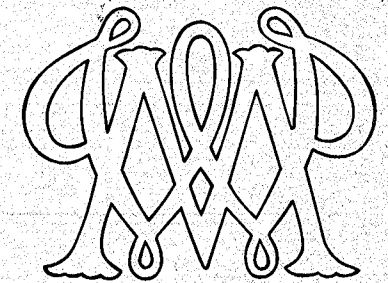


*An
Exhibit
of
Treasures
and
Autographs
From
The
Earl
Gregg
Swem
Library's
Manuscript
Collections*



J. Edward Zollinger Museum
Swem Library, The College of William and Mary in Virginia
March 15 - June 1, 1982

An Exhibit of

Treasures and Autographs

From the Earl Gregg Swem Library's

Manuscript Collections

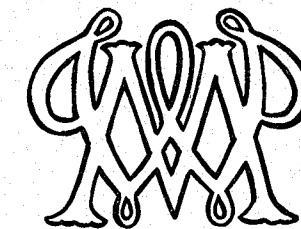
In Honor of

The Meeting of The

Manuscript Society in

Williamsburg, Virginia

May 26 to May 29, 1982



J. Edward Zollinger Museum

Swem Library, The College of William and Mary in Virginia

March 15 - June 1, 1982

Swem Library is pleased to present this exhibition of treasures and autographs from its manuscript collections. They represent over sixty years of collecting by Librarians, beginning with Dr. Earl Gregg Swem, who in the 1920's and 30's endeavoured successfully to build a collection of papers of Virginia families, of College alumni and faculty, of Virginia political leaders, and, in general, to document Virginia's place in the history of the nation.

The exhibit is, for the most part, arranged chronologically beginning with King William, Queen Mary, and Sir Christopher Wren and concluding with Harry S Truman and the author and editor Harry Golden. It encompasses not only letters but also literary manuscripts, legal documents, a diary, and a map. Reflecting Swem Library's collecting scope, the display is primarily Virginiana. Three alumni of the College have been given special distinction because of their local and national stature: James Monroe, John Marshall, and Thomas Jefferson.

Special thanks is due to the people who helped with the display and especially to the donors who made it all possible. In donating or bequeathing their papers or expediting the purchase of important manuscripts, they have preserved the raw materials of history so that generations of scholars can interpret the distant and not so distant past.

Margaret Cook
Curator of Manuscripts and Rare Books

CASES 1 & 2. ENGLISH AUTOGRAPHS

1. **Christopher Wren to Sir William Fermor, Easton, Northamptonshire, 14 May [1687?]. ALS.**

Wren writes to Fermor that he can not leave until the King (James II) is settled at Windsor. Wren, surveyor general of royal works and comptroller of works at Windsor Castle, further wrote to Fermor of the political uncertainty: "We are bound to our good behaviour uncertain which way the next wind may tosse us, we are afrayed of being absent from our charge, & therefore watch as those who travell in suspected places." It was, of course, the next year that James II abdicated and, in Jan. 1689, the Convention Parliament met and offered the crown to William and Mary.

The oldest College building is attributed to the design of Christopher Wren.

Gift of Dr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Pullen, Jr.

2. **William III, Richmond, [Eng.], to [?], 1/11 March 1693. ALS. In French. Translation.**

King William, waging a vigorous battle against the French, discusses the strategy of the forthcoming campaign in Flanders, Spain, and Northern Italy. The war of 1689-1697 ended later with the treaty of Ryswick by which Louis XIV formally recognized William III's title to the English throne.

Gift of Dr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Pullen, Jr.

3. **William R[ex] to Governor Edmund Andros, 1 March 1693. DS.**

King William III's warrant for payment from the quitrents collected in the colony of Virginia to Francis Nicolson to finance and establish the College of William and Mary. This document was written eighteen days after the College was chartered "for the better Encouragement of Arts & Sciences" and the "Propagation of the true Orthodox Christian Faith."

From the College Archives.

4. **Marie R[egina] to Recorder and Sheriffs of the City of London, 22 Oct. 1693. DS.**

Reprieve of Edward Tear sentenced at Old Bailey for high treason. Signed by Queen Mary II, ruler of England with her husband, King William III.

