Wayne Papers

SOME FIFTEEN YEARS AGO we acquired some post-
Revolutionary correspondence of Gen. Anthony
Wayne, while he lived in Georgia and while he
commanded in the Old Northwest. It amounts
to about a thousand items. We were vaguely
aware that someone in New York was also in-
terested in collecting Wayne material. Last year
we learned that he had purchased the Wayne
family home in Paoli, Pa. and had restored and
refurnished the splendid eighteenth-century
house. This spring he visited the Library, and
we met Mr. Orrin W. June, a retired art dealer.
He indicated a willingness to part with his manu-
script holdings, and the Associates' Board agreed
to earmark some monies for such a transaction.

In October we visited Mr. June at the Wayne
mansion and were delighted with what he has
done to preserve the place authentically. The
National Park Service has recognized his devotion
by designating the house as a national landmark.
We also inspected his manuscript collection re-
ating to several generations of the Wayne family
as well as the famous general. The upshot of
our all day conference was that the Library
bought part of the collection, and Mr. June
generously deposited the rest of it on loan, his
part to be a gift in 1976. The whole collection
now rests in our building, a rich historical
treasure.

The acquisition amounts to 2,350 letters and
documents extending from 1735 to 1865, made
up of 500 letters, 1,800 receipts, bills, and deeds,
and 32 account books and diaries. It begins with
some papers of Wayne's grandfather and ends
with a Civil War diary of his great-grandson.
Included also are 16 printed items relating to
the family. If most of the material falls into the
nineteenth century, there are still nearly 500
letters and documents dated in the eighteenth.

There is much material on the operation of
the Wayne property as a farm and tannery, in-
formation hard to find in this country. There are
letters to Wayne from his wife during the Revo-
lution. There is a manuscript copy of the Treaty
of Greenville, 1795.

Board of Governors

THE BOARD MET at the Library on October 2
and learned that membership as of September 30
had fallen off very little. Whereas a year ago,
membership stood at 540, with 93 of them Fel-
lows, at this time membership stood at 507, but
98 were Fellows.

Mr. Briggs was re-elected chairman, and Dr.
Duane Diedrich was nominated for a place on
the Board. He has been an Associate since his
graduate student days; he is now assistant to the
dean at Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana,
and a collector of early educational materials.
Finances were discussed, and the members con-
sidered possible purchases. They bought for the
Library two printed items, two maps, and a small
manuscript lot, the total expenditure amounting
to $8,495. The particular acquisitions are de-
scribed in other columns.

The King in Council

MASSACHUSETTS BAY resisted authority long be-
fore the Revolution. Established in 1629 by a
royal grant to a company of traders, it exercised
more and more power of self-government. It
opposed the Navigation Acts restricting trade, it
limited voting to church members and persecuted
Quakers and other non-Puritans, it extended its
boundaries and even coined money. Complaints
led to an investigation that substantiated the
charges, but Massachusetts dispatched a commit-
tee to delay action. Finally the Lords of Trade
THE CLEMENTS LIBRARY ASSOCIATES
of The University of Michigan

BOARD OF GOVERNORS
(Appointed by the Regents of the University)

Mrs. Noyes L. Avery, Jr., Grand Rapids
Carl W. Bonbright, Flint
Edward W. Bowen, Bay City
Robert P. Briggs, Elk Rapids, CHAIRMAN
C. E. Frazer Clark, Jr., Bloomfield Hills
Bly Corning, Flint
Thomas N. Cross, Ann Arbor
Duane N. Diedrich, Muncie, Ind.
William C. Finkenstaedt, Detroit
Harlan H. Hatcher, Ann Arbor
David W. Kendall, Detroit
James M. Klancnik, Chicago
James S. Schoff, New York
Roy M. Tolleson, Jr., Detroit
Mrs. David F. Upton, St. Joseph
Lee D. van Antwerp, Northbrook, Ill.
Howard H. Peckham, Director of the Library, SECRETARY

recommended suspension of the Massachusetts charter, and in 1683 the King in Council acted under an official quo warranto. Two hundred copies of the document were printed, but none has appeared on the market since before 1900. The action was an important development in church and state in Massachusetts, and in the comprehension of religious and political freedom in America. The Associates bought this basic document. Yes, Massachusetts got a new and limited charter in 1691, after Parliament threw out one king and installed another.

