FROM THE DIRECTOR

A memorable birthday not only provides a moment to celebrate, but an opportunity for a bit of introspection—a brief pause to look backward, a time to take stock of where we are at present, and a chance to look to the future.

One distinctive feature of the Clements Library from its beginning has been a national approach to American history. This represents William Clements' own perspective, due in part to the fact that he grew up in Michigan, not on the east coast, where colonial history is largely and understandably viewed in terms of local events. In the Great Lakes region, the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries had less to do with governors, legislatures, and religious controversies than daring exploits of frontier explorers and black-robed Jesuit missionaries, Indian traders and spies, and Spanish, French, and British troops waging a long and often bitter contest for control of the American continent. Clements' perspective was North America as a whole rather than the individual colony or state, emphasizing the broad picture of discovery and exploration, imperial rivalry, and cultural conflict between competing civilizations. It is also noteworthy that he did almost all of his purchasing at the centers of the international book trade—in New York, London, and Paris—not by searching local bookstores. This inevitably resulted in an emphasis upon European Americana and general works rather than "imprints," genealogies, or local histories. The irony of this is that in downplaying local history and emphasizing the national framework, the Library's collections, as they have grown and become richer over the years, have become a source of uniquely important treasures which do in fact document regional and local events throughout the country, from Newfoundland to the Leeward Islands, Maine to California. The Clements Library is, and always has been, a national rather than local library.

The last issue of The Quarto was devoted primarily to describing a number of manuscript collections and printed materials the Clements Library Associates hope to acquire as part of our 75th Anniversary festivities. Members have been generous in their support, but we still have a considerable way to go before achieving our goals. Additional contributions would be most welcome!

In this Quarto we are particularly pleased to acknowledge several donations to the Library which help to make our 75th year all the more memorable: a large collection of historical photographs, a contribution of notable paintings and antiques, collections of books on Philadelphia and Western American history, a remarkable World War II archive, and the papers of Norton S. Townshend, an antislavery congressman from Ohio, prominent Civil War surgeon, and one of the fathers of scientific education in the field of agriculture.

What, on the surface, might be surprising is that the donors of these materials are not residents of Michigan. Only one of them is a graduate of the University. They hail from California, Pennsylvania, Texas, Connecticut, and Colorado, yet each became convinced that the Clements Library was either a particularly congenial recipient of their gifts, an ideal permanent home for their...
collections, or both.

Modern technology has enlarged the Library's national, even international, role and constituency. Thanks to the efforts of our Manuscript Curator Rob Cox, the Clements Library has one of the most extensive and impressive Web sites in the library world (http://www.clements.umich.edu). We are constantly improving it, and the Web site has greatly increased our visibility and usefulness to students and scholars, wherever they may be. It has also introduced the riches and broad scope of our holdings to collectors and to persons who have family manuscripts and are looking for an appropriate permanent home for them, where they will be properly cared for and made easily accessible to both family members and researchers alike. There is no library in the country that does a better job of satisfying the needs of donors—securing equitable appraisals for tax purposes, dealing quickly with repair and preservation needs of the materials themselves, and providing the kind of cataloging and publicity necessary to make them useful—and our track record continues to encourage donations from throughout the country. We are deeply appreciative that we have earned this measure of wide public trust, and we urge that anyone who has a collection of old books, family papers, perhaps old family photo albums, or personal correspondence of even fairly recent date (we have a growing collection of World War II correspondence and even letters of the Vietnam War era) contact us. We can assure anyone a courteous, straightforward, and immediate response to inquiries about possible donations.

Recent gifts highlight an important point. The Clements, every bit as much as the Library of Congress, the Smithsonian, the American Antiquarian Society, and the John Carter Brown Library, is a repository of collections documenting national, not merely local, events. And just as the collections are national rather than regional, so are our donors, our Associates, and our visitors and users. We make every possible effort to serve students and scholars throughout the world with the same effectiveness provided to researchers in Ann Arbor.

The Clements is, truly, a priceless asset, and as the modern world becomes smaller, as it becomes possible to share information more easily on a global scale, this institution is well positioned to play an ever larger role as one of the primary sources of our national historical heritage. Furthering that goal is one of the aims of our 75th Anniversary Celebration.

—John C. Dunn, Director

THOUGHTS ON THE CLEMENTS LIBRARY ASSOCIATES' 50TH ANNIVERSARY

In 1947, the Regents of the University of Michigan established the Clements Library Associates—the first "friends" organization on campus. Momentous changes were taking place at Michigan and on campuses across the country, as thousands of veterans returned under the GI Bill, mature students whose discipline and determination would forever transform American universities. Creating the Associates was a quiet innovation, yet it reflected the same democratic impulses that were sending veterans into the classroom in unprecedented numbers. In the post-World War II world, the Clements Library could no longer remain the exclusive domain of wealthy bibliophiles, but neither could it allow itself to be absorbed by the University library system. If it was to survive and grow, Director Randolph Adams realized, the Clements had to develop a new identity and a broader constituency. He needed to find people who cared about the Library, whose enthusiasm and financial support would provide a degree of protection and independence. Adams turned to a small circle of Detroigers, long-time friends of the Library. Recognizing the need, they drafted a resolution which the Regents adopted: "To establish the Clements Library Associates for the purposes of increasing the collections and resources of the Library and of broadening the scope, services, and usefulness of the Library."

