**Founder's Day Festivities**

This Year's Founders' Day will be celebrated by a performance of 19th century American ballroom dance and music on April 11th at 8:30 P.M. The performance will be an authentic reproduction of 19th century American social dances and music, representing one of the first major research projects into 19th century American music culture of this genre. Sixteen dancers and a dance orchestra of 14 musicians, similar to that used in the mid-19th century, will perform a variety of dances, including quadrilles, cotillions, grand marches, waltzes, polkas, schottisches, and country dances.

The music, selected almost entirely from our Corning Sheet Music Collection, is being arranged for the orchestra according to directions found in 19th century ball-room guides, the practice normally followed by 19th century dance orchestras. Information for reconstructing the dances has been researched from dance materials located at the Clements Library. Other institutions researched include the American Antiquarian Society, Newberry Library, and the Library of Congress.

We are fortunate to have a number of highly qualified, professional people who have voluntarily contributed their efforts toward this production. Alan McMurray, Professor of Bands, University of Michigan, will direct the musicians. Valerie Moffett, Professor of Dance, Eastern Michigan University, will direct the dancers.

Those acting as consultants include: Richard Crawford, Professor of Musicology, University of Michigan, a leading authority on the history of American music; Robert Eliason, Curator, Musical Instruments, Greenfield Village and Henry Ford Museum. Cynthia Hoover, Curator, Musical Instruments, Smithsonian Institution. James Dapogny, Professor of Orchestration and Music Theory, University of Michigan, a leading authority on early jazz who has recently recorded for the Smithsonian Institution, and Jonathan Sacks, composer and arranger, residing in La Jolla, California, are arranging the music. The project has been organized by Pauline Norton, one of our sheet music catalogers, who is a doctoral candidate in the American Studies Program, researching 19th century American march and dance music for her dissertation.

You have received an invitation and further details already. It will be a memorable evening, which you should not miss!

**Map of Western Reserve**

When The Eastern States divested their claims to the vast western land areas in the first decade of the republic, Connecticut held out for four million acres along the south shore of Lake Erie which became known as the Western Reserve. In 1795 the Connecticut Land Company took over the Reserve and preparations for settlement were begun.

Seth Pease, a skilled surveyor, set out with the party of Moses Cleaveland the next year for a first look. In 1797 Pease was commissioned to lead a second expedition and was accompanied by eight assistant surveyors, a physician, and fifty-two other employees. The resulting plat was printed on April 19, 1798, in New Haven by Amos Doolittle in an edition of 500 copies. Only five copies are known to survive, and we managed to obtain the last one still outside an institution.

This is an important map to the history of the old northwest territories and was republished in 1808. The Clements copy has been carefully restored. Written across the upper margin in large hand lettering is the inscription, "For speculation or purchase and settlement on good terms in a fertile soil.”

James Clements Wheat and Christian Brun, former curators of our Map Division, published the authoritative bibliography of early maps of the trans-Allegheny region. We have an outstanding collection, and the important maps of the region are rarely to be met with at any price.
This is the first Wheat and Brun map we have acquired in nine years. It was purchased with the Renville Wheat Fund from Mrs. Robert R. Crawford of Ohio. Dr. Crawford, deceased, took a great interest in the library and was an Associate.

Library Publications
The Third Edition of a Guide to the Manuscript Collections in the William L. Clements Library will soon be available. The first Guide, written by Howard Peckham in 1941, was an innovation for manuscript repositories. For the first time a major collection of Americana was thoroughly described in a form readily available to scholars. A handsome book, it won an award for its outstanding design. Bill Ewing compiled a second edition, printed in 1953.

The new Guide is being published by G. K. Hall, using a photographic process. Work on the book was begun last February, supported by an NEH Grant. The camera ready pages have been typed by Barbara Mitchell, Assistant Curator. Descriptions of each collection have been written by Arlene Shy, Manuscript Curator. The growth of the Manuscript Division in terms of quantity and quality has been significant since 1953, and a considerable reorganization of collections has been carried out. The volume will be available from G. K. Hall & Co. of Boston by the summer.

The third of our Bicentennial publications, Todd White’s and Charles Lesser’s Fighters for Independence (1978), is now available. This is the first comprehensive guide to published materials documenting Revolutionary service. For example, someone with a New Hampshire ancestor can find where muster rolls have been published, the location of diaries of soldiers involved in the same campaigns, and citations of the best indexes to pension records. The volume will be invaluable for historians and genealogists. The book can be obtained directly from the University of Chicago Press or from your local bookstore.

