raider "Alabama," sunk by the "Kearsarge," 19 June 1864. Both had called at the port of Cherbourg before the battle. Shown, from the file on the "Kearsarge," are two letters to Liais from William L. Dayton, U. S. minister to France, 1861-1864, concerning the "Kearsarge"-*"Alabama"* affair.

FREDERICK WATERHOUSE (d. 1864), American soldier in the Civil War, with the 145th Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1862-1864.

111. Part of a collection of approximately eighty-five letters written between Private Waterhouse and his family and friends, 1862-1864.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

112. Oath to defend the Constitution and Government of the United States, administered to, and signed by, George W. Gibbs, at Chilliscothe, Missouri, 13 September 1863.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES (1822-1893), nineteenth President of the United States, 1877-1881. In the collection are nine manuscripts of President Hayes.

113. Letter (a.l.s.) to W. C. Crane, 28 February 1887, with details of his services in the Civil War, at the conclusion of which Hayes was brevetted a major general.

LELAND STANFORD (1824-1893), American capitalist and politician, railroad builder.

114. Letter (l.s.) to Professor George Davidson, 13 April 1878, offering his assistance in the purchase of a collection of material [insects?] for scientific research.

JAMES G. BLAINE (1830-1893), American politician, Secretary of State, 1881.

115. Letter (a.l.s.) to a Mr. Clarkson, on political matters, 7 March 1884, the year of his nomination for President on the Republican ticket. In the election Blaine was defeated by Grover Cleveland.

JAMES A. GARFIELD (1831-1881), twentieth President of the United States, 1881. There are thirteen Garfield manuscripts in the collection.

116. Letter (a.l.s.) to Cornelius Udell, 25 May 1868, concerning the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson and the nomination of Grant for the Presidency.

CHESTER ALAN ARTHUR (1830-1886), twenty-first President of the United States, 1881-1885. For President Arthur there is but one autograph item in the collection.

117. Appointment of James Kell as postmaster at York, Pennsylvania, 4 March 1884, signed by Arthur.

ROBERT INGERSOLL (1833-1899), American lawyer and agnostic.

118. Autograph sentiment, signed, on the subject of free speech, 20 October 1880.

GROVER CLEVELAND (1837-1908), twenty-second and twenty-fourth President of the United States, 1885-1889, 1893-1897. Included in the collection are thirty-seven manuscripts of President Cleveland.

119. Autograph draft of a letter to G. H. Pendleton, 17 January 1885, concerning the Nicaragua canal project.

120. Letter (a.l.s.) to J. Rice Winchell, 9 April 1904, calling for a tariff reform plank in the Democratic platform.

BENJAMIN HARRISON (1833-1901), twenty-third President of the United States, 1889-1893. Included in the collection are nine manuscripts of Benjamin Harrison.

121. Letter (a.l.s.) to his son, Russell Harrison, 11 May 1884, reporting on political news before the Republican national convention of 1884.

HENRY ADAMS (1838-1918), American historian.

122. Letter (a.l.s.) to an undesignated correspondent, 7 January 1904, on the place of literature in our present civilization.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER (1839-1937), American businessman, oil magnate, and philanthropist.

123. Letter (a.l.s.) to Professor H. B. Nason, 29 April 1887, acknowledging the gift of a book and an invitation to visit.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY (1843-1901), twenty-fifth President of the United States, 1897-1901. In the collection are eleven McKinley manuscript items.

124. Autographed photograph, undated.

ANTHONY COMSTOCK (1844-1915), American reformer, Secretary of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice.

125. Letter (a.l.s.) to a Mr. Bamberger, 11 August 1909, on routine business of the Society. The letterhead is graced with the pictorial seal of the Society showing the burning of books and the casting of a man into a prison cell.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT (1858-1919), twenty-sixth President of the United States, 1901-1909. The collection contains more than 150 manuscripts of Theodore Roosevelt.

