Dear Library news" in the Quarto to a minimum, this issue is devoted entirely to talking about a variety of recent collection donations to the Clements. There are a number of reasons to do so. One of them is simply to say thanks, publicly, to many donors. Another is to allow scholars and the public to know about these exciting additions to the collections—that they are here—and that they are available for use. It also may serve as a reminder that the Clements Library has much to recommend it as a recipient of gifts or a permanent home for book collections or family papers. Space limitations and the desire not to make this issue a boring catalog has made coverage of donations necessarily selective.

The Clements Library is housed and administered separately from the general University Library system, a condition of Mr. Clements's original gift. The Library's importance in the world of historical scholarship belies the fact that it is a small and decidedly non-bureaucratic institution. Clements never wanted the place, institutionally, to lose that feeling of excitement about original source materials that had inspired his own collecting. This spirit continues to permeate the Library and the many public services it provides. Curators are not hired unless they care deeply about the collections and are exceptionally knowledgeable about what the materials represent and how they have to be handled. The staff is large enough to provide the necessary constant professional care and service and yet small enough to deliver that service and expertise in a friendly and highly personal manner.

Having a staff of historical enthusiasts who get to know the "customers" on a warm, personal basis has been highly conducive to attracting gifts. Potential donors quickly sense that the Clements is staffed by kindred spirits. The Library takes the time to understand and ease the sensitivities involved in depositing family papers. We have always understood that collectors and book dealers, merely tolerated as annoyances at many institutions, were the essential partners in the creation of every one of the greatest research collections in the world, including this one.

Collectors sense that their gifts will not only be appreciated and treated well but that their enthusiasms will be perpetuated by future collecting. Book dealers have often made significant donations themselves and have pointed their most important clients here, confident that gift transactions will be handled honestly and that the donor's interests will be given the highest priority.

If you have family papers, a collection, or even an item or two that you care about preserving, or if you are a dealer advising a valued customer, keep us in mind!

— John C. Dann
Director

This whimsical portrait by A. Sheldon Pennyroy, entitled "A. Edward Newton: Engineer Extraordinary Oiling the Journals of the Book Collecting Game," was commissioned by Newton himself. It came to the Clements Library as part of George H. Tweney's gift of Newtoniana.
A particularly satisfying way to honor or remember someone might be to purchase a very special item for the Clements Library collection. Before putting anything on the shelf, we take care of any necessary binding repairs and provide an attractive box or container, to which an appropriate presentation bookplate is affixed. The following materials, all of outstanding importance, are in need of donors.

**Present Times** (Cleveland, 1842). A wonderful book title by a writer with an equally interesting name. This is a serious and important document of the development of Midwestern cookery. A fine copy in original condition.

$1,500


McLain Papers. A fascinating collection of ten letters of two brothers, Charles and Samuel McLain, describing frontier adventures in western Kansas, Colorado, California, and Oregon, 1857-65. They include a harrowing contemporary personal narrative of a hunting party in hostile Indian territory, where the participants were caught in the snow and were essentially out of food for several weeks as they crossed the Rocky Mountains to survive. Another letter describes the fine points of living off the land and camp cookery. The price includes the cost of a leather box.

$2,500

**Hardin, Philomena Ann Maria Antoinette. Every Body's Cook and Receipt Book: but More Particularly Designed for Buckeyes, Hoosiers, Wolverines, Corn-crackers, Suckers, and All Epicures Who Wish to Live with the**

An exceedingly rare book, incorporating 76 original mounted photographs by G. Pach, illustrating the New Jersey shore area, which then rivaled Saratoga as the most exclusive summer resort of the rich and famous. This is a highly desirable addition to the Library's superb and growing collection of photo-illustrated books. The price includes the cost of cover restoration.

$3,750

**James I. A Publication of His Majesty's Edict** (London, 1613). A somewhat pedantic essay, written by the King himself, prohibiting dueling. This copy was apparently owned by a military officer and early Virginia Company investor, whose underlinings and marginal notes suggest personal concern about prosecution for his own involvement in "affairs of honor."

$600

**[Judah, Samuel B.H.]. The Buccaneers: A Romance of Our Own Country, in its Ancient Day: Illustrated with Divers Marvellous Histories and Antique and Factual Episodes Gathered from the Most Authentic Chronicles & Affirmed Records Extant from the Settlement of the Nieuw Netherland, Until the Times of the Famous Richard Kid, Carefully Collated from the Laborious Researches and Minute Investigations of that**

Excellent Antiquary and Sublime Philosopher, yclept Terentius Philogobombos (Boston, 1827). A fine copy of a very rare and much-coveted first American novel with an American theme, written by a Jewish author.

