Most of us know the old curse, “May you live in interesting times.” If you tie that to the accepted institutional wisdom that changing locations creates enormous stress for an organization, you have a fair idea of what the coming months hold in store for the Clements Library. As this issue of The Quarto highlights, the Library is moving out of our ninety-year-old Albert Kahn structure this summer to let our long-awaited renovations and expansion project begin. Planning for the move, trying to nail down the innumerable details of how we will function elsewhere during two years of construction work, anticipating the disruption of moving back brisk business around here nowadays.

For my part, inveterate Tigger than I am, I’m confident things will go well. On moving, the University of Michigan has relocated other collecting units in recent years without incident, so our holdings will be in capable hands for the short rides to and from our temporary quarters. Although the two buildings we’ll occupy have none of the elegance of this beautiful structure, they’re adequate for short-term housing of staff, collections, and researchers. Two years is a long time for some things, but at a historical library it seems a small temporal price to pay for returning to updated plumbing, wiring, and climate control; to modern fire suppression and security systems; to substantially enhanced staff offices and work space; to 3,000 square feet of additional collections storage; and to refurbishing of the cosmetic and aesthetic details that make this one of the loveliest libraries in the country. This will be my fourth institutional move, and the resources and expertise U-M is bringing to this one more than equal those available for the previous three. While I’m sure we’ll experience bumps and hiccups moving out, waiting to return, and moving back,
I’m more certain that it will all work out well in the end. Let the Eeyores worry; I’ll stick with the mellow philosophy of Jeff Bridges’s lovably loopy character in The Big Lebowski, “The Dude abides.” As confident as I am about the moves, I’m well aware that planning the post-renovations configuration, policies, procedures, and work flow of the Library requires serious attention from everyone on the staff. The Great Room on the main level (now the Avenir Foundation Room, in recognition of the Foundation’s lead gift to the renovations project) has served as a research area in the past but never as our only reading room. Given the complexity of creating the optimal mix of seating, lighting, security, and staffing for the reading room, it’s good that we have two years to make sure we get it right at the outset. With unavoidable variations in temperature and humidity control capacities between this 1923 building and the 2015 underground addition, which collections go where will test curatorial ingenuity and collegiality alike. Anticipation of roughly equal visitor traffic through our north and south doors has us thinking about how to staff two entrances rather than one. There are always trade-offs in renovating a historic structure rather than building something new—architectural elegance (form) vs. space designed for this century (function), heart of the campus vs. better parking if we relocated, tradition vs. innovation—and we’ll have our share. Still, if it won’t be perfect, it will be wonderful. We have a talented, dedicated staff; we can draw on a remarkable range of U-M expertise and experience in planning and execution; we have the enthusiastic support of a growing roster of donors; and we can look to our peer institutions for lessons and examples on how to move forward. Toss in early American history collections to make the angels weep with envy, an international reputation that is gaining luster every day, and a running start for full participation in the coming U-M fundraising campaign, and the future is bright indeed for the Clements Library. We’ll survive the moves, we’ll ace the renovations work, we’ll meet the planning challenges, and when we return to this building in 2015 we’ll do more than abide, we will thrive.

— J. Kevin Graffagnino
Director

A MAKEOVER FOR THE CLEMENTS

The Clements Library is one of the great architectural treasures of the University of Michigan campus. Beautifully proportioned, faced with limestone, and distinguished by three delicate arches supporting the roof of its loggia, the Clements reputedly was the favorite creation of its designer, prolific Detroit architect Albert Kahn (1869–1942). Reacting to the destruction of European libraries and architectural monuments during the Great War, Kahn designed the building to last. It is as sturdy as much of the industrial architecture at which he excelled. And yet, Kahn planned the interior public spaces of the Clements to reflect a sense of elegance and tranquility. Oak paneling and bookcases, intricately carved trim, ornate ceilings and, perhaps most of all, the enormously heavy bronze entrance doors project the message that the Library is a very special place of scholarship.

The Clements Library opened those bronze doors to its collection in 1923. That was ninety years ago, and therein lies the challenge. For all its beauty and strength, the building lacks fire suppression systems, up-to-date HVAC equipment, and state-of-the-art security. Ninety years of collecting and recent increases in the size of the staff have long since gobbled up any remaining useable interior space. And, despite a few minor renovations, upgrades, and improvements (an elevator was installed in the early 1990s), the building, like many of us, is simply showing its age.

Fortunately, the University of
Michigan, a private foundation, and a committed group of donors from the Clements Library Associates have mustered the funds to make the necessary improvements. On November 15, 2012, the Regents of the University of Michigan gave their “first approval” to a comprehensive plan for the renovation of the Albert Kahn-designed building and the addition of underground space to house mechanical equipment and provide more secure storage for collections. On November 15, 2012, the Regents gave their “first approval” to a comprehensive plan for the renovation of the Albert Kahn-designed building and the addition of underground space to house mechanical equipment and provide more secure storage for collections. On April 19, 2013, the Regents approved the design for the project, which is budgeted at $16.8 million dollars. Completion of the work is scheduled for the summer or fall of 2015.

