With an ambitious University of Michigan Capital Campaign underway, we thought it would be timely and appropriate to recognize some of the ways donors have made the Clements Library what it is today. The more we looked backward, the more we appreciated that the Clements Library should be the poster child for philanthropy at Michigan. The beautiful building was a gift of Mr. Clements, just as the recent renovation was the gift of the Elizabeth Kennedy Fund.

The collections that were first to occupy the shelves—the core of a research library that even at its inception was of international importance—were put there by the Library’s founder, and probably 85% of the materials added to the collection in the succeeding eighty-one years have also been gifts. In contrast to bricks and mortar or expendable donations, books and artwork accrue rather than decrease in value over time. Books that Clements sent to the Library in 1923 are worth, in dollar terms, one hundred times what they cost at that time. Materials acquired only fifteen or twenty years ago have gone up several times their purchase price and continue to do so, decade after decade.

After the Clements Library was dedicated in 1923, as Arlene Shy notes in her piece on the Shelburne Papers, Clements turned his attention to acquiring manuscript collections. The papers of generals Thomas Gage and Henry Clinton, Lord George Germain, and General Nathanael Greene—materials of such monumental historical importance that their availability for research would literally change “the facts” of our colonial and Revolutionary War history—spent their first years at Mr. Clements’s home in Bay City. When the Library’s founder died in 1934, at the height of the Depression, the collections were saved for the Library only by the exceptional generosity of Tracy W. McGregor of Detroit.

Beginning in the late 1920s, the Clements Library began establishing endowment funds to supplement resources available for book and manuscript purchases. Most of them were modest in their original capitalization, but the University is a careful and honest steward of its assets and a skillful investor. Funds that were once small have increased in value, providing gradually increasing income to protect us against the relentless effects of inflation in book prices. In 1947 the Clements Library Associates was formed. Over its six decades of existence, CLA has raised and expended more than two million dollars for collections that today are worth many times their original purchase price.

The Clements Library, as is true of all institutions and University departments, has pressing needs now that only will be solved by private generosity. But that is not the subject matter of this issue of the Quarto. The purpose here is to remember a variety of donors and benefactors, past and present. Any such tribute, by necessity, is highly selective. The donors we have chosen to mention not only have greatly strengthened the resources and usefulness of the Library, but they have influenced the institution’s very mission. Successful philanthropy is a satisfying partnership, and the Clements Library has never intentionally taken a donor for granted. We thank every one of you, as donors, for making the Clements Library what it is today.

— John C. Dann
Director
William L. Clements not only gave his rare hook collection to the University of Michigan, but he provided a stately home for it as well. The Library building was designed by Albert Kahn (1869-1942) and is seen here in a watercolor of the 1930s by Jane Stanley (1863-1940). The painting was a gift of Peter B. Frantz, grandson of the artist.

ACQUISITIONS ENDOWMENTS

There are many worthy ways to make charitable donations, but few of them result in anything that lasts very long. In terms of perpetuating the memory of donors and accomplishing their desires long beyond their lifetimes, few gifts can match establishing library acquisitions endowments at a secure institution. Founded in 1923, the Clements Library secured its very first endowment gifts in the late 1920s, when the University of Michigan Clubs of Albany and of Philadelphia each pledged to establish $10,000 funds.

Unfortunately, the Depression intervened, and neither goal was met. Today the "book value" of the Albany Fund is only $1,200, but as the University endowment pool has grown over the decades, its "market value" is now $10,408, which produces about $450 a year to be used exclusively for collection purchases. The book value of the Philadelphia Club Fund had reached $6,662 before contributions stopped, and its market value is now $57,316, producing about $2,500 annually for acquisitions.

The most unusual and generous acquisition fund ever received by the Clements Library came from the estates of the great New York book dealer Lathrop C. Harper and his wife, who left their money to his six best institutional customers! The principle of the gift, received in the late 1950s, was $217,000. An additional $25,000 was donated with the provision that the money be invested and income added to the principle until it reached $100,000, when it also would generate expendable income. That happened in about 1977.

There are two restrictions on the use of Harper Fund money. It can only be used to purchase printed materials, and they have to be one hundred years old or more. The idea was to ensure that the recipient did not use the money simply to "pay the bills." Today, the market value of the two Harper Funds is $1,750,000, and they generate more than $80,000 annually for acquisitions. It would be interesting to know how this stacks up against similar funds at the other institutions. Our Harper Funds represent about half of the Library's total collections endowments.

The very first purchases the Clements Library made with Harper funds were with the great and fondly remembered Boston firm of Goodspeed's: four seventeenth-century Boston imprints for $500 and four seventeenth-century London printings of New England authorship for $205. If such things were available today, and they essentially are not, the cost would be in the $30,000 range! The Harper Funds and similar endowments have secured the Clements Library thousands of books, pamphlets, manuscripts, and maps that otherwise would have been lost to us. It is vitally important that we continue to augment these funds in order to keep up with rapidly escalating prices.

— John C. Dunn
Director

This 1683 Massachusetts sermon was purchased through the Harper Fund in 1959 for $175.
THE FOUNDING MANUSCRIPT GIFT

A little over eighty years ago, a chance invitation brought William L. Clements to London. Clements had arrived in Paris in May 1922 to visit the grave of his son, James, in Suresne, the nearby military cemetery, and to meet several leading dealers in Americana. Back in London, Henry Stevens, one of the shrewdest, most knowledgeable men ever to engage in the rare-book trade, was not about to let French dealers seduce his prize American client. To lure Clements back to London, Stevens dangled the prospect of getting a “beautiful, perfect copy” of Mount’s Relation (1622), a book he knew Clements coveted, at Sotheby’s upcoming auction. Clements accepted the invitation.