$2,000

Please contact the Library if you might be interested in purchasing any of them for us in someone's honor or memory. Your gift would fully qualify as a tax-deductible contribution to the University of Michigan. Further details about these and other items (and their remaining availability) or donations will be happily provided upon request.

— John C. Dann
Director
The Clements Library collections are based on a long tradition of generous giving, beginning with the founder, William L. Clements. Though primarily a bibliophile, he became interested in manuscripts when he purchased the political papers of William Petty, 2nd Earl of Shelburne. Shelburne had held several important positions, including Secretary of State for the Southern States. Indulging his new fascination with manuscripts, Clements then turned his attention to buying more. He soon purchased, in rapid succession, the papers of John Wilson Croker, the 1st and 2nd Viscounts Melville, George and Henry Clinton, Nathanael Greene, Lord George Germain, and General Thomas Gage—almost all pertaining to the American Revolution. By 1930 the Clements Library had one of the most important materials we receive are donations from individuals and families all over the United States and Canada. This has been true from the beginning. Two of our earliest acquisitions were the papers of Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War in the McKinley administration, given by the Alger family from Detroit and McLean, Virginia, and Louis D.H. Weld’s donation of the Weld-Grimké Papers. The correspondence and diaries

The wages of civil war: Confederate dollar bill and a pass signed by General John Hunt Morgan, from the Bosson Papers.

Department and Prime Minister, which had given him responsibilities for North American affairs. While on a visit to London in 1921, Clements went to an auction at Sotheby’s and accidentally discovered the Shelburne papers for sale. He spent two days examining them, and, when he realized that about half the volumes pertained to the American Revolution, he decided that he wanted them for his library. “With them,” Clements concluded, his collection of Revolutionary material would be “unsurpassed in the United States.” Since that time, the Manuscript Division has flourished, not only expanding in size but diversifying in subject matter as well. The Library has continued to buy many of its manuscripts, often saving them from being separated into lots for sale on the open market and ending up scattered among various institutions and individual buyers. But purchasing is only one way the Clements augments its manuscript holdings. Among the most distinguished manuscript collections in the country for the Revolutionary era.

Building a manuscript collection is an organic process. When we acquire items by purchase, we change the size and shape of the overall body of materials, and we do so for specific reasons, perhaps to fill a gap in a subject area or add new information about a particular individual. We consciously choose the warp and weft of the fabric, the colors, size, and shape. Donations, on the other hand, offer unexpected surprises. They
some of the family papers acquired in recent years show the protean nature of collection building, and provide a sense of the diversity, depth, and rich textures of these materials.

Our most recent donation is a group of letters written by William Henry Lee, who served in the 8th Missouri Volunteer Cavalry for three years during the Civil War. Four of his great-granddaughters (Winifred Ethier, Catherine Claes, Marjorie Wilner, and Betty Taylor) were alerted to our Civil War collection by Winifred Ethier's son, Jon, and decided that the Clements would be the best place for them. Though the Library has a wonderful Civil War collection, established in 1974 with James S. Schoff's gift of his soldiers' letters and diaries, most of it concerns the fighting in the East. The Lee papers help to broaden our leaner holdings for the armed conflict in the West. The Bosson papers, given to us last year by Robert and Estrella Bosson, also add Civil War subject matter, but provide documentation for other areas as well, including Reconstruction, Tennessee politics, the development of railroads in the South, and southern education, including the schooling of African Americans. This material, with the donation of genealogical and biographical information contributed by Robert Bosson's cousin, Henry L. Newman, is a good example

might launch a new subject area, as did the Grimké papers. Since their arrival in the early 1940s, the Clements has vastly increased its anti-slavery and abolition holdings. Or gifts could add new dimensions to established collections. From 1986 to 1991, S.W. Jackman of Victoria, British Columbia, donated not only 15 letters from Lewis Cass to David Bates Douglass, but hundreds of other Douglass letters as well, thereby supplementing our existing holdings relating to both men. We would not have such a large and valuable manuscript collection without donations. Examples from

A rare treasure: A hasty note scribbled by President Abraham Lincoln on the back of an envelope requesting a "fair hearing" for a soldier, probably George Stinchfield, who had requested a furlough. It survives in the Stinchfield Papers.

Cavalry horses march on their stomachs: The Bosson Papers include this receipt for forage purchased for the 2nd Kentucky Cavalry.
of the way several generations of one family's past mirrors local and national history.

The Clements also has a fine collection of naval manuscripts, including papers of Commodore Charles Morris, a notable American officer, concerning his role as a commander. Last year, George S. Watson and Joseph D. Watson gave the Library a single manuscript memoir written by their ancestor, Charles Morris, about the death of his 31-year-old son, Lieutenant Charles W. Morris, killed in action in 1846 during the Mexican-American War. It is a poignant memoir, describing his son's brief career as a naval officer and the circumstances of his death. It shows the human side of the elder Morris and the close relationship between father and son. As young Lieutenant Morris lay dying, after having been struck by a musket ball in the throat, he said, "Tell my father how I fell."

