Piping the Admiral Aboard

If you have never heard of Admiral Sir James Douglas (1703-1787), don't feel charmed. Neither had we until recently. We tried to repair our shortcomings by reference to the Dictionary of National Biography. The sketch of him there is short, and we are able to say inadequate. We know something about the gentleman now since we have just acquired his papers.

He went to sea at an early age and by 1738 was stationed in the West Indies, where his letterbook reveals the immense amount of work necessary to keep a fleet in repair. He sailed with Admiral Vernon in the expedition against Cartagena, 1741, and with Commodore Warren against Louisbourg in 1745. During the first years of the French and Indian War, he was in English waters, but in 1759 took part in the victorious siege of Quebec. He commanded the capture of Martinique in 1761 and the next year he was at the siege of Havana.

By 1775 most of his contemporaries were retired, but Admiral Douglas was put in command of the naval base at Spithead. He was in a favorable station to get first news from America, and for three years his letterbooks relay to the secretary of the admiralty the information he has received about military events in the American Revolution. He was finally retired in 1777.

The collection consists of eight letterbooks and nine logbooks containing rather full accounts of his voyages. The letterbooks contain copies of almost a thousand letters. There are also about thirty loose items, including seven vellum commissions to various ranks and his appointment as baronet in 1786. Rich as the collection is, it means more here in this Library where it is surrounded by similar material, printed and manuscript, in the same period. English collections are difficult to find and acquire. The Committee of Management tries to move whenever the opportunity rises.

Annual Report

The Library's report for 1961-62 showed a large growth in books. A total of 530 titles were added, of which 135 were gifts. Prof. Dumond of the Committee of Management was responsible for 85 of the gifts from his anti-slavery material. In all, 105 of the books were bibliographies and reference works, while 425 were additions to the collections, about 50 more than last year.

Two modest collections on the War of 1812 were purchased for the manuscript division. The division was used by 27 professors, 26 graduate students, and 19 other writers during the year.

Impressive acquisitions were made for the map and print division in the form of two extremely scarce portfolios of prints issued in London in the 1760's depicting North America. Full length engravings of the four Mohawk chiefs taken to London in 1710 and four views of naval actions in the War of 1812 were also obtained.

Research visits to the Library amounted to 977, and ten books were published based on material found here.

From Capt. Jenkins' Ear

Before the third colonial war between France and England was fought (see above), England and Spain fell out and declared war in 1739. This is sometimes called the War of Jenkins' Ear because the mutilation of an English seaport brought to a climax all the difficulties English seamen had been having with Spanish vessels.

We have just acquired three pamphlets bound together which throw light on this contest. A Geographical and Historical Description of the Principal Objects of the Present War (London 1741) recounts the sieges of Porto Bello and Cartagena under
Admiral Vernon. Another sufferer of Spanish cruelty told his story in *A Faithful Narrative of the Unfortunate Adventures of Charles Cartwright, M.D.* (London 1741). The war reminded many Englishmen of the glorious days when Queen Elizabeth's sea dogs had raided Spanish commerce at will. Thomas Wright was inspired to tell again of *The Famous Voyages of Sir Francis Drake* (London 1742).

War propaganda? Of course it was.

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**The Affair of Utrecht**

In the series of four colonial wars in America that preceded the Revolution, the year 1713 is a dividing point. At that time the second war ended. The first two wars, 1689 to 1697 and 1702–1713, had been in one sense a continuous conflict interrupted by an armistice. The Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 really made an effort to settle differences and inaugurate a period of peace.

Fighting had stopped in 1711. The great Louis XIV had failed in his ambitions to expand France. He had bled France of immense treasure, set back her commerce, and lost part of Canada. Realizing that he was worse off than he had been in 1697, he initiated peace negotiations. These are summed up in a pamphlet, *Articles des Paix Proposez à Utrecht par les Plenipotentaires de France*, printed in 1712.

The eighteenth century belonged to England, and she aimed to contain France. Consequently there was published in the same year at Utrecht countervailing *Demandes Faites de la Part des Puissances Alliées*. These documents set forth the opposing arguments that took so long to reduce to treaty form. France was forced to acknowledge British authority in the Hudson Bay area and over the Iroquois Indians; she ceded Acadia and Newfoundland and a couple West India islands to Britain. France's only consolation was to hold Cape Breton Island, which she made into a thorn that was clipped by New Englanders in 1745. The treaty cleared the way for English and American growth before the next war in 1744. These rare preliminary documents were acquired this summer.

**Francis L. D. Goodrich**

For the last seventeen years the Clements Library enjoyed the help and counsel of Frank Goodrich. After he retired in 1945 as librarian of the City College of New York, he returned to his home in Ann Arbor. A vacancy on the Library staff permitted Dr. Adams to hire Mr. Goodrich for two years as head of the book division. Then his seventieth birthday forced a second retirement, but Mr. Goodrich continued as an unpaid consultant in bibliography. He dropped in to the Library twice a week for the next fifteen years. Knotty and tedious cataloging problems were handed to him to work out, and he always made his long experience available to the Director in consultation.

Only this past spring at the ripe age of eighty-five did Mr. Goodrich turn in his key and reluctantly decide that he should not be counted on regularly. His 75th, 80th, and 85th birthdays had been festive occasions at the Library, as he became almost an institution himself. His death on July 27 came suddenly after a brief illness. The University as well as the Library has suffered a great loss by the ending of his dedicated services.