*Gift of Dr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Pullen.
Purchased from David Coblenz, former
President of The Manuscript Society.*

5. **Lord Dunmore, Fort George, [N.Y.], to Lord Hillsborough, 9 March 1771. AL.**

Lord Dunmore writes of his preference to remain Governor of New York rather than become Governor of Virginia. His reasons notwithstanding (the climate, in

particular), he was appointed Governor of Virginia on 25 September 1771 and served until June 1775. He was at first popular among the Virginia colonists and he--despite the sentiments expressed in the letter displayed--named his newborn daughter, Virginia.

Estate of John Alexander Murray, Ninth Earl of Dunmore.

6. M[ichael] Faraday, Royal Institution, [London], to John Millington, William & Mary College, Williamsburg, Va., 12 Nov. 1836. ALS.

Faraday, whom Millington met at the Royal Institution, congratulates him on his appointment as Professor at the College and writes in a light vein of his own twenty-three years at the Royal Institution where he feels he is "a limpet on a rock . . . so much for habit which is just as strong in matters of feelings as in matters of body." This letter is one of an exchange between Millington and Faraday in the John Millington Papers.

Gift of Mrs. Kate Millington Blankenship.

7. Thomas Carlyle, Chelsea, London, to Nathaniel Beverley Tucker, Williamsburg, Va., 31 Oct. 1850. ALS.

Carlyle, the well-known nineteenth-century English conservative historian, supports Tucker in the Southern States movement toward secession: "I find it a settled conviction among rational Englishman . . . that the Southern States must ultimately feel driven to separate themselves from the Northern . . ." Tucker's hopes for an Anglo-Southern alliance based partially on this letter of Carlyle encouraging secession were, of course, not realized.

Gift of Mrs. George P. Coleman and her daughter, Dr. Janet C. Kimbrough.

8. [John] Ruskin, "Brantwood," Coniston, England, to Eva Layton, London, 27 Jan. 1886. ALS. With photograph.

Written at the age of 67, this charming letter of welcome is addressed to one of his young friends, a cultured artist and musician.

Gift to Mrs. Horace Clive.

CASE 3. VIRGINIANS IN THE COLONIAL PERIOD

9. Robert Carter to Henry Connyers, 20 Aug. 1731. DS.

Deed of land in Prince William Co., Va. to Henry Connyers by Robert "King" Carter, agent for the Fairfaxes, proprietors of the Northern Neck. It was a strategic position for Robert "King" Carter for it allowed him to amass a large personal fortune. At his death in 1732, he was one of the wealthiest of the Virginia colonists.

Gift of Jay Johns.

10. William Byrd to [?], 17 Feb. 1741/42. ALS.

Written with William Byrd II's delightful sense of humor, this note was directed to someone who had given him buckles which will bring his "feet into humane shape, which are as long as any monkeys."

11. "Philanthrops" [Arthur Lee] to Mr. Rind, Editor of the *Virginia Gazette*, 19 March 1767. AMs.

Published in an issue of the *Virginia Gazette* which is no longer extant, this essay is an eloquent appeal by a Virginian for the abolition of slavery. Arthur Lee invokes Christianity, justice, the safety of the common unity, and the preservation of the growth of the Arts and Sciences in his arguments. His appeal was one aspect of the larger picture of the many in the Chesapeake society who sought at that time to end the slave trade.

12. George Washington, Mount Vernon, to Lord Dunmore, 13 April 1773. ALS.

Washington writes of taking his stepson John Parke Custis to Dr. Myles Cooper of Kings College in New York and of Dunmore's proposed visit to the western areas. Washington was a frequent visitor to the Governor's palace in Williamsburg and had planned to accompany Dunmore on his trip west but family affairs interfered. This letter is one of four formal but personal Washington letters to Dunmore in the Dunmore Family Papers.

Estate of John Alexander Murray, Ninth Earl of Dunmore.

CASE 4. VIRGINIANS IN THE REVOLUTION

13. P[atrick] Henry, W[illiams]burg, to R[ichard] H[enry] Lee, 28 May 1778. ALS.

This Revolutionary War letter of Virginia Governor Patrick Henry written to Lee--then a delegate to the Continental Congress--concerns French officers, Gov. Henry's reverence for the French, reports of the English removing all their ships from the area, the false intelligence of 100 draftees going to the enemy and votes in the Assembly for 350 horses and 2000 Infantry for the "Grand Army." This letter was written one day prior to the beginning of Henry's third term. His tenure as governor was not entirely plagued by crisis as shown by this generally optimistic letter.

