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IN MEMORY OF HOWARD H. PECKHAM

Speaking briefly to a large audience at his retirement reception on April 1, 1977, Howard H. Peckham expressed his feeling that as director of the Clements Library for twenty-four years, he had enjoyed the privilege of holding the best job, at the greatest library, at the finest University in the country. It was not simply a case of being carried away by the emotion of the moment. He passionately believed that neither the Clements Library nor the University of Michigan found equals anywhere in the world.

Typical of the majority of the inhabitants of southwestern Michigan, Howard was the product of a small town and a family whose forebears emigrated from New England through New York State in the early nineteenth century. These people valued the Calvinist underpinnings of their Congregational faith, education, citizenship, and work ethic. Howard never took any of life's advantages for granted. His father, well on the way to a prosperous business career, died when Howard was an infant.

Upon graduation from Lowell High School, Howard first attended Olivet College, transferring to Michigan just as the Depression began. American history was an interest, but English was his great enthusiasm. He earned his B.A. degree in 1931 and the M.A. in English

in 1933. Fired with enthusiasm to become a writer, Howard returned to Lowell and took a position as an editorial writer for *The Grand Rapids Press*. Like a number of his contemporaries, Allan Nevins, Douglas S. Freeman, Henry Steele Commager, and

in 1936. She and their two children were the only loyalties which would surpass the Clements in Howard's affections. Dorothy was the ideal helpmate throughout Howard's career—sharing his interests in books and antiques, maintaining a beautiful home

and traditions of elegant entertainment at the Clements, protecting his time, and serving as an effective critic of his writing. Dorothy, a bibliophile of considerable ability herself, assembled a fine collection of American cookbooks long before there was widespread interest in this field. Howard was diagnosed with diabetes in mid-career, but Dorothy's culinary skills and watchful eye enabled him to minimize the effects on his daily routine until the very end of his life. Howard's marvelously placid disposition and

philosophical attitude toward life helped.

Howard had been a student reporter on the *Michigan Daily* as an undergraduate and his beat included the Clements Library. Randolph G. Adams, the Library's first director, had obviously been favorably impressed. On a chance visit to Ann Arbor in 1935, Howard was offered the position of Assistant Curator of Manuscripts. He became the curator within the year and held the post until



Major General Thomas Gage's papers arrived at the Clements in 1937, in the same wooden boxes used to ship them from America to England in 1776. Bundles of papers tied with red tape were arranged in compartments, one for each command that reported to Gage. Peckham (right), shown here with Lloyd Brown, recalled that sand used to dry ink would fall out as he unfolded documents.

Bruce Catton—historians who had a stint in journalism—Howard Peckham could sit down at the typewriter and write easily and quickly, meeting every deadline. Between 1939, when he published his first book, and 1980, he produced 21 books and several times that many articles and pamphlets.

While back in his home town in 1933-34, he met Dorothy Koth, then teaching school, and they were married



1945. Although since 1926 there had been a curator with assigned responsibilities for the Library's modest manuscript holdings, Howard essentially created the Manuscript Division as a separate department.

Peckham's perception, expressed at his retirement, that the Clements was the finest place for an early American historian was not much of an exaggeration. Between the mid-1930s and the 1970s, it was an exhilarating environment for anyone with an interest in early American history. The Library had opened its doors in 1923, and the prosperous Twenties had seen the excitement of setting the new library in motion and a constant stream of acquisitions of all sorts—Revolutionary War pamphlets (far outnumbering those of older institutions), atlases and maps, and the beginnings of significant manuscript accessions.

As a *Michigan Daily* reporter, Peckham had enjoyed a brief contact with the place when Mr. Clements remained active and funds appeared to be limitless. But the Depression had shattered this, as well as many other dreams. William Clements suffered severe financial setbacks. He died in 1934. Not only was he unable to endow the Library, but he reluctantly asked, in his will, that the University purchase the manuscript collections bought for the Library but remaining in his possession at his Bay City home.

When Peckham became the manuscript curator, the hard facts—the loss of the Library's only benefactor and possibly of its most valuable collections—were sobering. Fortunately, Randolph G. Adams, the Library's director, was a man of eternal optimism, and he was not about to allow the Library, born with such dreams of greatness, to become "just another" rare book collection of marginal importance. In the late 1920s, Adams had developed a close relationship with Detroit philanthropist Tracy W. McGregor, helping him become a major collector of Americana. He prevailed upon



Howard H. Peckham, 1910-1995

McGregor to accept a position on the Library's Committee of Management the year before Clements' death. McGregor more than returned the favor a few years later by writing a check for \$100,000, which literally saved the manuscripts in the Clements estate from inevitable sale and dispersal.