Within a year, the five members of the new Associates Board had solicited nearly 400 members from around southeastern Michigan, raised $2,000 for acquisitions, designed their own bookplate for CLA gifts, and appropriated both The Quarto, an occasional newsletter published by the Library for book collectors, and the annual Founder's Day celebration for the Associates' use. With this accomplished, the Associates began raising acquisition funds while the University addressed the Library's most pressing financial obligations, the need to pay William Clements' estate the sum remaining on the 1937 purchase of the great British manuscript collections—the Cage, Clinton, Shelburne, and Germain papers.

It was an exciting time. Howard Peckham had returned in 1953 to become the Library's Director after eight successful years as head of the Indiana Historical Bureau. "We share the excitement of mutual achievement," Peckham assured the Associates, "the acquisition of long-wanted books, the discovery of old manuscripts, the enlargement of services, the attraction of scholars, the growth of prestige, the social gatherings of like-minded friends who find fun in intellectual pursuits." The University had inaugurated a new president, Harlan Hatcher; Fredrick Wagman had arrived from the Library of Congress to head the library system; Wilbur Pierpont had recently become the University's chief financial officer. All three would serve on the Library's Committee of Management and the Associates Board. Together, they created a bond of confidence and goodwill between the Clements Library, its Associates, and the University administration that continues to this day.

With the University's support, the Clements Library became again active in
Le voyage et navigation, fait par les Espagnols, es Isles de Moluccques, des Isles qu’ils ont trouvée, estrop, des K protesting du Tartare, avec plusieurs autres choses.

Cum privilegio.

Dès les bend a Paris en sa maison de Simón de Llobre, libraire ture de la miniserie de Paris, demonstré en la rue sainte Jehan de Beaussais, a lenseigne du Soleil Do.

The title and first page of Antonio Pigafetta’s account of Magellan’s circumnavigation of the world, Le Voyage et Navigation facit par les Espagnol es Isles de Moluccques (Paris, 1525), purchased by the Associates in 1966 at the first Streeter Sale.

The rare book market. Peckham was able to strengthen the Library’s colonial and Revolutionary War holdings and expand its collections of music, early American literature, architecture, and religion. He acquired the papers of British and American admirals during the War of 1812 and strengthened the holdings in Indian captivity narratives and accounts of overland journeys to the West. When he found treasures too expensive for the Library’s budget, Peckham brought them to the attention of the Associates Board—inevitably they were purchased with CLA funds. In other less tangible ways, the Associates were playing an important role in the life of the Library. Their annual Adams Memorial Lectures brought a procession of interesting scholars to the Library, and their enthusiastic support made the Clements a far more exciting place to study and work.

The Associates had an admirable record, but when James S. Schoff became Board Chairman in 1966, he was convinced they could do better. Schoff, a dynamic New York businessman, brought to the Associates Board the same energy, vision, and shrewd judgment he had used to make Bloomingdale’s the envy of the retailing world. From his boyhood, Schoff had been fascinated by American history. No one appreciated more than he the Library’s efforts to acquire and preserve historical material. Years of collecting manuscripts, first on the Revolutionary War, later the Civil War, had taught him the complexities of the rare book and autograph market. Above all, Schoff understood people. He knew that if the Associates were going to make a significant contribution to the Library, they had to be motivated. Fortuitously, the Streeter Sales presented the perfect challenge.

The greatest Americana collection in the country was being auctioned—it would be the sale of the century! Thomas Winthrop Streeter had used the fortune he amassed in the 1920-1930s, from finance and the New Jersey petroleum industry, to create an extraordinary library. Concentrating on “beginnings,” he had searched for books that related to the first explorations of a region, that described the earliest settlements and cultural foundations, that were the first books or maps published in any area of America. Streeter approached book collecting with the instincts of an archaeologist and a genius for recognizing true rarity. He corresponded with libraries, collectors, and scholars, and had a host of dealers and agents scouring book shops and auctions, attics, and estate sales. The books he bought were always superb copies. When Streeter’s health began to fail, he let it be known that he intended to have his 4,100 books sold, rather than given to an institution, so that others might have the same pleasure he had enjoyed collecting them. At Streeter’s death in 1965, it was announced that Parke-Bernet Galleries would conduct a series of six auctions, at six-month intervals, over a period of three years from 1966 to 1969. Excitement among collectors and libraries was phenomenal. Books would be available that had not been sold for generations and might never appear again—everyone knew these were “now-or-never” sales. Advanced warning had made it possible for buyers to build their “war chests.” Competition was fierce and, predictably, prices soared to heights never before seen on the rare book market. Even today, the Streeter Sales are a benchmark by which Americana is priced.

The Clements Associates, with Schoff leading the band, embarked on an ambitious campaign to raise $250,000 in three years. It was decided the Library would plunge for one great item at the first sale—the account of Magellan’s circumnavigation of the globe, written by an Italian nobleman, Antonio Pigafetta, one of 18 survivors of the
This map, the first in the Clements' copy of Hack's Atlas of the South Seas, shows the west coast of the Americas from lower California to the Straits of Magellan.