Purchased from the John M. Presson Endowment Fund.

14. Richard Henry Lee, Philadelphia, to John Page, Williamsburg, 25 July 1778. ALS.

Lee, a delegate to the Continental Congress, writes to his friend of the French alliance, ratified by Congress, 4 May 1778, and of the arrival of the French squadron headed by Admiral Count d'Estaing. His letter shows the high hopes which the Americans had for the benefits to be derived from the French alliance which weren't actually realized until 1780 when Rochambeau's forces landed at Newport, Rhode Island.

15. St. George Tucker's Journal of the Battle of Yorktown, Oct. 1781. AMs.

Considered the best contemporary account of the famed battle which ended the American Revolution, this journal was written by a Virginian who sensed the importance of the ensuing struggle between the British and the Americans. St. George Tucker had not only a sense of history but was also noted for his accuracy of detail in describing the campaign. From an extensive collection of papers of the Tucker-Coleman family.

Gift of Mrs. George P. Coleman and her daughter, Dr. Janet C. Kimbrough.

16. Plan de la Ville et Environs de Williamsburg en Virginie America, 11 mai 1782.

The "Frenchman's" map of Williamsburg has been called the Bible of the restoration because of its detail in showing the location of the buildings and out-buildings of Williamsburg in 1782. It was drawn perhaps by a French billeting officer following the last major battle of the Revolution when French troops were quartered for the winter in the surrounding area of Yorktown. It has been used extensively by the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation and has been reproduced a number of times in scholarly monographs on town planning.

Gift of John D. Crimmins.

CASE 5. THOMAS JEFFERSON

17. Thomas Jefferson's "Tour of Some Gardens in England," April 1786. AMs.

Jefferson's memorandum on gardens in England is opened to notes on Hampton Court and Blenheim. Armed with Thomas Whately's *Observations on Modern Gardening* (1770), he took his tour making notes for his own garden at Monticello.

Gift of Mrs. George P. Coleman and her daughter, Dr. Janet C. Kimbrough.

18. Thomas Jefferson to William Short, 21 May 1787. ALS.

Written from the canal Languedoc in Southern France, he comments on the pleasures of travelling by boat, on the beauties of nature and remarks why there has never been a poet North of the Alps. His letter is most interesting in its comments on the interaction between the Old World and the New World: he would like to see the colonizing of the nightingale in America and writes of planting Indian corn in Paris.

Gift of Miss Mary Churchill Short in memory of her sister, Mrs. Fanny Short Butler and her brother, William Short.

19. Thomas Jefferson, Paris, to William Short, Marseilles, 24 March 1789. ALS.

In this warm, affectionate letter of fatherly advice to his secretary, Jefferson

compares America to Europe to help Short make his decision as to where to spend the rest of his life. He recommends his own country as "more tranquil, more un-mixed, more permanent." Short became chargé d'affaires for Jefferson upon the latter's return to the U.S. in 1789. Short remained in Paris until 1792 hoping to succeed Jefferson as minister. He finally returned to America in 1810 where he remained until his death in 1849.

Gift of Miss Mary Churchill Short in memory of her sister, Mrs. Fanny Short Butler and her brother, William Short.

20. Rembrandt Peale, Philadelphia, to Thomas Jefferson, 1 March 1801. ALS.

Peale writes to the President that he will be happy to do a copy of his portrait of him, laments the poor state of printing and engraving in this country, and hopes for better times when, by example, the art will improve.

Peale evidently did not execute the copy of the portrait which Jefferson ordered. The original portrait was painted in late 1799 or early 1800 when the artist, already a veteran portraitist, was only 22. The engravings which Peale deplures in his letter were done by David Edwin and Cornelius Tiebout.

Gift of Mrs. George P. Coleman and her daughter, Dr. Janet C. Kimbrough.

