**SOMEDAY**

This is a different introductory essay than I thought I’d write for this issue of The Quarto. Until recently, my WLCL colleagues and I expected that this issue would announce our return to campus from Ellsworth Road, and that we’d fill the pages with happy accounts and pictures of getting home again. Instead, as I type this on Groundhog Day, we are betwixt and between, with half our staff back at 909 South University and half still at Ellsworth with all the collections. Adjustments to the construction schedule and a desire to make sure our security and climate control systems are working properly have pushed the schedule back a number of times, so that we are now hoping to complete the move by early March. If so, by the time members of the Associates see this issue, we should be finished.

“Better to do it right than have to do it over” has become our mantra (along with “Good thing we didn’t schedule Grand Reopening until April 11”), but we remain cheerful and upbeat about reoccupying our lovely Albert Kahn structure when it’s ready to receive us.

In the meantime, this issue will focus on what’s been happening in the last stages of our Ellsworth Exile.

Cheney Schopieray reports on more than two years that saw an extraordinary array of manuscript collections come into the Library. Whether by gift or by purchase, the manuscripts that came to us in 2013–15 added significantly to the research potential our Manuscript Division holdings offer.

Readers, students, and scholars alike should come by to see what new resources are available to them. Terese Austin, whose work on a two-year Earhart Foundation grant to catalog our map and print collections spared her the tender joints and aching muscles our 2013 move inflicted on other Clements staff, writes happily of interesting experiences among the WLCL lithographs, engravings, and cartographic treasures. Clayton Lewis and Brian Dunnigan follow with highlights of new acquisitions in Maps and Graphics that should make the print and map collectors among our readers both envious and eager to pay us a visit. Messrs. Lewis and Dunnigan pull double duty in this issue by also reporting on the Library’s engagement with U-M’s big new Diversity, Equity, & Inclusion initiative, in which the Clements is an enthusiastic participant. Our collections are extraordinarily rich in sources on pre-1900 American diversity history, and our commitment to expanding our diversity programming, collecting, and services is heartfelt and genuine.

As most of you know, in December the Library published our latest book, *A Great Library Easily Begets Affection: Memories of the Mary Kidder’s lyrics to Hart Dank’s 1866 tune, Waiting at the Station, begin, “Of all the strange adventures, Into which we have been hurled, By the whirling and the spinning Of this very funny world.” Delays in completing the renovation project have left Clements Library staff and collections in the strange adventure of waiting to move back to our building on South University.
William L. Clements Library, 1923–2015 is a mix of first-hand recollections of working at, studying at, and visiting the Library over nine decades, illustrated with images from our collections and our institutional archives. Designer Kathy Horn has blended text and illustrations beautifully, and the result is a volume that should have my counterparts at our peer institutions saying, “Dang! Why didn’t we think of compiling a book like that?” If you’re fond of the Clements, you’ll love the “Memories” book. If you are a member of the CLA we’ll be happy to send a copy your way if you’d like one for your bookshelf.

By the time our friends and supporters receive this issue of The Quarto, our Grand Reopening festivities will be at hand. We selected the afternoon of Monday, April 11, as the date for a number of reasons—President Schlissel’s schedule, a lessened likelihood of inclement winter weather, reduced competition with other U-M events, and a wish to get settled in back home before throwing a celebratory party. You will all have seen other notices of the Grand Reopening schedule by now, so I hope it’s on your calendars. Business Manager Shneen Coldiron, who is in charge of the weather, assures me that April 11 will be a sunny, warm spring day, quite unlike March 31, 1922, when Mr. Clements and a few dozen guests risked pneumonia in a driving rain at the laying of our building’s cornerstone. If you can be here on April 11, please join us; and if your schedule keeps you away, we’ll look forward to welcoming you soon to see the renovated structure, admire the reading space and exhibits in the Avenir Foundation Room, conduct research on your latest historical project, or otherwise reacquaint yourself with the architecture, collections, and staff of this remarkable institution.

— J. Kevin Graffagnino
Director

The continuing acquisition of new or previously unknown research materials is fundamental to the Clements Library's mission. It is a pleasure to report that during our two and one-half-year exile on Ellsworth Road the Manuscripts Division has added many “new” and important collections including long-since-separated parts of some of our existing holdings. The 2014 acquisition of over 2,300 manuscripts comprising the papers of Chief of Artillery Henry Burbeck (1754–1848) has received considerable publicity. This is, however, only one of many important groups of new manuscripts. Of particular significance are additions to the Library’s existing Oliver Hazard Perry Papers, David Bates Douglass Papers, Samuel Latham Mitchell Papers, John E. Boos Collection, Turner Family (Rhode Island) Papers, and Burwell-Guy Family (North Carolina) Papers.