Voyage, published in Paris in 1525. Estimates for the book ran between $25,000 and $35,000. The night before the sale, James Schoff, Howard Peckham, and the Library's agent, David Kirchenbaum of Carnegie Books, planned their strategy—the Associates would go as high as $35,000. The next day bidding was spirited. When the hammer came down, the Clements had won the prize. With commissions, the Associates paid $56,000 for the Pigafetta. Some hours after the sale, a disappointed bidder offered $75,000!

In the course of the remaining sales, the Associates bought a total of 130 books, among the finest in the Library. Schoff had judged correctly—with the Streeter Sales the Clements Library Associates came into their own.

The Associates continued to set their sights high. As John Dunn, the Library's Director since 1977, can attest, time and again their support has made the difference in the Library's ability to make the extraordinary purchase. At critical moments, their generosity made it possible for the Library to secure major matching grants from foundations and corporate donors. Many will remember the excitement of the Associates' participation in the Sang Sale, or their purchase of other great treasures, like the Hack Atlas, Birch's Views of

1760 manuscript map of Ft. Ligonier in Western Pennsylvania purchased by the Associates at the 1978 Sang Sale.
Philadelphia, or the rare 1634 account of Lord Baltimore founding Maryland.

In 1978, the Philip Sang Sale was being advertised as the Americana manuscript sale of the century, with no less enthusiasm than the Streeter Sales had generated for books.

The Director approached the McGregor Fund and received a $25,000 matching grant. Robert Briggs, Associates Board Chairman and former UM Vice President for Financial Affairs, organized a fundraising campaign that swiftly reached its goal. John Dann, James Schoff, and David Kirschbaum, who was again the Library's agent, attended the sale at Parke-Bernet Galleries. It was quite a spectacle. Like the Streeter Sales, Sang prices were astronomical, particularly for high profile autographs. But there were other manuscripts, less glamorous but with important historical content, ones that would make a significant addition to a number of our existing collections. The Associates were able to purchase John André manuscripts—two long letters and two maps describing British strategy in 1777, and that most rare form of historical evidence, a detailed contemporary drawing. They bought 18 letters to add to our collection of American General Nathanael Greene's papers, 30 more for the Freeman Collection relating to Loyalist activity on Cape Cod, and a striking 1760 manuscript map of Fort Ligonier in western Pennsylvania.

One year after the Sang Sale, the Associates were presented with an even greater challenge. In 1979, Arthur A. Houghton, Jr., the brilliant rare book collector whose patronage established Harvard's Houghton Library and whose expertise revitalized the Rare Book Division of the Library of Congress, decided to sell a portion of his library at Christie's in London. Three days before the sale was to take place, John Dann learned that two copies of William Hack's *Atlas of the South Seas*—the cornerstone of navigation in the Pacific—would be offered. This was the chance of a lifetime—all other copies were in public institutions. Maps had always been high priority at the Clements. The Library had a premier collection of early English and European atlases relating to the history of discovery and exploration, but it lacked this essential document of Pacific American cartography.

In 1681, Bartholomew Sharpe and his band of pirates, intent upon raiding Spanish treasure ships in the Pacific, captured the galleon *Rosario* off the coast of Peru. "In this ship," Sharpe recounted, "we took also a great book full of sea charts and maps, containing a very accurate description of all the ports, soundings, creeks, rivers, capes, and coasts belonging to the South Sea, and all the navigations usually performed by the Spaniards in that Ocean." Sharpe and his men returned home with their booty, arriving in England in 1682. Sharpe immediately took his maps to William Hack, a cartographer of the Thames School, whose charts and maps were famous for their reliability and artistic quality. Six months later, Hack and Sharpe presented Charles II with a handsome copy of the captured maps—the first accurate information England had on Spanish possessions in western South America.

When treasures of this magnitude suddenly appear, there is no time for indecision. Dann immediately asked each member of the Associates Board for advice. They were unanimous—they urged him to go for it and gave him their blessing to spend $60,000. Dann then checked with other potential buyers and learned that no other institution in the United States intended to bid. He consulted with University President Allen Smith and Comptroller Chandler Matthews. Based on the Associates' fundraising record, the University promised an immediate loan. Finally, Dann learned that Hans P. Kraus, the eminent New York rare book dealer, intended to purchase the atlas for stock. Dann called Kraus, "Don't bother to bid if you haven't got $100,000," he was told. Dann called Schoff, who advised, "Look, you have the Associates Board's support, you're going to have to raise money anyway. Ask Kraus to bid up to $100,000 for us. If it goes higher, ask Kraus for first refusal." Dann took Schoff's advice. The day of the sale, waiting for Kraus' call, was the longest in Dann's life! When the call came, he had to make an instant decision. Kraus had bought the atlas at $114,000.

Did the Clements want it? Quickly calculating the commissions, Dann realized the Associates would pay $144,793 for the atlas. Only three days earlier he had been given permission to spend $60,000. Dann put his hand over the phone, said to himself, "It's only money," and told Kraus, "Yes!"