21. Thomas Jefferson, "Monticello," to Sidney Morse, New Haven, Conn., 9 March 1823. ALS.

Responding to Morse's omission of the College of William and Mary in his geography, Jefferson writes: "In your list of colleges pa. 645. you have omitted that of William and Mary in Virginia, founded by the sovereigns of those names about 1692 [sic], and probably the most liberally endowed of anyone in the U.S. It is now much reduced by ill management of its funds, and less resorted to on account of climate. It has generally had from 60 to 80 students and has furnished completely from its first institution its full quota of distinguished characters." The College had hit a low ebb following the presidency of Bishop James Madison but was revived under the leadership of President Thomas Dew in 1836. Jefferson's major contribution to his college after finishing two years in 1762 was his liberal reorganization, while Governor of Virginia in 1779, of the curriculum, introducing three new chairs: Law and Police, Anatomy and Medicine, and Modern Languages.

Purchased from the John M. Presson Endowment Fund.

CASE 6. JAMES MONROE

22. Patrick Henry to James Monroe, 14 Nov. 1786. DS.

Grant of land to Monroe, then serving his last month in the Continental Congress, by Patrick Henry, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, also in his

last month, for 4,584 acres in the county of Fayette, now in the state of West Virginia. It is unusual to find such a document in which both statesmen's names appear.

Gift of Jay Johns.

23. James Monroe, Paris, to Joseph Jones, 1 Feb. 1795. ALS.

Monroe, serving as Minister to France, comments to his uncle and mentor, Joseph Jones, on the French takeover of Holland, of the Republic, of Jay's Treaty, and is generally favorable to France. Eventually he pursued a policy neither favorable to the United States nor to France. He was recalled in 1796.

Purchased from the Judge H. Lester Hooker and Jay Johns Funds.

24. James Monroe, Richmond, to Littleton Waller Tazewell, Norfolk, 7 Feb. 1811. ALS.

This letter is concerned with factional strife in the Republican party in Virginia between supporters of Madison and Monroe. An appeal for reconciliation, it was written to one of the old Republicans when Monroe was Governor. Monroe comments: "The party must in a certain degree constitute the nation to the individual, because by means of it only can he hope to be instrumental to the national prosperity and happiness."

Gift of Jay Johns.

25. James Monroe, Washington, to John Marshall, 1 March 1817. LS.

Official letter requesting Marshall, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, to meet him in the Chambers of the House of Representatives to administer the Presidential oath on March 4, 1817.

Gift of the estate of Ellen Harvie Wade.

26. [John] Quincy Adams, Quincy, Mass., to Richard Rush, York, Penn., 17 Sept. 1831. ALS.

In this historically significant letter Adams makes it very clear that he was the author of the Monroe Doctrine of 1823, a view which is generally accepted by historians today. He also makes the point that the doctrine was designed against the Russians as well as the British in a classic diplomatic maneuver. Adams, in discussing the motives behind the Monroe Doctrine, clarifies several issues vexing today's diplomatic historian.

Gift of Jay Johns.

CASE 7. JOHN MARSHALL

27. John Marshall's law notes, spring 1780. AMs.

Marshall studied law under George Wythe shortly after the establishment of the Chair of Law and Police at the College of William and Mary in 1779. Here are displayed not his lecture notes but rather his notes forming a commonplace book of legal subjects arranged alphabetically using Matthew Bacon's *Abridgment* (1766-69) and other legal sources. His law notes are the only documentary proof of his attendance at the College in addition to the minutes of Phi Beta Kappa--which organization he joined during his term as student May 1 - July 29, 1780. On the page displayed is his scribbled "Polly Ambler," his future wife.

Gift of Dr. H. Norton Mason.

28. John Marshall to John McCreery, 24 June 1796. ADS.

In this deed, with a wax seal of the General Court of Virginia affixed, Marshall transfers 1,640 acres in Clark County, Kentucky to John McCreery. It is unusual to find a Marshall deed wholly in his hand.

Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Vaughan.

29. John Marshall, Philadelphia, to "My dearest Polly," Richmond, 2 July 1797. ALS.

Marshall describes to his wife his meeting with President John Adams whom he characterizes as a "sensible plain candid good tempered man" with whom he was "much pleased." Marshall set sail a few weeks later as U.S. Minister extraordinary to France in the XYZ mission.

Gift of the heirs of Miss Emily Harvie.