On April 3, 1937, the papers of British Generals Thomas Gage and Sir Henry Clinton, of Cabinet Ministers Lord George Germain and Lord Sydney, of the Hessian troops hired by the British during the Revolution, and of the American General Nathanael Greene, were delivered to the Clements Library. Mr. Clements and his librarians in Bay City had examined these manuscripts and had selectively shared material with a few scholars, but the majority had remained untouched and their significance unappreciated.

Peckham had the rare pleasure of being the very first person to unfold, organize, and read the most notable collection of Revolutionary War documents ever acquired by an American library. *Life Magazine* did an exclusive story. The Library simmered with excitement throughout the late 1930s and early 1940s. Adams was the ideal boss—full of energy and good humor, unsurpassed in bibliographical knowledge and academic standards, yet

completely generous and supportive of his staff. He gave every encouragement to his young and ambitious curators—Lloyd Brown in Maps, Howard Peckham in Manuscripts—and they both quickly established themselves as leaders in their respective fields.

Scholars from around the world were graciously granted access to the Library's new resources. Their pilgrimages to Ann Arbor not only established the institution's eminent place in the world of early American scholarship but also Peckham's reputation as one of the most knowledgeable people in the field. As a result, much of the history of Colonial and Revolutionary America was revised.

Howard made research in the Manuscript Division a memorable experience. He established contacts and friendships with all the bright young scholars of the era. The Clements solicited Carl Van Doren to write his *Secret History of the American Revolution* (1940), the previously unknown, accurate story of Benedict Arnold's treason. It won a Pulitzer Prize and was a best-seller. Howard Peckham's assistance and meticulous editing of the Arnold-André correspondence contributed to the book's success.

The National Archives in Washington opened its doors in 1935 and the Society of American Archivists was founded in 1937. Peckham was one of a handful of the country's first professional archivists. Until the 1930s, rare book collections and historical society libraries had catered to a small clientele of members and well-heeled antiquarians—not the public at large and not even university students. Card catalogues of holdings were seen as unnecessary. Curators and patrons were supposed to be sufficiently well-versed to know what they wanted and what a collection was likely to contain, and if they didn't, they had no business being employed or admitted as researchers. Mr. Clements shared this viewpoint, and Randolph Adams only gradually came to accept a

card catalogue as a virtue.

Howard Peckham developed a very effective system of item-level manuscript cataloguing which he described in articles and illustrated talks. It was widely copied by other institutions. He was one of the first people to teach a formal course in archival management in conjunction with Michigan's Library School.

The modern archivist owes a debt of gratitude to Howard and his contemporaries for establishing professional standards, but in certain ways his attitudes about historical librarianship were quite conservative—more attuned to Randolph Adams, Milo Quaife, Clarence Brigham, Lawrence Wroth, and their generation than the “professionally-trained” librarians and archivists of the present day. These men were great practical librarians and collectors, but above all they were historians and bibliographers who not only knew how to catalogue and describe collections but

understood the significance of the material.

Howard never viewed archival systems and techniques as more than a method of getting at substance. He valued books and manuscripts for their content, not their form. Library degrees and archival courses served a purpose in his mind, but only in the same way that trade school courses created better plumbers and electricians. To be a true curator or librarian, he believed that one needed to know history and the English language. To be an historian, one needed to learn how to weigh historical evidence and how to write. To be a great historian, one needed to take on larger topics, worthy of critical study, and be able to communicate effectively to an intelligent, popular audience far wider than fellow academics.

Peckham's own books and articles were always intentionally aimed at general readers, although they were based upon solid archival research.

Pontiac and the Indian Uprising (1947), widely acclaimed and acknowledged as his finest book, reads like a novel but was the product of meticulous scholarship. He wrote popular histories of book collecting, Indiana, the University of Michigan, and general surveys of the Colonial and Revolutionary Wars. They were written so that any intelligent reader could enjoy them and learn something. He wrote biographies of Pontiac, William Henry Harrison, and Nathanael Greene for young audiences. He produced two historical phonograph records, several television lecture series, and often wrote articles for general magazines in addition to scholarly pieces for academic journals.

To some degree this approach was out of step with the academic world. The historical “profession” of the 1950s and 1960s became increasingly suspicious of narrative history and of anyone who appealed to or excited readers beyond their fellow academics. It was the sort

By the early 1940s the Manuscript Reading Room was lined with cases. Randolph G. Adams (left) and Howard Peckham examine boxes of Sir Henry Clinton's papers. Behind them are the Gage papers, mounted in leather volumes. To their left are the letters of British statesman and literary figure John Wilson Croker.





