Board of Governors
The Associates' Board of Governors met on Friday, May 12 to hear a report on purchases at the Streeter auction sale. The financial picture was reviewed in anticipation of the third sale next fall. Minutes of the executive committee meeting on April 2 were approved.

The Board has under consideration a means of suitable recognition of Library benefactors of unusual generosity. Mr. Bonisteel is investigating a proper type of bronze plaque to be mounted in the Main Room where it may be visible to all visitors.

Membership in the Associates shows no less despite the raising of minimum contributions last fall. Some members were lost, of course, as usual, but new members were found.

A staff member spoke to the Board and exhibited Col. Josiah Harmar's cockade which he wore on his hat during the Revolution, and a manuscript memorandum by Andrew Jackson referring to a candle given him which was one of those taken from Lord Cornwallis' headquarters at Yorktown in 1781 and distributed by Washington. Of this item, more later.

The Board will meet again in October and voted to hold its session in New York just before the next Streeter sale, so that members may attend the auction too.

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Pigafetta Day
Following its meeting, May 12, the Board of Governors was entertained at dinner at Inglis House by Messrs. Schoff and Wheat in honor of Mr. and Mrs. David Kirschenbaum of New York. Mr. Kirschenbaum is the antiquarian book dealer who obtained for the Associates last fall the account of Magellan's voyage around the world by Antonio Pigafetta, published at Paris in 1525. The occasion was properly declared by the Board to be Pigafetta Day in Ann Arbor, and following a most enjoyable "Italian" dinner toasts were proposed to Magellan, Pigafetta, the University of Michigan, President Hatcher, and Mr. Kirschenbaum, who responded with a couple of delightful stories.

President and Mrs. Hatcher, University Librarian Frederick Wagman and Mrs. Wagman, and Mrs. A. E. White were guests for the festive occasion.

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Second Streeter Sale
We returned from the second auction sale of Streeter books bloody but unbowed. In brief, our Associates and the Library Committee pooled their resources and expected to spend about $60,000 in procuring 42 books. We spent $89,000 and managed to get 22 books. In other words, prices were twice what we—and everyone—expected. The whole sale brought in $87,400, compared to $618,000 at last fall's sale, which was expected to be the biggest.

Consider the prices of four books which the Library already owned. The Cambridge Platform, a doctrinal statement by the Congregational Church printed at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1649, brought $80,000! Harvard bought it. That is $24,000 more than we paid for the 1525 account of Magellan's voyage around the world, the most expensive book in the first sale. (If the Magellan book had been in the second sale, we were told it would have run over $100,000, and we would never have obtained it.) The four-volume atlas of 1774–79 known as The Atlantic Neptune brought $39,000. More's Relation about Plymouth, 1622, went for $16,000. And the first edition of Tom Paine's Common Sense, 1776, brought $15,000. So now we know that four of our holdings are worth $150,000.

Mr. Wheat attended the sale with the Director and was of great strength and support. He saw how prices were moving, and together we revised our bids as the sale progressed; otherwise we would have obtained only three or four books. Some of the high lights among our acquisitions are described below.

The third Streeter sale occurs next October. It will offer books on the Old Northwest, Ohio Valley, and Mississippi Valley. We will participate with what money we have left and what additional money we can raise. Then, we are glad to say, the next three Streeter sales in 1968 and early 1969 will contain less of essential interest to us. The seventh and last sale in October 1969 may compel our participation because it will deal with Indians.
The Williams Captivity

One of the rarest of Indian captivity stories and an eye-witness narrative of an historical event are combined in the Rev. John Williams' The Redeemed Captive, Returning to Zion (Boston 1707). It relates the bloody attack on Deerfield, Mass., in February 1704 by French and Indians, and the long trek into Canada of the prisoners. Mrs. Williams was killed on the way, the Williams children were separated from their father (Eunice remained a prisoner of the Indians and ultimately married one), and the release of the minister in 1706. The book was our most expensive purchase of the second Streeter sale.

Williams' narrative has never grown stale. It fixed in the New England mind a half-century of hate for the French in Canada and their use of Indian warriors. It was a memorial to the stout settlers of Deerfield. The story always found fresh readers with successive editions, especially as Eunice Williams visited Massachusetts three times as an adult with her Indian family. The Redeemed Captive was reprinted five times in her lifetime (she lived until 1785) and eleven times after her death. It is an enduring piece of Americana.

The first edition is known in only eight perfect copies, of which this is one.

The Case of the Betrayed

Tories in the South toward the close of the American Revolution frequently fled to St. Augustine in British Florida. They expected their loyalty to be rewarded by England. Instead, England gave Florida to Spain again. The Tories were alarmed and furious.