These groups of manuscripts came to the Clements through a mixture of in-kind gifts and purchases. The Library is deeply grateful to the families who donated their ancestors’ papers. The additional Oliver Hazard Perry Papers and David Bates Douglass Papers came directly from thoughtful descendants, and they should be lauded for their foresight and meaningful contributions to scholarship. Here is a summary of some of the most significant manuscripts acquisitions.

**Oliver Hazard Perry Papers**

Jean Ritchie, a descendent of Oliver Hazard Perry (1785–1819), reunited a magnificent group of 105 letters and documents with the larger body of Perry’s papers already at the Clements Library. These manuscripts dovetail beautifully with the existing collection. Both the original Perry Papers and the additions contain March 1800 correspondence between the commodore’s father, Christopher R. Perry, Toussaint Louverture, and U.S. consul at Port-au-Prince, Robert Ritchie; both include scattered letters between Perry family members from the early 1800s to the 1860s; both consist primarily of incoming letters to O. H. Perry from Secretaries of the Navy and other naval constituents, especially between 1807 and 1819; and many of the subjects and events described in each group are directly related. For example, letters...
David Bates Douglass served as second lieutenant of Engineers in the 1814 invasion of Canada, meritoriously at the Battle of Lundy’s Lane, and afterward at Fort Erie, Ontario. About two dozen letters to and from Douglass during his War of 1812 service provide content about his activities, including fine letters respecting Lundy’s Lane and his relationship with his future wife. A letter from Michigan Territory Governor Lewis Cass informs Douglass of his responsibilities in the 1820 expedition to explore the western portion of the territory and determine the source of the Mississippi River. Post-expedition letters include content on the development of reports and maps. Approximately forty letters span Douglass’s stint as the third President of Kenyon College in Gambier, Ohio, 1841–45. These letters provide insight into antebellum higher education, Douglass’s administrative style, conflicts with the College Board of Trustees and with Ohio Episcopal Bishop Charles P. McIlvaine (second President of Kenyon), and the tumultuous removal of Douglass from the presidency. Of great importance are the voluminous letters of Douglass’s wife, Ann Ellicott Douglass; his siblings Julia and Marcus Douglass; his daughters Sarah, Ellen, Mary, and Emily; and his sons Andrew, Charles, Malcolm, and Henry.

Samuel Latham Mitchell Papers
In 1882, the Clements Library purchased twenty-nine letters of scientist and U.S. Congressman from New York Samuel Latham Mitchell (1764–1831), written during his service in Washington, D.C., from 1802 to 1813. Mitchell’s letters describing Washington society and politics, science, and technological innovations have been prized for the writer’s astute observational skills and wit. Where one writer might mention briefly the arrival of a courier to deliver writing paper, Mitchell would describe the size, weight, and type of the paper; the color and construction of the ribbons holding the papers; and the usefulness of the paper to his work. We are delighted to announce the recent transfer from the Museum of the City of New York of over 490 letters by Samuel L. Mitchell to his wife Catherine. The institution recently refined its collection policies, emphasizing its museum holdings over its archival research collections, and the board ultimately selected the Clements Library as the appropriate repository for the long-term preservation of the Mitchell collection.

Mitchell arrived at the District of Columbia as one of the first members of Congress to take up residence in the new capital. As a Congressman, Mitchell was at the heart of many of the most pressing and public Federal issues of the day. With striking depth and candor, Mitchell shared information about the Louisiana Purchase, meetings of the Lewis & Clark Expedition, dinners with President Jefferson and Secretary of State James Madison, visiting diplomats, jaunts to nearby locations such as Mount Vernon, the Chesapeake-Leopard Affair, military and naval activities, Washington society and parties, and a flood of other subjects. The following example is one paragraph of many he dedicated to Tunisian Ambassador Sidi Soliman Mellimelli, who visited Washington in December 1805 to discuss tensions between the U.S. and the Barbary States.
related to piracy committed against American ships. The research topics suggested by this single passage are many, including for example, U.S. foreign affairs, socio-political gatherings, interactions with Muslims in the early history of the United States, women, marriage, and pregnancy.

Melemelli [sic.] has made several gallant Speeches to the Ladies. To one he said that he regretted extremely his ignorance of our language, because he was thereby prevented making her a declaration how much he admired her beauty. On another occasion he is reported to have said joosely, that altho the Law of his prophet allowed him to have four Wives, he had left but one in his own Country; and consequently he had vacancies for three to be filled upon by our fair Countrywomen. But the most waggish thing he has done is the following: Being at Mr. [James] Madison’s, he asked whether the Secretary of State had any Children. He was told that he had not. In the Course of the Conversation, he learned the same thing of Mr. [William] Thornton (1758-1828). He then said he had a Magical Cloak, which if thrown over a Woman, would remove the impediments to pregnancy, and make her as fruitful as she wished. Then proceeding to the place where his Mantle, called in Arabic a Bernoós, was laid, he proceeded with great gravity and ceremony to Mrs. [Dolley] M[adison] and adjusting it round her neck & shoulders, pronounced these words: Madam, I am a Saint; (or Marabout) and what womansoever is covered by my Bernoos, shall bring forth a male child. - This having been done, the other Ladies who were present, soon got the Bernoos, and then not a single one that missed the opportunity of having its influence shed upon her. And while there were thus striving to participate [in] its genial influence, the gentlemen present & Mr. M[adison] himself were almost splitting their Sides with laughter.” (December 11, 1805)