In 1963, the Grolier Club was entertained at the Clements by Howard and Dorothy Peckham, assisted by Mrs. Randolph G. Adams, shown serving tea.

of self-serving logic for which Howard had no use. Time, appreciative readers, and significant book royalties have thoroughly vindicated him. Even the professional historical associations are now making efforts to reach a general audience. Howard would be too much of a gentleman to say "I told you so," but he would find it amusing!

Howard Peckham was formally appointed director of the Clements and assumed the position in the summer of 1953. He had left the University of Michigan in 1945, when he was chosen to be director of the Indiana Historical Bureau and Secretary of the Indiana Historical Society. His eight years in Indiana had been highly rewarding from a professional and personal point of view, and he maintained a deep affection for the state of Indiana throughout his life. It was a matter of mutual admiration. The Pontiac book, begun while in

wrote that were he in office, he would issue an executive order prohibiting Peckham's departure! But Michigan was Peckham's *alma mater* and the directorship of the Clements had the prestige and appeal for him which no other position could equal.

In many ways, Howard was fortunate to have been absent from Ann Arbor between 1945 and 1952, because the Clements Library had not prospered in this period. Randolph Adams had suffered a stroke and was increasingly plagued by poor health. He successfully fought off an attempt to transform the Clements into the rare book collection of the University Library but incurred a degree of administrative ill-will in the process. There were virtually no funds for acquisitions, and there was considerable staff turnover. Adams died unexpectedly in December 1951, and his temporary successor, although a

Ann Arbor, had been published in 1947 and brought him wide acclaim throughout the historical profession. He gained invaluable administrative experience as director of the Indiana Historical Bureau and played an important role in establishing professional standards for historical society work. He was a founding member of the Society of State and Local History, president of that organization in 1954, and a founder and early editor of *American Heritage*. The people involved in historical work in Indiana thought the world of Howard and what he had accomplished. J.K. and Eli Lilly offered to match any financial offer Howard might receive from Michigan. A former governor of the state

knowledgeable bookman, lacked administrative skill, academic historical credentials, and the confidence of higher University administrators.

The situation rapidly changed for the better. The University had recently installed a dynamic new president, Harlan Hatcher, and a new librarian, Fred Wagman, both of whom were *ex officio* members of the Library's Committee of Management. Hatcher was a noted historian of Ohio and the Great Lakes, and Wagman not only had been an outstanding administrator at the Library of Congress but cared deeply about history and rare books. Wilbur K. Pierpont had recently taken charge of University finances and would retain the post throughout Howard's directorship. Pierpont was a staunch supporter of the University's museums and libraries and made a point of protecting these relatively powerless units in the budgetary process. After fifteen long years of indebtedness to finish paying for the Clements' manuscript collections secured in 1937, acquisition funds were finally available for new purchases. Howard inherited a staff of relatively new but highly competent curators (Georgia Haugh, William Ewing, and Christopher Brun), and in contrast to the previous decade they stayed on, providing the sort of continuity and collection knowledge desirable in both catalogue work and effective public service.

When the Clements celebrated its 50th anniversary in 1973, Howard wrote a brief history of the Library. Incidentally, he identified those changes and contributions of his directorship which he considered most notable. He established a clearly defined collections policy that emphasized pre-Civil War material and the fields of social and intellectual history. From being a rather weak presence in the historical market, the Clements of Peckham's years became a major force at book auctions. The respect and goodwill of book dealers makes all the difference in determining whether the great rare book or manuscript collection is offered to your institution or not. Peckham reestablished the rapport which Adams had used so effectively. Unique treasures again began coming the Library's way with regularity. While continuing to strengthen the Library's Colonial and Revolutionary War holdings, collections on music, early American literature and drama, architec-

ture, and religion were built aggressively. Indian captivity narratives were a particular passion of the new director, and he also systematically began accumulating printed accounts of overland journeys to the west.

A "friends of the library" organization, the Clements Library Associates, had been formally created in 1947. It became an increasingly important force, significantly augmenting acquisitions funds and providing a devoted constituency to attend semi-annual programs and exhibitions. Renville Wheat, James Schoff, and Robert Briggs, as chairmen of the organization during the Peckham years, provided outstanding leadership and helped make the Clements a far more exciting place to work for the director and the staff. Guides were published for all areas of the collections, and the number of scholars visiting the Library increased dramatically in the 1950s and 1960s.