Stevens also had another agenda. An extraordinary collection of eighteenth-century manuscripts would be sold at Sotheby’s in July. Stevens urged Clements to consider it. At first Clements balked—he collected rare books, and manuscripts represented a different type of investment. Besides, why would he want the papers of an English aristocrat? Clements was fresh from lengthy negotiations with his colleagues on the University of Michigan Board of Regents, where he had persuaded them to accept his gift of a rare-book library limited to early Americana.

Stevens and Clements spent two days at Sotheby’s poring over some two hundred leather-bound volumes comprising the papers collected by Lord Shelburne (1737-1805) during his public career for his private use. One of the most controversial politicians of his day, Shelburne had held key offices at critical moments during the long crisis in the British Empire, from 1763 to 1783, the years scholars are increasingly calling the American Revolution. As President of the Board of Trade, in 1763, Shelburne played an important role in drafting the regulations governing Britain’s vast new North American empire, with all its complex financial, commercial, and territorial problems. As Secretary of State for the Southern Department during the ill-fated Chatham ministry of 1766-67, he was responsible for diplomatic relations with France, Spain, and southern Europe, and colonial policy for India, Ireland, and America. Adopting Chatham’s liberal line on America after the crisis and conflict caused by the Stamp Act of 1765, Shelburne tried to find less antagonistic ways to stabilize relations between England and her colonies. After leaving the Chatham ministry, he was a consistent, outspoken opponent of both war with America and American independence. Most important, as Prime Minister in 1782-83, Shelburne negotiated the crucial peace treaty with the new United States.

The volumes Clements and Stevens saw reflected Shelburne’s peculiar personality. Ambitious, intelligent, inquisitive, a notoriously independent-minded politician, always insecure about his lack of formal education, Shelburne searched endlessly for information in any form. The volumes contained some private letters but primarily were a treasure of information—reports, memoranda, maps, documents, essays, questionnaires, statistical charts, information sometimes spanning decades on a specific issue—gathered and arranged topically. There were forty-two volumes dealing with Britain’s American and West Indian colonies from 1766 to 1783. A dozen volumes alone related to the preliminary peace negotiations in 1782-83.

Once Clements understood the magnitude of the Shelburne Papers and their relevance to American history, he was determined to buy them. He speculated that the auction price might be as high as £4,000 and fretted that the well-endowed Huntington library would be a bidder, which “of course” would force him to “drop out.” To his friend, University librarian William Warner Bishop, Clements wrote, “Who will be my competition,
The Shelburne Papers contain some fine maps. Among them are six sheets of plans projecting a massive citadel for the fortified town of Quebec. Drawn in 1762, they probably went to Shelburne when he served as President of the Board of Trade.

I cannot tell,” then, with uncharacteristic piety, added, “Pray for me.”

Sotheby’s catalog for the sale on July 11, 1921 listed the Shelburne Papers as the property of the Marquis of Lansdowne. A “reserve” or minimum price of £2,000 was set. But money was scarce in England’s post-World War I economy, and London’s rare book dealers were overburdened with stock and financial obligations. Like the Lansdowne family, whose heir had been killed at Ypres in 1914, many aristocratic families had lost their eldest sons and were forced to sell treasures from their great estates to meet taxes and heavy death duties. As the auction opened, no close English competitors and no American challengers came forward. Clements’ bid of £1,400 was accepted. Adding Stevens’s ten-percent agent’s fee, he had purchased the Shelburne Papers for £1,540, or less than $8,000 in 1921 prices.

When William Clements transferred his personal library to the University of Michigan in 1923, the Shelburne Papers were part of his magnificent gift, the only manuscript collection among twenty thousand rare books. But the experience of acquiring them had quite literally changed Clements’s life. Collecting manuscripts now became his passion. Over the next decade he would acquire the papers of Sir Henry Clinton, Lord George Germain, and General Thomas Gage—all major figures in the American Revolution. Today, these manuscripts form the core of a remarkable research collection, over one hundred sets of papers—the largest in the United States—for the study of eighteenth-century Anglo-American history, particularly the British side of the American Revolution. One vital aspect of that conflict, the peace negotiations, is exceptionally well documented in the Shelburne Papers and will serve to illustrate the importance of Clements’s gift for historians of eighteenth-century Anglo-America.

When he took office as Prime Minister, in July 1782, Shelburne faced the daunting task of ending a humiliating war with an acceptable peace. He directed the negotiations in his own peculiarly personal style. At the heart of Shelburne’s conduct was his radical view of the British Empire and America. This was drawn partly from his experience in office during the 1760s, when Britain’s American policy was developed, his fourteen years in Parliament opposing that policy and the war it created, and his faith in liberal political and economic solutions to problems of government,
public finance, trade, and diplomacy. Convinced that separation would have tragic consequences for both Britain and America, he envisioned a North Atlantic community of interests where trade, defense, and foreign policy would be matters of mutual interest and reciprocity. He was determined to create a treaty that would lay the foundation for future cooperation between Britain and America.

