In 1973 Dr. Lesser turned his attention to compiling monthly strength reports on the size and location of Washington’s army. This complicated enterprise was completed this spring, and the book will be published this fall under the title, *The Sineus of Independence*, edited by him. At the same time Dr. Lesser began compiling a bibliography of personal records of the Revolution. He had to leave before finishing it, but the Library has engaged Dr. J. Todd White to complete the work, which will be the third volume in our series of Revolutionary War studies.

We were sorry to lose Dr. Lesser, as he was as agreeable as he was efficient, and we wish him well.

**Use of the Library**

As **Might Be** expected, Bicentennial interests have caused increased use of the Library. Statistics for the fiscal year 1974–75 show a rise in the number of research visits by 13%. More books are appearing with acknowledgments to our source materials. But inquiries by mail and orders for photocopies have also gone up. For example, the Division of Manuscripts wrote 451 letters, a jump of 30%, and filled 176 orders for photocopies, an increase of 13%. We printed 2,000 copies of the guide to our exhibition, *Lexington and Concord*; that is 500 more than usual. But the supply was exhausted before the exhibition came down.

**Nauvoo Mormon Imprint**

The Library has been able to add a scarce item from the Mormon press during the Mormon sojourn in Nauvoo, Illinois, November 1839–December 1847. This first separately printed item from the Nauvoo press has a self-explanatory title: *Journal of Heber C. Kimball . . . giving an account of his mission to Great Britain and the*
commencement of the work of the Lord in that land. Also the success which has attended the labors of the Elders to the present time. (Nauvoo, 1840) The author R. B. Thompson was a secretary for Joseph Smith, head of the Church of the Latter Day Saints. In addition to the missionary labor, the journal narrates experiences in Ohio and Missouri and the flight into Illinois from Missouri. Following their turbulent years in Nauvoo, the Mormons fled further West to Salt Lake City.

Heber C. Kimball, one of the Mormon leaders, was in charge of the Mormon missionary work 1837–1841, and later a counsellor to Brigham Young, who succeeded Joseph Smith to the head of the church after Smith's murder in 1844. Later, Kimball was lieutenant governor of the state of Deseret (Utah) and one of the three members of the executive council of his church.

Fall Lecture

Hold on to the night of Thursday, October 2, for the annual fall lecture. The speaker will be Dr. John R. Alden, James B. Duke professor of history at Duke University, North Carolina. He will talk on “What Kind of a Revolution Was It?” Dr. Alden is a graduate of the University of Michigan.

We are continuing our Bicentennial theme in gatherings at the Library. This is the first of the re-instituted Randolph G. Adams lectures, made possible by an anonymous friend. It is also the fall assembly of the Associates, and a meeting of the Board of Governors is scheduled for the afternoon.

We hope to see a good representation of the membership then. The weather should still be fine. Invitations will be mailed out shortly.

Confederate Navy

STEPHEN MALLORY, of Key West, Florida, was a U.S. Senator interested in the navy. Although he resigned when Florida seceded, he was not a war-minded Confederate. In February 1861, however, he was appointed by Jefferson Davis as secretary of the Confederate Navy, where he emphasized the use of iron-clad ships. He was the only cabinet member to serve throughout the war.

At the end of February 1862, Mallory rendered a report to President Davis. It rests in the Confederate archives in The National Archives, and it has been printed. Another copy, possibly Mallory's own, was purchased in a bookstore nearly twenty years ago by Clayton Hale of Cleveland. A loyal Michigan alumnus and sometime faculty member, Mr. Hale has just given us this valuable manuscript because of our Civil War collection.

Mallory listed the several squadrons and their stations. Six ironclads were under construction at New Orleans and Memphis. Two wooden ships were being built in England. He warned Davis of “the want of workshops of large capacities,” and no marine engines had ever been made in the South. There was a dearth of both mechanics and sailors. Rolling mills in Richmond and Atlanta were slowly turning out iron plates. Lastly, there was need for a school to train midshipmen. These problems were never overcome by the Confederacy.
Lowell Girl in Fiction

Founded in 1822, Lowell, Massachusetts soon became known as "the Manchester of America" for its thriving textile industry. Because the success of its mills depended very largely upon the character of its female operatives, great care was taken to supervise both the selection and subsequent behavior of the "Lowell girls" who were hired. Through a network of carefully-chosen boarding houses and matrons, the morals of the young ladies were guarded against any lapses from the high standards they had been taught in their homes, a system which proved beneficial to the employers as well as to the women. Another reason given for the productivity of Lowell's factories was that most of the girls worked for only a few years before returning to their small New England towns to marry and set up families; consequently they did not become bored or disenchanted with their work.

Dr. Ariel L. Cummings' novel, The Factory Girl: or Gardez La Coeur (Lowell, 1847) which the library has just purchased, tells the story of one such "Lowell girl" who left her family and fanned in New Hampshire in order to pay her brother's expenses through college and theological seminary. While in Lowell she improved her time by reading and contributing to The Offering, a periodical published by the employees of the mills; and at the end of her few years in the textile city, she returned to her faithful Marcus, now a successful young doctor.

Revolutionary Seminar

During July and August the Library has been host to a seminar sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities and attended by twelve college teachers. "The American Revolutionary Generation" is the theme of the seminar, and Professor John Shy is its director. He has emphasized the use of biographical materials, both for individuals and for small groups of people, in gaining a more realistic understanding of the American Revolution, its causes, its immediate impact, and its longer-term consequences. As part of the Bicentennial, the Library has been collecting such biographical materials for military participants, and members of the seminar are exploring these and other Library resources in their research projects.