The Regents’ actions come in timely fashion to address the needs of the Clements building and collections. Serious discussions about the Library’s aging infrastructure commenced in 2007-08. The Office of the Provost for Academic Affairs, working through the University’s department of Architecture, Engineering, and Construction (AEC), commissioned a study of the building by SmithGroupJJR, a Detroit architectural firm. Its purpose was to identify problem areas, needs, and potential solutions. SmithGroup’s report did just that and noted as well the Library’s desperate need for space for collections, staff, and secure work areas. Their analysis defined features of aesthetic and architectural sensitivity within the building—the Great Room and Rare Book Room in particular—and also noted the difficulty of maintaining a climate throughout the interior that would meet current library standards and still be compatible with the fabric of the building. Concern about structural damage from the migration of moisture from a humidified interior environment through the exterior walls required compromise. A fully controlled atmosphere would have to be confined to areas in the lower level of the building or, perhaps, to an underground addition that would contain the rarest collections material. Space gained in the Kahn building would allow a larger, more efficient reading room.

SmithGroup’s report, issued in 2008, projected the possibility of a two-level, underground addition in the space between the Clements and the Hatcher Library tower. University planners did not consider this acceptable, however, so the Library staff began considering alternatives, especially after the November 2008 arrival of Kevin Graffagnino as the Clements’s new director. Among the suggestions was a reading room on the eighth floor of the Hatcher Library to be shared by U-M Special Collections, the Bentley Historical Library, and the Clements. This would have meant paging Clements material from the original Kahn building, which would have required a tunnel or enclosed walkway between Clements and Hatcher. Construction of such a facility would be a prohibitively expensive and complex undertaking.

Funding was the key to taking the renovation project beyond the concept stage. Early in the discussion process, the Office of the Provost for Academic Affairs committed $10 million for renovation of the Kahn building. The director and development officer of the Clements accepted the challenge of raising additional funds to do more than simply upgrade the existing building. Fortunately, the Library’s staff had developed a relationship with the Avenir Foundation of Denver, Colorado. Avenir’s founder and president, Alice Dodge Wallace, took an interest in the Clements when she donated to the Library the papers of her ancestor, Dr. Norton Strange Townshend. The foundation responded to our formal request with a generous commitment of $6 million. A special appeal to members of the Clements Library Associates Board of Governors added another $800,000. By the spring of 2012, a total of $16.8 million was available for the renovation project.

The complications posed by a shared reading room in Hatcher stimulated discussion about other possible locations for the heart of research at the Transverse section of the addition. The lower level will house the Library’s mechanical systems; the upper will provide additional collections storage. Courtesy of SmithGroupJJR.
The most practical suggestion was that the Great Room be fitted out as the reading room. Although this concept presents challenges of noise, security, and logistics, it will keep researchers in the building and free the lower level for improvements to provide ample staff work space.

It also became apparent that University administrators wished to encourage greater use of the South University entrance to the Library, with its impressive bronze doors, as a way for both visitors and readers to enter the building. The stairs from the plaza to the loggia presented a significant barrier to accessibility, however, so the architects designed a double ramp that had the least possible impact on Albert Kahn’s design.

The spring of 2012 also brought welcome news that the project would, after all, include an underground addition. Unlike the earlier recommendation, the site is to the east between the Library and the alley that connects the Hatcher Library with South University Avenue. The addition is to have two levels, the lower one housing HVAC equipment. The upper floor will add 3,000 square feet of collections storage that will be maximized by the use of compact shelving. This extra space will permit a greater percentage of the collection to be kept in the Clements Library building rather than at an off-site storage facility.

With the good news that the Clements will indeed have a small addition came the equally positive word that the installation of accessibility features at the north door (facing Hatcher Library) and the proximity of the elevator to that entrance would satisfy ADA requirements. Thus, it will not be necessary to construct ramps on the south (loggia) side of the building. Albert Kahn’s lovely façade will remain unaltered.

**The Renovated Clements Library**

With general concepts established for the renovation/addition project, it is possible to provide an informal description of what we expect the Library to be like after we reoccupy it in 2015. Please bear in mind that many changes will undoubtedly occur in the time between publication of this issue of *The Quarto* and our return to the building.

The question most frequently asked about the renovation is, “You aren’t going to change the Great Room, are you?” So, it might be best to begin a tour there and look at the first floor first. Overall, the room will not change. The woodwork, ceilings, and chandeliers of the Great Room and Rare Book Room will remain the same. Books will fill the glass-fronted bookcases of both rooms as they have since 1923. The only noticeable change will be a division of the room by function, with one part serving for exhibit space and the other furnished as a reading room (with suitably elegant tables and lighting). A visitor or a reader entering through the bronze doors will encounter a reception desk and be directed to the appropriate place to either enjoy an exhibit or register as a reader. The room will also have a new name—The Avenir Foundation Room—in recognition of that organization’s crucial support for the renovation.

The Avenir Foundation Room’s use as a reading room will cause one other significant change in the way that grand space serves the Library—it will no longer be possible to host large lectures or receptions. We plan to maintain our public program schedule using different but nearby venues.

The Rare Book Room, with its portraits of William L. Clements and the Library’s first three directors, will remain unchanged and will be used primarily for meetings and seminars. The rare books will be elsewhere, but
The earliest “non-rare” volumes will be here in what one wag has dubbed the “Medium Rare Book Room.” The current Development office will become headquarters for our reference staff, and the business offices will be redesigned in their current space but with the addition of a unisex public restroom. The Director’s office will remain unchanged.