John E. Boos Collection

John E. Boos (1879–1974), of Albany, New York, was a clerk and library assistant, who spent several decades, ca. 1910–1940s, soliciting and compiling firsthand recollections from soldiers and citizens who personally met or saw Abraham Lincoln. He attended regimental reunions, military conventions, National Encampments, and GAR meetings, and he regularly carried with him a paper of uniform size, with margins blocked out in pencil, so that the Civil War veterans he met could write their memories of Lincoln on pages ready to be bound into books. Boos sent similar requests by mail. In his own words: “I never used a gun, but I hunted all over the nation, my ammunition being three cent stamps … The game was those kindly Old Soldiers in Blue, and my quest was to get a statement about Mr. Lincoln in their handwriting.” The result of Boos’s dedication was an extensive archive of aging veterans’ and civilians’ recollections of Abraham Lincoln and the pivotal Civil War era, reflecting the drama of war, the realities of aging, and Lincoln’s enduring legacy.

Following the death of Boos in 1974, his estate was sold and the reminiscences, often referred to as “Boos letters,” scattered between dealers and collectors. The precise number original-
ly compiled is unknown. Manuscripts Curator Emeritus Barbara DeWolfe took a particular interest in bringing Boos letters to the Clements Library, and between 2010 and 2012 the Library purchased approximately 145 letters and documents more than were to be found at any other repository.

Americana and Lincoln collector Donald P. Dow (1925–2009) of Fort Worth, Texas, began to purchase Boos letters around 1975. The determination with which Boos went about gathering the living history of his day resonated with Don Dow, and for the rest of his life he sought out and bought documents and letters originating from the John Boos estate. By the time of his death in 2009, he had amassed over 1,100 Boos letters and documents. Two handmade books, fifteen three-ring binders apparently assembled by Boos himself, and three additional binders contained over 400 robust letters, over 400 brief accounts, around 200 autographs and notes, and over 100 pages of Boos’s own writings.

Donald P. Dow’s massive Lincolniana/Americana Collection went up for sale in two separate Dallas, Texas, auctions in 2015. However, because of its historical significance and to preserve its integrity, Dow’s son determined to withhold the Boos archive and offer it to the Clements Library for private sale. The Boos collection would thus remain intact and available for research. With generous financial support from private donors, the Library was able to purchase this unique and important collection and reunite it with its existing Boos letters. While the focus of the collection is on memories of President Lincoln, the letters include reminiscences on childhood and children during the War, accounts of fortifications and battles (such as over 25 general references to Fort Stevens and 14 additional statements on seeing Lincoln during Jubal Early’s raid during the Battle of Fort Stevens in July 1864), and at least 37 descriptions of writers’ experiences as prisoners-of-war. Examples of prominent individuals who provided accounts include Buffalo Bill; William A. Pinkerton, son of the founder of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency; James Tanner, stenographer present at Lincoln’s death; LaSalle Corbell Pickett, author and widow of Confederate General George E. Pickett; and William Stoddard, Lincoln’s assistant secretary.

The John E. Boos Collection is unique and valuable for its Lincoln and Civil War content but also for its usefulness as a teaching tool. It gives students an opportunity to investigate the effects of time and age on memory, to compare and contrast historical facts with the (at times grossly inaccurate) recollections of the letter-writers, and to better understand the ways in which aging veterans and civilians interpreted their experiences in the early twentieth century.

**Turner Family Papers**

In 1985, the Clements Library Associates purchased a collection of twenty-one Revolutionary War-era letters of Dr. Peter Turner (1751–1822). They have served scholars as a valuable source of information on surgery, medicine, and camp life during the war. To these items, the Clements Library has now added approximately two linear feet of letters, documents, and log books of the Turner family and their in-laws, the Harlan family, which became available at auction in July 2015. Dr. Peter Turner’s family included multiple members of the medical and naval professions, including his nephew, Commodore Daniel Turner (1794–1850), his nephew U.S. Navy Surgeon Dr. William Turner (1775–1837); and his great nephew Commodore Peter Turner (1803–1871).