Atlas of the American Revolution

"Maps Are The Eyes of an army," goes an old military saying. In February a new book will be published by the University of Michigan Press and the Hammond Atlas Company entitled Campaigns of the American Revolution: An Atlas of Manuscript Maps. The maps are mainly British in origin and were selected principally from among the papers of British officers in the Clements Library. Many were drawn by participants at the time of battle. A few were furnished by other institutions.

The text, by Douglas W. Marshall and Howard H. Peckham, describes 43 major battles of the Revolution and relates the importance of maps to each of them. They were drawn for the commanders and are not printed maps. It is more than a picture history of the war; using these maps it is possible to reconstruct the engagements just as they became known at field headquarters. Publication was made possible by a grant from the Michigan Bicentennial Commission.

Until January 1, the atlas is available at $22.00, and afterwards at $25.00. Orders may be addressed to The University of Michigan Press, 615 East University, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104.

Two Maps

The Associates' Board bought two maps for the Library, one printed and one manuscript. The printed map is a chart of Halifax Harbor and vicinity, Nova Scotia, published in the 1760's. It is simple to say that it was done by Capt. James Cook. Unfortunately, there were three James Cooks surveying in American waters in the decade between 1760 and 1770. It seems likely that this chart was the work of the Capt. Cook who produced surveys of ports in the South issued by the same publisher. The scholar who has been studying the work of the three Cooks, did not know of the existence of this particular chart. There's work to do!

The other map is of Charleston, S.C., and commemorates Sir Henry Clinton's victory in capturing it in 1780. It was drawn a year after the battle and shows the detailed siegework conducted by the British forces and also indicates the construction of new defenses on the part of the victors. It is the only manuscript map known to exist which illustrates the complete attack on Charleston. The cartographer was Capt. George Taylor of the Guides and Pioneers Regiment. He had made some maps of New York Harbor (we have three of them), but it was not known that he had participated in the Southern campaign before this map came to light.
Dr. AND MRS. HARRY TOWSEY of Ann Arbor, longtime Associates, have given $20,000 to the
Library for the purchase of early books on religion. This is a project for which we have been
seeking funds, and it appealed to the Towsleys.
Our object is not to accumulate a stack of sermons, but only those sermons that achieved some
fame because they represented the moral outlook at the time or an American contribution to
theology. In addition, we are interested in the development of new denominations, the Sunday
School movement, missionary efforts, theological disputes, the education of clergymen, and moral
reforms.

The religious influence in colonization, the assumption that here was a New World for spiritual
dedication, and the relation of political to religious organization emphasize the country's
foundation of faith and make it impossible to understand the American past apart from a recog-
nition of religious absorption. The Library is seeking a capital endowment of $50,000, and the
Towleys acted to help us while we look for that sum. It is a great boost to our spirits, and we are
profoundly grateful.

Berdan Diary

In 1819 THE NEW YORK EMIGRATION SOCIETY authorized a committee of three to explore the
frontiers of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, purchase several sections of land on a navigable river, and
lay out a town. This unpublished diary, kept by David Berdan, is the official record of the journey.

The party left New York in October and traveled over 3,200 miles in the course of five
months. The diary contains minute descriptions of towns and settlements, roads, taverns, and even
families. Particular attention was paid to toposgraphy, vegetation, and soil. The committee
took passage on the first steamboat on the Lakes, the Walk-in-the-Water (we have a model in
the Library); visited with William Henry Harrison; had a conference with Delaware Indians in
Indiana. Because of the high price of land, no purchase was made. Consequently, the Society
soon dissolved, and this journal with its accompanying instructions appears to be the only record of
its existence. Berdan died in 1821, but there are 60 letters and documents relating to his son,
who died in 1827. The interesting lot was a purchase of the Associates.

Class of 1963

The university's GRADUATING CLASS of 1963 maintains a fund which allows the alumni to
make special gifts to their alma mater. The class officers have supported various activities across
campus. This year they approached the Library and asked what they might do in connection with
the Bicentennial toward some acquisition. At the moment we had under consideration a history of
the Revolution by an Italian, including a letter from the author.

Our Revolution did not excite many European historians. Four Frenchmen tried to write his-
tories of it, primarily to educate their own countrymen in resistance to tyranny. None of
these was very popular. A German produced an obscure history of the Revolution in 1784. The
French Revolution, starting in 1789, diverted everyone's attention and seemed more applicable
to European situations. Not until 1809 did a genuinely popular account of our Revolution
appear. It was a four-volume work written by Carlo Botta, first published in Parigi. It went
through 24 editions in Italy and one in France. Then it was translated into English and pub-
lished at Philadelphia in 1820; this was followed by 15 other American editions and one in Scot-
land. Dr. Botta had produced a best seller.