Looking upwards to the second floor, the partitions currently dividing that area into three rooms will be removed, and the space will serve as stacks, probably for the manuscript collection. The shelves of the balcony alcoves will accommodate part of the book collection.

The lower level half-basement will undergo the greatest transformation—to the point that it will be nearly unrecognizable. The north entrance door and lobby will move from the northwest corner of the building to the northeast. Visitors using the north door will find a reception desk, and the lobby will lead to a relocated elevator and a widened east stairway. An east-west corridor from the lobby will be open to readers and visitors and will lead to a break room, lockers, public restrooms, and the west staircase. The area south of the corridor (roughly two-thirds of the width of the building) will be secure, staff-only offices and work space, with the exception of a pair of meeting rooms, which will be accessible from the public corridor for use by groups visiting the Library.

Behind the doors of the secure area, one will find offices for the Book, Manuscripts, Map, Graphics, and Development divisions as well as a conservation laboratory and a technology room, where we will be able to scan and digitize collections. These spaces will all open onto a shared work area.

The biggest change to the lower level will be invisible to all but the Library’s staff. A two-floor, underground addition will connect to the east side of the original building, accessible to authorized personnel by the elevator and widened stairway. Its interior will be purely functional; the upper level equipped with compact shelving and map/print drawers and the lower with the machinery for heating and cooling the building. Plantings atop its flat roof will blend into the lawns, so the structure will have no visual impact on Albert Kahn’s elegant creation.

Following the Library’s reopening in 2015, readers and visitors to exhibits will enter the Clements through either the north or south entrance, where they will be greeted by a staff member. For security purposes access to the research area and exhibit space will be permitted at different times according to a schedule yet to be determined. Readers and visitors will still be able to enjoy what is arguably the most attractive interior space on the campus of the University of Michigan. Albert Kahn’s favorite building will have a new lease on life, and Mr. Clements’s library will better serve scholars and others with an interest in American history.

— Brian Leigh Dunnigan
Associate Director & Curator of Maps

Three graceful arches provide a distinctive signature to Albert Kahn’s 1923 Clements Library building.
READER SERVICES IN TRANSITION

The Clements staff is proud of its long tradition of providing top-notch consultative service to scholars of American history. In addition to its remarkable collection, the Library continues to benefit from a staff of talented professionals, who understand that service to our patrons is essential. We have taken pride in investing resources to ensure that the “Clements Experience” is as rewarding as it can be for researchers. As we approach unprecedented changes in the Library’s operations, maintaining this reputation is very much on our minds.

The Clements, once known for its exclusivity, now serves a growing and diverse community of scholars. By far the largest subset of patrons are undergraduate students, who arrive for both class orientations and as individuals heading for the reading room. Although a smaller group in terms of numbers, it is scholars from off-campus and our research fellows who put in the longest hours, in many cases weeks and months of continuous work, some returning each year. In all cases, the Clements staff takes pride in getting to know our patrons’ interests in order to provide the fullest support possible.

This welcoming reputation, coupled with the success of our outreach and fellowship programs, has drawn increasing numbers of readers. It is not unusual these days for the Clements reading room to be filled to capacity. This is why our pending renovations will include a significant increase in seating for our future reading room. This will be accomplished by reconfiguring the Great Room, now officially named the Avenir Foundation Room, as the reading room. Following our return to 909 South University, the experience of working directly with the Clements collections will take place within the grandeur of Albert Kahn’s remarkable architectural space.

In the meantime, following our temporary move from the Kahn building, the Clements will continue to provide access to its collections with the same attentive service our patrons have come to expect, though in a less glamorous and smaller setting. During the eighteen-month renovation, we will be able to serve about eight patrons at a time in the cozy 1580 Ellsworth Road location. We will be happy to make appointments for those coming from out of town but will otherwise operate on a first-come, first-served basis. We may not be offering the full Clements Experience that only our Albert Kahn building on campus can evoke, but we will see to it that conditions are comfortable and secure. One bonus will be readily available free parking, a rare commodity on Central Campus. Two Ann Arbor city bus routes also have stops near 1580 Ellsworth. Service to an on-campus reading room is under discussion at present, as are routines for class orientations and special events.

Although temporarily curtailed in some aspects, our stay on Ellsworth also represents opportunity. While there, we will be able to physically unite and reorganize large collections that are currently scattered, focus on cataloging and digitizing hidden treasures, and generally work toward returning to the main campus in two years as a better-organized and more accessible library.

For current information about the renovation project or reader services, contact the Clements Library at (734) 764-2347 or clements-reference@umich.edu. Current information will also be posted on the website: www.clements.umich.edu.

— Clayton Lewis
Curator of Graphic Materials & Head of Reader Services

### Clements Library researchers will be accommodated in a small reading room in our temporary quarters at 1580 Ellsworth Road. Full service will resume there by October 1, 2013.

The Clements’s outstanding manuscript collections will be accessible to readers at the Library’s temporary home. These include the Thomas Gage Papers with their associated maps and plans, such as John Montrésor’s 1774 rendering of a masonry redoubt for the defense of Boston.