Seminar members are a select group, chosen from a large number of applicants. Most are teachers of history, but four hold graduate degrees in literature. The old colonies of Massachusetts, Virginia, and North Carolina are represented in the seminar, as is the Old Northwest; members come from as far as Florida, Kansas, and Nebraska, and as near as Albion College.

The Unpopular Moderate

The correspondence of William Dowdeswell is a small gem among the Library's outstanding collection of British statesmen's papers. These 55 letters, the only extant group of Dowdeswell manuscripts, illuminate a remarkable political career. A country gentleman of old Worcestershire stock, Dowdeswell rose to prominence in the first Rockingham Administration. His appointment as chancellor of the exchequer in July 1765 prompted Horace Walpole to describe him as "so suited to the drudgery of the office, as far as it depends on arithmetic, that he was fit for nothing else. Heavy, slow, methodical without clearness, a butt for ridicule, unversed in every graceful art, and a stranger to men and courts." Actually, Dowdeswell was an able Parliamentarian, deeply interested in finance, a politician described best by Namier's definition of "a necessary party man."

From 1768 until his death in 1775, he was the principle strategist for the Rockingham party and a trusted advisor on American affairs. Essentially conservative in his views, Dowdeswell cautioned moderation in a lengthy letter to Rockingham, August 14, 1768: discussing the threat to British sovereignty posed by American resistance to the Townshend duties, he wrote, "It [American Opposition] must either be admitted, which is timidity, weakness, irresolution, and inconsistency; or it must be resisted, and the arms of this country must be exerted against her colonies."

Recognizing that if Great Britain abandoned her right to tax the colonies, all sovereignty in America would be lost, he wrote: "There are but two things left, either to fight to the last, in which case this country will be undone, or to treat with the contending party, depart from your own dignity, weaken your authority, and by giving up in time a part of your rights preserve the rest . . . This leads me to my decision for much moderation. I could find much to say against any dissent that any man could offer, but on the whole moderate measures are less dangerous."
First Map of Gulf Stream

SAILORS HAVE A way of keeping secrets. One of their better efforts covered the huge current that has aptly been described as, “a river in the Ocean.” Every hour one hundred billion tons of blue water surges around the tip of Florida and moves north and east eventually to warm the coast of Europe.

The Gulf Stream was recorded in the narratives of the earliest Spanish conquistadores. Once mention was made of it in an obscure book on all ocean currents published in 1675. But until the middle of the next century it was not charted for the world. And it was one of the world’s greatest scientists who put it on the map.

Mail between America and England had been problematic since the settlement of the colonies. In 1769, this problem reached the desk of the Deputy Postmaster General, Dr. Benjamin Franklin. Franklin checked with a few mariners and sent his conclusions about the current to prominent members of the English cabinet. The report fell on deaf ears.

But it took more than official disbelief to dissuade the venerable Franklin. He commissioned an overprinting showing the warm current on the Atlantic Ocean map of a London publisher. No copies of this map have ever been found. But Franklin had also sent one of these prototypes to the French firm of LeRouge. They, in turn, published their own map in 1770, and it is an issue of this map which we have obtained. It was high on our list of desired items, and one of the most important maps printed in that century.

Franklin’s interest did not end with the map. On a six-week voyage from England to America, he was constantly interrupting the routine of the captain by leaning over the side to collect water samples. He then noted temperature changes with Fahrenheit’s thermometer and proved the existence of the Gulf Stream.

Congratulations Due

JOHN DANN, our Curator of Manuscripts, was awarded his doctor’s degree in history by the College of William and Mary last month. His dissertation was on “Humanitarian Reform and Organized Benevolence in the Southern United States, 1780–1830.” Dr. Dann’s familiarity with the numerous publications by and for these organizations is an asset to the Library, as well as his perspective on this turbulent period in our national development.

Kane Family

THE GENEROSITY of a descendant, Mrs. E. Paul duPont of Montchanin, Delaware, has brought a collection of 131 mid-nineteenth-century letters of the Kane family to the manuscript division of the Library. John Kintzing Kane (1795–1858), attorney general of Pennsylvania and federal judge, married a daughter of Dr. Thomas Leiper of Philadelphia, and produced a family whose every member achieved prominence.

The eldest son, Elisha Kent Kane, was a noted Arctic explorer. Thomas L. Kane negotiated a peace between the Mormons of Utah and the American government in 1858, raised the famous Pennsylvania “Bucktail” Regiment in the Civil War, and founded Kane, Pennsylvania. John K. Kane, who married a daughter of Hon. James A. Bayard of Delaware and had served as a surgeon on Grant’s staff at Cairo, Ill., was a leading member of the American medical profession.

The family was well-educated, socially secure, and many of the letters possess a delightful wit and literary style. In addition to Mexican War and Civil War letters, the collection contains a series of communications describing medical training in Paris and several letters of American travel. The Kane family papers, complementing various collections already at the Clements, are a welcome addition to our holdings and will be of real scholarly interest.

New Roosevelt Item

RECENTLY WE acquired a scarce reprint combining Theodore Roosevelt’s two earliest publications. This 1925 privately printed facsimile was issued in a limited edition of 200 copies of which ours is no. 19. The first part is a facsimile of The Summer Birds of the Adirondacks in Franklin County, N.Y. which we already own in the original edition of October 1877 privately printed. It is very rare and was at the time of its acquisition.

The second title is the only printing available of the unobtainable 1879 Notes on Some of the Birds of Oyster Bay, Long Island. The original leaflet of one page is known only in three copies. It is easy to see why so few copies are around because of its ephemeral nature and amateur content. It is not known how many copies were printed.

We have watched for the original for years.