News of the Clements purchase made headlines. The McGregor Fund provided a $50,000 matching grant and the Associates met the challenge. In less than six months they had raised the full amount—again their sustained effort got the prize.
Over the years, under less dramatic circumstances, the Associates have supported the Library with purchases that effectively redefined the Clements’ collecting policy in given areas. One outstanding example is their purchase in 1980 of William Birch’s The City of Philadelphia...as it appeared in the Year 1800, the first color plate book published in America and the first series of engravings to document an American city. In the field of American historical prints, Birch’s views of Philadelphia are treasured as much for their artistic excellence as their historic importance. Both of the Library’s former Directors had tried to find a copy, but it had eluded them. When John Dann presented the opportunity to acquire the engravings, Associates Chairman Harriet Upton played a decisive role in the Board’s decision. Purchase of Birch’s Philadelphia views provided the catalyst for developing the Library’s Print Division.

In 1984, the Associates fulfilled one of the Library’s most important goals—having the first printed eyewitness account of the settlement of each English colony. The only title the Clements lacked among the ten earliest colonial narratives was the excessively rare pamphlet, A Relation of the successfull beginnings of the Lord Baltimore’s Plantation in Mary-land (1634). When Christie’s in London offered one of three known copies, the Associates did not hesitate—one more example of the way in which their generosity has made it possible for the Library to continue an aggressive acquisitions program of the highest standard.

Today, the Clements Library Associates are one among thirty “friends” organizations at the University of Michigan, but their members, nearly 1000 strong, are drawn from across the country. Since their beginning in 1948, the Associates have never lost sight of their purpose—to ensure the growth of the Library’s collections. As the Library marks its 75th Anniversary and we look back on the transformation of William L. Clements’ personal collection of rare books into an internationally recognized research center, we know our Associates’ support has been the heart of the Library’s success.

—Arlene Shy, Editor
Head of Reader Service

THE DONATION SPHINX

Photography is the sphinx of the historical world, smiling beyond words, just eluding understanding. Even in the presence of written text, a photo takes on as many meanings as its observers have feelings and memories. A simple portrait of a man and dog, taken in a rough and tumble Kansas town, reflects feelings that are hard to name: a sense of pride of man in dog, dog in man, a sense of affection, perhaps a sense of sharp-eyed conspiracy between the two; but it sparks curiosity as well, about why this man elected to preserve his memory beside this pesky little dog, and why he would choose this dog as a pet, anyway, so unsuited to the western wilds of pre-Toto Kansas. It is an image that evokes the proverbial thousand words, revealing something of his life, or ours, or both. If every picture, like this one, is worth a thousand words, then the Clements has just added forty-five million new words to its holdings thanks to two generous donors.

In November 1997, over 45,000 photographs, photograph albums, and books were presented to the Clements Library by Frederick P. Currier and Amy McComb, representing many years of their collecting activities. The gift is truly a boon to the Library, strengthening and deepening the holdings of the newest of the Clements’ six divisions, and opening new avenues and opportunities for the future. In recognition of the magnitude of the gift and the generosity of the donors, the Library has rechristened the Photographic Division in their honor, the Currier-McComb Division of Photography.

The Currier-McComb Collection is a broad, eclectic one, reflecting the vision of its organizers and their ideas on photography. Ranging in date from the 1850s through the 1990s, and in content from homey cartes de visite to toney prints by artistically trained photographers, the collection is difficult to describe succinctly, but is nevertheless peculiarly focused. The highlights are many: important western images by Fiske, Jackson, Muybridge, O’Sullivan, and Watkins; scenic work and portraits by masters of the craft such as Baldus, Bourne, Carjat, Fenton, Frith, Nadar, Naya, Ponti, Valentine, and George Washington Wilson; images of Native Americans by Curtis, Moon, and Rinhart; hundreds of Signal Corps photos of the First World War; photographic icons by Coburn, Cunningham, Kästner, Edwin Hale Lincoln, Stieglitz, Struss, and the three Westons; recent and contemporary work by Demchick, Halsmann, Karsch, Lubbers, Moer, Weegee, Marion Post Wolcott, and many others.

At its heart is an active core of images that fits precisely into the Clements’ goal for its Photographic Division: to assemble a body of work that explores the cultural meanings of photography in American society. While a number of institutions are devoted to documenting the fine art tradition, the

Kurtz, Dighton, Mass.

Cabinet card of an unidentified man and his dog, by Kurtz, of Dighton, Kansas, ca.1885.

—Arlene Shy, Editor
Head of Reader Service
Clements—and Fred Currier and Amy McComb—have approached photography as a much broader enterprise, as an important medium for people of all backgrounds to represent themselves, their communities, and their nation. From this perspective, we might almost say that we look for revealing images, and fine art happens where it may. In this sense, the 75 photo albums included in the donation are therefore just as significant for the Clements as the works by Berenice Abbott or Alexander Gardner. These albums run the gamut of the genre, from the generic family picture books typical of the 1860s to eccentric personal albums constructed around tours of Europe or the West, a person’s taste in art, friends, or celebrities. On the one hand, we have R.O. Doughty, a talented amateur photographer, who documented his trip in 1900 through the Civil War sites of eastern Tennessee and Virginia, while on the other, we have G. Ormond Stoney, a junior officer in the King’s Own Borderers in 1864, who mingled images of his friends and fellow soldiers with a Zulu warrior, a dog smoking a pipe and wearing a cape and kepi, and hundreds of clipped-out monograms, crests, drawings, and autographs. Such albums frequently exceed our expectations about the nature of photographic representation, and provide a revealing glimpse into the importance of photography in the lives and eyes of Americans.

