CLLA: Eighteenth Year

Here we are with the 70th number of The Quarto marking the end of the 18th year of the Clements Library Associates. Membership, including wives specifically mentioned, stood at 560. Expenditures for the year on acquisitions from general and designated funds amounted to the astonishing total of $16,143, raising the grand total of eighteen years' expenditures to $125,842! Once again we say that individual Associates made additional purchases and gifts.

The annual Assembly of last October opened a special exhibition on the War of 1812 marking the sesquicentennial of its peace treaty. Prof. Bradford Perkins of the History Department spoke. The annual gift book to members was With Captain Edward Miller in the Wayne Campaign of 1794, a manuscript journal edited by Dr. Dwight L. Smith of Miami University.

The View From Here

Two important colored maps were acquired this summer that enhance the prestige of our Map Division. A New and Complete Map of All America by John Gibson delineates North and South America right after the Treaty of Paris in 1763. Pertinent treaty articles and lists of American islands under the various powers complement the engraver's work. The map is large, 41 by 47 inches. It is also significant as the actual source of Robert Sayer's 1772 map, which he declared was a compilation from D'Anville.

The second map is known in only one other copy, at the Library of Congress. It is R. Phelippeau's Carte General des Colonies Angloises, Paris 1783. Title notwithstanding, it is one of the first maps to show the new United States as defined by the successful termination of the Revolution. Many battle sites are also marked, with emphasis on the Franco-American victory at Yorktown in an inset which identifies the allied military units. Ironically, Phelippeau's victory map is a corrected version of an English manuscript map by J. B. Nolin. It measures 20 by 28 inches.

Music, Music, Music

At the end of 1964 the Library enjoyed the gift of a large collection of American sheet music through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Bly Corning of Flint. A total of 5,872 pieces dating from 1820 to 1900 was presented, and additional thousands may be expected.

The Library already owned a small lot of about 800 pieces, some of them running back to the 1790's. We sounded out our friend Samuel Morril, a dealer in Boston, and from him have just acquired an additional lot of 400 pieces of sheet music in the period 1790 to 1825. We wished to show our appreciation to Mr. and Mrs. Corning by adding to their gift at the earlier end. Now, with 7,000 pieces from the beginning of American music publishing, we think we have a significant collection.

A small collection of music is not of great research value because one never knows how representative it may be. But a large collection affords a cross section of composition, of music publishing, of musical taste, of events and persons that appealed to popular interest, etc. It adds a new dimension to social history, from a different kind of source material.

We look forward to seeing the Corning Music Collection grow and grow.

The Newton Vicar

The sale of A. Edward Newton's library in 1941 was a sentimental affair for us because Dr. Adams had been inspired by this collection and the man who gathered it. Dr. Adams attended the sale, but made only a couple of purchases for this Library; Mr. Clements had many of the Newton books of Americana, and much of the collection was English literature.

We have just picked up one additional Newton book, the first American edition of Oliver Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield (Philadelphia 1772). The two slim volumes were printed as one and paged continuously. Of course, the book is evidence of the popularity of Goldsmith in America. It was reprinted in Newburyport in 1780, during the Revolution, which we also own.
Snake Oil and Such

Squier (not Squire) H. Selman married the daughter of "Dr." Richard Carter of Kentucky about 1825. The doctor was the son of an English physician and a half-breed Indian girl; he had wisely confined his practice largely to Indians, from whom he obtained numerous remedies. In 1815 Carter published them in a home remedy book that became quite popular. Selman "studied" under his father-in-law, attached an M.D. to his name, and settled in Columbus, Indiana to practice.

Taking many of his father-in-law's prescriptions, he published The Indian Guide to Health (Columbus 1836). It is the second medical book published in Indiana and exploited the myth of miraculous Indian remedies. Apparently it was successful in the Middle West. However, it is scarce today. Five copies are known, three of them in Indiana (still being used).

Selman admitted there were other home remedy books on the market, but said they contained too many "technic names." Referring to his father-in-law, he praised him as one "on whom all the powers of ratiocination in possession of the faculty were expended without effect." (We're still mulling that over; just when we think we know what it means it eludes us again.)

Anyway, we have been able to acquire a copy and thought it an appropriate purchase from the Dr. Lawrence Reynolds bequest. He would have been delighted by it.