Over 50 letters and documents of Dr. William Turner (1775–1837) include his 1799 appointment to the General Greene, signed by Oliver H. Perry’s father, Christopher Perry; a letter written from Cap François in 1799, reporting on
events in the Haitian Revolution and describing Toussaint Louverture; correspondence respecting the death of his brother Peter, at Plattsburgh, New York, during the War of 1812; and letters respecting his medical practice, expenses, and supplies in the early nineteenth century. Commodore Daniel Turner’s papers include three log books for the US Schooner Nonsuch from August 1821 to May 1823 and from September to December 1824. Commodore Peter Turner’s (1803–1871) papers include shipboard correspondence from the 1820s, while he served aboard the US Frigate Constitution, the Hornet, the Falmouth, and other vessels; and a letter book kept from 1850–1851 while he commanded USS Southampton, in part while en route from Brooklyn to San Francisco.

Burwell-Guy Family Papers
One of the Library’s regularly utilized collections pertinent to women’s history and to antebellum cotton plantation life is that of the Burwell and Guy families of North Carolina and Virginia. Their one hundred and twenty letters reflect, in particular, the lives and activities of plantation owner John A. Burwell (1813–1857) and his wife Lucy Penn Guy (1814–1859). To these papers the Library has added over 300 manuscripts and photographs respecting many aspects of life on the Burwell plantation, including agricultural production, slavery, John and Lucy’s separation/divorce, and John Burwell’s estate; and around 400 letters and documents pertinent to the Burwells’ son, Episcopal Reverend Edward B. Burwell, and his wife. In addition, descendants have given the Library a 43 1/2” x 34 3/4” oil portrait of Lucy Penn Hunt (1794–1823) with her adolescent daughter Lucy Penn (Guy) Burwell. This donation is especially important in that it is the Library’s first large portrait of one of the women represented in our collections.

Individual Letters and Documents
Generous gifts of individual books and manuscripts came to the Library from Dr. Margaret N. Harrington (UM LSA ’64 and ’66, UM Medical School ’71) from the collection of her late husband, Kevin Harrington. Nearly all of the items are showpieces. A few examples include a log book for HM Ships Arethusa and Levant in the British Isles and the Mediterranean, 1775–1777; three 1778 documents pertinent to Burgoyne’s Convention Army; two Benjamin Rush letters, including one with remarks on Native American medicine; two Civil War letters by Ten Eyck Fonda; and a remarkable Joseph Cosey forgery of a Civil War journal and memoir.

The Library is grateful to John Cross for a gift of important eighteenth-century letters and documents from the collection of his father and friend of the Clements Library, Dr. Thomas Cross. Chief among these exceptional manuscripts is a September 23, 1765, deposition of the constable of Salisbury, Vermont, swearing that Ethan Allen “Did in a Tumultious and an offensive Maner with Threatening words & angry looks Strip himself Even to his Naked Body and with force and arms without law or Right Did assault & actually strike the Person of George Caldwell.” Others include a letter and draft of March 1786 between Charles Cornwallis (1738–1805) and Banastre Tarleton (1754–1833), in which the latter expresses feelings of dismay and injured pride at being passed over for a position in India; a May 16, 1776, letter by Benedict Arnold respecting supplies at Quebec; and an Alexander Hamilton letter to the Secretary of War dated March 10, 1799 (which has since been incorporated into the James McHenry Papers).

The William L. Clements Library’s return to campus is marked not only by updated facilities, but also by a richer and more robust body of primary source materials for our researchers.

— Cheney J. Schopieray
Curator of Manuscripts
In 2013, while the Library staff was busily packing up offices and shifting the collections to our temporary location, I was ensconced in a spacious, second-floor office with large windows, absorbed in cataloging, oblivious to the upheaval and far removed, physically and mentally, from the labors of my colleagues. Some might say that this is the cataloger’s natural milieu—engrossed in the arcana of MARC tags, controlled vocabularies, and unnecessarily complicated rules, one floor up and worlds away from the actual work of scholarship. In my case, the sequestration was administrative—the Earhart Foundation was providing my salary under a two-year grant for cataloging maps and graphic materials, making a temporary re-assignment to moving duties difficult to rationalize. Although in this instance the isolation was not of my own choosing, catalogers are sometimes perceived to be self-isolating, with some justification. For those of us drawn to the structure and minutiae that cataloging demands, it can be tempting to obsess over mastery of details and prostrate oneself to the letter of the cataloging law. More challenging and rewarding is to combine the exactitude of the field with the needs of the end-user, to use cataloging as a tool to provide the researcher with clear, accurate, and informative records, sometimes opting for simplicity in lieu of the cataloger’s argot. Trying always to maintain this Zen-like balance, my two years of “cataloging in exile” have offered interesting challenges, and allowed me to dive deeply into the richness of the Library’s map resources in new and sometimes unexpected ways.