The most quixotic and challenging part of the Currier-McComb collection is the huge number of cartes de visite and cabinet cards, representing a massive file of the work of 19th century professional photographers in America. In isolation, many of these images—close to 40,000—are unremarkable, but in their totality, they comprise an extraordinary record of the ways in which Americans saw themselves and the ways in which tastes in studio photography developed during the last four decades of the nineteenth century. In addition to straight portraits, there are quirky photos of children at play, students at school, celebrities, politicians, deceased members of the family, homes, places of work, pets, and hundreds of images of American and European scenery. The photographers are equally diverse, ranging from Brady, Gardner, Disdéri, Elliott and Fry, and others on the high end, to dozens of itinerants, railroad studios, and even one floating studio.

Fred Currier may be a man of La Mancha tilting at the photographic windmill, but at least it is one immense windmill.

Of course photographs are important resources for documenting the physical appearance of life in the past, recording the minute details of dress and decor that writers seldom describe, and the imperfections of scenery that writers would rather ignore. Throughout his collecting career, Fred Currier focused his efforts on accumulating images of travel—travel in America, as well as Americans traveling abroad—and on images depicting architecture, landscape, and cityscape. While this is adding depth to an existing strength of the Library, the Currier-McComb Collection includes a number of seminal images the Clements lacked. The Timothy O’Sullivan photograph shown below is part of a portfolio taken during the Wheeler Expedition of 1872, one of the major surveying expeditions of the West during the post-Civil War years, but one not previously represented in the Clements’ photographic holdings.

Shortly after receiving news that the Currier-McComb Collection would be coming our way, the Library acquired a stunning portfolio of 125 images by Patrick Nagatani, who in the early part of this decade surveyed the ruins of the Japanese internment camps of the Second World War. This powerful and exceptionally important body of work is an act of personal reclamation of the memories that reside in the landscape of Heart Mountain, Gila River, and Minidoka, and at Manzanar and Jerome, where Nagatani’s own parents were interned.

In the world of rare books, the great collections are most often collections of collections, reflecting harmonious blends of many contributors, many aesthetics, and many ideas. Donors such as James Schoff, Duane Diedrich, and William Clements himself, enabled the Library to establish strength in many different collecting fields, and 75 years of continuous collecting has expanded and enriched the holdings to make the Clements the unique institution that it is. With the donation of the Currier-McComb Collection, the Clements’ Photographic Division has finally begun to take its place among the other great collections of the Library.

—Robt Cox, Curator of Manuscripts and Photographs

Timothy H. O’Sullivan. Mounted albumen print of Castle Rock, Green River Valley, ca. 1871–1873. As a member of Alexander Gardner’s studio, O’Sullivan was among the great photographers of the Civil War, but he was also among the great photographers of the post-war West. In 1871, he joined the Wheeler Survey, which examined the region around the Colorado River.
NORTON STRANGE TOWNSHEND

Unlike most of us, Norton Strange Townshend lived a life in five seasons: as a young boy in England, a physician in Ohio, an antislavery activist and politician, a Civil War medical administrator, and an innovative educator. Although he is less well known than his eighteenth-century relatives, George Townshend (Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland), Thomas Townshend (Lord Sydney), and Charles Townshend (of the Townshend Duties)—whose papers all reside at the Clements—Norton Strange Townshend's life was just as extraordinary.

After emigrating from England to Avon, Ohio, at the age of fifteen, Townshend furthered his education largely through study with his father, a graduate of Oxford, and an enormous appetite for reading. He progressed far enough to earn admission to the prestigious College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. Even at this age, he was a man of expanded conscience, whether expressed in his desire to benefit humanity through medicine, education, or political service. Still in his early twenties, Townshend stumped the circuit, lecturing throughout the state on behalf of the abolitionist Liberty Party, working to raise money and helping elect its candidates at the county, state, and national levels. His efforts earned him a post as a delegate from Cincinnati to the First World AntiSlavery Convention, held in London in 1840—the same year that he received his M.D. Although his life must have been immensely busy, he found time to remain in Europe for months after the Convention, boning up on the latest medical techniques before returning home to set out his shingle.

At home, with the political situation fraying all about him, Townshend could hardly have focused exclusively on medicine. He immediately resumed his political activities, winning election to the Ohio General Assembly in 1848 and helping to repeal the state's pernicious "Black laws," limiting the civil rights of African Americans. He garnered a reputation as a tough-minded progressive and ardent supporter of his friend, Salmon P. Chase, casting the deciding vote in sending Chase to the Senate. Townshend was also elected as a representative to the Ohio constitutional convention of 1850 and the Ohio Senate, though the high watermark of his political career was his election to the U.S. House in 1851. He remained only for a single term.