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**Plan, Section and Elevation of a Stone Redoubt for Beacon Hill in the Town of Boston, May 1774.**

Summer 2013 is a time of flux for the Clements Library. Early in August we plan to relocate the contents of our Albert Kahn building to a facility on Ellsworth Road. In September, we expect to move our current off-site storage material to an adjacent structure on Ellsworth. And, the Janice Bluestein Longone Culinary Archive (JBLCA) has been transferred from the Clements to its new home in the University Library’s Special Collections Library.

The JBLCA has been shaped by the donation of a rich assemblage of cookbooks, menus, manuscripts, serials, and culinary ephemera collected over many years by Janice and Daniel Longone and others. The research value of the archive has been greatly enhanced by the thousands of hours spent organizing, describing, and cataloging this material by the Longones and a corps of dedicated volunteers. The JBLCA is recognized on campus and across the country as a premier source of documentation of the American culinary experience. Its transfer from the Clements to Special Collections is intended to fully realize the JBLCA’s potential for teaching, learning, and research at and well beyond the University of Michigan. Housed in the Special Collections Library and unfettered by the Clements’s terminal collecting date of 1900, the JBLCA includes culinary history rarities from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries as well as a growing collection of wine and food source material from the eighteenth century to the present. Special Collections staff is most enthusiastic about acquiring, expanding, caring for, and promoting the use of the JBLCA and discovering, as the Clements staff has, the many ways in which culinary and other collections enrich each other.

Also making a new home in the Special Collections Library are JJ Jacobson and Jan Longone. As curator of the collection, JJ will oversee the development and use of the JBLCA. Jan, in her role as ambassador for the JBLCA, has been appointed adjunct curator and will continue to share with patrons her unequalled knowledge of the collection and of culinary history in general.

The JBLCA is available for use at the Special Collections Library, which is located on the eighth floor of the Hatcher Graduate Library. Requests for collection material can be made online, from anywhere, by way of clickable links in the catalog (Mirlyn).

The Clements Library will continue to hold its traditional collection for research in early American culinary history. The Clements is now using a new subject heading, “culinary collection,” to identify material relating to the preparation, consumption, and appreciation of food and drink. Clements and Special Collections Library staff are looking forward to a long and fruitful collaboration aimed at sharing as widely as possible the full range of resources at the University of Michigan for the study of culinary history and related topics.

— Brian Leigh Dunnigan
Associate Director & Curator of Maps
The William L. Clements Library’s Great Room is one of the most beautiful examples of architecture at the University of Michigan. Oak-paneled walls and bookcases line the large exhibition space, and the high vaulted ceilings, symmetrical alcoves, and second-story balcony combine to create a breathtaking environment for scholarly pursuits. William L. Clements might have intended the Great Room to serve as the primary reading place in the Library, but it has seldom served that purpose. Following the impending renovations, the Clements will reopen with its reading room upstairs in the magnificent Great Room. The University has recently named it after the Avenir Foundation for its generous support of the Library and its commitment to help create an environment that encourages scholarly investigation of our nation’s past. The Library will not change the architecture of the Great Room during renovations.

In French, the Foundation’s name, Avenir, means “future.” The Avenir Foundation believes in the power of education and actively supports opportunities to endow educational and cultural heritage institutions across the country. The Avenir Foundation and its founder and president, Alice Dodge Wallace, have a relationship with the Clements Library that extends back fifteen years to the donation of the Norton Strange Townshend Papers in December 1997. Mrs. Wallace is the great-granddaughter of Norton Strange Townshend, an Ohio physician, antislavery activist, congress-man, educator, and co-founder of The Ohio State University. He also founded the College of Agriculture at Ohio State.

Between 1997 and 2009 Alice Dodge Wallace and other descendants of the Townshend family donated manuscripts, photographs, and other items relating to the Townshend, Easterly,
and Dodge families. The relationship between Alice Dodge Wallace and the Clements Library was developed and completed through the efforts of M. Susan Barger, PhD Fellow - AIC, who had been engaged to glean and organize the collection, supervise its appraisal, and locate a proper repository for it. The Avenir Foundation has made access to this collection possible through a generous grant to support a professional archivist, Shannon Wait, who further organized and described it and created an online exhibit on Townshend, “Honest Independence: The Life of Norton Strange Townshend.” It is currently accessible on the Clements Library website.

Norton Strange Townshend was born on Christmas Day in 1815 to Joel Townshend, a literate man and defender of the working class in Northamptonshire, England. Norton began school at the age of four, attending Bitteswell Academy, where he learned geometry, Latin, penmanship, and chemistry. However, he had to give up his formal education for a time when his family, finding it hard to make a living in England, emigrated to Avon, Ohio, in 1830 and settled on a farm located near family and friends. While his work on the farm led him to consider agriculture as a future profession, Norton decided instead to study medicine and spent 1837 at the Cincinnati Medical College before transferring to the prestigious College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. He received his M.D. in 1840 but almost immediately left for Europe with the goal of rounding out his medical education. He studied with medical professionals in London, Paris, Edinburgh, and Dublin. Norton also served as Ohio’s delegate to the 1840 World Anti-Slavery Convention in London.