It is with great regret that we must announce the sudden death of William A. C. Roethke of Los Angeles, one of our valued Board of Governors. A graduate of the Michigan Law School, he had practiced in Los Angeles more than thirty years. He was also a discerning book collector and was much interested in the growth of this Library. Not only did he show great hospitality to the Director during his visit to California in 1958, but his enthusiasms were contagious among his fellow Governors. Bud will be greatly missed from our councils and from our alumni.

Mr. Goore Goes Bankrupt

Although taxes on goods imported from England and the restrictions on selling American products any place but England were irritations that helped provoke the American Revolution, the war itself was tragic for a good many English merchants. Those who had been importing tobacco from the Chesapeake region suddenly found their source of supply drying up. Obviously as this situation was, it is difficult for scholars today to find out exactly what happened among the English merchants. Their letterbooks have not been preserved.

Early last summer the letterbook of one Charles Goore, Liverpool importer, appeared in an American auction. It contained 300 letters from Goore over the war period 1774 to 1783. A few persons recognized its value as source material in an area of great scarcity, and Associate James S. Schoff of New York was one of them. He attended the auction and in spite of spirited bidding that exceeded all estimates, he came away with the prize and presented it to the Library.

Goore was 74 years old and prosperous when the war began. He had a substantial interest in the Virginia tobacco trade and in whaling ventures off Greenland; he was also active in hemp, flag stones, and ironware. As his supplies diminished, he wrote frantically to other merchants, to customers, and to members of Parliament. His transports stayed tied up in Liverpool, and he sought jobs for his idled seamen in the British Navy. He wrote of navigation aids and lighthouses. Worst of all, as the war years passed he saw ruin crown his mercantile career. George III's stubbornness alien-
ated him, and along with other merchants he wanted peace and restoration of trade.

The Library has had no other material as vivid on the plight of the English importer.

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**Lure of the Land**

Some of the various publications of land companies for promoting settlement in the United States, which we mentioned in the previous issue of *The Quarterly*, were purchased by the Associates' Board of Governors at their June meeting.

Dr. C. B. Johnson, agent for the British Emigrant Society, published a description of a tract in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, bought by the society to be resold to English farmers. Some of them immigrated, but the dream of the society was never realized. The book was entitled *Letters from the British Settlement in Pennsylvania* (Philadelphia and London, 1819).

At the end of the eighteenth century an old dispute between East Jersey and West Jersey erupted over the boundary line between the two areas. Cowell's *Concise View of the Controversy* (Philadelphia 1785) was written on behalf of West Jersey, while the *Petitions and Memorials* (New York 1785) by the East Jersey proprietors offered the other side of the argument. Fraud entered the picture ten years later, as confidence men tried to sell quit claims that would protect land holders from possible suit by West Jersey proprietors. An anonymous East Jersey proponent exposed the fraud in his *Address from the Council* (Burlington 1895) and asserted that the West Jersey claim would never stand up in court anyway. It didn't. These titles happen to be quite rare.

Another indication that land questions in the East were by no means settled was the controversy over Vermont by New York and New Hampshire. The upshot of the dispute was organization by settlers of the independent Republic of Vermont. The best statement of Vermont's claim to the area was written by James Duane, *State of the Right of the Colony of New York to its Easterly Boundary on Connecticut River* (New York 1773). It was a rare book in 1880, when it sold for $200.

Then there was the Compagnie de New-York, organized in Paris in 1793 by 42 Frenchmen who had bought acreage along Lake Ontario. They aimed to attract French settlers, evicted by the French Revolution, to this region which they called Castorland. Three of their publications were part of the story of the occupation of this country. For the three items of the French company recourse was had to the fund given by Mrs. Stuart Wall of Toledo in memory of her husband. The others were purchased from general Association funds.

**Michigan-Canada Boundary**

Article six of the Treaty of Ghent relating to the boundary between Canada and the United States defied execution for over thirty years. By 1822 the British and American commissioners surveyed as far as St. Joseph Island in the upper Lake Huron to the apparent satisfaction of both parties. Then, in February of 1828, the Oregon Question and the Senate's agreement to a joint occupation led the House to demand "a further and full explanation" of the boundary. Secretary of State Clay complied with a copy of the maps and report of the commissioners under the Treaty of Ghent for Ascertaining the Northern and Northwestern Boundary Between the United States and Great Britain on March 18. This, with the Secretary's accompanying letter, was published by Gales and Seaton (Washington, 1828) which, complete as such, are quite rare.