Historians are always seeking materials that illustrate the lives of ordinary people. Last year, Jeanne Servis and Nancy Schermerhorn gave the Library the papers of three genera-

Photographs: Norton Strange
townshend's papers include this quarter-
plate daguerreotype image of him by
prominent St. Louis photographer
Thomas M. Easterly.
A father's plea: Charles Stinchfield calls on his son, “Whit” (Charles, Jr.), to assist him in the family business.

tions of the Van Vechten family of Catskill, New York. Dating from the late seventeenth century to the beginning of the nineteenth, the papers show the persistence of Dutch language and culture in the Hudson River Valley. They illuminate the daily lives of independent landholders who were not part of the well-documented Dutch landlord class to which the Van Rensselaers, Livingstons, Beekmans, and Van Cortlandts belonged. The Van Vechtens were farmers, slave-owners, soldiers, storekeepers, and mill owners. Their account books record the names, occupations, and residences of the people of their small Catskill community and can be used to write a micro-history of that place and time. The William Pote account and letter book, donated by Susan Rabick, is also a potentially rich source for local history. Pote, a farmer and commercial fisherman from Freeport, Maine, kept an account of his business transactions with local residents. It includes names of people and businesses, inventories of estates, records of services performed for the town, and detailed accounts of farming and fishing voyages.

Large collections are treasure-troves that often contain mini-collections. In 1997 Alice Dodge Wallace gave the Library the files of her great-grandfather, Norton Strange Townshend, an Ohio physician, anti-slavery politician, and professor of agriculture, who had a varied and fascinating career. The papers hold a wealth of information concerning the public and private persona of Townshend, including many essays and lectures on agriculture, as well as papers concerning several generations of other family members.

Last year, Mrs. Wallace shipped additional boxes full of fascinating objects like a minuscule 3/8-inch-square portrait daguerreotype and a wreath made from the hair of 14 different members of the family of Margaret Bailey, Townshend’s second wife. When a second lot arrived soon after, it contained the 70-year correspondence between Townshend’s granddaughter, Margaret Wing Dodge, and her Vassar friend, Elizabeth Schneider, revealing exquisite details. Elizabeth writes of a European trip in 1912 to Berlin, “a swaggering sort of city,” and shabby Cambridge, not “so large or so handsome as Oxford.” She provides a first-hand account of the Italian textile workers, or “anarchists” as she called them, who rioted in 1912 in Lawrence, Massachusetts, in a strike over wages. Of Liverpool at the outbreak of World
War I, she notes that “We saw troops of soldiers—mere boys they seemed to be—going glumly to the front, and horses being requisitioned in the streets, but there was no enthusiasm, no excitement.” Documents concerning Margaret Wing Dodge’s Vassar years and the correspondence with her lifelong friend, Elizabeth, form a small, unique unit of their own. This year, Thomas Wing gave the library additional Norton Townsend notes and printed matter. If all papers relating to a family or individual were housed in one institution, scholars would be better served, and we therefore appreciate Thomas Wing’s consideration in helping to make this possible for the Townsend collection.

The papers of Charles Stinchfield comprise another large collection. In October 1999 Diane Klingenstein donated six large boxes of materials that had belonged to her grandfather, a prominent lumber entrepreneur in Maine, Michigan, Oregon, and other parts of the country from the mid-nineteenth century through the turn of the twentieth. Charles Stinchfield and lumbering are the collection’s central focus, but the papers contain a wealth of information about other activities and interests of three or four generations of family members. Many documents and letters concern land development in the West, especially Wyoming, and in the Detroit area, where the family owned a farm called Stonycroft in Bloomfield Hills. Several Stinchfields traveled extensively and wrote about their impressions of the western United States, Europe, and Asia. Charles Stinchfield, Jr., nicknamed Whit, prospected for gold and silver for six months in Nevada, Arizona, and Utah. Other files focus on art collecting, education, and family and household matters. Enhancing the collection are family pictures, land deeds, a pass signed by Abraham Lincoln, artifacts such as a bone ring made by George Stinchfield when he was a Civil War prisoner on Belle Isle, Virginia, and manuscript and printed maps of Wyoming, Oregon, and Michigan. Although primarily of interest to business historians, the Stinchfield Papers supply a research trove for family and women’s history, social and intellectual history, and ethnic history.

Each year the Clements Library receives superb manuscript donations such as those mentioned here. Good fortune has blessed us with many generous and thoughtful donors, and we are deeply grateful to those who preserve their family papers at the Library. One of the best ways to ensure the survival of our past is to donate family papers to a research institution, where they will find a safe haven and a place in history. Papers of the wealthy and well known tend to be saved, but those of most of us are often lost, which is why historians find it difficult to document the lives of ordinary people. It is important for us to remember that unrecorded history shares the same context with recorded history. All of us are participants in and witnesses to history. Our choices of which family papers we keep or throw away affect the written record of our collective heritage.