30. John Marshall, Washington, to "My dearest Polly," Richmond, 12 March 1826.

In this warm letter home, he mentions that he dined with John Randolph of Roanoke, who Marshall describes as absorbed in party politics, and writes that he hopes to leave the "bustling scene" and "return to the tranquility" of his "family and farm." One of forty-two extant letters of Marshall to his wife, Polly, of which thirty are in Swem Library's collections.

Gift of the heirs of Miss Emily Harvie.

31. [John] Marshall, Richmond, to James Hillhouse, Washington, D.C., 26 May 1830.

Written late in life and showing his conservatism, Marshall advocates indirect election of the U.S. President. Fearing the passions of the crowd at election time and composed several years after the election of Jackson, Marshall supports the plan of Hillhouse for the election of the President by casting lots among the U.S. Senators. He comments that the "present method of chusing the chief magistrate

threatens the most serious danger to the public happiness."

Purchased from the John M. Presson Endowment Fund.

CASES 8 & 9. ANTE-BELLUM AMERICANS

32. John Taylor, Port Royal, Va. to "Dear Sir," 30 Dec. 1820. ALS.

Taylor, noted as a champion of agrarian liberalism, local democracy, and states rights, shows here a surprisingly unionist feeling. He opposes the formation of political parties based on geography (written the same year as the Missouri Compromise) and advocates a uniform system of weights and measures. He ends his letter with the poignant comment: "my mind yet clings to the union, as a man in consumption does to a life."

33. Andrew Jackson, "Hermitage" near Nashville, to Commodore James Barron at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, 14 Sept. 1824. LS.

Jackson is writing to Barron following the latter's reappointment in the Navy after the Court of Enquiry's hearing to investigate his duel with Stephen Decatur. Jackson assisted Barron in obtaining his new position as Commander of the Philadelphia Navy Yard through his influence with Monroe. He writes to Barron that he has "always been a friend to justice" and "my candour to Mr. Monroe has had an effect in the application of that Golden Law [of Justice which] be assured is a great satisfaction to me." This letter is part of a large collection of papers of James and Samuel Barron.

Gift of Miss A.W. Marr

34. John Tyler, Washington, to his son, Robert Tyler, 26 Jan. 1834. ALS.

Letter of advice to his son, a student at the College of William and Mary, advising him of his studies and telling him "recreation at your age is necessary but I am sure you will not carry it too far -- Your lectures first -- then you are ready for genteel society -- avoid the idle as you would a pestilence." John Tyler was then serving as U.S. Senator from Virginia, while Robert, his eldest son, attended the College, 1833-35, 36-38. Letters of advice from fathers remain timeless in their admonitions to their sons concerning their studies.

Purchased from the John M. Presson Endowment Fund.

35. W[illiam] H[enry] Harrison, North Bend [?], to Col. John O'Fallon, 9 April 1834. ALS.

The death of Tecumseh, the mighty Indian chief who formed an Indian confederation to end land cessions and to develop Indian stamina against the temptation of the white man, was a source of contention for a generation of American politicians interested in making political capital out of his destruction which occurred at the Battle of Thames on 5 Oct. 1813. Here Harrison refutes the claim

that Col. Richard Mentor Johnson, a presidential hopeful, made to killing Tecumseh. He describes the circumstances of the confusion surrounding Tecumseh's death, leaving it unclear who was responsible for the Indian chief's demise.

Gift of Mrs. David I. Bushnell, Sr.

36. Nathaniel Beverley Tucker's unpublished essay concerning Alexis de Tocqueville's *Democracy in America*. AMs.

Tucker, pro-slavery advocate and secessionist, probably wrote his essay in 1838-1839. In his manuscript, he expresses his ideas on government and society. On the page displayed he discusses aristocracy and democracy--wealth and talent are not precluded in the latter--and cites plantations in Virginia as an example of de Tocqueville's nuclei of "township independence"--"life and mainspring of Liberty." Further, Tucker wrote that if Tocqueville had visited the South, he would have seen there a traditional way of life "which communicates stability and affords anchorage" in an unstable world. Family, land, law and slavery, Tucker felt, all nurtured a stable Southern society.

Gift of Mrs. George P. Coleman and her daughter, Dr. Janet C. Kimbrough.

