New Director

At their late January meeting, the Board of Regents confirmed the appointment of Dr. John C. Dann as Director of the Library, to succeed Howard H. Peckham when he retires in June. Dr. Dann is presently curator of manuscripts, a position he has held since 1971.

Associates will find him devoted to the Library and its development. He is familiar with rare books as well as with manuscripts and has appreciated the enormous help of the Associates in acquisitions. Dr. Dann, 32, is a native of Delaware, a graduate of Dickinson College, and obtained his PhD in American history at the College of William and Mary. He is married and the father of a very young daughter.

Mr. Peckham expressed his pleasure over the appointment and thanked the search committee for its conscientious work. That committee was composed of the Library's Committee of Management, minus President Fleming who had to make the recommendation to the Regents, and plus Dr. Robert M. Warner, Director of the Bentley Library. The position was advertised, applications were sifted, and several interviews were arranged. Dr. Dann was the unanimous choice of the committee in its report to the president.

Townshend Papers

The Clements Library's international reputation has in large part been founded on its extraordinary collection of eighteenth-century British manuscripts. We have had the rare opportunity of adding another major English statesman's correspondence to our holdings. The papers of Charles Townshend, approximately 2600 items, were created during his various public offices as member of the Board of Trade, Secretary at War, Paymaster General and Chancellor of the Exchequer. A significant body of manuscripts in their own right, the Townshend Papers are an invaluable companion to our Shelburne Papers. Together, these two collections provide a unique view of the chaotic 1760's, when Britain struggled with internal political instability and imperial control in Ireland, India and America.

Mr. Peckham initiated negotiations with the owner of the papers, and Prof. John Shy of our Committee of Management, who was in England last year as a Fulbright Lecturer, was able to examine them and make a report. The collection consists of letters, documents, memoranda, drafts of legislation, accounts, etc. A price was agreed upon, and the Committee authorized the purchase. The papers were crated and arrived safely last month.

Charles Townshend, "that first eloquence of the world," had a spectacular political career which began with his election to Parliament in 1747 and ended with his premature death in 1767. Although the Townshend family had been closely connected with the ruling Whig families, Charles was a maverick, incapable of maintaining a close political attachment with any one faction. His career is marked by a capricious succession of alignments and offices. Yet he was remarkably consistent in one area. In dealing with America he took a hard line—Britain must reassert her authority. Townshend steadfastly called for a revision of colonial government which would make the royal executive financially independent of the colonial assemblies. In 1767, as Chancellor of the Exchequer in the floundering Chatham administration, he took the initiative to push through his own revenue program. The Townshend Acts, which included the notorious tax on tea, had disastrous consequences for the British Empire in America.

Sir Lewis Namier summarized his career: "Charles Townshend, for brilliancy and fickleness unsurpassed in a generation neither dull nor steadfast, effectively contributed to the political confusion of his time, and died without
positive achievement to his credit, but leaving behind the burden of his American measures...Admired but not esteemed, trusted and believed by no one, he astonished and amused, which satisfied his vanity."

This significant acquisition was made possible by a bequest from Mrs. John Winter of Ann Arbor.

Life Members

Mention was made in the last Quarto of life memberships in the Associates at $1000, authorized by the Board.

Four persons have so far availed themselves of this classification. They are Arthur Ehrlicher and Mrs. Virginia Spencer Ehrlicher of Pekin, Ill.; Dr. Morton L. Rosenthal of Great Neck, N.Y.; and Duane N. Diedrich of Muncie, Ind., one of our Governors. We are grateful for this expression of deep interest in the organization.

Founders Day

At the Instigation of the Committee of Management and the Board of Governors the annual Founders Day tea will be a farewell occasion for the retiring Director and Mrs. Peckham. The date is April 15, a Friday afternoon, and invitations will go out later. Prof. William B. Willcox, former chairman of the Department of History here and now editor of the Benjamin Franklin papers at Yale, will speak, and certain other festivities are planned.

David W. Kendall

The Death of David Kendall at the end of December removed a loyal, enthusiastic alumnus and an effective member of our Board of Governors. Dave was a graduate of our Law School, a one-time assistant secretary of the treasury and later special counsel to the President in the Eisenhower administration, and a prominent Detroit attorney. His interest in this Library was of many years standing; he contributed both money and books.

Above all it was Dave's kindly personality that endeared him to all acquaintances. You always felt he was staunchly for you in all your endeavors. It was my privilege to have known him since he was a Law student. He was the ideal public servant, dedicated and totally honest. We shall miss his counsel and warm support.

H.H.P.

Americana in Wood

We are pleased to acknowledge a handsome gift to the Library from Mrs. Bradley Patton of Ann Arbor. It is a handsome antique mahogany secretary of 18th century origin, probably made in America. The four drawers have a block front, and the upper doors are of solid planks in matching grain with a fan inlay in each corner. The broken pediment at the top supports three brass finials; an inlaid shell in satinwood decorates this top. The interior of the desk contains numerous drawers of different sizes and shapes.

The piece stands majestically in the office of the Director. If we had more wall space, it would be out where everyone could see it. It is useful as well as decorative.
Map Bibliography

DOUGLAS W. MARSHALL, our curator of maps and newspapers, is on leave in Europe for four months to do research for a bibliography of manuscript maps relating to the American Revolution. Most of these maps were done by British and French military engineers, a few by Americans. Dr. Marshall estimates now that of the total number, we must have about half of them; a quarter will be found in the Library of Congress and other American libraries; and the final quarter are in London and Paris. They have never been brought together in any comprehensive list.