Howard was an exceptionally gracious host to library visitors. He met with every one of them personally, often buying them lunch. He listened and took their research projects seriously. No matter how busy, he would search out additional materials in the collections and share his own vast knowledge. For many aspiring young graduate students, it was the first time they had ever been treated as true scholars. Visits to the Clements were experiences never to be forgotten. He showed curators the same kindness and respect, encouraging their professional development by giving them time and support for publications. He treated them as scholarly equals. He had a wonderful, low-key sense of humor, and as it had been when he was a young employee under Adams, it was great fun working at the Clements in the Peckham years.

The 1950s through the early 1970s was an expansive period in American higher education, with many heads of University departments and librarians of peer institutions priding themselves on growth and empire building based on institutional politicking and federal grants. Howard, product of the Depression, was temperamentally incapable of the "wheeling and dealing" approach to management. He never spent money the library did not have and he even took pride in returning some of the annual appropriation at the end of the year. Rather than expanding the activities of the Clements over his twenty-four years

as director, he literally reduced the number of staff members and eliminated certain collecting areas and activities, such as school tour groups, which had formerly been encouraged. In hindsight it might be viewed as a serious administrative error, because it left no fat to trim when the state began the relentless cutback in support of higher education in the late 1970s. But it worked during the years he ran the place and did earn him the admiration of higher administrators, who themselves were of his generation and also had haunting memories of the lean days of the 1930s. When, on rare occasions, Howard did ask for special

financial assistance to buy a collection, the request was never denied.

The philosophy of keeping the Library focused exclusively on its primary mission meant that neither the director nor the staff were encumbered with time-consuming digressions. They could get things done. As conservative and old-fashioned as the Peckham approach may have appeared at the time, it preserved the essence of this Library and was true to the vision of its founder.

Maintaining a focus on the collections remains, today, a jealously guarded priority. The director of this particular library continues to collect, and occa-

The Streeter Sales, conducted by the Parke-Bernet Gallery, were the most important manuscript auctions of the twentieth century. Howard Peckham (right) and Renville Wheat follow the bidding at the second Streeter Sale in April 1967.





Howard Peckham seated at the director's desk, summer of 1977.

sionally write books rather than spend all his time as a fund raiser or tour guide. The curators spend their time working with the collections rather than telling others what to do. The entire staff retains the intimate contact with the books and manuscripts which makes it possible for them to provide enthusiastic, knowledgeable assistance to researchers. The Clements remains an exciting place to work for both visitors and employees. Several of its once great peer institutions, encumbered with vast payroll expenses, bureaucratic inefficiencies, and misplaced public expectations, have lost sight of the purpose for which they were created.

Because of the nature of the Clements Library, with a clearly defined mission and a small staff requiring highly specialized skills, the Clements becomes very much the personal library of the director while he is in office. As long as the director has the full confidence of the boards and the University administration, and Howard did so completely throughout his tenure, he enjoys a great deal of freedom. Howard wielded this power with great effectiveness, but always in the best interests of

the University. He fervently believed in the importance of historical memory in preserving the greatness of the United States, and he felt that libraries such as the Clements preserved the records of our past better than any other type of institution.

The Clements, to Howard Peckham, was something larger and more important than any single individual. The triumphs of his years as director—and there were many—were very much the result of his own abilities, but he never took credit personally or made anything of them. He thought of his successes as merely continuing the work of Clements and Adams. He took great pleasure in the fact that his successor had the opportunity to work, as he had, as Curator of Manuscripts for a number of years before becoming the director. It made possible the sort of continuity of effort and memory which has served the Clements so well throughout its history.

By the middle of the 1970s, both Howard and Dorothy felt that a warmer climate and more relaxed routine would be better for their health. Howard was given an honorary doctorate (Litt.D.) by Olivet College in 1976 and at his

retirement, he received the warmest possible tributes. The Peckhams moved to Hendersonville, North Carolina. Howard continued to write occasional historical articles, taught and took a few courses at the local community college, played the bassoon in the community orchestra, and tried his hand at writing a novel. In the years before leaving, Howard mentioned to his successor a premonition that he would only live to 72 or 73. Fortunately, he was wrong. Retirement proved to be all that he had hoped, and it was not until he reached his late 70s that serious health problems began to develop. Diabetes and Parkinson's disease then deprived him, gradually, of all the things he had taken pleasure in, and his death was a blessing when it finally came. Howard is survived by his wife Dorothy, his son Stephen and wife, daughter Angela and husband, and three grandchildren. His legacy at the Clements Library, apparent on every bookshelf and in every Library activity, is timeless.