Retirement
GEORGI A C. HAUGH, Curator of Rare Books, retired on March 1. She was born in North Dakota, graduated from Jamestown College, and received her Bachelor of Library Science at the University of Michigan while working in the Cataloging Department of the main library. She married Professor Robert Haugh of the English Department in 1941, and while he was in the navy, she worked at the Brown University library and at public libraries in Westerly, R.I., Ventura, Cal., and Minot, N.D.

In 1948, Randolph G. Adams hired Mrs. Haugh, who received her Master of Library Science from Michigan that year, as Assistant Curator of Rare Books. She became head of the division in 1950. Mrs. Haugh is the last member of the staff to have worked with the library’s dynamic first director, Dr. Adams, and holds the record for the longest continuous service here. In total service, her 30 years is surpassed only by Howard H. Peckman’s 34 years.

Mrs. Haugh’s activities and contributions are far too numerous to mention here. Under her tenure, the card catalogue, the heart of any good library, has been transformed from a useful, in-house index, into a model of excellence. Her knowledgeable reference work has been in-
valuable to thousands of scholars. She has been very active in the Rare Books section of the Association of College and Research Libraries. Her publications include "Processing Rare Materials," in Rare Book Collections (1965), "The beginning of American book Illustration" in Book Illustration (1963), A Bibliography of Randolph Adams (1962), and "Rivington's Songs, Naval and Military," in The Serif. She edited the Author/Title and Chronological Catalog of Americana, 1493–1860, in the William L. Clements Library, 7 vols., (1971).

Professor Haugh will be retiring in 1979. For the present, they have no plans to leave Ann Arbor, so that we can call on her for advice now and then. No institution has enjoyed the services of a more dedicated, hard working employee than Georgia Haugh, and she will be greatly missed by the rest of the staff.

City Elections
ROBERT WALN, member of a wealthy Philadelphia family, died at age 31 in 1825. It is a shame, because he composed some delightful satire of American manners, and might have become a major literary figure. We acquired his Hermit in Philadelphia (1821) four years ago, and provide an excerpt describing the routes to political success:

"The progress of a Philadelphia politician is guided by system: at an early age the adventurer becomes the constant attendant of constable's elections and ward meetings—comes to be a member of committees of vigilance—is the most industrious ticket-folder on the committee—parades the election ground with placards—distributes tickets—rides about in carriages papered over with caricatures and party manifestos—bullies his adversaries, and contrives to get a black eye or a broken head!—After a time he attracts the attention of the incumbents, who from time immemorial, have annually filled the offices appertaining to our city districts, and comes to be a clerk and a secretary: his views now begin to expand, and he is racked with all the torments of political jealousy: he takes special care to be first comer at all public meetings, that he may possess at least that claim to the office of secretary. If a rival succeeds, he passes a sleepless night, and if his ambitious projects are realized, he rises at day-light to see his name in the morning papers..."

"There are now two courses to be pursued, carefully calculated to promote the ends in view."

"Should the aspirant be a prudent young man, he assumes a sanctimonious exterior, writes religious tracts, and prates about the abolition of slavery. He attends all charitable meetings, becomes a member of the Orphan Asylum, and a distributor of wood, subscriber to the house of industry, and ladles out soup to the poor: he ferrets out families in distress—furnishes them with petitions—and subscribes his own name in large characters at the head of the list..."

"All this appearance of sanctity readily imposes upon the religiously-inclined members of society, who are pretty generally more conversant with the mysteries of the next, than the wisdom of the present world... The political candidate having procured the support of the better part of the community, finds himself in the broad road to preferment, and, provided his hypocrisy continues undiscovered, becomes a law-maker in the capitol at Harrisburg, or a city regulator in the state-house at Philadelphia!"

"The other method is of a contrary nature, and should either be preferred, is perhaps most likely to ensure success. The candidate must then frequent ale-houses, be a constant attendant at taverns, and not even consider himself above Water-Street oyster cellars and tipsling shops: learn to become an expert dog-fighter, and delight in bull-baiting:—canvass the merits of an ox with every butcher in Spring garden, and talk about cattle-fodder and calves with every booby in the Neck... He must attend scrub races, wink at his neighbour's wives, fondle his friend's daughters, and swear like a trooper! A knowledge of cock-fighting is indispensable,..."