37. Henry Clay, Ashland, to Nathaniel Beverley Tucker, 11 Jan. 1845. ALS.

Penned shortly after his defeat for the Presidency by Democrat James K. Polk, Clay's letter points out the difficulty to the Democrats of reconciling the annexation of Texas by congressional action and a strict construction of the Constitution. He foresees "great difficulties ahead," despairs of "our common country," and regrets there are no "sacrifices a private man can make nor is he ever ready to make." Clay went back into public office, serving as U.S. Senator, 1849-1852. His sponsorship of the Compromise of 1850 earned him the title of the "Great Pacificator."

Gift of Mrs. George P. Coleman and her daughter, Dr. Janet C. Kimbrough.

38. John C. Calhoun, Washington, D.C., to Nathaniel Beverley Tucker, Williamsburg, Va., 2 Feb. 1846. ALS.

Calhoun, in the U.S. Senate at the time of his writing, is pleased that Tucker, a fellow Southerner, approves of his policy towards the Oregon question and informs him that the war fever is abating except for the attitude towards Mexico. He writes further that war with Mexico would certainly involve war over Oregon. Calhoun advocated conciliation on both fronts and was strongly opposed to the war with Mexico which broke out two months later.

Gift of Mrs. George P. Coleman and her daughter, Dr. Janet C. Kimbrough.

39. D[orothea] L. Dix, Raleigh, N.C., to Dr. J[ohn] M. Galt, Williamsburg, Va., 23 Sept. 1848. ALS.

Dorothea Dix, on one of her trips South to inspect conditions of care for the insane, visited John Minson Galt, Superintendent of Eastern Lunatic Asylum in Williamsburg, and made frank comments on Galt's superintendency with regard to his non-residence at the Asylum, the "traces of the old system" with the "command of the rule" toward the patients and the need to heal the patients" with a degree of consideration and respect in order to rouse them from the abject condition." Galt apparently took the criticisms well as this letter engendered a lengthy correspondence between Miss Dix and the Galt family and more trips were made to visit the Galts and the patients at the Eastern Lunatic Asylum.

Gift of Anne Galt Kirby Black.

40. Jenny Lind, Charleston, S.C., to Governor [John B.] Floyd, Richmond, Va., 31 Dec. 1850. ALS.

Letter of thanks for kindnesses shown Jenny Lind during her visit to Richmond earlier in the month. The "Swedish Nightingale" toured the United States in 1850 under the auspices of P.T. Barnum, stopping in Richmond for three or four days where the legislature turned out en masse to visit her in her hotel. Governor John Buchanan Floyd and Mrs. Floyd also showered gifts upon her as evidenced by this letter.

Gift of Robert Morton Hughes.

41. "Tower Hill" History. TMs.

Illustrated typewritten history of Tower Hill plantation in the Sussex County, Va., home of the Blow family from the eighteenth to the twentieth century. Written in the 1890's by William Nivison Blow, an engineer, it tells in rich detail of life on a plantation in ante-bellum Virginia--the slaves, the agriculture, the plantation industries, the master and mistress of the house, *etc.* The pen and ink sketch of "Tower Hill" has been reproduced many times as the prototype of the layout of a large Virginia plantation.

Gift of Mrs. Elizabeth T. Jurgeson.

CASE 10. AMERICANS IN THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION ERA

42. Confederate Congress resolution of thanks to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and Gen. Gustave T. Beauregard, 5 Aug. 1861. Signed by Alexander H. Stephens and Jefferson Davis. DS.

Resolution honoring Generals Johnston and Beauregard for their--and the troops under their command--victory at the Battle of Manassas, 21 July 1861. Joseph E. Johnston joined Beauregard at Manassas taking charge of 35,000 men positioned along Bull Run. The Federals were defeated, retreating back to

Washington, and lost 2708 men. The basic reason for the Southern success was that when both sides are green, the defender has the advantage, as Joseph E. Johnston pointed out.

43. Horace Greeley, Office of the Tribune, New York, to Mary E. Lee, St. Louis, Mo., 6 March 1863. ALS.

Greeley, giving advice to an aspiring authoress, writes that slavery stories by a writer not known to the public will not sell "in this hour of national agony and peril." He further notes that few books are printed because "paper is dear and readers scarce." However, he advises the recipient to follow Harriet Beecher Stowe's path and submit her story to Ticknor and Fields for possible publication in the *Atlantic Monthly*.