— *John C. Dann, Director
Clements Library*

REMEMBERING HOWARD PECKHAM

Howard Peckham entered my life in 1959, when I was a Ph.D. student, starting a dissertation that needed much research in the Clements Library, until then for me only a historian's treasure-house named in published authors' footnotes. The building awed me, as Mr. Clements had intended, but its director, though a model of gentlemanly dress and behavior, made me feel welcome, and even valued. I had read his fine book on Pontiac and the great Indian uprising of 1763, and so was pleased that this scholar would invite me to lunch at the Union—not cheeseburgers in "The MUG," but upstairs in the dining room with menus, silverware, and student waitresses—and quiz me gently about my research project.

A decade later I was a professor at Michigan and the designated faculty member of the Clements' Committee of Management, on which by Mr. Clements' deed of gift the director sat as a non-voting secretary. For almost two decades I watched Howard guide a succession of bemused University presidents (who presided over the Committee's meetings) through his agendas of big and little items, playing his cards carefully so that when a real problem arose he could count on a quick presidential OK.

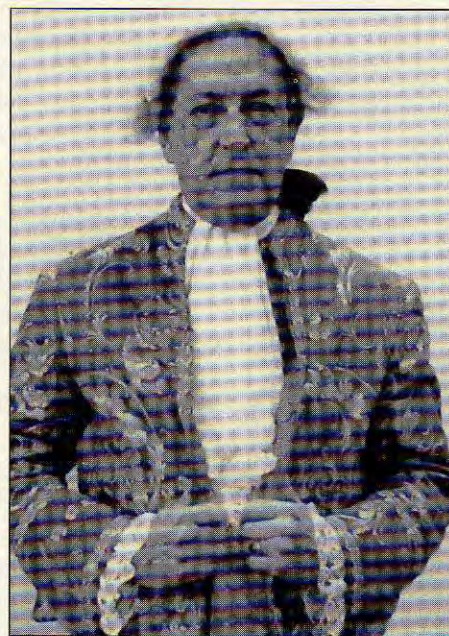
Howard Peckham was not an impulsive man, but one day, in trying to ease the Library's never-ending shortage of space, he generously gave me my choice of any one of a dozen or more of the canvas-covered wooden boxes used by Major General Thomas Gage to ship his papers home from Boston in 1776. I chose the box marked "1770" in brass-headed nails—the year of the Boston Massacre. I cherished that box, but lingering doubts and a guilty conscience led me to give it back, to Howard's successor, outside whose office it now sits in a proper public place.

Like many older historians, Howard was puzzled by some of the newer trends in historical writing. Although himself a pioneer revisionist with the Pontiac book in what

has since become the very active field of Native American history, he once asked me what all the fuss was about in this new-fangled social history of ordinary folks. "We all are born, grow up, most of us get married, usually have children," he mused, "and then we die. Isn't that pretty much it?" A long conversation ensued.

But his mind was open, and his instincts sound. He conducted and supported Clements projects during the American Revolution Bicentennial that have proved invaluable to the "new" social historians, among them his own *Toll for Independence* (1974), a meticulous recounting of American battle casualties, which when combined with his estimate of deaths among American prisoners of war almost quintupled

the "official" human cost of the Revolutionary War. A Peckham-inspired guide to Revolutionary War diaries has also helped the cause of social history, but the most important may have been his solid backing for John C. Dann's, *The Revolution Remembered*, a compilation drawn painstakingly from thousands of veterans' pension applications, acquired on microfilm from the



His Grace the Duke of Vinewood. "A witless fop," according to Horace Walpole, "but a favorite of the Queen, whom he serenades on the bassoon."



Sir John Dann, Earl of Dexter. Of him Dr. Johnson said, "I would rather dine with Dexter than sup in Chelsea."

Howard Peckham staged this droll pair of portraits, composed the captions, and sent them off to friends living in London as a gentle poke at their Anglophilia.

National Archives by the director himself.

Howard Peckham, a prudent and conservative man, began and encouraged the single greatest change in the Library's history. He turned it away from its original position, as an exclusive and somewhat forbidding place for bibliophiles and expert historians, to an active and attractive site for research at all levels and for education in the broadest sense. The quiet building I entered naively in 1959 was in transition, under Peckham's leadership. Since his retirement it has gone on to become what he tried to make it—a vital part of the University of Michigan, as well as an international center for historical research. As such, the Library is his monument.

