Summer Activities

During the first part of the summer the Library continued its exhibition of the papers and published works of Andrew Law, early American tunesmith. A descriptive bulletin accompanied the show. Since the University's summer session was observing a Civil War Centennial theme, the second exhibition displayed battle scenes as lithographed by Kurz & Allison in the 1890's. It was a little astonishing that these stylized, colored lithographs enjoyed great popularity in their day, but possibly they appealed to the second generation after the war.

A seminar in military history of the American Revolution met in the Library, and the students became acquainted with our source materials and how they are used. Another seminar made particular use of our Theodore Roosevelt collection. Various groups visited the Library.

The usual number of research workers from other universities made use of the Library, including the two holders of Clements Library-Lilly Endowment fellowships. The stimulation of these visitors always makes the summer enjoyable.

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Annual Report

Compilation of the Library's annual report for the year 1960-61 revealed some interesting statistics:

A total of 521 titles were added to the book division, of which 101 were gifts; 143 were reference works and bibliographies, while 378 were old books added to the collections.

Our manuscripts were used by 40 professors, 19 graduate students, and 20 other writers.

Only 10 maps were accessioned, along with 87 photostats acquired for the map bibliography project.

Research visits to the Library totalled 1004, a big increase over the previous year but by no means a record.

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Adams Lecture

Invitations have been mailed to the tenth Randolph G. Adams Memorial Lecture on Oct. 8. The speaker is Louis B. Wright, director of the Folger Shakespeare Library, Washington, D. C. His subject: "Culture and Anarchy on the Frontier." This lecture completes the series of ten planned and sponsored by the Associates. An important and interesting announcement will be made on this occasion.

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Committee of Management

The Library's Committee of Management met in June and reviewed activities of the past six months. Verner W. Crane, who has retired after thirty years on the Committee, was named Consultant in Colonial History. Dr. Lawrence Reynolds, who has served on the Committee for twenty-four years, was nominated to the Board of Regents for another four-year term.

A recommendation from the Associates' Board of Governors was adopted by the Committee. Announcement of it will be made this fall.

A question of policy was referred to the University attorney, and another was deferred until a specific occasion arose. In response to an inquiry from the president regarding needs that might be submitted to the Alumni Development Council, the Committee framed a request for an annual sum of money that might be used in emergency opportunities for acquisitions.

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Lawrence Reynolds, M.D.

A valued member of the Library's Committee of Management for twenty-four years and a member of the Associates' Board of Governors since its organization in 1947, Larry Reynolds was an eminent physician whose scholarly and civic interests rivaled his professional reputation. When he died suddenly on August 17 in Detroit, his varied activities were missed by the local newspapers.

Larry was a native of Alabama and a graduate of the state university. He obtained his medical degree from Johns Hopkins in 1916, then served with the Army Medical Corps in France. After the war he settled in Detroit and specialized in X-ray work, winning the Gold Medal of the Radiological Society of North America in 1956. Since 1930 he
Detroit felt his benign influence, too. He had acted as a professor of radiology at Wayne State University's medical school and was a consultant at the Veterans Hospital in Dearborn. For many years he served on the Detroit Library Commission and was elected its chairman. He had also been active in the Friends of the Detroit Public Library.

Larry had pretty well lost his southern accent, but never his charm of manner. A bachelor of 73, he had spread himself across vocation and avocations with goodwill and industry. At the crowded funeral chapel one had the feeling that a broad segment of Detroit—physicians, librarians, professors, business men—had been touched by this man's dedication to the best in our culture. The only disappointment about Lawrence Reynolds is that there are never enough of his kind to go around.

Surveyor Gauld, A.M.

George Gauld was a singular man to be measuring and sketching his way around the Gulf coast in the eighteenth century. He was born in England in 1732 and held a master of arts degree from King's College, Aberdeen. Engineering attracted him, and he became a surveyor and cartographer for the Crown. He cruised the Mediterranean in 1759 on a naval vessel. He held no military commission, but the Royal Navy asked him in 1764 to map some of the West India islands and harbors, the coast of Mexico, Louisiana, and Florida. Previous to this time English maps of the region were copied from Spanish and French surveys. Gauld worked in this hemisphere for the next fifteen years. William Faden of London published his charts and maps, and the Library owns several of them.