Out of his research, the Clements Library hopes to acquire photostats of those maps we lack. There will be problems of identifying the cartographers (which comparisons will help unravel) and determining dates. A few maps of that time were printed and published to satisfy public curiosity, but most of them remained in single, manuscript form for army commanders.

The University has helped Dr. Marshall with a grant and he has outside aid. In his absence Mrs. Katharyn Davies is working halftime in this division.

Bloody Kansas Newspaper

GROWTH AND PROGRESS are such a basic element of American history, that we tend to forget the many failures, the “might have beens,” which lie strewn by the wayside of past achievements. Geary City, Kansas, is one of hundreds of projected urban centers which never materialized as its promoters envisioned it. Its brief history is particularly well documented.

Dr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Cerney, recent Associates, have graciously presented the library a unique file of forty-one issues of The Geary City Era. Fewer than a dozen had previously been known.

Kansas, first opened to settlement with the famous Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854, was quickly inundated by settlers and land speculators. The elevated site on the Missouri River, chosen by investors from Leavenworth City as the future metropolis of the territory, contained only “a squatter’s cabin and a small field” in April, 1857. Four months later, the Era described a bustling and growing town of several hundred persons possessing “the most permanent

landing, the best ferry privileges, the prettiest town-site, abundance of timber, limestone, coal, sand, brick clay, potters’ clay, fire clay, the best springs of water, and the smartest set of people —and the prettiest girls of any town in Kansas.”

The columns of the paper record, with a sense of history as well as a sense of humor, social and economic aspirations of the settlers: the town’s first elections, first missionaries, first concerts, first schools. Geary City and the Era were decidedly “free-state” in their sympathies, and the inhabitants, in contrast to the pro-slavery “border ruffians” to the south, were portrayed as lovers of “peace and quietness,” of “intellectual rather than beastly enjoyment.”

The Panic of 1857 and competition from other towns seem to have killed the settlement in its infancy. The newspaper stopped publication with the October 9, 1858, issue, and the press was moved to another town. Business passed the settlement by. Today, only one decaying schoolhouse marks the site.

This is an important addition to our newspaper collection, and the gift is deeply appreciated.

Jamaican Chronicle

FROM OUR David and Harriet Upton fund for West Indian history we were able to acquire the famous History of Jamaica (London 1774) in three volumes by Edward Long. It is illustrated and contains a folding map.

Long was an educated Englishman who went to Jamaica in 1757 as secretary to the lieutenant governor, who had married his sister. He became judge of the vice-admiralty court, but returned to England in 1769 because of ill health. He had married an heiress in Jamaica. He published his history of the island anonymously and was in a position to write much from personal experience. The volumes were considered rare before the end of the century. Although he made revisions for a second edition, it apparently was never reprinted.

Loyalists

No ASPECT of American social history in the Revolutionary period has seen such dramatic rise in interest during the Bicentennial as “Loyalist Studies.” The Tories, so long neglected, have inspired dozens of articles, disserta-
tions, and a growing number of book-length monographs.

The Clements Library, with the Clinton Papers, is one of the great repositories of Loyalist materials, particularly on the fighting units raised among British sympathizers. "Gorham's Royal Tensible Americans," "The King's American Regiment," and "New Jersey Volunteers," the "South Carolina Royalists," and other such organizations performed important military service, although they were never treated as true equals by British officers in America or in London. Manuscript records on these units in particular are exceptionally scarce. We were delighted to have the opportunity recently, through the good offices of our friends at the John Carter Brown Library, to obtain an orderly book of Captain Hector McLean of the Royal Highland Emigrant Regiment. This unit was recruited from among Scottish immigrants in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, and New York.

The Regiment, which was in service from 1779 to its disbandment in 1784 on the regular establishment as the 84th Regiment, saw action in New York and South Carolina. McLean's record begins at Orangeburg, S.C. and contains 41 pages of orders and statistical returns dated between May and September, 1781. The last 106 pages of the journal contain a sketchy diary of McLean's settlement on a farm in Nova Scotia granted for his military service.

Henry S. Tanner of Philadelphia for engraving.

First American State Atlas

It took 19 surveyors working between 1817 and 1821 to map the counties of South Carolina. Originally, the state Board of Public Works had intended to publish 500 copies of the atlas but that agency was dissolved before engraving could begin. One of the members, Robert Mills, decided to proceed with the project on his own. Mills was born in Charleston in 1781 and practiced architecture in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington—in the latter city as assistant to Benjamin Latrobe, Architect of National Buildings.

The state had already invested $25,000 on the surveys by the time Mills was asked to take over the project. He spent 18 or 20 months redrafting the maps to a uniform style and scale of two miles to an inch before sending them to Grolier Club Exhibition

The Grolier Club of New York is showing an exhibition of books purchased from the bequest made by Mr. and Mrs. Lathrop Harper to six libraries in 1955. Mr. Harper was for decades a dealer in rare books in New York City. He became a confidante of Mr. Clements and helped him assemble his great collection of early Americana. On his death, Mr. Harper left his money to his wife with the recommendation that if she did not need to use it, she would like to have it divided among seven institutions. She did not need it, as she had a fortune of her own, which she added to his for division among those institutions. One was not a library.

The libraries have benefitted immensely from the endowments received. The interest has enabled them to add books they would otherwise have had to forgo. We have bought scores of expensive titles in the past twenty years from this Harper Fund, as our readers know. Not often do we let books go out of the building, but this exhibition honoring the memory of Mr. and Mrs. Harper was one we felt obliged to participate in. Accordingly, the Committee of Management allowed us to send five choice books to be shown at the Grolier Club.