—Barbara Devolfe
Curator of Manuscripts

Seal stew: A menu of high Arctic cuisine from the desperate final days of Lieutenant Adolphus Greeley’s ill-fated Lady Franklin Bay Expedition of 1881-84. Lieutenant Frederick F. Kislingbury perished at Cape Sabine, Ellesmere Island, in June 1884, where this menu, along with his will, was found with his body. It was included among Lieutenant Kislingbury’s papers presented to the Clements Library by Mr. C.E. Frager Clark, Jr. in 1999.
Owning and reading a volume in its original state, which existed when the author was alive, and knowing that he or some contemporary actually touched this very book, or finding the elusive title that fills a crucial gap in one’s understanding—these are thrilling triumphs. For those with a bit of romance and imagination in their blood, building a collection is one of life’s greatest pleasures.

Many have brought exceptional talent to the process of accumulating books. Perhaps most erudite collectors love their treasures too much to ever part with them, and it is a somewhat surprising fact that the majority rarely bring the same degree of judgment to the disposition of their beloved books that they employed in putting the collection together. They wait too long, and, ultimately, those who lack the collector’s vision or expertise make the critical decisions.

John Fox is a notable exception. Hale and hearty, but reaching the point in life where “downsizing” makes more sense than expansionism, he studied his library carefully and matched its various distinct portions with the institutions he felt would most appreciate and best make use of them. The Clements is a great research library. It is also an appreciative recipient. It is a stickler for following the proper procedures for donations, securing fair and equitable appraisals for gift purposes, and following up on the paperwork until a successful transaction has been completed to everyone’s satisfaction.

Thanks to the generosity of John Fox, the collection of original sources at the Clements Library relating to the fascinating historical epoch of the Pennsylvania frontier has been enlarged. In this way, the original collector’s vision and enthusiasm will live on to inspire future generations. Those who wander off the Pennsylvania Turnpike and find themselves on a mountain road that hasn’t changed in two hundred years might yet imagine seeing an Indian or a buckskin-clad hunter with a Pennsylvania rifle behind a massive oak tree on the ridge above. Like John Fox, they will have been hooked by the lure of one of America’s fascinating regions.

— John C. Dunn
Director

W.B.’s BOOK
The first book by John Robinson, minister to the Pilgrim colony in Leyden, the Netherlands, was published a decade before his congregation sailed for Plymouth on Massachusetts Bay. Ownership initials at upper right suggest that this copy might have been the property of either William Bradford or William Brewster. Generously donated by the Society of Mayflower Descendants in Michigan.
MAPS FROM MANY QUARTERS

Cartographic resources comprise a significant portion of the Clements Library's holdings of Americana. Maps and plans, both manuscript and printed, illustrate the Americas as they emerged from terra incognita into a well-defined physical and political landscape. Maps depict topography, boundaries, settlement, property-ownership, demographics, navigational

examples in other collections. The roughly 1,400 manuscript maps are unique documents, and they too are supplemented with many copies of examples from other archives. As a result, Clements Library researchers can study the cartographic record of the Americas in concert with books, manuscripts, and other types of primary source material.

The core of the Library's map

Gage, Germain, Shelburne, and other manuscript collections. Since that time, the Clements Library has continued to purchase important individual maps or collections containing them.

In more recent years, the acquisition of cartographic materials through gifts has become an increasingly important part of collection development. A variety of incentives encourage the donation of family pieces or collected

landmarks and hazards, and military events. Towns, buildings, and fortifications are recorded in detail, either as constructed or as proposed. Few major events or activities of the first four hundred years of America's recorded history go undepicted in some fashion on the maps held by the Clements Library.

The map and atlas collections are truly impressive in their scope. Most of the published maps of the Americas to 1820 are represented, and many exceedingly rare items not held by the Library are depicted by reproductions of
collection has been assembled by purchase, initially through the activities of William L. Clements himself. Many of his rare books contained important maps. Then, in 1923-24, the purchase of the Henry Vignaud collection brought many separate maps as well as examples of the great atlases of the fifteenth through eighteenth centuries. At the same time, most of the printed cartography of the American Revolution was obtained from the London firm of Henry Stevens. Manuscript maps were soon arriving at the Library in quantity through the acquisition of the Clinton, treasures to the Library, and thus to the University of Michigan. Although tax benefits play a part in such decisions, many important gifts have been attracted by the very richness and quality of the Clements collections and the knowledge that scholars of the highest caliber will make use of donated cartographic materials. Just how do important maps make their way to the Clements Library? Some examples from the last few years might prove enlightening. They fall into three categories: maps received with
donated manuscript collections, gifts of map collections made by the collectors

The rare first state (1653) of Pierre Duval's edition of Samuel de Champlain's Le Canada depicted the explorer's discoveries through 1615.
The papers of James Thomas include a lithographed map of about 1836 showing lands allocated to Native-American nations relocated from east of the Mississippi River.

themselves, and gifts of individual items either from a collector or a descendant of the original owner.