An ongoing project in the Map Division, which has absorbed many of my working hours, has been to catalog all the maps relating to the Americas contained in 1,000 or so Clements Library atlases. Several heroic cataloging forebears (Clements Library map curators in days past) created card records for most of these items, so the current task is to convert the paper records to electronic versions, providing searchability in our on-line catalog for remote and on-site researchers, with enough information to determine whether the item is worth a trip to the Library to see in person or, with increasing frequency, to obtain it in electronic format. In processing a traditional map, the place to begin is obvious: what is the geographic region depicted? The answer is not always as straightforward as one might think. In early exploration, regions were named, and re-named, by Spanish, British, French, Portuguese, Dutch or Russian explorers, and geographical names can go through a series of variations before settling in for the duration. Visual clues can also be difficult to interpret. Think of an early map showing a fragment of the South American interior, or an early survey map of the North American coastline, with names that match no current dictionary. Although the general region is usually apparent from title or context, the precise location can be frustrating to identify. Comparing topographical details can be helpful, but time-consuming. If you’ve ever examined a large-scale map of the coast of Canada, or the interior of Brazil, you will quickly realize that these are dauntingly vast areas. One tool that has proven surprisingly useful is online mapping software. When a place name is illegible, nonexistent or obsolete, but latitude and longitude grids are present, entering the approximate coordinates into the mapping program will reveal the hidden truth, although inaccurate placement of longitude on maps into the 1770s may call for some readjusting.

The second key element to identify in a map catalog record is the author and/or publisher. Again, this is often straightforward, but not always. Even when the author or publisher’s name appears on a map, identification can still be problematic. As an example, in the seventeenth century, the Danckerts family of Amsterdam was involved for several generations in the business of engraving and selling maps. Also for several generations, they continued to use the same family names for their offspring, leading to confusion for catalogers. There are two Cornelis Danckerts, both producing maps in the same century and often with the same...
imprint. So when presented with a seventeenth-century map with the name Cornelis Danckerts, uncertainty remains. There are clues of course in the details of the map: geographic discoveries can be dated, so the inclusion of a certain feature may give hints, although it often took several years for new discoveries to be integrated into current maps. Another issue that can complicate attribution is the widespread practice, rampant in the eighteenth century, of mapmakers copying one another’s maps, republishing without accreditation, and dispersing plates to heirs and assigns. The plates of Nicolas Sanson (1600–67) are a case in point, having been passed down to his sons, published by several different firms, and even surviving into the eighteenth century in the works of Robert de Vaugondy (1723–86). There was even a version of a Sanson atlas, published in Holland in 1692 but reproducing the Paris publication information. When these thorny issues arise, I am able to access the best resources at the Clements Library for answering the deep questions of cartographic history. Brian Dunnigan, Curator of Maps, and Mary Pedley, Assistant Curator, are usually available, endlessly knowledgeable, and rarely inaccessible because of internet slowdowns. A conversation with them, in addition to being informative, has the added benefit of gently reorienting my thinking back to the map scholar’s perspective.

Another key cartographic element is the calculation of the map scale ratio. On-line tools can be useful with the calculations, facilitating conversion of a variety of historic units of measure into miles, although I remain wary of perches and toises. I avoid, if humanly possible, the numerous variations on the French lieue (It is a glorious mystery to me that there are people willing to put the time and effort into making these sites available on the internet, providing information on British Imperial measures such as the shaftment, barleycorn, and poppy-seed). However, the most useful tool for devising the map scale is a paper scale converter encased in mylar that was passed on to me by Brian Dunnigan. It is decidedly pre-Internet, and I jealously guard and protect its somewhat compromised integrity.

With a fair mastery of these basic cartographic elements and my toolbox of resources, I always anticipate opening the next atlas, or the next large folder, to continue with the next map, with more interesting variations on familiar themes. Then something surprising comes in the door, or is discovered in the stacks, that none of these tools or skills fit. One such recent acquisition, by landscape artist Pierre Panseron (b. 1736), is Etude pour le lavis ou il est fait mention du mélange & de l’emploi des couleurs dans les plans de fortifications & les cartes topographiques. There are no geographic place names, no latitude or longitude, no scale to measure. An imaginary piece, it shows a hypothetical bastioned town in the midst of a varied landscape of natural and man-made features—bridges, clusters of trees, soil varieties, and “pillars of justice” to name a few. It is a burst of color, still vibrant some 225 years after it was created, intended to teach the use of symbols to represent topographic elements. It even includes instructions in the lower margin on the proper technique for the mixture and use of paint colors. Panseron was employed by the Ecole Royale Militaire in Paris to train military officers in the artistry and accuracy of military maps, and he brings all his experience as landscape artist to the task.