The English translation was made by George A. Otis of Boston—and what is more, we did not
own a copy. It was printed in three volumes, and the copy offered us contained a manuscript letter
from Botta to Otis, complimenting him on the translation and pointing out what Jefferson and
Madison had said about the work. At $500, the package did not seem unreasonable. The Class
of 1963 made it $600, so that we may restore the bindings. It is a splendid acquisition, and we are
grateful to the Class.

State Heroes

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS are embedded in Vermont history and legend. They passed into
history and literature early in the state's emergence. One champion of them was Judge Daniel
Thompson, a graduate of Middlebury College, a lawyer, and an author of historical fiction.
His most popular work was entitled The Green Mountain Boys, first published at Montpelier in
1839. It went through 50 editions before 1860, and 10 more after that. It relates Vermont's role
in the Revolution and the controversy between
New York and New Hampshire over the land between them. We have never found the Montpelier edition, but the Associates obtained the London, 1840 edition for us.

Our Man in Greenwich

Our Curator of Maps and newspapers, Douglas Marshall, was asked to give a paper at the Sixth International Conference on the History of Cartography in September. It was held in Greenwich, England, and he spoke on “Maps as Evidence: Documentary Sources,” or the use of maps in fixing international boundaries.

Mr. Marshall represented the Library also at the annual meeting of the Society for the History of Discoveries and the joint session with the International Commission of Maritime History, held in San Francisco. At that August meeting arrangements were made to publish proceedings of our discovery conference a year ago in the Society’s periodical: *Terrae Incognitae*. The papers will constitute the entire issue of the 1975 volume. Orders will be forwarded by the Library.

Our Lady in London

Our Valued Assistant Curator of manuscripts, who wrote the exhibition booklet on *Lexington and Concord* published last spring, is on leave for most of the year. Following her marriage to John W. Shy at the end of August, they departed for England, where Prof. Shy is Fulbright Lecturer in American history at the University of London. Mrs. Shy is pursuing research for a biography of Lord Shelburne and has permission to examine the Shelburne papers retained by the Lansdowne family after Mr. Clements purchased the public papers. She is also finding small lots of other Shelburne correspondence in the Public Record Office.

Miss Barbara Mitchell is temporarily replacing Mrs. Shy in the Division of Manuscripts.

A Mennonite Source

Although Not the Founder of the Mennonite sect, Menno Simons (1496-1561) was an early leader whose name became attached to the Mennonites. A Dutch priest, he was influenced by Luther’s works to break from the Catholic Church in 1535 and join the Anabaptists, who had started up in Switzerland. Besides believing in adult baptism, they were opposed to violence and oath taking and adhered to simple living. Persecution led to colonizing in Germany and Russia. As early as 1688 a group of them came to Germantown, Pa.

Recently purchased on the James Allen Vann fund is a German edition, published in Lancaster in 1794, of Menno Simons’ principles expounded in *Ein Fundament und Klare Anweisung*. The original language of his rather abstruse work is Low Dutch, but it was the German translation which was repeatedly reprinted in Pennsylvania.

Daily Delta

On May 1, 1862, a week after it was captured by Federal forces, New Orleans was turned over to Gen. Benjamin Butler to administer. Three weeks later he revived the local newspaper, *The Daily Delta*. It was printed under the direction of two army officers from May 24 to February 8, 1863. Complete runs of the paper at this time are held by only two libraries—now three.

Our Fellow and Governor, James Schoff, stepped into an October auction and bought the run of the paper that belonged to Brig. Gen. G. F. Shepley, military commandant of the city, given to him by one of the officer-editors. With typical generosity, Mr. Schoff sent the file to the Library to be added to his Civil War collection.

Sinners and Luck

For some years we have been embarrassed by not owning a first edition of Jonathan Edwards’ *Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God*, probably the most famous sermon delivered in colonial America. It was printed at Boston in 1741. No copy appeared on the market until last spring, when one came bound with an unrelated item. Despite a phone call, it had been sold to the American Antiquarian Society.

We then appealed to the Society, which must have already owned a copy. Our guess turned out to be true, and the Society director, Marcus McCorison, separated the two titles and sold us the Edwards sermon—at last. We feel better and can hold up our head in religious circles, even though the sermon would get a chilly reception in most quarters today. We are grateful to the Society, too.