



Martin T. Douglass &
Martin & Douglass
Greensboro
N.C.



Catholic University

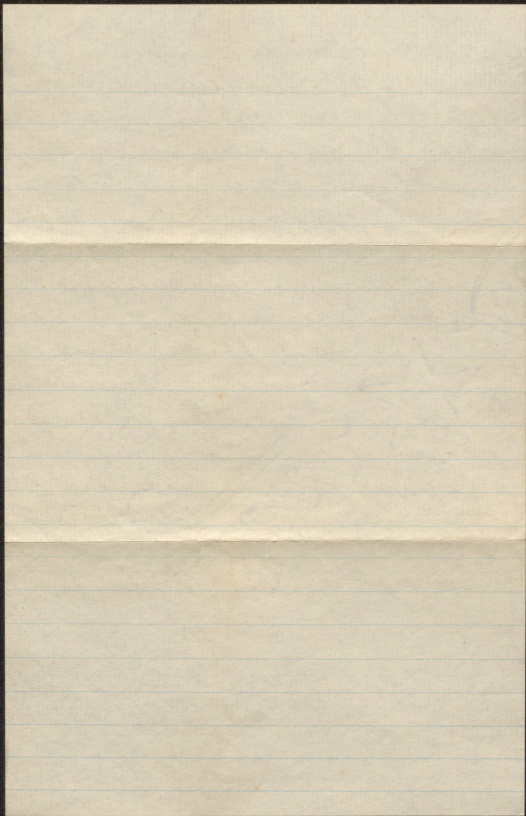
June 10th 1911

My dear Mr Douglass

Yours of May
30 rec^d. You can do your work
for the J.D. degree in absentia.
"The Removal of Causes etc"
would be a good subject.

I should be pleased to see
you in the Fall, and meanwhile
you can be collecting the material
for your dissertation, which you
will find in abundance in the
Encyclopedias and Court decisions.