The generous terms of the Peace Preliminaries signed by the two nations on November 30, 1782 were the result. Canada was defined so that the Old Northwest—the lands south of the Great Lakes—was given to the United States. American fishermen got access to the rich Newfoundland Banks. Navigation of the Mississippi would be free. American debts to Britons incurred before 1775 were to be paid but were never adequately secured. The United States were not pressed to meet their financial obligations to the Loyalists, who had supported the crown in the war just ended.

Shelburne had conducted the American negotiations virtually alone, through his own personal emissaries, rarely consulting with cabinet colleagues, and with no regard to building support for his treaty in Parliament. He remained oblivious to the coalition that was forming against him. Supremely confident that he had the King’s support and that the House of Commons would see the wisdom of his treaty, he was blindsided when the vote came in February 1783. Although he carried the House of Lords, Shelburne was narrowly defeated in the House of Commons. He resigned immediately, the first British Prime Minister to do so on a “vote of no confidence.”

Shelburne and his vision of Anglo-America were denounced as too radical, too lenient on America, and too favorable to France. Yet, a year later, the coalition that came to power after driving Shelburne from office found it could negotiate no better terms with the American peace commissioners. If Shelburne lost politically, his ideas won in the end—the Definitive Treaty of Paris, signed in 1783, was substantially Shelburne’s original plan, and the United States was its great beneficiary.

Once the Shelburne Papers were available at the Clements Library, the first scholar to make extensive use of the material relating to the peace negotiations was Samuel Flagg Bemis in his seminal work, *The Diplomacy of the American Revolution* (1935). It is the book all subsequent historians on the subject must take as their starting point. Although there is a wealth of official records in national archives and quantities of private papers in the great libraries of the United States, Great Britain, France, and other European countries, only the Shelburne Papers reveal the unusual methods and philosophy of the man who was central to the action. As Bemis noted, in Lord Shelburne’s papers we find “the compelling factors which controlled the negotiations.”

— Arlene Shy
Emerita Head of Reader Services

Late in January 1783 a “Committee of Canada Merchis” expressed its objections to the boundary line negotiated with the new United States. Virtually all of the established forts and trading posts along the St. Lawrence River and Great Lakes had thereby been ceded to the Americans. This boundary line serves today, unchanged in its essentials.
A COLLECTOR'S LIVING LEGACY

While some notable collectors have accumulated their prizes in near secrecy, there is almost always someone with whom they share their triumphs after the purchase. What fun is it to spend several thousand dollars for a rare and special book or manuscript if no one else appreciates its beauty or importance?

William L. Clements caught the collecting virus from a group of older bibliophiles he got to know in Bay City, Michigan, when he moved there in the 1880s to take over management of the manufacturing business that became the source of his considerable income. In the period of his most aggressive book collecting, between 1904 and 1923, Clements shared his successes with a small group of contemporaries: librarian George Winship, University regents and fellow book collectors Junius Beal and Lucius Hubbard, and dealers Henry Stevens and Laithrop Harper. In the last ten years of his collecting, Clements developed new relationships of shared enthusiasm with younger men, most notably the Library’s first director, Randolph Adams.

While the Gage, Clinton, Germain, and Greene Papers have been identified with the Library in Ann Arbor for seventy-five years, it is easily forgotten that these collections spent their first ten or fifteen years in this country not at the University of Michigan but in Bay City. The Clements home was the most exciting center for new revelations about the American Revolution anywhere in the late twenties and early thirties, and one of the few people who enjoyed access to this rarified historical environment was Clements’s neighbor and friend Hubert S. Smith (1888-1946).

Smith, twenty-five years Clements’s junior, was a wealthy and refined M.I.T. graduate. His passions were yachting and the lore of ships and the sea. History is so often a shared enthusiasm. Smith provided Clements an appreciative audience for his brilliant purchases, and Clements became a mentor for Smith as the younger man developed into a serious and highly sophisticated collector. The Hubert S. Smith Collection of manuscripts and books on maritime and naval history was exceptional, not for its vast quantity but for the quality and importance of its parts. It included spectacular copies of books on exploration, naval tactics, ship-building, pirates, sea disasters, and, particularly, the life and career of Admiral Lord Nelson. The collection also included a number of notable atlases.

Clements had encouraged Smith in his collecting and had guided him to what were then, and continue to be, the most sophisticated booksellers in his fields of interest—Maggs and Quaritch of London. When Hubert Smith died, at far too young an age, his widow appropriately and very generously donated his collection to the Clements Library. She also made a provision that unneeded or duplicate items could be sold, with proceeds to be used to build on the Library’s holdings in Smith’s area of interest.

A donation of a fine personal collection can have a very significant influence on a library such as the Clements. Before the Smith gift, the Library owned and was collecting many books and manuscripts documenting maritime history, but almost incidentally. We collected atlases as maps, items on Yorktown or the Battle of the Saints as Revolutionary War documents, and the Monitor and Merrimac as Civil War history.

After the Smith Collection gift we began, as well, to think of ourselves as a library of naval and maritime materials specifically. We began to systematically acquire printed and manuscript materials on ship building and naval tactics, British navy lists, log books, and sea charts. Some of these purchases were made possible by selling a few extraneous items from the Smith

Hubert S. Smith had a particular interest in British naval hero Admiral Horatio Nelson, killed at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805. Among the letters and ephemera in the Smith collection is this invitation to Nelson’s funeral. It was extended to Captain Samuel Sutton of HMS Amphion.
French and British fleets clashed off the mouth of Chesapeake Bay on September 5, 1781 in a tactically inconclusive action that ultimately doomed the British army besieged at Yorktown. This French plan of the battle is from a mémoire on the campaign in the Smith Naval Collection.