Following his trip to Europe, Townshend became more active in Ohio politics. He joined the Liberty Party in 1848 and nominated Martin Van Buren as their presidential candidate. Townshend decided to pursue a more prominent role in the party and ran for the Ohio General Assembly. Upon his election to that body, he soon allied himself with the Democrats and by early 1849 had successfully helped repeal the Ohio Black Laws. Throughout his political career, Townshend battled to extend civil rights to African Americans and women. In the mid-1850s, he also began a passionate campaign to improve agricultural education across the country.

In 1854, Townshend and friends James Dascomb and James Fairchild established the Ohio Agricultural College in Oberlin. While not the first state-sponsored agricultural college, the Ohio Agricultural College was one of the earliest institutions to offer classes that taught farmers the “rationale of their everyday labors and operations.” Townshend joined the Ohio State Board of Agriculture in 1858, where he used his position to argue for scientific agricultural education and to help promote the annual Ohio State Fair, created in 1850. Townshend was a longtime advocate of state-sponsored education and was instrumental in the passage of the Morrill Land Grant Bill in 1862, which secured land for public colleges that would promote the teaching of agricultural and mechanical studies.
ued his support of agricultural education his entire life, and in 1870 the Ohio General Assembly chose Townshend and eighteen other men from across the state to start the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, later renamed The Ohio State University. Townshend’s work earned him the title “father of agricultural education in the United States.” In 1882 he assisted in the formation of the “Agricultural Education Society,” which bore his name from 1895 to 1963. In 1896 the Agricultural Building located on the Columbus campus was named “Townshend Hall” in his honor.

In addition to twenty linear feet of manuscripts, the Norton Strange Townshend collection has a large number of magnificent photographs and visual materials, including sixty-six cased photographs, some of which are daguerreotypes and ruby-glass ambrotypes of Townshend’s second wife, Margaret Bailey Townshend, and her sisters, Mary Bailey, Miriam Bailey Easterly, and Sarah Melinda Bailey Cahill, Sarah’s husband William Frank Cahill, and several of their children. Miriam’s husband was the renowned daguerreotypist Thomas Easterly, who opened one of the first and most prominent art galleries in Missouri; his work captured a clarity and likeness of his subject that distinguished his portraits from those of other daguerreotypists. The Clements Library is very fortunate to have thirty-six of Easterly’s daguerreotypes in the Townshend Collection. Without the support of the Avenir Foundation, the Library would not have been able to acquire, preserve, and make available these impressive works of art.

Funding from benefactors helps the Clements provide the highest-quality access to its collections and lets us go above and beyond the scope of many of our grants. For instance, the Avenir Foundation’s funding enabled the creation of a permanent online exhibit that highlights Norton Strange Townshend by using biographical information, scanned documents and images, and other printed materials from the collection. The exhibit provides a way for researchers to see the collection from a distance and helps us expand our reach, stimulating historical discourse and increasing the ease of access to materials that hold valuable historical information.

The Avenir Foundation has long supported education and the arts, and it is committed to creating a richer educational environment. The reading room holds a special place at the Clements Library. It is where patrons discover information, develop theories, and interact with history. Support from donors and foundations like Avenir sustains the Library, not only through financial and in-kind donations, but also through loyal support of the Library’s mission. This backing guarantees that we will continue to expand our collections, to create exciting and informative exhibits, and to deliver services that help patrons access our collections and navigate the materials. We wholeheartedly thank the Foundation for its continued support of the William L. Clements Library, and we look forward to opening the Avenir Foundation Room for future research and study.

— Patrick J. Galligan
Curatorial Assistant, Manuscripts Division

The Townshend Collection includes his admission ticket to the General Anti-Slavery Convention held in London in 1840.
DAGUERREOTYPES.

The prevailing opinion that Daguerreotypes will fade is an error. Like silver or gold they will tarnish, but not fade, and such pictures can be restored to their original brilliancy and beauty, which is proof that they have not faded.

Twenty years experience in this branch of business, has enabled the subscriber to arrive at facts, and he is willing to risk his reputation on the above assertion. Old Daguerreotypes entrusted to his care, supposed to be faded, will be cleaned and returned in as good order as on the day of their creation, provided they have not been defaced by handling, which is frequently done by attempting to wipe the dust from the plate, after the glass has been removed.

Save your old Daguerreotypes, for you may never see their like again. They last longer and copy better than any other picture known. In short, by no other process can so perfect and durable a likeness be produced, and every unprejudiced artist will bear testimony to what we assert.

A brief outline of the process by which the Daguerreotype is made thus durable, may not be uninteresting to the public.

In the first place, a perfectly polished surface of pure silver is coated with Iodine and Bromine in the proper proportions, which forms a bromo-iodide of silver, and by the action of light through the Camera and an exposure to hot mercury, as perfect an etching of the object before the instrument is produced, as if done on steel, with acid, though not so intense. In the next place, the picture is subjected to the gilding process, and a coating of pure gold covers the entire surface of the plate, and although Nitric Acid will act on and dissolve silver, it will not act on gold, and a well gilded Daguerreotype is as imperishable as gold itself. The subscriber has often subjected his pictures to the test of Nitric Acid, and knows of what he speaks. Furthermore, he has exposed Daguerreotypes to the weather and hot sun for fifteen years, without their undergoing the slightest change. Try the experiment on a Photograph for as many weeks, and mark the difference. We do not wish to say anything derogatory to the character and nature of the Photograph. It has its advantages and we contend only for facts in relation to the perfection and durability of the two pictures.