Large manuscript collections continue to be one of the best sources of maps, particularly if the owner was a military man or had property or business interests. James Thomas (1780-1842) qualified under all three categories. An army officer during the War of 1812, he was later a military contractor and an investor in Maine timber and Missouri lead. The fourteen maps that came with Frank Parkins’s 1998 gift of Thomas’s papers reflect those interests. Among them is a New York edition of Amos Lay’s Map of the Northern Part of the State of New York (1812), likely purchased before Thomas set off for service on the Niagara Frontier. Not only was this state of Lay’s map not represented in the Clements collection (we had the Newark, New Jersey, edition published in the same year), but its presence among Thomas’s papers provides an idea of the sort of commercially produced map that appealed to a military officer. A manuscript sketch map of the lead mine district of Washington County, Missouri Territory, in 1816 represents Thomas’s post-war business interests. Five manuscript maps of parts of Maine and a published map of the disputed boundary with British North America relate to his timber investments in that state. The West is again highlighted by a fascinating Map Showing the Lands assigned to Emigrant-Indians West of Arkansas & Missouri that dates to about 1836 and documents the forced relocation of Native-American groups to what would become Oklahoma. A similar map was published in the American State Papers, but with many differences from the lithograph in the Thomas Papers.

During 2001 the Clements Library was the fortunate recipient of two “collector’s collections” that significantly improve the quality of the atlas and map resources. In September, Keith Hook of Glastonbury, Connecticut, arrived in Ann Arbor with the trunk of his car literally filled with atlases. Keith had offered us the pick of his collection, so all twenty-one atlases were new to the Clements. They range in date from the early 1700s to 1873, with most from the first half of the nineteenth century. The earliest is a fine atlas of about 1720 by London mapmaker Herman Moll.

Another major gift comprised separate maps. Last summer, Clements Library Associates board member William Earle donated fifty maps he had collected over the years. These date from the 1540s to the early nineteenth century, and only four pertain to areas other than the Americas. While examples of many of these cartographic treasures were already in the Clements, several represent states other than those held by the Library. The rarest addition is a copy of the first state of Pierre Duval’s version of Samuel de Champlain’s Le Canada, published in Paris in 1653. Pieter van den Keere’s Eylanden van West-Indien of ca.1630 was not represented in the Clements collection, nor was Thomas Kitchin’s A New Map of the British Empire of ca.1782. A special bonus with Mr. Earle’s gift was a set of meticulously maintained files documenting each map.

Such large gifts arrive far less frequently than individual items, each of which enhances the Clements collection. During the past year the Library has received two of Douglas Houghton’s maps of Michigan counties, published in 1844 and depicting the results of two decades of surveying and settlement. The map of Lenawee County was given by Rosemary Niblack, in whose family it had been preserved, while Associates board President Phil Mason donated Houghton’s map of Jackson County. Another family piece came with special associations. John Farmer’s An Im-
proved Edition of a Map of the Surveyed Part of the Territory of Michigan (1835) was used by surveyor Elijah Green (b.1811), the great-grandfather of the donor, Leland Quackenbush. The map bears Green’s signature.

Individual atlases also occasionally come as gifts. In 1998 the Library received from Charles Moss a copy of John Grigg’s American Atlas. Produced during the 1820s, this small, pocket-sized work includes fourteen colored maps engraved by James H. Young of Philadelphia (active 1817-66). Unique and important maps are sometimes found without context. The Friends of the Ann Arbor Public Library presented the Clements with a pair of small maps drawn on a single sheet of paper, but little is known about their composition other than the information they contain. Ann Maine Wells is assumed to have been the author because her name appears in a small cartouche, but she has not yet been further identified. The maps show the Texas coast and the camp of General Zachary Taylor’s Army of Occupation at Corpus Christi in 1845-46.

Every so often, gifts have the unexpected and happy result of filling a glaring gap in the collection. Such was the case when Clements Library Associates board member David Upton arrived for the fall meeting bearing a copy of Thomas Craskell’s map of Middlesex County on the island of Jamaica. In 1763 London engraver Daniel Fournier published Craskell’s map of Jamaica and a more detailed representation of each of its three counties. The Library already had Jamaica and its western (Cornwall) and eastern (Surry [sic]) counties, but the island’s midsection was missing. Mr. Upton had no idea that his map was needed to complete this rare series and offered it only in the hope that it might be of interest. Middlesex was most gratefully incorporated into the map collection, and the Clements is now one of very few libraries in the world to possess the entire set.