The Case of the Inhabitants of East-Florida was their complaint and petition. It was published at St. Augustine in 1784 (one of the first two books printed in Florida) by John Wells, a Tory printer from Charleston, S. C. It is desirable as an imprint as well as important historically. We stretched to get it, but felt it belonged with our Revolutionary material.

Singing Soldiers

Another unique book graces our shelves from the Streeter sale. No other copy is known of Songs, Naval and Military (New York 1779), a collection of martial songs (words, not music) that were favorites of the British forces. The book was printed by James Rivington, a Tory printer, for the soldiers and sailors serving in America.

In its colorful paper wrappers, the book contains songs, some of them dating back to Queen Anne's War. Others relate to the French and Indian War. Before this copy came to light at a London auction in 1953, the contents were unknown. The book may have helped sustain British morale during the American Revolution, but singing did not win the war.

How to Get There

When Zadok Cramer issued at Pittsburgh his guide to the Ohio River in 1801, he launched a best seller. Today no copies of the first edition are known, and none of the second edition. The third edition Cramer corrected and enlarged, adding advice on passing down the Mississippi. He called it The Ohio and Mississippi Navigator (Pittsburgh 1802). Only three other copies besides Mr. Streeter's are known, and we secured that one. Mr. Streeter had owned it since 1932.

It is one of those useful books, a do-it-yourself manual, that epitomizes a whole historical movement—the settlement of the Ohio Valley and middle Mississippi. It explained to the "mover" how to steer his boat down those long rivers, and described the various river towns, the Indian tribes that might be met, etc. Actually, the Mississippi is discussed only in general terms, but details are supplied on the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers. Cramer was both author and printer, a real entrepreneur. He kept reprinting his guide for more than twenty years.
The Evans Map of 1749
The Library was very fortunate to return from the second Streeter sale with Lewis Evans's rare A Map of Pensylvania, New-Jersey, New-York, And the Three Delaware Counties of 1749. Evans had spent his life making county surveys in Pennsylvania and Delaware, giving little indication that he would embark on so formidable a task. Much of the territory was densely overgrown, crossed by streams, swamp infested and mountainous. Weary travelers had long ago named the "confusedly scattered" peaks The Endless Mountains, a justly earned appellation. Today, students of cartography still admire one who performed his "actual mensuration" to the remarkably small scale of 15 miles to an inch over a large area under these conditions.

Evans encountered an especially thorny problem and one that distressed perambulators lacking reliable portable timepieces. Evans's clocks were affected by environmental changes so that his calculations of eplcleses observed in the wilderness would not satisfactorily correlate with his astronomical tables made up in England. Conscientiously, Evans appealed to Europe for readings taken at the same time as his. This seems to have settled matters to his satisfaction, as evidenced by no similar complaints on the second (1755) edition.

The surveyor observed much more than numbers and angles when he peered over his plain table and along his chain. On his map, Evans noted finding shells on hill tops, animal skeletons, and soil. These he tied into a theory of strata formation as he supposed resulted from the Deluge as it affected the New World. Other notes concerned Indian towns, tribes, routes fit for travel, and hazards such as falls and pine swamps. There is even a commentary on thunder and lightning as it occurred in the wilderness, quite a different experience from that viewed in Philadelphia.

The importance of Evans's map is clearly brought out by the fact that there were at least nineteen re-issues based on it, although several were piracies. Pownall, Bowles, Jefferys, Laurie & Whittel, and Kitchin all produced issues until as late as 1814. Such remarkable endurance led Henry M. Stevens to sum the matter up by exclaiming, "Good Evans, is it possible!"

Green Mountain Boy
We had all the published writings of Ethan Allen save one. That was his Brief Narrative of the Proceedings of the Government of New York (Hartford 1774). In the long dispute between New York and New Hampshire over the region that became Vermont, Allen fought both. He wanted a separate colony or state established for the people already settled there. In this diatribe he demolished the position taken by New York and threatened with death any of her officials who might set foot in the Green Mountain country with eviction notices. The Revolutionary war intervened, and eventually Allen and his supporters won the legal battle.

This was another Streeter book we wanted, had to have, and got.

"Surely Not Him -- or Her"

Amid all the sermons and pious reflections produced in New England in the seventeenth century, it comes as something of a shock to encounter an indictment of 1682 calling the Puritan leaders of Boston cheats, liars, drunkards, and adulterers. But J. W. (who has never been identified) peeped the hide off the Massachusetts Bay fathers in A Letter from New-England Concerning their Customs, Manners, and Religion (London 1682).