Be not alarmed then for the safety of a good Daguerreotype. It will doubtless out live you, your children, your grand-children, and your great-grand-children.

If you desire them or any other pictures cleaned, copied, enlarged or changed into any other style, such as plain Photographs, or finished in Crayon, India Ink, Oil or Water Colors, the subscriber is prepared to take the order.

He is also prepared to take likenesses of deceased persons, which can be copied into any other size or style of picture desired.

T. M. EASTERLY,

Entrance to Office between 63 and 65 North Fourth Street, east side, South of Olive,
Room No. 7, Third Floor. Office hours from 10 to 12 A.M.

N. B.—As regards old friends and customers, Mr. E. has no need of credentials, but for the benefit of strangers, he offers the following references:

Mr. T. M. EASTERLY has been known to us for many years as a most accomplished Daguerrotype Artist, and has always executed his work in the most durable and satisfactory manner. Beside his claims in his profession, he is regarded as a most estimable and reliable gentlemen, deserving the full confidence of his fellow citizens.

EDWARD WYMAN,
JAS. E. YEATMAN,
M. J. DEFRANCA,
F. T. L. BOYLE,
A. J. CONANT,

ST. LOUIS, January 1st, 1865.

FELIX COSTE,
ROBERT BARTH,
J. P. WILKINS,
N. S. TOWNSHEND,
C. W. SPALDING, D. D. S.
The second year of the bicentennial of the War of 1812 is well along, though no doubt this commemoration has already slipped from the consciousness of most Americans. The year 2013 nonetheless marks the 200th anniversary of a number of important events of the conflict. In 1813 United States military forces began to reverse some of the embarrassing disasters of the first year of the war. The inexperienced officers and raw troops hastily thrown into action in 1812 were better trained and seasoned a year later, and they gained some significant tactical victories, particularly on the Lake Erie and Niagara fronts. At sea, despite a tightening British blockade, American privateers and the US Navy’s few warships continued to achieve some success in single-ship actions and against enemy commerce. Of course the Clements Library holds much in the way of documentation on 1813—written, printed, and visual—and it has been steadily improving its War of 1812 holdings.

The fall of Mackinac, Detroit, and Chicago in the summer of 1812 shook the Old Northwest. William Henry Harrison took command of US forces and stabilized the frontier in the autumn, but 1813 began badly for American arms with the debacle of the River Raisin (Monroe) in January. In April, Harrison’s small army resisted a nine-day British and Indian siege of his fortified base on the Maumee River (Fort Meigs, Ohio). A second attempt on Fort Meigs in July and a bloody failure to overwhelm Fort Stephenson (Fremont, Ohio) on August 2 ended British offensive operations in northern Ohio.

Then came the Battle of Lake Erie (September 10), where Oliver Hazard Perry defeated and captured an entire Royal Navy squadron and took naval control of the upper Great Lakes. This opened the way for the recovery of Detroit. On October 5, Harrison’s army scattered retreating British and Native American forces at the Battle of the Thames. The Shawnee leader Tecumseh died in that action, a huge loss for Britain’s Native American allies. By the end of the year only Mackinac remained in British hands.

Lake Ontario and the Niagara Frontier were the center of much naval activity. The Quarto
and military activity in 1813 as opposing squadrons led by Isaac Chauncey and Sir James Yeo pursued each other up and down the lake without fighting a decisive action. The sailors were more aggressive in amphibious operations. Yeo attacked the American base at Sackets Harbor, New York (May), only to be repulsed. Chauncey’s US squadron was more successful, landing troops to capture York (Toronto) in April and Fort George on the Niagara late in May. American forays deeper into the Niagara region of Upper Canada were turned back at Stoney Creek (June 6) and Beaver Dams (June 24). US Forces were thereafter blockaded in Fort George until December, when they withdrew across the Niagara River, burning the Canadian town of Niagara (Newark) as they went. A few days later the British took Fort Niagara in a surprise assault.

The upper St. Lawrence River was yet another invasion route for the US Army. A two-pronged attempt to capture Montréal, led by generals James Wilkinson and Wade Hampton, was turned back, first Hampton at Chateaugay (Québec) late in October and then Wilkinson at Crysal’s Farm (Ontario) on November 11. In frigid weather the armies went into winter quarters to prepare for the 1814 campaign.

The war at sea in 1813 focused increasingly on coastal areas, notably Chesapeake Bay, as the Royal Navy extended its blockade of American ports. The spring of 1813 saw the beginning of raids against coastal towns, while most US warships were bottled up in their ports. An attempt by USS Chesapeake to fight her way past HMS Shannon ended in defeat for the former and an end to the reputation of US frigates as unbeatable. However, the dying words of Chesapeake’s captain inspired Oliver H. Perry’s battle flag on Lake Erie—“Don’t Give Up the Ship.”