Yours truly
M. C. Robinson



MR. AND MRS. EDWARD PAYSON WHARTON

ANNOUNCE THE MARRIAGE OF THEIR DAUGHTER

MARGARET

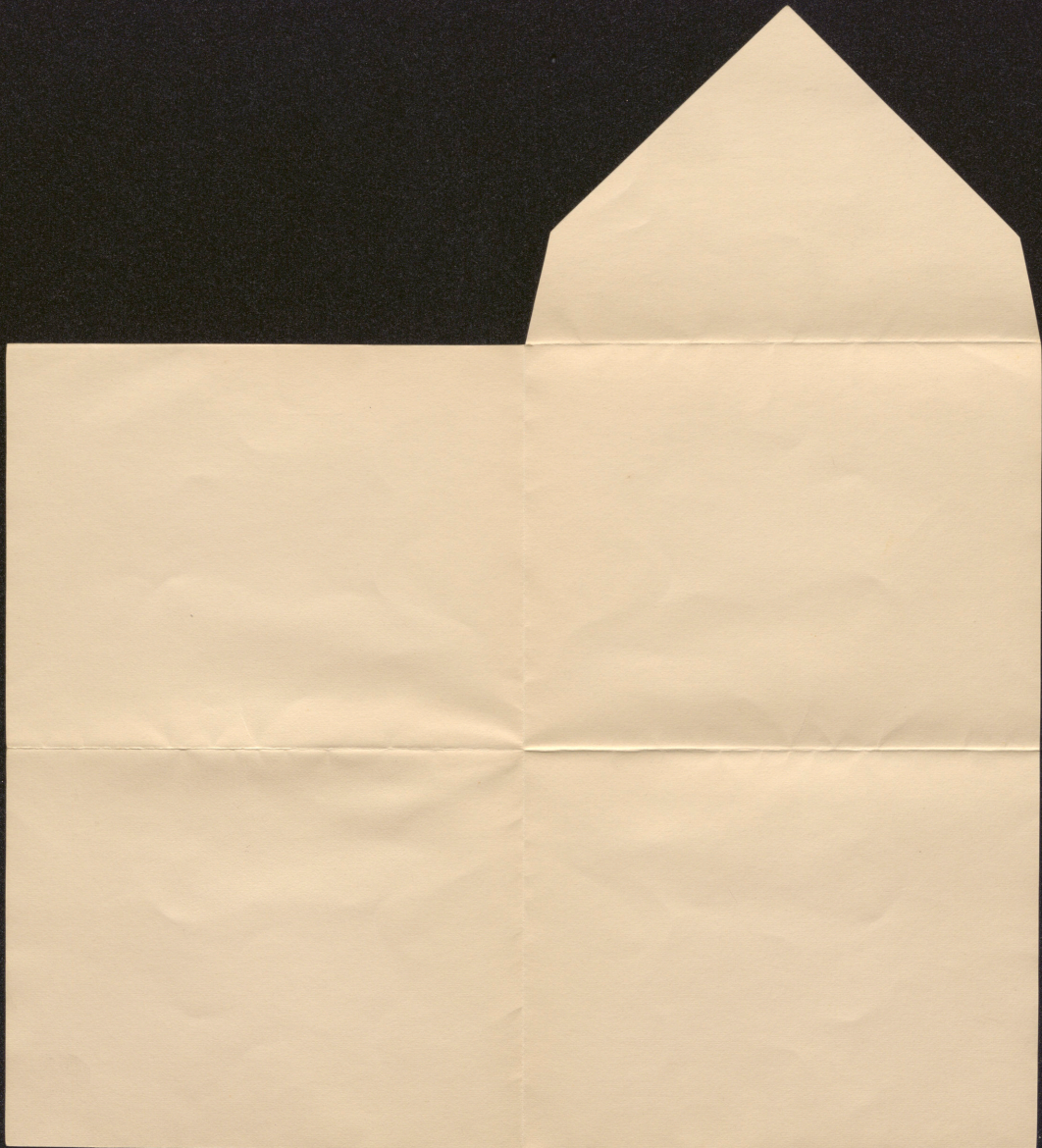
TO

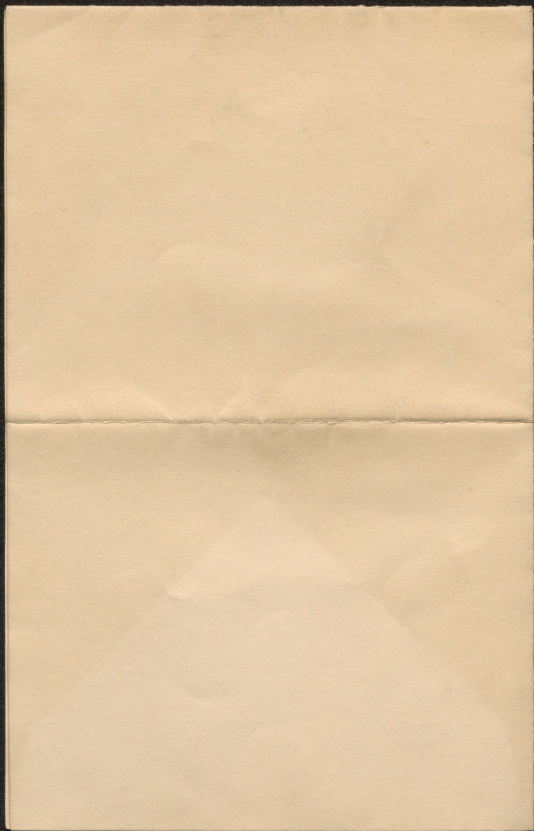
MR. MARTIN FRANCIS DOUGLAS

ON THURSDAY THE TWELFTH OF NOVEMBER

ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN

GREENSBORO NORTH CAROLINA





392 BEACON STREET.

Boston Feb. 19 1917

Martin F. Douglas Esq.