Collection, but most simply involved committing larger resources to a new specialty.

Collecting is a very personalized, self-satisfying activity in its acquisitions phase. But if a collector has created an important resource, and if he or she has placed the materials wisely in the right institution, the collection can live and grow in importance far beyond the donor’s lifetime.

Almost sixty years after his death, we continue enthusiastically to build upon the collection that Hubert S. Smith began to assemble in the 1920s. We do not pretend to rival the National Maritime Museum in Greenwich or the United States Naval Academy Museum in Annapolis in the quantity or scope of our resources. But, like the core holdings of the Smith Naval Collection itself, and largely because of it, the maritime resources of this library are modest only in quantity. In terms of uniqueness, research value, and importance, they are of outstanding importance, widely used, and only growing in importance as each new item is added to the shelves. A question always asked by researchers is “who was Hubert S. Smith?” The Library is delighted to tell them!

— John C. Dann
Director
his Abraham Lincoln Book Shop. Newman specialized in collecting Civil War titles, having been encouraged by customers like Carl Sandburg, whose *Abraham Lincoln: The War Years* won the Pulitzer Prize in 1940. Sparked by the Civil War Round Table enthus-

James Stanley Schuff was another.

James Stanley Schuff was born in Hilton, New York, on February 11, 1900. He gained an early interest in history by listening to stories told by the Civil War veterans in Hilton. His high school American history teachers increased his enthusiasm, and he decided to major in history at the University of Michigan. While there, Schuff studied with well-known historians Ulrich B. Phillips and Claude Van Tyne, both of whom were Pulitzer Prize winners. Although he embarked on a career in retail after his graduation in 1922, Schuff maintained a passion for history and started collecting a few Revolutionary War and Civil War items in the 1920s while he was working for L. Bamberger & Company in Newark, New Jersey. Mr. Bamberger was an autograph collector, and when dealers stopped by his office with manuscripts to sell, James Schuff often talked with them. During the Depression, Bamberger cut back on his purchases, and the dealers, eager for sales, begged Schuff to purchase their manuscripts at cut-rate prices.

The Fair, a department store in Chicago, hired Schuff in 1939 to become president and general manager. He started attending the Chicago Civil War Round Table, organized by Ralph Peckham, Director of the Clements, explaining that he had been collecting Revolutionary War and Civil War materials since the late 1920s. He now wished to donate his Revolutionary War items, as he had come to the realization that he "could only fight one war at a time!" Would the Clements Library want them? Peckham, who did not know Schuff, immediately sent him a telegram of thanks and appreciation—of course the library would want them. Schuff was so impressed that Peckham had cared enough to send him a telegram that he became an active supporter of the Library. He joined the Clements Library Associates in 1959 and served as its chair from 1965 to 1972. As president of Bloomingdales, his office was across the street from the Carnegie Book Store, run by Dave Kirchenbaum. Schuff and Kirchenbaum became close friends and together were able to keep tabs on major New York auctions for the Clements Library.

In 1974, Schuff began donating his significantly large Civil War holdings, what is now called the Schuff Civil War Collections. It consisted of thousands of manuscript soldiers' letters, eight hundred regimental histories and other Civil War titles, hundreds of photographs, including those by Matthew Brady and Alexander Gardner, and pieces of ephemera such as soldiers' voting records. All items are of the finest research quality, ranging from letters describing the defense of Fort Sumter through the end of the conflict.

If we choose any random page in the Schuff Civil War Collections, we can participate in one of many different aspects of the conflict. Soldiers, in their own words, take us day by day through battles and skirmishes, on marches, to campsites, into hospital tents, and into the minds and hearts of the lonely, wounded, frustrated, heroic, jubilant, and defeated. We eat the hardtack and drink the wretched coffee.
We are at the home front when bad news arrives, or when we need to make stockings for the war effort. We are nurses who care for the wounded. We are sutlers selling our wares.

Let's take a look:

**Midnight, April 13, 1861, Fort Sumter, South Carolina:** As the exhausted, half-starved Union soldiers sleep on the ground floor, we, on guard duty, write a letter before the surrender tomorrow morning. A Federal garrison of 70 men has been defeated by several thousands of southerners under General P.G.T. Beauregard after two days of shells bursting all around and shot crashing everywhere. The fort is "almost knocked to pieces." Though our flag staff was shot away, the flag is still waving, and we will salute it tomorrow as it comes down. (Samuel Wylie Crawford)

**Christmas 1861, Camp California, Virginia:** We catch greased pigs, jump in a sack race, and listen to a band concert but are nevertheless quite lonely. A late turkey dinner with Captain Tillinghast and others finishes the day. (Levi Kent)

**January 27, 1863, Washington, D.C.:** We go with Colonel Cameron to see the President at his residence, but he is out. Instead we send "our cards" to Mrs. Lincoln. We are ushered into an elegant reception room and the President's wife enters and receives us graciously. She is in full dress and carries a fan and a very fine handkerchief. We are alone with her for an hour, during which time our hostess speaks frankly. "[S]he prides herself on being a 'little Southern,' hates the angular Yankees." (James H. Campbell)

**June 7, 1863, Milliken's Bend, Louisiana:** We hail the heroism of the newly recruited black soldiers—former slaves inducted by the Union forces—who have just received their arms. The fighting is desperate and the "negroes [fight] like tigers," the rebels enraged at the "negroes in arms against them" and the blacks fearful of what will happen to them if captured. (Charles Henthorn)