"He must furthermore learn to play all-fours, checkers, chuckpenny, snake, and shuffle-board,—lose with a pleasant oath and never win when he can avoid it. He must attend all political meetings, and if he be a lawyer, never fail to make a speech; if he be not gifted with ideas to compose, or oratorical powers to deliver an oration, he must cry 'Ay' to everything in a sonorous tone of voice, and on proper occasions, Hurrah! like a Cossack.—In fine, he must laugh with fools, talk with scoundrels, shake hands with every body in a shabby coat, and walk arm in arm with every body 'in shirt sleeves'!"

"By these various means he gains an ascendency over the dissolute and idle, which is skillfully and by degrees extended to better classes, and finally secures him an office of honour, or,—what is more enviable—to proud..."
Old Age

We recently contributed several items for an exhibit on ageing, sponsored by the Institute of Gerontology here at Michigan. In the process, we became aware of how few items we do have which treat the subject directly.

Our forebears simply did not do much thinking, and less talking about “old age.” There were no social security laws, no mandatory retirements, and no rest homes. A man or woman simply continued to work until his or her health failed.

We were particularly fortunate, therefore, to recently acquire at auction a manuscript entitled “Observations on People who have passed the 80th year of their lives,” kept by Dr. Vine Utley in the course of his local medical practice in Connecticut. The entries, dated between 1809 and 1817, describe several dozen persons. Utley was motivated by a desire to figure out what factors, in terms of diet, health histories, and employment, resulted in longevity. His sample included men and women, one half-breed Indian, and one African-born former slave, all of them born in the early decades of the eighteenth century.

The manuscript does not provide the secret to long life, but it does tell more about the diet, the health patterns, and the everyday activities of colonial New Englanders than can be found elsewhere. Most of these people drank alcoholic beverages, but very moderately. Most of them, women and men, smoked tobacco. And there were very few who had not had health problems at one time or another. Failing eyesight was almost universal, and the spectacles of the day were reported to be of little use.

The manuscript is a very important one and should be of use to scholars. It was purchased with funds from the Duane N. Diedrich Fund.

A Lady’s Charms

“The wish to enjoy perpetual youth, and consequently to avert the approaches of old age, is probably one of the most predominant and pardonable, and a rational desire to improve and beautify the surface of the body becomes, in consequence, no frivolous pursuit. It is clearly demonstrated that Gouraud’s Italian Medicated Soap will accomplish this. It is not merely a cleanser of the skin enlivening and rendering it more fit for performing its offices; it also refreshes the mind, and spreads over the whole system a sensation of ease, activity, and pleasantness. It likewise removes tan and freckles, pimples, ringworm, tetter, redness, sallowness, removes stagnation in the larger as well as in the capillary vessels, gives a uniform free circulation to the blood, and preserves that wonderful harmony in our interior organs, on the disposition of which our health and comfort depend. In fact, to use the language of a well-known literary lady, in her letter to Dr. Gouraud, ‘Of all the delicate preparations for enhancing a lady’s charms assuredly your unapproachable Italian Medicated Soap is the choicest and the chief. All whom I have known to use it have expressed their satisfaction with its performance in unqualified terms. It positively works miracles. One dark-skinned young lady whom I persuaded to use it, now shines forth in all the unsoiled brilliance of a clear, white, transparent skin, free from every vestige of tan, pimple, or uncouth freckle.’ Remember that the renowned toilet preparations of Dr. Gouraud can only be obtained genuine at his Depot, 67 Walker-street, first door from Broadway.”

As this advertisement indicates, Dr. Gouraud was no ordinary pitch-man: he knew his audience. The ad appears on the back of an 1851 concert program recently purchased. It was intended to appeal to genteel New York ladies who must certainly have envied the youthful loveliness of the concert’s star: Jenny Lind.

What You Ought to Do

Puritans of New England looked to their pastors for advice on all kinds of conduct—political, economic, religious, domestic, etc. Willingly, even eagerly, the clergy embraced the opportunities to advise, especially when they got together in ministerial conferences. Thus, when several ministers met in Cambridge in 1699, they had a field day expressing opinions on more than two dozen topics of public concern. The ubiquitous Cotton Mather edited their pronouncements in Thirty Important Cases, Resolved with Evidence of Scripture and Reason (Boston 1699) “now published for general benefit.” The book was purchased for us by Frederick Upton in memory of his wife, Margaret, who was a descendant of Mather.

The cases dealt with such questions as the duty of ruling elders, the justification of divorce, how much interest should be charged on loans of money, how should suicide be regarded, should lotteries be condemned, etc. These were not legal cases, of course, but advisory opinions (which carried almost as much weight) and formed a sort of code of conduct. They help us understand the elite society of the time.