Another anomaly, a “map” with few traditional cartographic elements, is the Jeu du Monde, published by the noted Parisian mapmaker Pierre Du Val (1618–83) in 1645. One of only three known copies of this early edition, the Clements Library example is colored and depicts a race game in traditional spiral form, but given a cartographic twist. The player uses dice and starts at the outer edge—literally and metaphorically—with the first ovals depicting small maps of regions at the outer edges of the European-centered world. These outposts consist of the polar regions, the Americas, and other uncivilized places. Advancement takes a player ever closer toward the center of the known world—not surprisingly, France. Rules for the traditional game included recitation of the major cities for each area landed upon, and penalties for landing on specific ovals, which also provides some lessons in contemporary history. For instance, landing in Candie (Crete), one must be detained to serve against the infidel Turks and stay until another takes her place.

Cataloging at the Clements Library continues to surprise and delight, encouraging flexibility with an amazing diversity of materials, even within a single division, and aiding the long view of scholarship by supporting the important work of cataloging. I am grateful to have been a part of the effort.

— Terese M. Austin
Head of Reader Services
It seems some days as if there must be an inexhaustible pool of antique maps and graphic materials from which auction and sale catalogs can draw to tempt the private or institutional collector. Dozens of catalogs arrive monthly at the Clements, and it is the responsibility of the curators to make recommendations to the Director as to which offerings to acquire and which to pass by. This is often a difficult call because of limitations of acquisition funds. Tough decisions must often be made.

Pictured here is a small sampling of acquisitions acquired during our time on Ellsworth Road. Readers of The Quarto can decide for themselves whether the items added to the collections are likely to assist our readers in conducting their research.

— Brian Leigh Dunnigan  
Associate Director & Curator of Maps

— Clayton Lewis  
Curator of Graphic Materials

One of the Library’s most recent acquisitions is a group of eleven small pencil drawings made about 1870. They depict, in charming detail, activities along the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri Rivers. The artist, unfortunately, has not been identified.

Pictured is a view of Cincinnati, Ohio, with its Roebling suspension bridge in the background and a street scene in Louisville, Kentucky, with an African American teamster driving his tandem hitch of mules.

Above: New in Graphics is this 1885 broadside celebrating The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen of North America.
Right: The Clements has intensified its collecting of bird’s-eye views of cities and towns. These highly realistic lithographs were expressions of pride in growing American communities. Today, they provide information on how nineteenth-century towns developed and thrived. This is Jacksonville, Oregon, as it appeared in 1856.

Below: Melville Island, situated in the Northwest Arm of the harbor of Halifax, Nova Scotia, was the site of a prisoner of war facility during the Napoleonic Wars. In the War of 1812, it held U.S. prisoners including, in 1813, the crew of the frigate Chesapeake. Between war’s end and 1818, the prison also sheltered as many as 2,000 African American former slaves, who had fled to British forces during the Chesapeake campaign of 1814. This naïve watercolor, possibly painted by a prisoner, contains many vignettes of prison life.

Many thanks to dealer and new CLA member James Kochan, who identified the subject of this untitled watercolor and confirmed our belief that it belonged at the Clements.

Left: The map collection includes several plans of the important fortified city and port of Cartagena, Colombia. Most depict attacks on the place in 1697 and 1741. This watercolor, pen and ink plan, however, was rendered by a French draftsman in 1793 at the time of the War of the First Coalition (1793–97) against the French Republic. It is notable for its trompe l’oeil representation of paper (in Spanish royal colors), unwrapping to reveal a table of references to important buildings.
DIVERSITY, EQUITY, AND INCLUSION AT THE CLEMENTS

Belle Gordon was a female boxer who fought both in the ring and on stage as a novelty act in the late nineteenth century. One contemporary picture caption describes her as the “Champion Woman’s Bag Puncher of the World.” The Library was fortunate recently to acquire a group of four photos of about 1900 showing Belle giving a workout to her punching bag.

Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) are three words currently seen and frequently heard these days across the University of Michigan campus. As our nation grapples with issues related to diversity, the University has taken the initiative to address some of these concerns. The goal is to foster a campus culture that is tolerant and welcoming to all.

As a part of this initiative, all U-M units will complete, by April 11, 2016, a five-year plan for improving diversity, equity, and inclusion. Thereafter, each unit will review its plan on a regular and frequent basis to gauge progress toward an overall goal. Staff, students, visiting scholars, correspondents, and the general public will all be positively affected by the plan. Guidance in this process is available from the Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Planning Group. Two Clements staff members, Clayton Lewis and Terese Austin, represent the Library before this body.

It must be said that long before the acronym DEI was coined, the Clements Library already had a strong commitment to the concept and an understanding that not all Americans have had an equal historical voice. In its collecting practices and preparation of finding aids the Clements has had a good track record of identifying those who were not a part of mainstream American history. Those who believe that the Clements is little more than a stodgy collection of traditional books and documents relating primarily to white, male America have not taken the time to sift through our manuscripts, maps, graphics, books, and pamphlets for scattered but nonetheless plentiful information about under-represented Americans—including women, Native Americans, African Americans, the poor, the disabled, immigrants, non-Christian religious groups, or those with differing sexual orientations. The available source material on these and other diversity topics continues to increase through the Library’s energetic collecting.