Maps come to the Clements Library from many quarters. Gifts of cartography that improve the quality and breadth of the collection are always welcome.

— Brian Leigh Dunnigan
Curator of Maps

Ann Maine Wells appears to have executed these military-style maps showing the position of Zachary Taylor’s army in newly annexed Texas on the eve of the Mexican-American War.
Newton's position as director of the Clements Library was a notable achievement. At the time, the library was under consideration for a new director, and Newton's recommendation for Randolph Greenfield Adams (1892-1951) played a significant role. When Newton learned of Adams's interest in the Clements Library position, he wrote a personal letter of reference to George Parker Winship, head of the Widener Library at Harvard, from whom Mr. Clements had solicited assistance in finding someone to head his library. Adams was the son of one of Newton's best friends. Newton and Adams had also become close, and Newton played no small part in developing Adams's interest in books and book collecting (even to the extent of seconding Adams's nomination for nonresident membership in the Grolier Club). When Newton learned of Adams's interest in the Clements Library position, he wrote a personal letter of reference to George Parker Winship, head of the Widener Library at Harvard, from whom Mr. Clements had solicited assistance in finding someone to head his library. Adams was appointed the first director of the Clements and brought with him a scholarly knowledge of American history that was to transform Mr. Clements's collection of rare Americana from a notable book collection into a notable research collection. In October 1926 Newton would finally visit the Library, at Adams's request, to give an address.

A reflection of the reciprocal influence of the young Adams and the Clements Library upon Newton may be found in Newton's This Book-Collecting Game (Boston, 1930). While it is clear to anyone who reads Newton that he was an unabashed Anglophile, whose passion was London and English literature, here the author writes, "But I cannot free my mind from the belief that if I had my life to live over again I should take on 'American'." From there he devotes nearly three pages to the Library, accompanied by photographs of the interior and exterior and pays warm tribute to Mr. Clements, both as a book collector and as a benefactor of the University of Michigan.

The late George H. Twene (1915-2000), benefactor and past member of the Board of Governors of the Clements Library Associates, was an avid book collector who readily acknowledged the great impression that Newton made on him. "I was first exposed to the writings of that famous American bibliophile, A. Edward Newton, when I ran across a copy of his first book, The Amenities of Book Collecting, during my college days in the mid-1930s," Twene wrote in an article in the May 1998 issue of Hoja Volante. "To say that I was mesmerized
by that book is to put it mildly. Even in
my then-penurious state, I had already
started to accumulate books, and that
one book eventually opened the flood­
gates.” Over the years Mr. Tweney
developed numerous collecting interests,
including Pacific Northwest history,
the Lewis and Clark Expedition, Jack
London, and George Sterling. One
of his favorites, almost from the
beginning, remained A. Edward
Newton. Mr. Tweney explained
why in an article for the Winter 1970
issue of PNLA Quarterly, where he
wrote, “[Newton] was a witty,
human writer of books about books
and about book collecting, subjects
which are closest to the heart of any
bibliophile, regardless of his specific
interests. The thrill of the chase
in finding all his books in mint
presentation condition, the exasper­
ating searching for his early efforts
as a publisher and his Christmas
ephemera, and the intimate joy of
collecting his letters and manuscript
material, all are here in abundance.
Collecting A. Edward Newton has
resulted in many lasting friendships,
the late Randolph G. Adams (bless
his soul!), Chauncey Brewster Tinker
of Yale (dear old Tink!), Charles G.
Osgood of Princeton (my Gaffer), E.
Swift Newton, his son (Swiftly to his
friends). … and many, many others. Truly
the amenities of book collecting have
flowed in my direction in super­
abundance because of my interest in him!”
The result of Mr. Tweney’s efforts is
one of the truly outstanding assem­
gages of materials by and about A. Edward
Newton, much of which is entirely
unique, and which he donated to the
Clements Library over a three year
This remarkable collection of
Newtoniana includes early “coffee table
books” published by A. Edw. Newton &
Co. (1887-1893); early advertising
written by Newton for the Cutter
Electrical Company (1905-1923);
all editions of the author’s works
published under his own name from
1918 on; books that have an intro­
duction by Newton; books by other
authors that are from Newton’s
personal library and that contain a
Newton bookplate; books by other
authors with presentation inscriptions
to Newton; miscellaneous pamphlets,
including Newton’s highly coveted
Christmas pamphlets (published in
small runs for family and friends);
auction and dealer catalogs contain­
ing materials by or about Newton;
a large archive of manuscript
correspondence; original paintings,
photographs, and prints; and mis­
cellaneous ephemera. Thanks to Mr.
Tweney, this material has now found
a congenial home in the Clements
Library, a fact that would have pleased
A. Edward Newton immensely.