Whether he overstated his case, he at least had some evidence of hypocrisy and vice, and he specified his victims by initials. The scarce pamphlet has been easily overlooked. We're not partial to scandal, but we think the picture needs the kind of balance that Morton's New English Canaan and this pamphlet provide.

First Canals
The first definite proposal for linking the Hudson River with Lake Ontario by natural waterways and canals was made by Christopher Colles in his Proposals for the Speedy Settlement of the Waste and Unappropriated Lands on the Western Frontiers of the State of New-York (New York 1785). That is an early date, but not beyond the scientific outlook of Colles. He was that combination of engineer and promoter who from 1770 until his death in 1816 was constantly finding better ways of doing things and making them work.

Colles was especially interested in internal improvements. The advantages of connecting the Great Lakes with the Hudson and New York City were obvious to him, and he saw no real obstacles. But the state legislature was timid and could not find the money. He also surveyed our roads and recommended improvements and new routes. He deserves a biography. We have some of his other writings and procured this title at the Streeter sale.

At the same sale appeared the second publication in the United
States on canals, the Rules of the Company for Opening the Inland Navigation, between the Santee and Cooper Rivers (Charleston 1786). The company for building this South Carolina canal had been incorporated and work was to be started. The pamphlet is not in any common bibliography, and it may be a unique item we procured in this sale.

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**War of 1812**

Four books dealing with the War of 1812 were obtained at the second Streeter sale. They included the *Official Letters, with Comments, and Observations* (Bermuda 1815) regarding Captain Stephen Decatur's surrender of the U.S.S. President to the British Endymion. The Bermuda account of the battle was refuted by both the Americans and the British, and the author was assaulted on the street.

John Richardson was the author of *The Letters of Veritas* (Montreal 1815), which had appeared in a local paper criticizing Sir George Prevost, who had certainly not distinguished himself in battle. Noah George wrote *A Concise and Brief Journal of the Late War* (Andover 1821), one of those scarce personal accounts. Most significant of all was James Dalliba's *Narrative of the Battle of Brownstown* (New York 1816), an extremely scarce account of a battle on August 5, 1812 between a detachment of Ohio militia under Major Van Horn and a pack of Indians under Tecumsch near the River Raisin. Van Horn was trying to reopen communications between Detroit and Ohio, but failed. As a result, Hull withdrew from his invasion of Canada and soon surrendered Detroit to the British. Dalliba was an American officer in Detroit.

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**Carriers of the Banner**

Our friends in Flint suffered a deep disappointment in the second Streeter sale. Through the efforts of Associates Bly Corning and Carl Bonbright a comfortable sum of money was raised there for the purchase of the first edition of *The Star Spangled Banner* (Baltimore 1814). The executive committee of the Associates added to this fund, and a bid of $13,000 was made for this scarce piece of music. But to the astonishment of the whole audience at the sale, the piece was finally knocked down at $29,000! No one in his wildest dreams considered such a price possible. It was not only out of reach but out of bounds for this item. Messrs. Corning and Bonbright deserve not only our sympathy but our commendation for their valiant effort.

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**Colonial Texas**

In a recent issue we reported the acquisition of an important Texas item, Barnett Edward's *The History of Texas*. Now we have added another pertaining to the same period and published in the same year: William Wharton's *Texas. A Brief Account of the Origin, Progress and Present State of the Colonial Settlements of Texas*. Nashville, 1836.

Wharton, who was born in Virginia and raised in Nashville by an uncle who was a United States senator, married into a prominent Texas family and became one of the fiery young leaders of the revolution against Mexico. Under the signature of "Curtius" he wrote a series of articles for the *New Orleans Bee and Bulletin*, designed to arouse sympathy for the Texas settlers; and parts of the present work had originally appeared in newspaper form. One of the articles attacks the Mexican colonization law of 1823 which restricted further immigration into Texas from foreign countries, including the United States. Other articles deal with the incapacity of the Mexicans for self-government and with the Mexican constitution of 1824.

The Wharton book was added to the Library by the James Shearer Memorial Fund.

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**Fiction Firsts**

The Clements Library's literary distinction has been enhanced by the addition of three early American novels. The first is Susanna Rowson's *Mentoria: or the young lady's friend* (Philadelphia 1794) made up of letters of advice to young ladies interspersed with moral tales. Perhaps it is less a novel than the next two. James K. Paulding's *Koningsmarke, the Long Finne* (New York 1823) is a historical novel of the settlement of Delaware by the Swedes in the middle of the seventeenth century. Timothy Flint's *Frances Berrian; or, the Mexican patriot* (Boston 1826) is a story of the Mexican war for independence.

All three books are very scarce today, and their acquisition bolsters our reputation in the field of early American literature.