It is our goal to become stronger still in these areas of inquiry and more inclusive of those who may not be traditional patrons of the Clements. Scholarship in American history will be better for our enthusiastic participation in this University-wide effort.

— Clayton Lewis
Curator of Graphic Materials

— Brian Leigh Dunnigan
Associate Director & Curator of Maps
We regret to inform readers of The Quarto of the death of map collector and long-time friend of the Clements Library, Keith Burlingame Hook.

Keith Hook was born on February 23, 1917, to Ira Thomas and Nellie Burlingame Hook. He was raised in New Haven, Connecticut, but spent many summers visiting his grandparents at their farm outside of Ann Arbor, Michigan. After graduating from high school in 1934, he attended his parents’ alma mater, the University of Michigan, earning a bachelor’s degree in 1938 and a law degree in 1941.

Mr. Hook served in the Reserve Officers’ Training Corps and the National Guard while at U-M and joined the U.S. Army shortly after the country entered World War II. He trained at Fort Benning, Georgia, in 1942. Thereafter until 1946, he served in the Philippines, New Zealand, Japan, and elsewhere in the Pacific with the 27th Infantry Regiment of the 25th Division. He was later seconded to the Historical Section of the U.S. Armed Forces in the South Pacific Area and to the Americal (later the 23rd) Infantry Division. While with the Historical Section he wrote a detailed history of the land battle for Guadalcanal and drew topographical maps for it. These were later used as main sources for the Army’s official campaign history.

Mr. Hook married Alexis Charlton Entrican in Wellington, New Zealand, on September 27, 1944. After the war, they lived in New Haven, Connecticut, where Keith worked as an attorney with the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company until his retirement in 1982. Throughout his life he was an active participant in community boards and organizations, particularly those related to the Hartford area and Connecticut education and health. He passed away on November 17, 2015.

Cartography and map collecting were important parts of Keith Hook’s life. His map collection began with a copy of Johnson’s New Illustrated Family Atlas (New York, 1862) that he discovered at his grandparents’ farmhouse and which his grandfather gave him in 1926. Over the course of his life, his collection grew to several hundred atlases and individual maps. Keith also produced many of his own works, including topographical maps for the U.S. Army’s Historical Section and contributions to soldiers’ shipboard magazines. Keith’s maps reflect the collector’s own acute perception of physical space and representations of it. This memorialist recalls with great fondness sitting with Keith at the dinner table, listening and watching him tell the story of his first day of combat on Guadalcanal. Keith had been assigned to a rifle company on his arrival in the South Pacific. His unit was part of a replacement contingent that, in January 1942, ascended the “Galloping Horse,” a hill named for its particular topographical features. While describing to me his orders to establish communications with the third battalion, located on a nearby summit, Keith carefully created a makeshift map with tableware, condiments, and other objects in order to give his listeners a sense of the physical space of his story.

Keith donated sections of his voluminous World War II correspondence, documents, and maps to the Clements Library in 1998 followed by selected maps from his collection in 2002. These included important titles such as John De Brahm’s A Map of South Carolina and a Part of Georgia (London, 1757), and S.S. Moore’s and T. W. Jones’s The Traveller’s Directory (Philadelphia, 1804). In 2015, Keith formally donated the balance of his map collection and military/education archive to the Clements Library. We will be cataloging the maps as part of the Keith Burlingame Hook Map Collection and, with the enthusiastic approval of Mr. Hook, will sell duplicate printed maps to establish an endowment for future map acquisitions.

— Cheney J. Schopieray Curator of Manuscripts
Frances Reece Kepner died at her home in Pasadena, California, on July 31, 2015, at the age of 95. To the best of our knowledge, at her passing Frances was the senior-most member of the Clements Library family, having started work here before completion of her 1944 U-M Masters degree in library science. After leaving Ann Arbor in 1946, Frances worked in libraries at Ohio State University and, for 22 years, on the library faculty of Indiana State University’s Cunningham Memorial Library. In 1992 Frances moved to Pasadena, where she volunteered at the Huntington Library. In 2015 the Indiana State University Alumni Association selected Frances to receive ISU’s Distinguished Alumni award.

Frances was the first former member of the Clements staff to write to me after I became Director here in November 2008. We exchanged occasional notes and letters over the years, and although we never met I came to think of her with considerable affection. When the Library began compiling our “Memories of the Clements” book in 2014, I asked Frances if she’d write an essay about her time on the WLCL staff. Frances responded with an evocative, moving reminiscence about her three years at the Clements that I found quite endearing. Her recollections of a young woman’s World War II experiences at the Library—learning from Randolph G. Adams; working in the Map Division; staff afternoon tea on Wedgwood china donated by Mr. Clements; interacting with Howard H. Peckham, Colton Storm, Elizabeth Steere, and the others on the Clements staff; serving the few researchers wartime conditions allowed to visit Ann Arbor—brought that bygone WLCL era alive in a very personal way. The ending of her essay, “I have always said, ‘Working at the Clements spoiled me for any other job,’ but to this I would add, ‘And it enriched my life and memories tenfold’” is my favorite sentence in the “Memories” volume.