—Donald L. Wilcox
Curator of Books
Under the guidance of Jan Longone, Curator of American Culinary History, the Clements Library has developed a more refined and adventurous palate for the documentary sources of food and diet. This is a result, in many ways, of looking at old sources from new perspectives. Letters, diaries, directories, and old newspapers are full of fascinating culinary documentation if one searches in the right way.

One of the important stories of nineteenth- and twentieth-century culinary history is the rise of commercially packaged food. Technology and mechanization made possible the mass production of such commodities as flour, baking powder, gelatin, and cereal products. A national railroad system and the ability to produce boxes, bottles, and cans cheaply allowed national distribution. But developing such a market required brand recognition and loyalty. Advertising was the key to success.

Our collections have been greatly enriched during the current year by a gift, from Jan and Dan Longone, of nearly one thousand ephemeral promotional pamphlets and give-away publications by firms trying to establish a profitable market for their stoves, utensils, and food products. These include familiar companies and products such as Nabisco, Heinz, Campbell's, Jell-O, and Welch's Grape Juice, as well as many more brands and businesses that didn't survive the competition. Attractiveness of packaging and advertising could make the difference.

Studying this collection provides fascinating glimpses into how effective marketing changed our national appetites. For example, did you realize that it was not the Chinatowns of San Francisco or New York but the food producers of the Midwest that first promoted popular interest in Chinese food? Why? Because farmers were beginning to plant lots of soybeans. If they could develop a popular demand for soy sauce, they could sell their beans at higher prices!

They say you are what you eat. The corollary is that you eat those products that pass not only the taste test but win the marketing war as well.

— John C. Dann
Director
PEACH BASKETS AND A SOCCER BALL

Duane Diedrich is a long-time member of the board of the Clements Library Associates. He is a knowledgeable collector, who has established at the Library a collection of autograph and manuscript materials of exceptional importance and research value. Autographs of famous or famous people can be associated with objects of all sorts, from letters to baseballs to concrete sidewalks. For a place such as the Clements Library, however, autographs are secondary to the historical information contained in the correspondence or documents. One of Duane’s recent gifts is a happy combination of content and name recognition that provides important, first-hand information on the origins of one of America’s favorite sports.

In 1891 James Naismith (1861-1939) was in Springfield, Massachusetts, training to be an administrator of YMCA programs. Given responsibility for a gym class, he was asked to invent a physically demanding indoor sport that could be enjoyed during the dreary Massachusetts winters. Borrowing from several other games and using a soccer ball and two peach baskets scavenged by the janitor, Naismith’s first game of “basketball” was played on December 21, 1891. Naismith went on to a career in physical education, retiring from the University of Kansas in 1937. Shortly before his death he typed a one-page letter to Bruce Etchison of Washington, D.C., responding to a query about the beginnings of his game. Duane Diedrich presented this rare document to the Clements in 2000.

In his letter, after describing the size of the gymnasium and the game’s first rudimentary equipment, Naismith recollected that the players “wore the regulation gymnasium uniform Long trousers and quarter sleeve jerseys with elk sole shoes.” Of his original rules, twelve were still in use in 1939, but he wished the thirteenth had also been retained. It prohibited players from handling the ball with any part of the body other than the hands and so would “eliminate diving for the ball when it is free on the floor.” The modern rules had become ingrained, however. When asked about the possibility of staging a game reenacting the original, Naismith noted that it would be necessary to “find 18 young men 23 to 30 years of age, with moustaches and who had never seen read or heard of a game of basketball.” By 1939 this was an unlikely prospect, and Naismith’s earlier attempts to that end had failed when the players “injected the new rules or have gone to the other extreme and have made it rougher than football.”

Basketball had become enshrined as an American sport. Even as he wrote his letter, Naismith was planning to be in New York City in three weeks’ time for the season’s “final Tournament” at Madison Square Garden.

— Brian Leigh Dunnigan
Curator of Maps

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CURATOR OF GRAPHIC MATERIALS
It is with particular pleasure that we announce the appointment of Clayton Lewis as Curator of Graphic Materials at the Clements Library. This is a new position. The curator will assume duties previously handled by a number of staff members, give those responsibilities the concentrated attention they have long deserved, and help the Library embark upon a variety of new initiatives as well.

Clayton grew up in Ann Arbor and is a graduate of the Swain School of Design in New Bedford, Massachusetts, and the Parsons School of Design in New York. He is an accomplished artist with long-time experience in the printing business. He has been deeply interested in American history, prints, and photography from childhood, and he brings exceptional organizational and technical skills to the position. As Curator of Graphic Materials, Clayton will take primary responsibility for prints, photographs, objects, and pictures of all sorts—making it possible for the Library to improve collections care, catalog access, and service.