The Clements Library holds much that documents the events of 1813. Naval prints in the Graphics Division illustrate the fighting at sea. Most of the important printed material, including cartography, is represented. The Manuscripts Division’s holdings are particularly rich. The War of 1812 Collection contains many miscellaneous military and civilian documents. The papers of Oliver H. Perry reside at the Clements as do those of Commodore Chauncey of Lake Ontario. The order book of General Amos Hall documents the dark days of December 1813, when the British invaded the Niagara region of New York. The papers of Captain John Rodgers further reveal the naval situation on salt water. These are all supported by numerous smaller collections available for research after October 1 at the temporary home of the Clements Library on Ellsworth Road.


— Brian Leigh Dunnigan
Associate Director & Curator of Maps
The past twenty years we have all experienced the sweeping changes brought by the Internet. Research libraries across the nation, including the Clements, are digitizing their collections to make them available online. Technology is changing the way researchers locate, use, and interpret historical documents.

The William L. Clements Library strives to be an innovative and scholarly institution that encourages accessibility, collaboration, and research via the Internet. In the past few years we have jumped into the electronic age. To reach out to our constituents we have updated our website, established a social media presence on Facebook and Twitter, created a blog, increased the number of items cataloged in Mirlyn, posted a growing number of finding aids online, and created online exhibits.

While the Clements Library is under renovation, our curators will continue to build our digital presence. Although we will work in a different physical space, we will begin to implement a long-term plan to increase electronic access, digitize documents, create online exhibits, continue with electronic cataloging, and work online with researchers worldwide.

Brian Dunnigan, our associate director and curator of maps, recently went to London to meet with curators at the British Library to discuss digitizing our respective institutions’ Revolutionary War map collections. The School of Information is assigning a graduate Joyce Bonk Fellow to the Clements for the next two years to help map out and implement our digital media goals. We can use both these developments to begin making much more of our collections electronically accessible.

Through digitizing we can make our rare materials available worldwide, reaching innumerable students, scholars and other researchers. Digital copies will not replace the experience of hands-on contact with original primary sources, but they will make the information and content of our holdings available to those who cannot visit the Library. We are confident that global expansion of our audience will enhance the Clements’s international reputation, serve our mission of supporting the study of America’s early heritage, and bring additional researchers to Ann Arbor.

Digitizing also helps the preservation of rare materials. Electronic formats change quickly, we realize, but digital images are an important step towards ensuring that antiquarian paper collections will survive over time. That’s a worthy goal for a research library concerned with ensuring that its holdings last for centuries rather than decades.

As with most new WLCL initiatives, we need your help to move forward. High-quality, high-production digital scanners are expensive, and thus donations towards the cost of purchasing equipment and software will be most welcome. We anticipate purchasing two scanners at the outset—one for maps, prints, photographs, manuscripts, and other flat items and the other for books, pamphlets, serials, and items that require flexible cradles to cushion and protect delicate bindings.

In today’s electronic world, nearly all our researchers rely on the Internet on a daily basis. They use the Web to locate primary sources, to find people researching related topics, to discuss ideas online, to read academic journals, and much more. Expectations of what should be available online grow exponentially each year. To meet these demands, the Clements needs to expand its digital services and capabilities.

Last year, one of our researchers wrote: “Congratulations to you and your wonderful and productive WLCL staff for the new on-line exhibit on The Barbary Wars. It is clear and engaging and rich, the way on-line exhibits should be and it underscores the bounty of Clements collections and the creativity of your team. Once again, historians and teachers are in your debt.” This quote touches on what we want to accomplish in the next ten years. To do this, we are asking for your help. Please consider supporting the Clements Library Technology Fund with a gift today. Your donation will assist in meeting the needs of scholars, faculty and students so they can pursue groundbreaking and innovative research on the early American experience. To learn more, or to make a gift, please contact me at (734) 647-0864 or annrock@umich.edu. You can also give online at www.giving.umich.edu/give/clements.

— Ann Rock
Director of Development
ANNOUNCEMENTS

BARBARA DEWOLFE RETIRES
The Clements Library is blessed with a capable and intensely dedicated staff, none more so than Barbara DeWolfe, curator of manuscripts. Since arriving at the Library in 1999, Barbara has transformed the Manuscripts Division, demolished its backlog, obtained critical grants and donations, and helped bring the Library into the twenty-first century. We are saddened to announce that Barbara retired on July 5. She plans to return to the Boston area, travel, and get a dog that doesn’t shed. Thanks, Barbara, for your fourteen years of devotion, professionalism, and effort.

MARCUS A. MCCORISON
The Clements Library lost a great friend and firm supporter with the death of Mark McCorison on February 3. Mark was best known professionally for his comprehensive knowledge of early Americana and his thirty-two-year tenure as librarian, director, and president of the American Antiquarian Society. As a member of the Clements Library’s Committee of Management from 2000 to 2010, Mark helped guide the Library through its transition of leadership and always showed a particular interest in the staff and their activities.

HONORARY BOARD MEMBERS
The Clements Library Board of Governors has granted honorary board status to three of its former members. Congratulations to Thomas Kingsley, Philip P. Mason, and Joanna Schoff. Thank you all for your long and distinguished service to the Clements.