126. Letter (t.l.s.) to W. Hallett Phillips, 23 June 1894, on the subject of torture as practiced in the warfare between the Indians and whites in America.
127. Letter (t.l.s. with autograph corrections) to Frederick Coudert, Jr., 3 July 1901, discussing the Philippines and American expansion.
128. Letter (t.l.s.) to Henry A. Buchtel, Governor of Colorado, 8 June 1908, advising of the appointment of a national conservation commission.

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT (1857-1930), twenty-seventh President of the United States, 1909-1913. In the collection are thirty-eight manuscripts of President Taft.

129. A representative letter from a series of eighteen written to W. Hallett Phillips, 1892-1896, on legal, political, and social matters.
130. Letter (a.l.s.) to Franklin A. Shotwell, 13 April 1914, on the current political scene.

WOODROW WILSON (1856-1924), twenty-eighth President of the United States, 1913-1921. Wilson is represented in the collection by over one hundred manuscripts.

131. Letter (a.l.s.) to R. L. Bridgman, 26 October 1885, giving "practical politics" and "statecraft" as his major interests.
132. Letter (a.l.s.) to his father, 20 March 1890, describing his feelings upon the occasion of his recent appointment to the Princeton faculty.
133. A selection from a series of seventeen letters written to the artist Howard Pyle between 1895 and 1901, discussing illustrations for Wilson's *George Washington* and other works.
134. Autographed copy of Wilson's *Mere Literature and Other Essays*, Boston, 1896, open to "A Calendar of Great Americans."
135. Autograph manuscript of Wilson's essay "When a Man Comes to Himself," with comment in a letter to F. A. Duneka, of Harper & Bros., 14 February 1916.
136. Autograph inscription on *Report of the Commission on the League of Nations*, of the Preliminary Peace Conference [Paris, 1919].

EDWARD M. HOUSE (1858-1938), friend and confidant of President Wilson and his personal representative to European nations during World War I and the peace negotiations.

137. Letter (t.l.s.) to Don C. Seitz, 28 June 1923, concerning Joseph [?] Pulitzer and Paderewski.

LEONARD WOOD (1860-1927), American physician, general in the army, and colonial administrator.

138. Letter (t.l.s.) to Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, 2 November 1914, in acknowledgment of his book on the European war and expressing concern over American preparedness.

JOHN J. PERSHING (1860-1948), Commander in chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in World War I. There are nine Pershing manuscripts in the collection.

139. Statement on the Fourth Liberty Loan, 27 August 1918, typescript, signed.

WARREN G. HARDING (1865-1923), twenty-ninth President of the United States, 1921-1923. The collection includes some seventy-five Harding manuscripts.

140. Series of twenty-four typewritten letters to Charles R. Forbes, Director of the Veterans' Bureau, written between 1920 and 1922.

CALVIN COOLIDGE (1872-1933), thirtieth President of the United States, 1923-1929. President Coolidge is represented in the collection by twenty-two manuscripts.

141. Letter (t.l.s.) to Richard Henry Dana, 30 November 1923, relative to Dana's advice to the President on the subject of civil service reform.

HERBERT HOOVER (b. 1874), thirty-first President of the United States, 1929-1933. There are ten manuscripts of President Hoover in the collection.

142. Letter (t.l.s.) to S. H. Clark, 28 May 1923, with reference to an atrocity episode of World War I.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT (1882-1945), thirty-second President of the United States, 1933-1945. For Franklin D. Roosevelt there are eleven items in the collection.

143. Letter (a.l.s.) to "the Members of the Executive Committee," 1928, reporting on the progress of his New York gubernatorial campaign of that year.

144. Autographed copy of Roosevelt's first inaugural address, 4 March 1933.

145. Caricatures of Roosevelt and Hoover by an unidentified artist, on one piece of paper, signed by both Presidents.

HARRY S. TRUMAN (b. 1884), thirty-third President of the United States, 1945-1953. The letter exhibited is the sole Truman item in the collection.

146. Letter (t.l.s.) to Ernest Angell, President of the Council for Democracy, 17 April [1942?], with caustic reference to "the vermin press."

A preprint from
The Princeton University Library Chronicle
XVI, No. 4 (Summer, 1955)