COME TO THE CABARET
Musical programming returns to the Main Room of the Clements Library on December 7 with a special cabaret recital directed by Professor Joan Morris, Adjunct Curator of American Music. The one-hour event will feature soprano Melissa Clairmont and pianist Pat Johnson performing songs by Gershwin, Bolcom, Porter, and others. The music begins at 8:00 p.m., and admission is free.

STAFF RECOGNITION
Clements Library Assistant Curator of Maps Mary Sponberg Pedley had the honor of presenting the Fourteenth Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr. Lectures in the History of Cartography this fall at the Newberry Library in Chicago. Mary entitled her series of three lectures “A Taste for Maps: Commerce and Cartography in Early Modern Europe.” They provided a re-examination of the history of the eighteenth-century map trade from the point of view of both producer and consumer.

The Historical Society of Michigan has conferred an Award of Merit in the publications category on Clements Library Map Curator Brian Leigh Dunnigan for Frontier Metropolis: Picturing Early Detroit, 1701-1838. The book, designed by Mike Savitski of Ann Arbor, has also earned a 2001 award from Communication Arts, an important national publication in the field of design.

NEW CLA BOARD MEMBERS
Seven new members were named to the Board of Governors of the Clements Library Associates at the October 2 meeting. Most are knowledgeable collectors, and all have demonstrated a special commitment to the Library’s mission. We welcome the participation of John R. Axe and John Booth, both of Grosse Pointe, Michigan, William C. Dennis of McLean, Virginia, Mrs. John H. Erwin of Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, John L. Fox of New York City, Keith Hook of Glastonbury, Connecticut, and

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Janet Mueller of St. Peter, Minnesota. Another new member of the board, Mr. William Earle of Torch Lake, Michigan, and Key Biscayne, Florida, was appointed at the May meeting of the Clements Library Associates.

WOMEN’S WORKSHOP
Two of the University of Michigan’s historical research centers will join forces in April to present a two-session workshop entitled “Discovering and Exploring Women’s Sources at the Bentley and Clements Libraries.” The workshops will be conducted on consecutive Wednesdays in conjunction with an exhibit at the Bentley. Barbara DeWolfe, Clements Library Curator of Manuscripts, and Kathy Marquis, Head of Reference at the Bentley, will be the presenters. Session I will be held at the Bentley Library on April 10 with Session II at the Clements on April 17. Both are scheduled from 2:00-4:00 p.m.

FOLLOWING IN PERRY’S WAKE?
In the past two years the Library has organized spring and fall, day-long field trips, which have been very successful and popular with members of the Clements Library Associates. Most recently, the Associates toured Monroe, Michigan, and historic sites associated with French settlement and the River Raisin battle and massacre of the War of 1812.

We are now in the preliminary planning stages of a boat excursion from the Detroit River to Put-in-Bay, Ohio, to be conducted in the spring or fall of 2002. With the usual guidance of historical experts, we would track the movements of the opposing United States and British squadrons that culminated in the Battle of Lake Erie of September 1813. We would also learn more about the history of the lake, visit the Perry’s Victory and International Peace Memorial, have lunch on the island, and enjoy dinner on the way home. There is no better way to understand this momentous event—a battle that literally changed the course of history—than from a shipboard vantage.

Chartering a vessel is expensive. To make the trip work (at something in the range of $100 per person, meals included) we would need 200 to 250 passengers. If the idea sounds exciting to you, give Shneen Coldiron or Brian Dunnigan a call (734-764-2347) or drop us a note. If there appears to be real interest, we will make more formal plans.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

October 1 – February 15: Exhibit, Detroit’s 300 Years: Four Landmarks in the Collections of the Clements Library. Exhibit extended in recognition of the Detroit 300 theme semester at the University of Michigan. Weekdays, 1:00 – 4:45 p.m.


December 7: Cabaret Recital, directed by Professor Joan Morris and featuring Melissa Clairmont, soprano, and Pat Johnson, pianist. 8:00 p.m. Free admission.

December 11: “Mr. Charles Dickens Reads A Christmas Carol,” An Ann Arbor tradition revived by Bert Hornback. 8:00 p.m. Free admission.

January 14: Premiere of “American Spy,” a History Channel program that draws heavily on Clements Library collections relating to the American Revolution, with commentary by Director John C. Dann. 8:00 p.m.

February 18 – May 31: Exhibit, New Light on George Washington: A Private Collection. Weekdays, 1:00 – 4:45 p.m.

April 10 & 17: “Discovering and Exploring Women’s Sources at the Bentley and Clements Libraries.” Part I, Bentley Historical Library, 2:00-4:00 p.m.; Part II, Clements Library, 2:00-4:00 p.m.