— John Shy
Trustee, Clements Library

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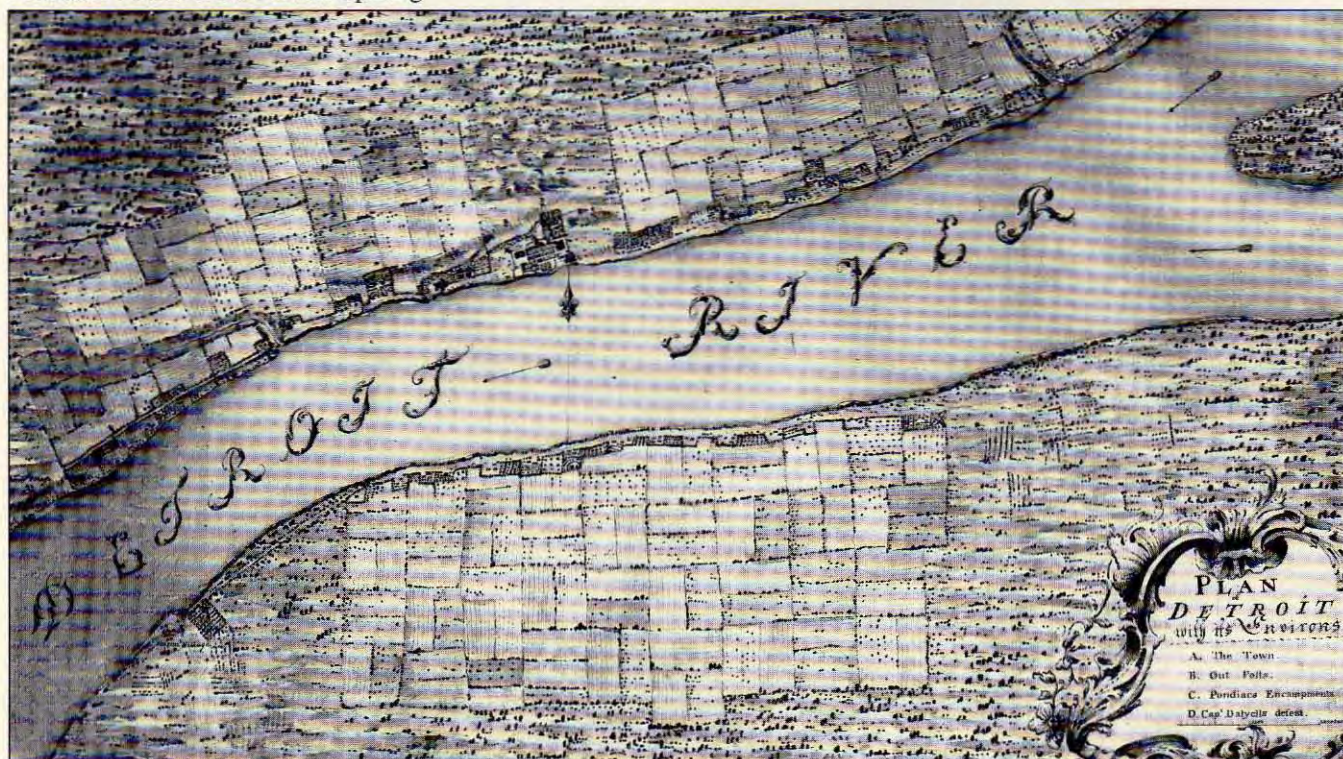
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Rogers, Robert, *Journals. Reprinted from the Original Edition of 1765.*

Introduction by Howard H. Peckham. New York, 1961.

Memoirs of the Life of John Adlum in the Revolutionary War. Chicago, 1968.

Narratives of Colonial America. Lakeside Classics. Chicago, 1971.

VI. CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

William Henry Harrison, Young Tippecanoe. Indianapolis, 1951.

Indiana Heroes for Young Hoosiers. Indianapolis, 1953. Lives of George Rogers Clark, Chief Little Turtle, and William Henry Harrison.

Nathanael Greene, Independent Boy. Indianapolis, 1956.

Pontiac, Young Ottawa Leader. Indianapolis, 1963.

VII. HUMOROUS PIECES

Crashing the Clements Library; or, The Day the Aviator Dropped In. Ann Arbor, 1936.