Gauld was meticulously surveying the coast west of the Mississippi in 1777. Despite American privateers and Spanish forces making ready to join with the Americans, he worked his way eastward. He was at Pensacola in 1781, where he assisted the British commandant, when Bernardo de Galvez, the governor of Louisiana, captured the place in May. Gauld was sent as a prisoner of war to Havana along with the British garrison. Later they were transported to New York, and Gauld got back to England with many notes but with his health broken. He died at London in June 1782.

In 1790 Faden published Gauld's notes as explanatory of his maps and as a personal memorial to a valued cartographer. The work is entitled *An Account of the Surveys of Florida, &c. with Directions for Sailing from Jamaica . . . through the Gulph of Florida. To Accompany Mr. Gauld's Charts*. It contains a map of the region and is much scarcer than any of his charts. Two other copies are known, and we were happy to purchase a third from the Harper Fund.

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The Louisbourg Hassle

The most important battle of King George's War, 1744-48, was the siege and capture of Louisbourg on Cape Breton Island from the French in 1745. It was a distinguished victory for two other reasons. This so-called impregnable stronghold that guarded the mouth of the St. Lawrence was taken by New England militia. They were ably assisted by four Royal Navy vessels under Commodore Peter Warren, whose cooperation was almost unique; it did not occur again, in the next French and Indian War, or even in the American Revolut...
tion between British army and naval units.

Whose idea was it so boldly to attempt this hazardous undertaking? Gov. William Shirley of Massachusetts explained the scheme to the English ministry and asked for naval help, and perhaps he conceived it. Two other men have also been credited with suggesting the enterprise to Shirley. One is William Vaughan, a merchant in lumber and fish who lived up the Maine coast. He felt that Louisbourg was a continual threat to New England fishing rights off Newfoundland, and with war declared the fortress should be a primary objective. Subsequently he served as an officer of Massachusetts militia in the expedition.

Another person who took credit for suggesting the attack was Lieut. John Bradstreet. He had served in the garrison at Canso, Nova Scotia, just across the straits from Louisbourg. This garrison had been captured in May 1744, after Louisbourg received the news of the declaration of war ahead of the English colonies. Lieut. Bradstreet was taken as a prisoner of war to Louisbourg, where he had an opportunity to observe that the famous fortress was not as impregnable as it seemed. When he was later sent to Boston for exchange he called on the governor, described the condition of the fort to him, and urged him to attack it.

This is the nub of a minor historical controversy. However, the idea of seizing Louisbourg was not uniquely an American idea. In January 1745 a London merchant interested in the Newfoundland fishery urged the ministry to take Louisbourg as quickly as possible, with American troops and English naval ships. The ministry either did not endorse his proposal or did not tell him that plans were going for-

ward in America for just such an enterprise, because the anonymous gentleman seemed to grow excited and about June decided to publish his plea for action. Before it could be printed news came that Louisbourg had indeed fallen to the Americans, and our author added a note to that effect on the last page of his pamphlet. He went ahead anyway with his publication: Considerations on the State of the British Fisheries in America... with Proposals for their Security, by the Reduction of Cape-Breton

A good resolution, never to be satisfied with a poor copy of a book at any price; a superlatively fine copy of a good book is always cheap.

—A. Edward Newton

(London 1745). It is so rare as to be little known.

Related to it is an earlier pamphlet that forecast trouble. Cape Breton Island was given to France by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. Two years later an Englishman declared in writing that the French were violating the treaty and advocated renewing the war. He bolstered his position by warning “that by giving the French Cape Breton, the very key to New England is put in their hands.” That was the conclusion reached by New England thirty years later. This argument is found in the anonymous Reasons for a War with France (London 1715), just acquired. From different booksellers in different countries we have brought these two links in a chain together.