**August, 1863, Washington, D.C.:** We walk the one-half mile from Fort Totten to catch a glimpse of the President as he leaves his residence with an escort of fifteen cavalrymen. Without ostentation, he mounts a dapple gray horse "which any country farmer might possess." "There is something in his Eye and in his physiognomy [sic] that denotes firmness [and] decision impressing one with an idea that when he had once taken his course he would not be easily swerved from it." We salute him. He returns the salute. (Levi Hines)

**August 22, 1863, Naval Academy Hospital, Annapolis, Maryland:** Four hundred paroled prisoners arrive at the hospital today from Richmond. We see them without shirts, barefoot and destitute as they walk by us, the nurses. Many are carried on stretchers, one has had a leg amputated, others are badly wounded. We take them buttered toast and wine and listen to stories of Libby Prison, where one night a whole bottle of turpentine was poured down the throat of a prisoner. (Helen Noye Hoyt)

**June 10, 1864, Fort Pickering, Tennessee:** We witness the execution of three soldiers for the "brutal violation of a young married woman last March." A military procession forms, and we march with the men to the grounds. The convicted walk behind their coffins, carried by twelve men. The three men, one of whom is married and has children, climb into their coffins and sit up. The shots fire. Slowly, we all march past the coffins to learn the lesson of such brutality. We hear someone say that the "punishment was not greater than the crime." (Henry Hayes)

**October 2, 1864, Summerville, Georgia:** We sit by General William T. Sherman's side as he puts his thoughts on paper in a letter to Major General George H. Thomas. Having "thought on the whole field of the future," he lays out his plan for the famous march to the sea: "I propose to organize an Efficient Army of 60 to 65,000 men with which I propose to destroy Macon, Augusta, and it may be Savannah and Charleston, but I will always keep open the alternates of the mouth of Apalachicola and Mobile. By this I propose to demonstrate the vulnerability of the South and make its inhabitants feel that War & individual Ruin are

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Edgar H. Klemroth was a trooper in the 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry from 1861 to 1865. His 1864-65 sketchbook, containing forty-five exquisite drawings, was acquired for the Schoff Civil War Collections in 1990. Like Schoff, Private Klemroth focused on the day-to-day experiences of soldiers in the field.
We walk to the small room where the President lies. We stand just behind the President’s son, Robert, who is “weeping on the shoulder of Senator Sumner.” It is utterly silent, save for the sounds of “strong men’s tears.” The President is breathing heavily, then starts breathing easily for a few minutes, then dies quietly. (James Tanner)

Thousands of scenes, thousands of stories fill the pages of the Schoff Civil War Collections. The Clements continues to add new narratives through purchase and donation. We fill in the places and events that are not as well represented as some of the others. Last year, we were given at least thirty-five printed narratives of women who lived during the Civil War period. We also recently purchased sixteen books of prison accounts of Union and Confederate soldiers. As the collection grows, so too does James Schoff’s legacy and its extraordinary value to the University of Michigan and to the world of scholars, researchers, and students.

— Barbara DeWolfe
Curator of Manuscripts

synonymous [sic] terms ... I know I am right in this and shall proceed to its maturity.” (William Tecumseh Sherman)

April 9, 1865, Appomattox.
Virginia: We are in the 7th Michigan Cavalry Regiment during the Battle of Appomattox Court House. We fight hard for every inch of ground until reinforced by the infantry to our rear. We withdraw and head for the enemy’s rear to charge. Suddenly, the firing stops. Someone informs us that Lee and his army have surrendered, and “cheer upon cheer” rise up. We ride over to see the “Last Ditch” where the Rebels are surrounded by the Union forces. We are glad to be part of this “last grand struggle.” (Clark-Wedon Letters)

April 15, 1865, Washington, D.C.: At 6:45 am on this Saturday morning we enter Petersen’s Boarding House, across the street from Ford’s Theater.
A FEW MAPS OF THE GREAT LAKES

Collectors often seem to find themselves in the position of explaining, even apologizing, to bemused family, friends, and colleagues for their particular passion. Renville Wheat admitted this, after a fashion, in an introduction to a catalog of an exhibition of his maps presented at the Burton Historical Collection in 1967. "Nothing need be said," he wrote, "in justification of an effort to gather together a few maps of the Great Lakes and to attempt to organize them in a way that will show the development of the geographical knowledge of those mighty bodies of fresh water." Renville Wheat had no need to justify what he modestly referred to as "the collection of an amateur." By that time, few "in the know" about the cartography of the Great Lakes would have questioned that his maps comprised the finest private collection on the subject.

Less than two years later, most of the Wheat maps were in the Clements Library. In fact, even as Renville Wheat wrote his catalog introduction, he had already made arrangements for the long-term preservation and study of his collection by willing most of it to the Library, "reserving possession and enjoyment to the owner-collector for his life."

Sadly, that life ended the following year, and in October of 1968 the Clements received Renville Wheat's generous bequest of 166 maps, ranging in date from 1545 to 1878. An article in the Quarto noted that this gift was "as important to our Map Division as the Gage or Clinton Papers are to the Manuscript Division."

Renville Wheat (1893-1968) was raised in Ann Arbor but spent his professional life in Grosse Pointe, Michigan, where he was a practicing attorney for over fifty years. It was, perhaps, inevitable that he should become intimately connected with the Clements Library. William L. Clements was his uncle, and his brother, J. Clements Wheat, served as the Library's first curator of maps.