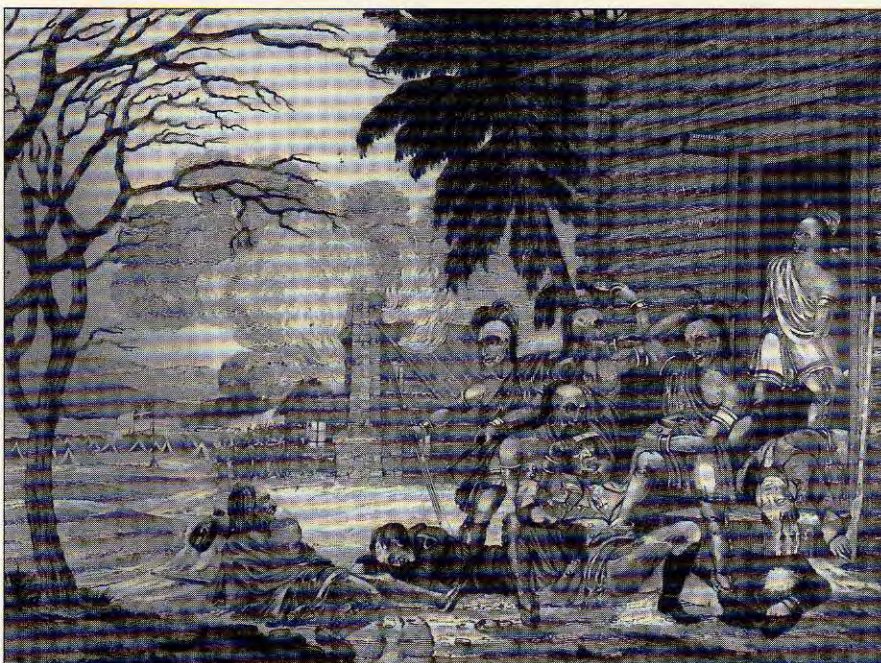
One More Reason Why Michigan is Succeeding the Decadent East as the Center of Historical Research in the Era of the American Revolution. Ann Arbor, 1940.

Ogima obwandiyag omasinaigani-tessabang. Ann Arbor, 1943. Peckham's "forgery" of Pontiac's bookplate—a practical joke played on Randolph G. Adams, recounted in Charles Hamilton's *Great Forgers and Famous Fakes.* New York 1980, pp. 239-41.

VIII. PHONOGRAPH RECORD

Voices of the American Revolution. Edited and narrated by Howard H. Peckham. Ann Arbor, 1959.

Left: This unique print, a Peckham favorite, is obviously a contemporary propaganda piece designed to inflame Americans against the British and Indian forces during the War of 1812.





Howard H. Peckham at his retirement in 1977. Portrait by Joseph Maniscalco, gift of the Board of Governors, Clements Library Associates.

HOWARD PECKHAM ON RETIREMENT, 1977

Howard Peckham concluded his 1976-77 Annual Report, his twenty-fourth and last, with these words:

What remains to be said? It was my good fortune to have become acquainted with the Library first as a student when it was but six years old and struggling for identification and an effective role. Director Randolph G. Adams was preaching the philosophy of rare books and the gospel of bibliographical research. Now the academic atmosphere is more congenial, and the Clements Library is a respected, pre-eminent, stable yet dynamic institution 54 years old — and still beautifully housed.

During my 33 years with the Library, I looked forward to every Monday morning and rather regretted the speedy arrival of Friday evening. I have been lucky; it is not given to every man to find such zest in his work.

Sometimes I felt that the Clements Library had a life of its own which absorbed me and gave meaning to my endeavors. It is something to believe in as an enduring intellectual asset of a University of which I was proud to be a part. Shaping that asset has been eminently gratifying.

At the Founders Day tea in April I expressed my appreciation to all the University presidents and vice presidents under whom I have served, and to the very capable staff members, current and past, who would make any Director look his best. Several of them have moved on to larger responsibilities in other institutions, and I am proud of this Continental “alumni.” Of course, I feel a special affection for the Committee of Management and the Board of Governors, who have shared my enthusiasm and supported my ventures for the development of the Library. If I depart with some satisfaction at its present dimensions and program, I likewise leave the University with immense gratitude for an exciting and rewarding career.

CLA NEWS

At their May 2, 1995 meeting, the Associates Board of Governors had the exciting opportunity to purchase a unique document — a first-hand account of one of the earliest English expeditions to South Carolina’s coastal islands and waterways. In 1663, the same year Charles II granted patents to eight Proprietors establishing the province of Carolina, Captain William Hilton of Barbadoes explored the coasts of North and South Carolina, and founded the first settlement at Charles Town (Cape Fear) in present-day North Carolina. It was not an ideal site and the Proprietors directed Hilton to explore farther southward.