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The annual associates assembly will occur on Friday evening, October 1, when members and guests will hear Thomas R. Adams, director of the John Carter Brown Library and son of the first director of the Clements Library. Refreshments as usual. Invitations will be mailed shortly.

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

... Count me as an Associate. Here is my contribution ($5 minimum) for 1966. As a bonus I shall receive a copy of With Captain Edward Miller in the Wayne Campaign of 1794. (over)
We now have a set even more desirable than most. It contains eight maps, which is two more than the model described by Karpinski in his bibliography of Michigan maps, while the inclusion of Clay's letter with either is almost unheard-of. All eight pertain to Michigan's eastern and northeastern boundaries, fitting in nicely with the Clements Library's sphere of interest both historically and geographically. The first map, not described by Karpinski, begins the boundary between Kelly's Island (then Cunningham's) and Pelee Island to the mouth of the Detroit River. Numbers two through seven carry the line through Lake St. Clair (which is shown in detail itself), Grosse Isle, Fighting Island, up the St. Clair River (also detailed), to Lake Huron and St. Joseph Island. The eighth map and the second one not in Karpinski, shows the division of St. Joseph and Drummond's Islands.

In physical appearance, each map measures approximately 15 x 20 inches and is inscribed "Done On Stone by James Eddy Pendleton's Lithography Boston." The following statement is also included:

We certify this to be a true Map of part of the Boundary designated by the Sixth Article of the Treaty of Ghent from actual survey by order of the Board.

COMMISSIONERS
Peter B. Porter
Anh. Barclay

SURVEYORS
William A. Bird
David Thompson

The boundary itself is marked by a black line bordered in red on the British side and blue on the American.

The highly desirable item was considered by the Associates' Board of Governors and then purchased from the fund given by Mrs. Stuart Wall of Toledo in memory of her husband, one-time member of the Board. It nicely connects western Lake Erie with Lake St. Clair and Lake Huron.

Ohio-Oregon Axis
Dr. Solomon Drowne was a Rhode Island physician and botanist who migrated to Marietta, Ohio, with the first settlers sponsored by the Ohio Company in 1788. To celebrate the first anniversary of the successful settlement, he was asked to speak. His Oration Delivered at Marietta April 7, 1789 was published in Worcester, Mass., in 1789. When Associate James Shearer II of Chicago saw this rare piece, he bought it for the Library because a few years ago he had given us the Articles of Association of the Ohio Company. The Oration, in a sense, represented the first fruits of that incorporation.

Jim has other ideas, too. He is interested in the westward movement clear to the Pacific and has given us a number of accounts of overland journeys. One rarely seen is Bolduc's Mission de la Columbie (Québec 1843). Father Bolduc was appointed a missionary to the Indians of Oregon in 1842 and sailed around Cape Horn to get there. He sent back his journal to Quebec for publication. When the title was brought to Jim's attention, he was ready with a decision and we now have the book.

New England in Extremis
King Philip's War of 1675–76 provoked a surprising amount of literature, defending and offending the New Englanders. Had they provoked the uprising, or was the Indian chief an irascible, unprincipled villain? Pamphlets descriptive of the attacks and prone to take sides appeared even while the war was going on and immediately after it ended. There are at least eleven relevant contemporary titles. This Library owns nine of them, the scarcest two having eluded us.

Until late this summer. Then we saw one of them in the catalog of an English dealer and cabled for it. We got it! It is A Brief and True Narration of the Late Wars Risen in New England (London 1675), Joseph Sabin called it "a piece of extreme rarity" in 1881. Wing records four known copies, three of them in America: at the Huntington Library, the John Carter Brown, and Harvard. The narrative is in the form of a letter dated at Boston, Sept. 7, 1675 relating the causes of the uprising and the siege of Captain Hutchinson's force at Brookfield. It ends on a despairing note: "We know not when the war will end."

These tracts have always been scarce. They were bringing over $4 in 1832 and $75 in the 1880's. Now they are edging up toward $1000.