Gift of Mrs. David I. Bushnell, Sr.

44. Major General W[illiam] Sherman, Raleigh, N.C., to Generals [Joseph E.] Johnston and [William J.] Hardee, 23 April 1865. ALS.

Union General Sherman's letter to two Confederate generals discusses President Lincoln's assassination and its ill effects on the South. He writes that he understood the "plot was fixed for March 4 but delayed awaiting some instructions from 'Richmond'." At the time of this letter, Sherman's army was facing Johnston's Army of Tennessee, including Hardee's corps, near Raleigh, N.C. An armistice had been reached by 18 April, but the surrender did not occur until 26 April 1865. Johnston and Sherman seemingly had great respect for each other, and Johnston died of pneumonia contracted at Sherman's funeral.

Gift of Robert Morton Hughes.

45. U.S. Grant, Washington, D.C., to [?], 22 Dec. 1868.

General Grant recommends to the public the College of William and Mary "as deserving of patronage of Union loving citizens." The College suffered as the result of the Civil War and closed for a year beginning in July of 1868 while the Wren Building was repaired. His letter is most noteworthy for its appeal to citizens of both sides of the late conflict.

From the College Archives.

46. [Joseph E.] Johnston, Washington, D.C., to Col. T[homas] T. Gantt, [St. Louis, Mo.], 26 June 1888.

Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston details the blunders he thought caused the South to lose the Civil War: Davis' early error in not buying up cotton to sell for arms, not moving against McClellan in force in 1862, not putting Lee in command on May 31, [1862?], Bragg not capturing Union troops in West Tennessee, troops in Arkansas not being transferred to Mississippi, and Hood being placed opposite

Sherman instead of Hardee or Stewart. This letter is one of a series of lively letters with Thomas T. Gantt who had served as a colonel in the U.S. Army.

Gift of Mrs. G.L. Batchelder, Jr.

CASE 11. AMERICANS IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

47. Woodrow Wilson, Princeton, N.J., to Robert M. Hughes, Norfolk, Va., 17 Dec. 1900. TLS.

Wilson, a professor of jurisprudence and political economy at Princeton, writes to Robert M. Hughes, a member of the College of William and Mary Board of Visitors, of the degree ceremony at his institution describing it as "brief and simple" yet "dignified and impressive." Wilson, of course, went on to become President of Princeton in 1902. Although the College of William and Mary was at that time primarily a teacher training school, it did grant a few Bachelors of and Masters of Arts degrees at commencement time.

Gift of Robert Morton Hughes.

48. Lady Nancy Astor, Greenwood, Va., to Governor [John Garland] Pollard, [circa 1931]. ALS.

Lady Astor, a native Virginian and the first woman member of Parliament, writes to Virginia Governor Pollard in response to his request for a public address while in America, that "It's only for Virginia that I will speak." Lady Astor writes further that she hopes she is able to help the community fund. Subsequent correspondence indicates that Lady Astor was not able to keep her engagement because of pressures for much needed financial legislation in Parliament. This letter is one item of a large collection of personal and professional papers of Virginia Governor John Garland Pollard.

Gift of Violet McDougall Pollard, John Garland Pollard, Jr., Charles Pollard, and Suzanne Pollard Boatwright.

49. Will Rogers, Beverly Hills, Calif., to Gov [John Garland] Pollard, 22 April 1935. TLS.

This letter shows Rogers' warmth and sense of humor in reference to Governor Pollard's book *Connotary*, a collection of witty definitions not found in dictionaries.

Gift of Violet McDougall Pollard, John Garland Pollard, Jr., Charles Pollard, and Suzanne Pollard Boatwright.

50. Abby Aldrich Rockefeller, New York, to John Stewart Bryan, President, College of William and Mary, 27 Nov. 1936. TLS.

The benefactions shown to Colonial Williamsburg by the John D. Rockefeller, Jr. are well known. What is not as well known are gifts to the College and the close rapport between the College President and the philanthropic couple. In addition to restoring the three buildings on the main campus, the Rockefellers made other gifts as expressed in this letter. Mrs. Rockefeller here shows her interest in modern art and support of the fledgling Art Department at the College under the leadership of Leslie Cheek, later Director of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts.