Following the death of Mr. Clements, Renville Wheat represented his family in negotiations with the University of Michigan over the disposition of the great manuscript collections remaining by the beauty of the lakes and the romance of their history. "Nowhere in the world," he wrote, "are there such magnificent bodies of fresh water. Nowhere in North America is there a region with a history so full of courageous determination to explore and to learn about it." Renville Wheat satisfied this fascination by collecting maps that focused on the Great Lakes, many of them trailblazing pieces illustrating how the watershed became known to European explorers and colonists.

Considering the breadth of his collection, Wheat started very late in assembling it. The great majority of his acquisitions were made between the mid-1950s and his death in 1968. His association with the Clements Library greatly encouraged and facilitated his collecting activities. The Library was already home to the cartography collected by William L. Clements and his successors, most notably the huge body of maps and atlases of the Americas assembled by Henry Vignaud and purchased for the Library in 1923-24. Wheat also drew on advice from Director Howard Peckham and Christian Brun, curator of maps, and he was lavish in his thanks to them for their "encouragement and assistance" in gathering his collection. Wheat's admiration for the Library, his relationship with its staff, and his participation as an Associate provide the reasons behind his decision to donate his maps.

And what a collection it was. Wheat's efforts were aimed at showing the development of knowledge of the Great Lakes, and he provided plenty of context, beginning with a colored copy of Sebastian Munster's Nova insulae XXVI nova tabula of 1545. This shows only the evolving forms of North and South America, with no indication of...
the Great Lakes at all, for the simple reason that European explorers would not see them for another seventy years. By the 1650s, the Great Lakes had appeared in recognizable form on the maps of Nicolas Sanson and Pierre Duval, which drew on the explorations and maps of Samuel de Champlain and his successors during the first half of the seventeenth century. The Wheat collection included fine examples of both Sanson’s and Duval’s cartography.

By the beginning of the eighteenth century, the Great Lakes had been fully formed by the cartographer’s art, and they are often central to maps of Canada and eastern North America. Renville Wheat’s gift included a fine example of the first state of Guillaume de l’Isle’s *Carte du Canada* of 1703, with its confident depiction of the Great Lakes, the earliest representation of a place called “le Detroit,” and the identification of homelands of numerous Native American groups. It was not until Jacques Nicolas Bellin’s *Carte des lacs du Canada* of 1744, however, that the lakes comprise the primary focus of one of the Wheat maps. His gift included a finely colored separate copy to supplement the Library’s uncolored examples bound into Pierre-François-Xavier Charlevoix’s history of New France.

And so it went through the mid-nineteenth century. There were atlas maps of the regions fought over by the French, British, and Americans. Early American-made maps charted the development of the Northwest Territory and the states carved from it. Large, individually cased maps, including two of North America by Aaron Arrowsmith from 1796 and 1811, filled out the map holdings of the Clements. Tourists’ and immigrants’ pocket maps of the 1830s and ’40s documented the development of the states bounded by the Great Lakes. There was even one of John Farmer’s fine plans of the city of Detroit from 1835.

The Clements Library already had examples of many of the maps that came with the Wheat donation, but one of the strengths of the gift was that it included variant and often rare states of those maps. The existing collection was thus broadened. The *Quarto* of December 1968 reported that it gave “the Clements Library a tremendous boost in the area of its greatest interest,” even so much as doubling its holdings in this type of map. In the Library’s annual report for 1968-69, then-map curator Nathaniel Shipton stated that Wheat’s gift had “brought us splendid riches in an area where we should be pre-eminent and now are.”

Renville Wheat’s friends multiplied the value of his gift by establishing an endowment fund in his honor. Its purpose was to provide the means to fill gaps remaining in both the original Clements and the Wheat collections. The Wheat fund serves its original purpose today by allowing the purchase of particularly important
maps relating to the Great Lakes.

As has been the case so often in the history of the Clements Library, a single gift of the fruits of a collector's passion has had a long-term impact on the institution and the resources it can offer scholars of American history. The Wheat map collection remains one of the most significant cartographic acquisitions of the Clements and one of the most frequently used because of its wealth and variety.

A better appreciation of the quality of the Wheat map collection can be obtained by searching the Clements Library's catalog on the MIRLYN system. The subject “Wheat maps” will display more than one hundred titles, roughly 70% of the original Wheat gift that has, so far, been converted to the electronic catalog.

— Brian Leigh Dunnigan
Curator of Maps and Head of Research & Publications

A COLLECTING PARTNERSHIP

In July 1977 Duane Diedrich, a young and fairly new member of the Clements Library Associates Board of Governors, wrote to the Library's recently appointed third Director, John Dunn, describing a manuscript collection he had decided to create over time with gifts of both funds and autograph letters. The letter detailed his interests, including “all phases of American education, philanthropic foundations, patriotic songs of America, family life, the perpetuation, articulation, and extension of Christianity, the Presidency of the United States, and speech manuscripts by historically important speakers.”

For a library particularly known for its military and political holdings, this was an opportunity to enlarge both the vision and the depth of the collections in other areas. In his initial letter, Duane wisely added, “the foregoing should not be construed as an extensive list of my interests.”