Secretary, Clements Library Associates
The University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan

... Count me as an Associate. Here is my contribution ($5 minimum) for 1969. As a bonus I shall receive a reproduction copy of the Columbus Letter (1493) in Latin and English. (over)

Three Books Forthcoming

The bibliography of maps printed in America before 1800 which was begun by the late James Clements Wheat and completed by Christian Brun, our map librarian, is going to be published next year by the Yale University Press. This description of almost a thousand maps issued from colonial and early federal presses indicates the growth of interest in cartography, what kind of maps were sought, how much successive generations knew about North America, and where these maps may be found today.

The maps were issued as separate sheets, were bound into books of geography or exploration, or turned up in almanacs and newspapers. A long and patient search has revealed the extent of this type of publishing and made possible accurate descriptions of the maps and their variants. The bibliography is certain to become a standard reference work for this kind of rare Americana and a credit to the Clements Library.

Prof. Dwight L. Dumond of the Committee of Management has just had his great work published: Antislavery, the Crusade for Freedom in America. It represents the culmination of more than thirty years devoted to research and meditation on this historical movement. It is monumental, all-inclusive, and overwhelming in its scope and impact. Of large format and profusely illustrated, it is accompanied by a second volume of bibliography, although either may be ordered separately. Much of the
early literature on the subject was found in the Library.

Howard H. Peckham’s Pontiac and the Indian Uprising, first published in 1947, has been out of print since 1954. The University of Chicago Press has just issued it in paperback form so that it is available once more. Much of the account is based on Library manuscripts.

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Books Based on WLCL

In the past twelve months a baker’s dozen of books have been published the authors of which make acknowledgments to this Library for some of their source material. Their variety affords a glimpse of how the Library can serve. These books are in addition, of course, to articles in historical journals and to unpublished doctoral dissertations.


Two are studies of regions. Novelist Harriette Arnow has evoked a feeling for the past in Seedtime on the Cumberland. Father Ernest J. Lajeunesse has assembled all the documentary sources he could find on The Windsor Border Region before 1800.

One is a study of a profession: The American Civil Engineer, Origins and Conflict by Daniel H. Calhoun.

Three books examine conflicts. Bernhard Knollenberg’s Origins of the American Revolution, 1759–1766 is concerned with causes. Thomas J. Fleming’s Now We Are Enemies deals with the Battle of Bunker Hill. The third is the Associates’ gift book described earlier: Hugh Rankin’s The Battle of New Orleans.

Three books are studies of institutions: Richard Van Alstyne’s The Rise of the American Empire is lectures delivered in England. Dora Mac Clark’s The Rise of the British Treasury is concerned with that department in the eighteenth century. E. James Ferguson’s The Power of the Purse is a history of American public finance, 1776 to 1790.

The final two are guidebooks for scholars. One is Philip M. Hamer’s Guide to Archives and Manuscripts in the United States, containing our collections. The last is a checklist of American Literary Manuscripts, in which we are represented, compiled by the Modern Language Association.

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Date File

What we call our date file should not be construed as the archives of a bureau organized to arrange meetings between male and female college students. It is a card catalog of all the books in the Library arranged not in alphabetical order but in chronological order according to the date each book was published. Since we are a Library of source materials, one approach to our books is by date; that is, to examine all the books published shortly after some event took place to see what mention there may be of it.

The Clements Library has always lacked a date file. The job of creating one was almost overwhelming in cost and work until a cheap method of reproducing catalog cards was perfected. Xerography seems to be the answer. We do have a small official catalog used by our cataloging staff, that includes only one card for each book on the shelves anywhere in the building. It was possible, therefore, to reproduce these cards photographically and then simply type in the date of publication at the top. About half the Library’s books are now recorded in the chronological file, and work continues on this tool for scholars.

It is true that our general arrangement of books on the shelves is chronological, but actually we have four chronologies: one for tall books and one for short books in the Main Room and again in the Treasure Room. In addition, we have perhaps a dozen groups of books kept together by subject matter. The date file cuts across all these arrangements and brings together all books published in the same year. It is a tribute to our staff that the making of this new catalog has proceeded right along with current work. It is costing extra only for the photographic work. We are convinced that scholars will appreciate the utility of this added tool.

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