My dear Sir

I am

in receipt of your valued favor
of 17 enclosing a letter of
my Father's of July 15 1859 which
I was very glad indeed to
read. I thank you heartily

for sending it to me as it
furnishes me much food
for thought and carries me
back to 1859 when Judge

Rauney was running for governor
in Ohio (against Dennison,
I think) and the question of
whom the Democrats would nomi-
nate at Charleston next year
was to the fore. I do not

remember of ever seeing a letter
of my father's which was so long.
It has his forcible and
direct expression. I am

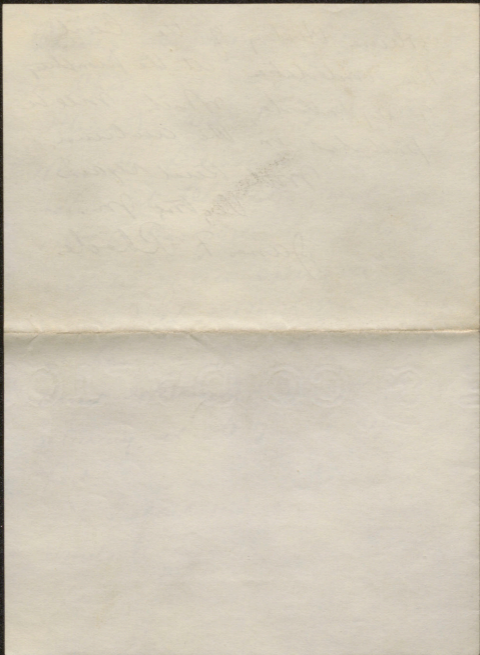
returning it to you by registered
post.

I thank you for your kind
words concerning my history.
I have just completed a one

volume history of the Civil
War, undertaken at the prompting
of my publisher, which will be
published in the autumn.

With kind regards

Very truly yours
James F. Rhodes



Boston, Mass., January 6 1928

Mr. Martin F. Douglas

Greensboro, N. C.

To William Hesslein, Dr.

Paddock Building - 101 Tremont Street

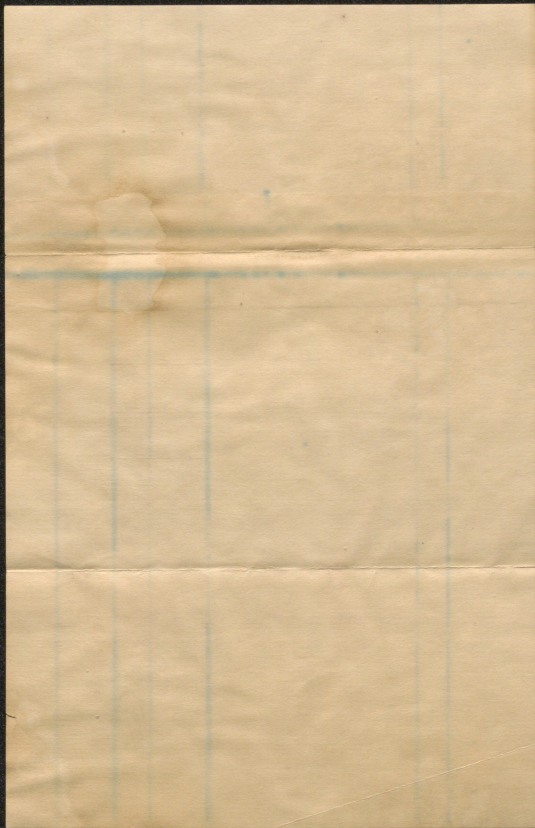
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I am sending you three North Carolina notes though regret that at present I have no North Carolina Continental Notes. I am sending you South Carolina note which is in splendid condition and which I get \$2.50 for though of course if you do not want this note, kindly return it and I will give you credit for it or send you remittance for difference due. I think the note is so nice it will please you. You will see in the catalogue that I have this listed at a higher price than the North Carolina Note.



GEORGE FORT MILTON
CHATTANOOGA

315 Greensboro Bank Bldg.
Greensboro, N. C.
April 17, 1931.

Mr. Martin F. Douglas,
Greensboro, N. C.

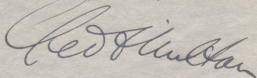
My dear Mr. Douglas:

Before leaving Greensboro, I feel called upon to write you this brief note to express my very cordial and sincere appreciation of the many favors which you have done me while I have been in Greensboro assembling data for my Stephen A. Douglas biography. Some of the material which you have put at my disposal has been magnificent, and will contribute vitally to the making of a satisfactory book.