Predictably, the challenge of the Civil War also brought Townshend out into active service, though he was well beyond the usual age of enlistment. With his composite background in medicine and politics, he was a natural choice for a high position in the medical corps, and rose to the highest rungs. As medical inspector with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, Townshend oversaw hospitals, surgeons, and nurses throughout the western theatre, a thankless task that he fulfilled with his typical competence, precision, and attention to detail. Surprisingly, though, this appointment marked virtually the end of Townshend's involvement in medicine. Instead, in the last thirty years of his life, he returned to his first love, agriculture, and metamorphosed into one of the most prominent proponents of agricultural education in the United States. As one of the first professors hired at Ohio State University, Townshend tirelessly promoted the then cutting-edge idea that agriculture was a science worthy of study and teaching. He lectured throughout the state to agricultural societies, lyceums, and anyone who would lend an ear, to spread new technologies and new ideas on scientific farm management. Such dramatic changes in a person's life might seem bewildering—five seasons, five lives—but through it all, one continuity emerges: Townshend's never-ending, always-changing flurry of activity was aimed at benefiting his community.

During the fall of 1997, the Clements was fortunate to receive hundreds of manuscripts, books, ephemera, and photographs relating to Dr. Townshend, donated by his descendant, Mrs. Alice Dodge Wallace of Boulder, Colorado. Spurred by the advice of Susan Barger, a historian and archival specialist, Mrs. Wallace provided the Library with the exquisitely well-maintained archive of Dr. Townshend—from his notes while lecturing for Liberty to his collection of fossils, to his books, Civil War letters, and agricultural writings. The Townshend Papers are almost singularly suited to the Clements' strengths in antislavery, the Civil War, education, and—lest we forget—the Townshends themselves. In the generous spirit of her ancestor, Mrs. Wallace has enabled Norton Townshend to live for yet another season, in the pages of history.
Anyone can accumulate a vast number of books, if they have the money to buy them and the space to store their purchases. One of the qualities which separates the accumulators from the great collectors is that the latter, while constantly adding new treasures, simultaneously are winnowing the very same bookshelves—refining their subject interests, replacing inferior copies with better ones, getting rid of duplicates.

What does a collector do with these duplicates and rejected treasures? In the field of used and rare books, it is a lot easier to buy than to sell. Unless a particular book is worth several hundred dollars, the auction houses cannot afford to sell it as an individual title, and they will combine miscellaneous volumes into poorly described, mixed lots which tend to sell at low, wholesale prices. Book dealers, who have high overhead expenses and a vast amount of capital tied up in stock, can rarely afford to pay more than half of retail value, unless there are obvious purchasers at hand.

Probable the best, and financially most satisfactory method of disposing of a collection of good but extraneous books valued in the $10 to $400 range (as well as more expensive “common rarities” for which one paid top dollar) is to have them appraised by a reputable dealer and given to a public institution which is interested in receiving such donations, gracious in accepting them, and efficient in doing the paperwork necessary to satisfy tax requirements. The Clements Library is one such institution, and over the years, we have been the beneficiary of many outstanding volumes and personal libraries.

The Library was delighted, in recent months, to receive collections of books from two of today’s notable collectors. Jay Snider, of Germantown, Pennsylvania, generously has donated 37 volumes to the Clements, including various editions of mid-nineteenth-century guides, general travel, and historical works relating to the Philadelphia area. They fill in important gaps in our previous holdings.

The other donation, of more than a thousand volumes, from Larry Myers of Fort Worth, Texas, helps to establish a measure of strength in a field in which the Clements previously has had few resources. Over the years, this Library has developed very strong holdings of early “overland” narratives, guides for Gold Rush travelers, crime (some of it of the western “shoot-em-up” variety), and manuscripts. It has never had particularly significant printed holdings on post-Civil War, trans-Mississippi settlement—the range cattle industry, the mining frontier, western outlaws, homesteading, or the later Indian Wars. This collection is rich in both the primary reference and bibliographical works on these subjects and personal narratives of sod busters, cowboys, soldiers, criminals, and lawmen (often one and the same, in the course of their careers!). It also includes such things as dime novels—thoroughly unrealistic, but important in establishing popular impressions about the West. Many of the autobiographical books and pamphlets were amateur productions, published obscurely in the first four decades of the present century. A significant percentage are of moderate monetary value today, as yet unappreciated by bibliographers and historians, but they are “the real thing” in terms of primary-source Americana, and they will become the rare books of the future.

The Myers Collection again brings home the fact that a highly knowledgeable, shrewd collector, operating in advance of both historians and “the trade,” can literally create new fields of scholarship. The Library, from this point on, will build vigorously upon these strong beginnings, making it, eventually, an area of outstanding strength.

Situated at a major university with a highly creative faculty, the Clements has the good fortune to see recently acquired materials used almost immediately and widely by students. Within a very short time these gifts will be actively and enthusiastically used for research projects in a variety of disciplines. It is the added element which makes donating books to this library particularly rewarding. We are deeply grateful to both Jay Snider and Larry Myers for their generosity.
For historians, everyday life is not a matter of the every day. Because people often fail to keep their letters, thinking them unimportant, or because they fail to record the commonplace, or fail to write at all, historians find that fleshing out the supposedly banal details of "ordinary life" is one of their hardest tasks. What is needed is the completeness of the daily record merged with the care of the observant eye. But imagine for a moment that a person has kept a careful written record of his life and has preserved it intact through painstaking efforts, and imagine that his ordinary life is made extraordinary by the course of events. What we would have would be an archive very much like Keith Hook's, a recent donor to the Clements' 75th anniversary campaign.