Lt. Col. Robert Sanford was given command of an expedition which sailed from Charles Town on June 14, 1666. Lt. James Woory was in the small company of about twenty colonists and sailors, aboard two small ships, the sloop *Rebecca*, and the shallop *Speedwell*. Woory made a full report of the venture entitled, “A Discovery of the Coasts, Islands, Rivers, Sounds & Creeks of that part of the province of Carolina between Cape Romano and Port Royall.” Sanford’s narrative of the expedition has long been available to historians. Woory’s hitherto unknown account adds a new perspective and considerably more detail, particularly about the numerous Native Americans living in the region. Woory visited their villages, and marvelled at their well-cultivated fields of “corne, pease and beans, peach tress with fruite thereon” and “musk Mellons Quashes pumpions and other fruite.”

Lt. Woory’s report is a significant acquisition — we are most grateful to the Associates for their generosity. The Clements has a superb collection of first-hand accounts of the earliest exploration and settlement of North America in the 16th and 17th centuries. Among the rarities purchased by William Clements and presented to the Library with his original gift was William Hilton’s 1664 narrative. Lt. James Woory’s report has never been published. The Clements intends to issue Lt. Woory’s account, among other publications, as part of its 75th Anniversary Celebration in 1997-98.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

September 21, Clements Library Associates Fall Program. Lecture, Professor William Lewis, "Dear Mom, Send Me My Paints": An Art Student in the United States Navy, 1944-1945, at the Library, 4 pm, reception following. Exhibit open weekdays, 12-2:30 and by appointment, (313) 764-2347, September 1 to December 22, 1995.

October 1-December 15, Price Visiting Research Fellowships. Applications for 1996 accepted October 1-December 15, awards announced January, 1996.

October 3, CLA Board Meeting. Lunch at the Library, at noon, followed by the meeting.

October 28, Associates trip to Toledo Museum of Art exhibit, "Made in America." Lunch with Toledo Museum Library League.

March 10, Clements Library Associates Spring Program. Lecture, Martha Wolfe, Director of the John Bartram Association, on Historic Bartram's Garden, Philadelphia. Meeting co-sponsored by the Friends of the UM Matthaei Botanical Gardens, 3 pm, at the Library.

May 7, CLA Board Meeting

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Price Visiting Research Fellowships

1995 Price Visiting Research Fellowships were awarded to three doctoral candidates, Nathaniel J. Sheidley, Princeton University, Andrew Podolsky, Northwestern University, and Bethel Saler, University of Wisconsin-Madison. Applications for 1996 fellowships should be made between October 1 and December 15, 1995. Awards will be announced in January, 1996. For further information, phone (313) 764-2347, FAX (313) 747-0716.

CLA Fall Program: Remembering World War II

William Lewis, Professor Emeritus, University of Michigan School of Art, will give a lecture opening an exhibition of his watercolor paintings, "Dear Mom, Send Me My Paints": An Art Student in the United States Navy, 1941-1945. Professor Lewis has had a distinguished career as an artist and educator. On the Art School faculty from 1957 to 1985, he specialized in watercolor, and taught design, drawing, and painting. His work has been exhibited widely and is found in private and public collections throughout the United States. Professor Lewis will speak at 4 pm, September 21, at the Library.

"Made in America" at The Toledo Museum of Art

Associates are invited to join the Library League of The Toledo Museum of Art for the exhibit, "Made in America: Ten Centuries of American Art," followed by lunch and a tour of the Museum Library, on Saturday, October 28. The cost for transportation from Ann Arbor, lunch, and exhibit tickets is \$23.00 per person; exhibit tickets and lunch only, \$15.50 per person. A UM bus will depart from the North Campus Commuter Lot, Glazier Way, at 9:15 am, and return at 3 pm. Reservations are required. Phone (313) 764-2347, FAX (313) 747-0716.

Spring Program: CLA and Friends of the Matthaei Botanical Gardens

Clements Associates and Friends of the Matthaei Botanical Gardens are co-sponsoring a lecture by Martha Wolfe, Director of the John Bartram Association, on Historic Bartram's Garden in Philadelphia, on March 10, at 3 pm, at the Library. An exhibit, "Listening the secrets of the vernal grove": Botany in Eighteenth-Century America, drawn from the Clements collections, and illustrated by plant material from the Matthaei Botanical Gardens, will be shown from March 10 through June 23. Both the lecture and exhibit are offered in conjunction with the 1996 Ann Arbor Flower and Garden Show, "Art in Bloom," presented by the Matthaei Botanical Gardens, March 28-31.



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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 exclusively to purchase historical materials. Annual membership is \$25.

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