From the College Archives.

51. D[wight D.] E[isenhower], White House, to Vice-Admiral John L[esslie] Hall, [Jr.], San Francisco, Calif., 20 April 1953. TLS.

Letter to Vice-Admiral Hall, the "Viking," on his retirement from the Navy where he pioneered amphibious warfare in World War II.

Gift by Bequest of Vice-Admiral John Lesslie Hall, Jr.

52. Harry S Truman, Independence, Mo., to Burke Davis, Greensboro, N.C., 14 August 1959. TLS.

Truman's frank letters shows his love of history and also his keenly felt desire for models from the past for future generations to live by. Burke Davis, a local biographer and novelist, has written prolifically on the Civil War, a subject on which Truman was extremely well-read.

Deposit by Burke Davis.

CASES 12 & 13. AMERICAN LITERARY FIGURES

53. Washington Irving, Madrid, to Mrs. Louis McLane, [England], 16 August 1845. ALS.

Warm personal letter welcoming Mrs. McLane on her return to England with her husband, who was then Minister to England. Irving writes of the "numerous" McLane children: "They are all, however, too old I trust to ride down from the top of the house to the bottom on the bannisters of the stairs as on a railroad; and to turn the sofas and chairs into stage coaches and horses, as was the case with your young folk in days of yore." He refers to the McLane daughter Lydia who "has remained behind to be married" to Joseph E. Johnston.

Gift to Robert Morton Hughes.

54. Lafcadio Hearn, New Orleans, to [Charles Washington] Coleman, [1887].

One of a series of intellectual letters which Lafcadio Hearn, author and journalist, wrote to C.W. Coleman, an aspiring twenty-four year old writer, on literary subjects. The letter displayed touches on several contemporary Southern writers: Sidney Lanier, Paul Hayne, Amelia Louise Rives, George Washington Cable, and Joel Chandler Harris.

*Gift of Mrs. George P. Coleman and her daughter,
Dr. Janet C. Kimbrough.*

55. Thomas Nelson Page poem to F[lorence] L[athrop] F[ield], 15 May 1893.
AMsS.

Love poem to his future wife, written just three weeks before their wedding. Part of a collection of Thomas Nelson Page Papers which center on his diplomatic career. He was better known as a man of letters, a "romancer" of the ante-bellum South, describing his region before the Civil War as a place of "feudal splendor."

Gift of Henry Field.

56. James Branch Cabell. *Chivalry*. (New York and London: Harper & Bros, 1909).
Author's corrections of first edition.

Heavily annotated by Cabell, alumnus of the College and author of *Jurgen*, these pages show the changes made by him from the first to the second edition of *Chivalry*. Also exhibited is the second edition (New York: Robert M. McBride & Co., 1921).

57. Amy Lowell, Brookline, Mass., to [Virginia Taylor] McCormick, 7 Feb. 1922.
TLS.

Amy Lowell's letter on Chinese poetry and its translations including her own *Fir-Flower Tablets* is written to the editor of *The Lyric*, a literary periodical published in Norfolk, Va. Miss Lowell comments to Miss McCormick at the end on the value of people who love poetry reviewing books: "poets explaining poets to people."

Gift of the estate of Virginia Taylor McCormick.

58. H.L. Mencken, Baltimore, to Earl Gregg Swem, 29 Feb. 1936. TLS.

Mencken acknowledges receipt of Dr. Swem's second volume of his *Virginia Historical Index* and hopes it will inspire a study of early Virginia speech. Dr. Swem, Librarian of the College, author, and historian, had prepared a monumental reference work indexing six Virginia historical periodicals. Mencken realized the possibilities of "spin-offs" in research from Dr. Swem's endeavour. His suggestion remains of interest today.

From the College Archives.

59. Harry [Golden] to Burke [Davis], 11 August 1948. TL.

Golden, editor of the Charlotte, N.C. newspaper, *The Carolina Israelite*, and numerous books, engaged in a forthright, earthy correspondence with Burke Davis, historian and biographer, from World War II to 1960. In a letter written the same year as the founding of the state of Israel, Golden writes eloquently of Zionism, its founder and philosophy, and the persecution of the Jews.

Deposit by Burke Davis