In addition, I wish to thank you for the privilege you have so kindly accorded me of taking back to Chattanooga with me the copy of the Allen Johnson life of Douglas, and the copy of the proceedings at the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions, as well as the Douglas speech and the Jackson Statue on January 8, 1853. I shall take good care of all three, and return them safely to you.

May I not likewise express my most cordial thanks to Mrs. Douglas for her abounding hospitality, the many exhibits of which have aided greatly in making my stay here a most pleasant one? And finally, I deem myself most fortunate in having had this opportunity to have the friendship of your family and yourself, which I trust will continue.

Faithfully yours,



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DATE 10/10/00 BY 10000

Mr. Martin F. Douglas,
Greensboro, N. C.

GEORGE FORT MILTON
CHATTANOOGA

Dear Mr. Johannsen,

Yesterday's mail brought me a delightful surprise in the delivery of Angle's Lincoln-Douglas Debates. I was very glad indeed to receive it and began reading it immediately with great interest. Many thanks for your kindness.

I do not think this volume favorably compares in excellence with the Debates by Sparks published in 1908. However, it does contain two or three speeches delivered prior to the debates. As Beveridge says Vol 2p.500; "and we must bear in mind that the Senatorial contest really began in 1854 when Lincoln made his great Peoria speech in answer to Douglas? (at Springfield) If the field be extended beyond the formal debates, it seems that these two speeches are essential.

I was disappointed in the Angle Introduction. He seems to me to miss the point of the debates. They were not intended as a treatise on Slavery or a dissertation on Constitutional Law. Douglas wanted to get back into the Senate, and Lincoln and the Buchanan faction wanted to defeat him and put Lincoln in. They were appealing to the intelligence and prejudice of the average Illinois voter, who was the sole judge. Hence the repetition and, at times to us, trivial and banal expressions and passages. It was a desperate contest, with the fate of the Nation involved; but it was fought for the approval of the Prairie settlers and not before an assembly of College Professors.

I have no objection to partisans attacking Douglas, but I am disappointed when a historian, to use a newspaper expression, slants the facts. For example, on page v, Angle says: "xx Douglas won another term in the Senate, but to achieve that immediate victory he was forced to take positions that made him unacceptable to the Southern wing of his Party xx". He will have great trouble in pointing out any position taken by Douglas in the Debates which had not been taken before. Indeed many historians say if Douglas had not broken with Buchanan, he would have been easily re-elected to the Senate and the nominee of an undivided Democratic Party in 1860. Beveridge vol.2 p.334. The fact is that the South was changing and assuming a more defiant attitude. Douglas did not change.

On page x Angle says the Country was shocked by the "reckless" repeal of the Missouri Compromise and that Lincoln "was aroused as never before." Of course, Lincoln was aroused by the political opportunity, - not by moral indignation. Otherwise how explain when Douglas - whose chief object was organization and development of the West - tried to extend the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific Ocean, Lincoln, in Congress, voted to end helped to defeat him? Thus forcing Douglas to try some other expedient to get the West organized and populated. Beveridge Vol I p. 452.

On page xxiv, he complains of the apportionment, but does not state that Governor Bissel vetoed a re-apportionment bill in 1856. Sparks Debates p 535. As to the popular vote, "Many of the Federal office-holders, it is stated, voted the Republican ticket, no doubt well informed that by so doing they should best please the master whom they so obsequiously serve. If Mr Lincoln had succeeded, we should

have heard a great deal of this and should have been told that the defeat of Mr. Douglas was an Administration victory, etc" Sparks Debates p 537

There are other like statements, but space does not permit me to mention them. I have cited enough to show you how much the book was enjoyed and with what attentive interest it was perused.

Thanking you ~~as~~ again, I remain

Sincerely yours,

M. F. D.

Mr. Robert W. Johannsen
Department of History
University of Kansas
Lawrence, Kansas.

GREENSBORO, N.C.

HOME OFFICE

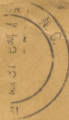
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SALISBURY, N. C.



Mr. Martin F. Douglas
Attorney at Law
Guillford Bank Building
Greensboro, North Carolina

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