From 1942 to 1945, Keith Burlingame Hook was a Navy Lieutenant, serving in the Pacific Theatre. Almost from the moment of his first assignment, Mr. Hook had privileged access to sensitive information on military plans, and recognizing the importance of his position, he took care to ensure that all of his correspondence was kept. This alone does not make him unusual: many soldiers and families kept their letters. What separates Mr. Hook from the millions is that he was comprehensive in his collecting, seeking out the hard-to-come-by bits of ephemera, ships' newspapers, propaganda booklets, orders, missives, and reports, and storing them for the future. The quality of these collections is remarkable, both for the nature of the writing and for its meticulous completeness, and the result is that it offers a remarkably fine-grained look at the ins and outs of one man's extraordinary experience. Whether reading Keith's letters home, the wonderful letters of his father (a veteran of the First World War) discussing the view of the war from the States, or perusing the set of menus issued aboard ship, the Hook collection is of singular importance to the historian.

Among the most interesting and unusual components of the collection are Hook's maps—many of which are unique, hand-drawn affairs that are literally unavailable elsewhere—and an extraordinary set of campaign and battle reports, orders, and letters relating to Guadalcanal and the campaigns for the Solomons. The first major land battle involving U.S. troops, Guadalcanal was a hard-fought, drawn-out struggle for a small island, far at sea, but it held immense strategic importance for all future campaigns in the Pacific. Hook's papers give an idea of how much emphasis the United States Navy placed on this chunk of coral and sand, and the remainder of the collection documents the ramifications of that assessment.

The concept of living history is not something that we have entertained often at the Clements, but it is a concept that we look forward to encountering more and more. We have all experienced our own histories, whether at home or abroad, whether we have led important lives in some way or average ones, and the staff members at the Library strongly urge our supporters to consider that every piece of the puzzle is important for historians. The Clements is grateful to Mr. Hook for having the foresight to preserve his story, and for having the generosity to ensure that his remarkable collection would be made available to scholars.

**TIMELY AND ELEGANT GIFTS**

The Reading Room of the Clements—the place where all visitors actually use the collections—has recently been improved by the addition of a truly magnificent mantel clock. Probably French or Swiss in its manufacture, it is made of veined marble, and is "oriental" in style. The clock itself is matched by two free-standing side pieces, and all of them are adorned with brass and copper fittings, bronze elephant heads, and canopy tops reminiscent of the Taj Mahal. It represents Second Empire artisanship in its most lavish, sensuous opulence. Not only is it fascinating in appearance, but it keeps perfect time, is quiet, and has a dignified chime on the hour and half hour which is just audible enough to keep readers aware of the time without disturbing their concentration or their sleep!

Originally, the clock was purchased by Clarence Wolf (b. 1857), a prominent and wealthy Philadelphia businessman and political leader. His grandson and namesake is the owner of George MacManus & Company, one of the nation's finest bookselling firms, specializing in Americana. Clarence Wolf generally represents the Clements Library at auctions, is a devoted friend of the Library and one of its major donors.

The clock is but one of a significant number of works of art, as well as books, which Clarence and Sharon, his wife, have bestowed upon this institution over the past several years. Another gift is illustrated here—a delightful oil painting of "Ridgeland," a Waln family home on the Schuylkill River, which was in the bounds of present-day Fairmount Park. The painting is oval and in its original frame. Although the artist is unascertained, he or she was obviously a person of considerable talent, probably someone of known reputation working in the 1820s to 1840s. Both of these gifts add a special lustre to the Library's appearance, and they serve as a permanent reminder of the donors' thoughtfulness and generosity.
COMING EXHIBIT
THE LAY OF THE LAND:
TOPOGRAPHICAL DRAWING IN AMERICA, 1750-1860

This view of Fort Niagara and the mouth of the Niagara River, taken from the east bank, ca. 1783, is probably the work of James Peachey.

Long before photography was available to record and convey visual images of North America, military and naval officers and, later, amateur artists were documenting scenes of landscape, nature, settlement, military posts, and even events. While many of these images were seen by only a few fellow officers or friends, others were engraved and published to enlighten a broader European audience. Then, as now, these sketches and watercolors provided rare glimpses of colonial and pre-industrial America. Many such views focused on the natural wonders of the unfolding American continent—rivers, mountains and waterfalls. Others incorporated vignettes of colonial or Native American life. The genre provides a wonderful collection of documentary art displaying early America through European eyes.