Social and intellectual history have remained the primary focus of the Diedrich Collection, but all active collectors migrate a bit along new tangents in response to purchase opportunities and widening interests. The Diedrich Collection of today also includes very important materials on military service during World War I and World War II. Like most enthusiasts, Duane’s historical interests were awakened early. His parents (E.L. and Blandina Diedrich, to whom portions of the collection are dedicated) were well-educated and well-read natives of Abraham Lincoln country in Illinois. They cared about history and took the time to inspire the same interests in their son through reading and trips to historical sites and by taking sincere interest in what excited him. Duane’s first autograph purchase was a Theodore Roosevelt letter for one dollar, and by college age he had developed ongoing correspondence with notable historical figures such as Douglas MacArthur. He was a major collector well before he earned his graduate degrees at the University of Michigan and began a successful academic career. As a professor, Duane found that original manuscripts sparked real interest on the part of even militantly apathetic students in the classroom.
President Harry S. Truman responds to a positive reaction to his controversial decision to relieve General Douglas MacArthur from command in Korea.

This experience helped inspire his desire to develop an exciting and usable collection at his alma mater.

What’s in the collection? It would require pages to describe its richness and diversity, but mention of a few examples will give a sense of it. “Show stoppers” include holograph copies of many of America’s greatest songs such as “The Battle Hymn of the Republic” (Julia Ward Howe), “Old Dan Tucker” and “Dixie” (Dan Emmett), and “The St. Louis Blues” (W.C. Handy).

How about a manuscript of John Winthrop dealing with an irresponsible, young single mother who left her child unattended to “drink tobacco” (smoke) with the sailors on her passage to America? Or documents of Plymouth Colony’s Nathaniel Morton relating to King Philip’s War and an expense account of Reverend Samuel Parris of Salem Witch Trial fame? There is a 1939 letter of basketball’s inventor James Naismith describing the first game!

There are speech manuscripts of notable orators from Samuel Morse and Edward Everett to Booker T. Washington and John F. Kennedy; substantive letters of “the famous” such as Thomas Bray, James Ogilthorpe, George Whitefield, Jonathan Edwards, Elbridge Gerry, Noah Webster, Charles Dickens, Lucretia Mott, William T. Sherman, William Jennings Bryan, General MacArthur, and Presidents Truman and Eisenhower. Collections within collections include groups of letters by Horace Mann on education, original Thomas Nast cartoon drawings, substantive papers of diplomat Robert Lansing, illustrated letters of journalist/poet Eugene Field, musical scores of composer Rudolph Friml, and correspondence of early Congressman Fisher Ames discussing the beginnings of the new nation and the Federal judiciary.

It probably does the collection an injustice to emphasize the highpoints alone, because it also contains wonderful letters, documents, diaries, and sermons by lesser historical figures or average people that chronicle the experiences of everyday life from the eighteenth to the twentieth centuries. There is material on printing, decorative arts, manufacturing and business, and wonderful items on American education and academic life.

For both the collector and the institution, it has been an interesting twenty-five year process of building a collection together. Drawing upon the enthusiasm and expertise of Duane Diedrich, the Library has expanded its horizons in new areas. Duane has drawn upon the contacts and expertise of Library personnel and received feedback on the practical interests and needs of the students and scholars who use the material. It has worked splendidly, in large part because the collector has been himself a dedicated academic teacher who understands how primary sources can inspire students and serve the needs of researchers.

Duane Diedrich’s goals have been to see the material used and to keep alive the memory of our nation’s past. He is fond of quoting Cicero, who personally prized a letter of Caesar, saying that “to be ignorant of what occurred before you were born is to remain always a child,” adding a quote of Hawthorne that “the original manuscript has always something which print itself must inevitably lose.” The Duane Norman Diedrich Collection is very much a work in progress!

— John C. Dunn
Director
ATTREY" McGRORO (1839-1936), Detroit philanthropist and Board member, whose generosity during the Depression saved the Clements Library’s manuscript collections.

ONE MAN’S WAR

“One Man’s War: The World War II Sketches of Jack Keenan” will be on display at the Clements Library from February 28 through May 6, 2005. From his basic training at Camp Polk, Louisiana, to his participation in the Battle of the Bulge, Jack Keenan recorded his life in the army with pen, pencil, and watercolor. A gifted draftsman and an evocative painter, Keenan’s work represents the ground-level wartime experiences that are not as effectively portrayed in photographs or the official military art of the time. The Jack Keenan Collection, a very recent donation from the artist himself, both expands the Library’s twentieth-century military holdings and connects with the existing military art collections from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

PHOTOGRAPHY

David V. Tinder of Dearborn is universally acknowledged as one of the great collectors and experts on photography in Michigan. We are particularly delighted to announce that, by arrangement with an anonymous benefactor, the Tinder Collection will eventually be donated to the Clements Library. Mr. Tinder and our Curator of Graphic Materials, Clayton Lewis, are currently completing the authoritative history and directory of Michigan photographers through the mid-twentieth century.

NOTABLE ACQUISITIONS

The year 2004 turned out to be one of the most exceptional for acquisitions in Clements Library history. Two manuscript collections of major importance were donated by descendents of the original owners, in part because we already held small groups of the same individuals’ papers. These were the papers of Walter Minto (1753-1796), Scottish immigrant, mathematician, and astronomer, and Anne Louis de Touard (1749-1817), artillery officer in the American Revolution and Haiti and author of the first American artillery manual.