EISENDRATHS PRESENT RARE BOOK
Charles and Julia Eisenadrath, long-time friends of the Clements Library, have enriched the collection with their 2012 gift of Chrestien Le Clercq’s two-volume Premier Etablissement de la Foy dans la Nouvelle France (Paris, 1691). This early history of the Catholic Church in French America includes an important map of New France that is lacking in the copy of the book already owned by the Clements. As an added bonus, the Eisenadraths’ donation includes a page from the Gutenberg Bible, a fine addition to our holdings on the history of printing.

2013 POST-DOCTORAL FELLOWS
The generous support of the Earhart Foundation, the Upton Foundation, William Reese & Co., and several anonymous donors has allowed the Clements Library to offer a third year of post-doctoral research fellowships. Seven fellows from universities in four countries will visit the Clements to mine its rich collection of primary source material. Many thanks to our donors for making the fellowship program possible.

Dr. John Grenier, an independent scholar from Colorado, is the recipient of the Howard H. Peckham Fellowship on Revolutionary America for his topic, “Robert Rogers: American Servant of the British Crown.”

Dr. Aaron Graham of the University of Oxford has been selected for an Earhart Foundation Fellowship on American History for his topic, “The Imperial State: Fiscal-Military State Formation in the Atlantic World, 1754–1783.”

Prof. April R. Haynes of the University of Oregon has been granted an Earhart Foundation Fellowship on American History for her topic, “Riotous Flesh: Gender, Race, and the Solitary Vice.”

Dr. Sarah Keyes of Stanford University will receive an Upton Foundation Fellowship on American History for her topic, “Reckoning Ground: The Overland Trail and America’s National Narrative, 1824–1915.”

Dr. Jarret Ruminski of the University of Calgary is the recipient of an Upton Foundation Fellowship on American History for his topic, “To Ply Their Nefarious Calling: Violent Crime in the American Civil War.”

Prof. Wil Verhoeven of the University of Groningen (The Netherlands) has been awarded an Upton Foundation Fellowship on American History for his topic, “Enemies of the State: Sedition and Resistance in the Trans-Allegheny West, 1776–1806.”

Prof. Shannon E. Martin of Indiana University is the recipient of the Reese Fellowship in the Print Culture of the Americas for her topic, “Social Media and Participatory Democracy in the 21st Century: Public Notice and the World-Wide Web.”

2013 PRICE FELLOWS
The young scholars who are awarded a Jacob M. Price Visiting Research Fellowship represent the next generation of historians. Access to the Clements Library’s collections is crucial for many of them as they conduct research for their dissertations. We welcome ten Price Fellows in 2013.

L. Bao Bui, University of Illinois, for his dissertation, “‘I Feel Impelled to Write’: Social Networking and the Culture of Letter Writing During the Civil War.”

Christian Burset, Yale University, for his dissertation, “The Development of Legal Pluralism in the Eighteenth-Century British Empire.”

Erin R. Corrales Diaz, University of North Carolina, for her dissertation, “Remembering the Veteran: Disability, Trauma, and the American Civil War, 1861-1915.”

Rachel B. Herrmann, University of Texas at Austin, for her dissertation, “ ‘No Useless Mouth’: Food Diplomacy, Victual Warfare, and the Revolutionary Atlantic.”


Prof. Kristopher Ray, Austin Peay State University, for his topic, “Cherokees and Trans-Appalachian Empire in the British Imagination, 1670-1763.”

Alyssa Z. Reichardt, Yale University, for her dissertation, “A New War: French, British, and Iroquois Imperial Communication Networks and the Contest for the Ohio Valley, 1737–1768.”

Prof. Elena Andrea Schneider, College of William & Mary, for her topic, “The Struggle for Cuba: Slavery, War, and Empire in the Eighteenth Century.”

Samantha Seeley, New York University, for her dissertation, “Freedom, Race, and Forced Migration in the Early American Republic.”

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

March 4, 2013 – July 12, 2013: Exhibit at Clements Library; “Recent Acquisitions: Building on the Clements Collections.” Weekdays, 1:00-4:45 p.m.

July 12, 2013: Final day of reading room operations at Clements Library building.

August 9, 2013 – November 10, 1813: Exhibit at Toledo Museum of Art: “The Battle of Lake Erie.” This exhibit will include twenty items from the Clements Library.


October 1, 2013: Full reading room operations resume at 1580 Ellsworth Road.

October 8, 2013: Clements Library Associates Board of Governors Meeting, 10:00 a.m.

Clements Library events website: clements.umich.edu/events

Clements Library Director
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Mary Sue Coleman, Chairman; Paul L. Courant; Charles R. Eisendrath; Robert N. Gordon; Martha S. Jones; J. Kevin Graffagnino, Secretary

Clements Library Associates Board of Governors
Peter N. Heydon, Chairman

Clements Library Associates Honorary Board of Governors
Thomas Kingsley, Philip P. Mason, Joanna Schoff

Clements Library Associates share an interest in American history and a desire to ensure the continued growth of the Library’s collections. Funds received from Associate memberships are used to purchase historical materials. Annual Membership Contributions: Student $5, Donor $40, Associate $75, Patron $100, Fellow $250, Benefactor $500, Contributor $1000 and above. Contributions are tax deductible in accordance with current federal and state law and may be made by check or credit card.

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