Topographical drawings made by artists on the scene developed from a practical need for military and naval commanders to have accurate visual information about the surroundings in which they might one day have to fight or sail. Drawing was a part of the training of many naval and military officers, particularly those of the artillery and engineers. This was a useful professional tool, but it also provided a creative pastime for the military gentleman. Not surprisingly, the quantity of such work in America increased dramatically in the 1750s when large numbers of European soldiers and sailors went there during the Seven Year’s War. The majority of early views came from sketches by British officers. The French added to this body of work during the American Revolution. The United States Army produced proportionately fewer drawings, but the ranks of military artists were swelled late in the eighteenth century by increasing numbers of amateur civilians, most often travelers, who wished to document what they had seen.

Although most compositions served rather limited purposes and had no artistic pretensions, many topographical artists became quite skillful, and some saw their work engraved and published. Drawings by British officers of the Seven Year’s War provided the majority of the published views collected under the title Scenographia Americana in the 1760s which gave Europeans their first dependable representations of American cities and countryside.

The Clements Library’s collections contain a surprising number of topographical views, found in many places: rough sketches drawn into letters in manuscript collections, separate manuscript views in the map collection, watercolor portfolios and sketchbooks, drawings published as single prints, as illustrations in British and American magazines, or in monumental works, like J.F.W. DesBarres, American Neptune. Original drawings represent many important periods of American history, Revolutionary War British officers like John Montresor, Archibald Robertson, Patrick Ferguson, Charles Forrest, and James Peachey are well represented.

The work of Jonathan Heart documents the Indian war in the Ohio country of the late 1780s. There are views of the War of 1812 Canadian frontier by officers Edward Walsh and Sempronius Stretton. The newly-acquired scenic watercolors by Thomas Smith and the carefully-rendered scenes of Edward Whitefield and R. Mallory show the development of America’s landscape. A selection of the work of these and other topographical artists will be on exhibit at the Clements Library, June 1 through August 28.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS
April 1 - May 31, Exhibit, Manuscript Treasures of the Clements Library, presented in conjunction with The Manuscript Society’s 50th Anniversary Celebration at the Clements on May 22, 1998.
May 17, 20th Annual Ann Arbor Antiquarian Book Fair. Benefit for the Clements Library, Michigan Union Ballroom, 11:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Admission: $3.00.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
Women in History. a project to create a new comprehensive guide to manuscripts in the Clements Library relevant to women and gender studies, received a grant from the University of Michigan President’s New Century Fund for Diversity. Project Director John Dann and Rachel Onuf, Project Coordinator, anticipate the guide will be completed by July, 1999. As the project progresses, collection descriptions and subject indexing will be available on the Clements Library Web site.

The Clements Library is pleased to announce the publication of One Hundred and One Treasures from the Collections of the William L. Clements Library, a handsome, illustrated volume offered to contributors of $100 or more to the 75th Anniversary Campaign.
Guests at the gala banquet dinner celebrating the Library's 75th Anniversary, to be held June 19, 1998, will have the pleasure of hearing two outstanding speakers, one from the Library world, David Vaisey, Bodley's Librarian Emeritus, and Pauline Maier, eminent professor of early American history.

Pauline Maier is one of America's most distinguished specialists in the colonial and revolutionary history of the United States. Occupying the W.R. Kenan, Jr. chair of American history at M.I.T., she is a native of St. Paul, Minnesota, a graduate of Radcliffe College, and a Harvard Ph.D. Her latest book, *American Scripture* (1997), is a widely acclaimed reexamination of the Declaration of Independence, and follows two other major works, *The Old Revolutionaries*, biographical studies of leaders in the age of Samuel Adams, and *From Resistance to Revolution*, on the coming of the American Revolution. Viewers of the recent PBS documentary series *Liberty!* will remember her engaging performance.

David Vaisey retired in 1996 as Bodley’s Librarian, Oxford University, director of one of the world's greatest libraries. He has been closely affiliated with the Bodleian Library for more than four decades—as student, archivist, Keeper of Western Manuscripts, and Bodley's Librarian. His leadership in the field of archives is widely acclaimed, and he continues to serve as a Commissioner for the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts. A Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, trained as a historian, his numerous books and articles range widely from the seventeenth through the nineteenth centuries. A native of Gloucestershire, he served during the Mau Mau emergency (1954-56) in Kenya as an officer in the King's African Rifles. David Vaisey is a popular speaker on both sides of the Atlantic. He has a long list of honors, in 1996 becoming a Commander of the Order of the British Empire (CBE).

The Clements Library cordially invites you to join us for the festivities on June 19: a cocktail reception at the Library at 6:30 pm, and the banquet dinner at the Michigan League at 8 pm. Tickets are $75.00 per person. Transportation will be provided from the Church Street Parking structure to the Library and from the Clements to the Michigan League.

Pauline Maier, Kenan Professor of American History, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

David Vaisey, Bodley's Librarian Emeritus, Oxford University

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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 $15; Donor $25-49; Associate $50-99; Patron $100-249; Fellow $250-499; Benefactor $500 and above. Contributions are tax deductible in accordance with current Federal and State Law and may be made by check or credit card. Published by the Clements Library, University of Michigan, 909 S. University Avenue, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109-1108; phone (734) 764-2347; fax (734) 647-0716; email: clements@umich.edu; internet: http://www.clements.umich.edu; Arlene Shy, Editor; Kathleen Horn, Graphie Designer, U-M Marketing Communications.

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