I attended the August 12, 2015, memorial service for Frances at the Centenary United Methodist Church in Terre Haute, Indiana. The nine-hour round-trip drive was grueling, but it was worth it to be able to honor Frances’s memory, meet her family, and learn more about her. I went to Terre Haute thinking fondly of Frances as a twenty-something who got her professional start at 909 South University Avenue; I drove home to Ann Arbor full of respect for her outstanding career, her strength in the face of great personal adversity, and the admirable qualities that filled the church with friends, family and colleagues who came together to celebrate her life.

It has been more than ninety years since the Clements Library opened its doors. In that time the Library has had many accomplished and impressive individuals on its staff and among its researchers, donors, and friends. For my money, none has been more special than Frances Reece Kepner.

— J. Kevin Graffagnino
Director

Frances Reece Kepner at graduation in 1944.
In September I had the good fortune to join the staff of the Clements Library as Director of Development. I’ve always found this title amusing and maybe even a bit off-putting, so I secretly think of myself as the “Chief Shepherd of Hopes and Dreams.”

Please let me tell you why. In looking at my job description, you might discover that I am charged with raising money to further the mission of the Clements. Money in and of itself is a rather boring necessity. What is really important and interesting is what we can achieve with it. In fact, over the course of the past three years, the Clements Library has accomplished a great deal. You came together over a shared desire to renovate and expand our beautiful Albert Kahn building, which now securely houses the collections, boasts new spaces for research and conservation, and has the most magnificent reading room of any library. Thank you for believing in our future and rallying around our renovation project with your gifts.

On April 11, 2016, we will celebrate our Grand Re-Opening with a ribbon cutting ceremony and keynote lecture. Please mark your calendars to join us for this momentous occasion. The Avenir Foundation Room and our exhibits will be available to the public on Fridays. We are also planning a series of lectures, tours, and other special events to commemorate this re-opening year. I encourage you to read your email messages and to check our Facebook page to learn more about our plans.

What goals will we work toward next? I now have the privilege of speaking with our board members and other long-time supporters to determine our collective dreams for the future of the Library. Together, we can envision a program to help train the next generation of archivists or expand our fellowship program enriching the scholarly work available on topics of American history. Many important historical documents remain in the hands of private collectors, so building an endowment for acquiring collections is important. I hope you will write or call me to talk about how you see the destiny of the library unfolding and how you can be a part of the plans.


Price Fellowship Fund Receives Major Gift

With the passing of eminent historian Jacob M. Price, we lost the namesake of our popular fellowship program, which makes it possible each year for as many as twelve graduate students or junior faculty to use the Library’s resources. We are very grateful that Doctor Price’s estate included a most generous bequest to the Clements Library to increase the principal of the Price Fund.

William Jay Sikkenga

The Clements lost another steadfast docent on October 3, 2015 with the passing of William “Bill” Sikkenga. Bill had many interests, including the Great Lakes, maps, and history, all specialties of the Clements Library. Bill was a kind and gentle man, and his friends at the Clements will miss him.

Clements Memories

Just about everyone who reads The Quarto has some favorite memory of the Clements Library and of the characters that have passed through its great bronze doors. For that reason, and in celebration of the Library’s return to Central Campus, we are pleased to announce the publication of A Great Library Easily Begets Affection: Memories of the William L. Clements Library, 1923–2015. In fifty essays, the 169-page book takes the reader from William L. Clements’s dedicatory remarks to the official naming of the Avenir Foundation Room. The book is colorfully illustrated with many examples of the Library’s outstanding collection. Copies are available to CLA members on request by contacting the Library (734-764-2347).
Seldom are maps as personal as this 1834 rendering of Newark, Ohio. The cartographer, an unidentified woman, made the neatly drawn village plan as part of an effort to convince her New Englander brother to join her in Newark. The text surrounding her plan describes the benefits in detail.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

March 18, 2016 – June 3, 2016: Exhibit, “Supporting Scholarship: 8 Topics Well Documented in the Clements Library.” Fridays, 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

April 11, 2016: Grand Reopening of the Clements Library.

May 3, 2016: Clements Library Associates Board of Governors meeting.

June 10, 2016 – September 30, 2016: Exhibit, “Out of the Ordinary: Gems & Oddities in the Clements Library.” Fridays, 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

October 7, 2016 – February 27, 2017: Exhibit, “African Americans in the American Experience.” Fridays, 10 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.