By purchase, the Clements Library Associates also secured the papers of Colonel James Moncreif (1744-1793) relating particularly to British fortifications at Charleston, Savannah, and St. Augustine from 1780-83. And, at long last, the military papers of General Sir Eyre Coote (1752-1823), purchased in 1990 largely with funds left to the Library by Ruth O. Waldron, will come to the Clements, export permission having been granted by the British government. Coote served in the British army throughout the American Revolution and was later Governor of Jamaica.

Members of the Clements staff were saddened by the sudden death of our great friend, Nathan T. Whitman, Professor Emeritus, University of Michigan History of Art department. A Harvard man, who specialized in Renaissance and Baroque art and architecture, Professor Whitman was a benefactor and contributor to several of the University’s museum collections, including the Clements Library.

Professor Whitman was a serious collector of paintings, drawings, prints, sculpture, pottery, and ancient coins. In 2002 the Clements was delighted to receive the donation of his collection of Napoleonic medals, inspired by his life-long fascination with the Emperor of the French. This outstanding collection added a new dimension to the Library’s holdings related to heroic and allegorical iconography, military history, and the early American medals that also were often minted in Paris. Professor Whitman’s engaging insights into all things artistic and Napoleonic will be greatly missed.

Michigan artist Ann Mikolowski pictured. Professor Whitman immersed in the collections he loved.

NATHAN T. WHITMAN

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE OVAR TO PAGE 15
CALENDAR OF EVENTS

October 1, 2004 – January 15, 2005:
Applications accepted for 2005 Price Visiting Research Fellowships. Awards will be announced by March 15, 2005.

October 5, 2004: Clements Library Associates Board of Governors meeting.


April 1, 2005: “Hot Jazz Concert.” Performance by Phil Ogilvie’s Rhythm Kings under the direction of James Dapogny. Open to Clements Library Associates, with advance tickets. 8:00 p.m.

April 2, 2005: “Hot Jazz Ball.” A dance to Phil Ogilvie’s Rhythm Kings under the direction of James Dapogny. Open to Clements Library Associates, with advance tickets. 8:00 p.m.

April 27, 2005: “One Man’s War – Meet the Artist.” A reception introducing World War II soldier-artist Jack Keenan. Open to Clements Library Associates. 4:00 – 6:00 p.m.


May 13 – 14, 2005: CLA members are invited to programs of the culinary history symposium. Pre-registration required.

May 16 – September 30, 2005: Exhibit, “The Longone Culinary Archive: A Dedication Selection.” Weekdays, 1:00 – 4:45 p.m.

May 22, 2005: Ann Arbor Antiquarian Book Fair. Michigan Union, 11:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Admission is $5.00 per person. Proceeds of the fair benefit the Clements Library.

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Clements Library Associates share an interest in American history and a desire to ensure the continued growth of the Library’s collections. Funds received from Associate memberships are used exclusively to purchase historical materials. Annual Membership Contributions: Student $5, Donor $40, Associate $75, Patron $100, Fellow $250, Benefactor $500, Contributor $1000 and above. Contributions are tax deductible in accordance with current federal and state law and may be made by check or credit card.

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Fifty years ago or more, wars were generally seen to be won or lost on the basis of military strategy or battlefield heroics. Today, historians are as likely to emphasize deficiencies in supply lines or perhaps disease caused by malnutrition. Learning new techniques to chase down wild game and the development of improved methods of farming are seen as major breakthroughs in the advance of human domination of the world. Conversely, dramatic climate change that deprives people of sustenance is portrayed as causing the rapid decline of once-powerful civilizations.

We are fortunate to live in a land of plenty, where a very small, nearly invisible segment of the population is able to produce more than enough food for everyone else at minimal cost. This is probably one of the reasons that serious study of American foodways has not occurred until quite recently. Yet most of us, even in our convenience-driven world, probably spend a larger portion of our lives thinking about, preparing, and consuming food than any other activity. Historians are finally coming to realize that diet, the production of and commerce in foodstuffs, and cookery are not only important but are actually defining characteristics of a nation's culture, even a nation such as the United States.

This issue of the Quinto celebrates the dedication of the Longone Center for American Culinary Research at the Clements Library. The collection of cookbooks and culinary literature rapidly filling shelves in the Library is exceptional and fascinating, but it represents only part of what this moment is all about.

One of the differences between a collection located in a private setting and one in a public institution is that the former is something to admire, while the latter is something to use. In this Quinto Ian Longone has provided us with a wonderfully personal narrative of her immersion in the endlessly provocative questions of American culinary development. The Clements Library will be the place where some of these questions can be answered and many more articulated and made the subject of study. We plan to welcome students and scholars, promote research, convene symposia, and bring together scholars and people in the food industry. The celebrations planned for May 13–15, 2005, mark a beginning, not an end.

All of the Clements curators have been asked to cast glances at the collections under their care, as if it were 11:30 in the morning and they were getting hungry! There is much to be looked at anew. We have been working with our papers of General Sir Henry Clinton for more than half a century, for example, but only a few years ago did we notice his restaurant bills incurred while commanding the British army during the American Revolution. Food and beverage references and pictures are ubiquitous throughout the collections, but we are only now seeing many of them for the first time.

If you ever have the pleasure of meeting Jan and Dan Longone, you will, as with most academic pioneers and most great collectors, find their enthusiasm irresistible. They will sensitize you to ask fresh questions of sources, both new and old, and that is what an academic institution and the Longone Center are all about. We intend to capture Jan’s and Dan’s enthusiasm and limitless curiosity to encourage the study of the who, what, wheres, and whys of a topic whose time has come. Turn the pages and take a nibble!

— John C. Dann
Director