Serving the Clements Library was only one of his several activities in retirement. His alert and youthful mind made him the contemporary of every younger person. We miss his pleasant manner as much as his competent hand.

**Civil War Gift**

"Should it be my lot to fall during the present struggle, let the thought that I die in the defense of my country console you. And when peace with its happy
train of attendants shall once more visit the land, may it be your greatest joy to teach my child that I was one who loved my country better than life. This is the only legacy I can bequeath to him, but it is one that a prince might well be proud of."

This inscription is found in one of four James R. Woodworth Civil War diaries recently presented to the Clements Library by Associate Lawrence E. Hotchkiss of Tampa, Florida, great-nephew of Woodworth. The diaries give a day-by-day account of the thoughts and activities of this Union soldier who served first as private and later as corporal in Company E, 44th Regiment, New York Volunteers, and who lost his life in the Battle of the Wilderness in May of 1864.

Among the entries in the diaries are those giving eye-witness accounts of the Battle of Fredericksburg, the Battle of Chancellorsville, and the Battle of Gettysburg. On Thursday, July 2nd, 1863, Private Woodworth records: "We were up at 4 o'clock, and marched for Gettysburg, formed a line of battle when within 2 miles of the city & advanced a mile or so, then halted and lay in reserve until 4 o'clock, then we marched for the city. The battle opened as soon as we were in line & raged fearfully until dark. We lost 26 killed & 75 wounded. We have been at work all night burying our dead." And on Friday, July 3rd: "We were relieved this morning by the first Brigade, and took a position further to the right. Heavy artillery on both Sides all day . . ." and on Saturday, July 4th: "There has been but little fighting to day. We have been busy all day burying the dead of both armies. The Battle Field presents a horrible picture. Many of the enemy have come in to day. I have written to Phebe and Mary Barrack. The news to day is good from every quarter . . ."

To complement the diaries are some 120 letters from Woodworth to his wife covering the same period from October 1862 to April 1864. These letters further describe Civil War battles, give accounts of troop movements and camp conditions, and reflect Woodworth’s interest and concern in his home and family at Seneca Falls, New York. This material, providing first-hand information about a Union soldier who served through much of the Civil War, forms a significant portion of the Lawrence E. Hotchkiss Collection. Other items received from Mr. Hotchkiss for the Collection include two colonial documents dated from Norwalk, Connecticut in 1763 and 1770; and transcripts of a veteran’s account of experiences in the Mexican War, and a pioneer's diary of a journey across the Plains in 1850.

On the Premises

The Library is happy to announce that it now has a microfilm camera in the basement. It is on loan from the Photoduplication Service of the General Library, courtesy of John Gantt, supervisor, and Fred Wagman, library director. An operator will be sent over here by Mr. Gantt whenever we have a major order to fill.

The camera on the premises will save our staff time in hauling volumes over to the General Library and bringing them back. Our materials are further safeguarded from inclement weather and possible accident. It is a splendid arrangement from our point of view, and we are grateful to the General Library.

Bonus Lands

Not much is known about Edmund Dana. He signed his books simply E. Dana. After the War of 1812 he came out into Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois and devoted himself to a careful examination of the land, speculation on the development of the region, and enthusiastic recommendation of the area for settlement. In quick succession he turned out three pamphlets all printed in Cincinnati in 1819. They were designed to inform the settler, help him select land, and stimulate his highest hopes for the future.

We had one of these titles. The other two have just been acquired, printed with continuous pagination. The first is A Description of the Bounty Lands in the State of Illinois, followed by a Description of the Principal Roads and Routes . . . Embracing the Main Interior and Cross Roads. The bounty lands were the soldiers’ bonus for the veterans of 1812. Dana gave them an excellent detailed description of all parts of the tract reserved for their claims. He said he had spent a year going over the ground, and his guide should have hastened settlement.

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

. . . Count me as an Associate. Here is my contribution ($5 minimum) for 1963. As a bonus I shall receive a reproduction copy of the Columbus Letter (1498) in Latin and English. (over)
His road description reveals that he had traveled all over the United States and southern Ontario since 1791. He was able to compare distances by more than one route. Mr. Dana would have babbled with delight in a modern AAA office.

The Seeing Eye or Caveat Emptor

Several recent acquisitions have described the siege and capture of Cape Breton by the New Englanders in 1745. Therefore, it seemed logical to order another one when it appeared in a bookseller's catalog: A Journal of the Late Siege by the Troops from North America, Against the French at Cape Breton, the city of Louisbourg, and the Territories Thereunto Belonging. (London, 1747). This edition contained the additional feature of a second part subjoined, not present in the first edition of 1745: "Two Letters... on the Taking and Keeping of Cape Breton" of which the library owned a separate printing of 1746. The catalog description noted a slight imperfection, "an erased word" which could be assumed to be an owner's signature, as is often the case.

When the awaited order arrived from overseas, the erasure proved to be quite extensive, a little long even for a much-titled owner. A suspicious staff member, noting a certain regularity in the faint scratches, concluded that a whole line, and part of another, of printing, and not handwriting, had been buffed off. Finally, after intensive peering, the cataloger detective reconstructed enough of the original printing to learn that the publisher had announced there was a large plan of Louisbourg within. A letter from a library owning another copy confirmed the hypothesis. No, the plan was not there any longer, and we can only surmise wistfully that the person who abstracted it was a contemporary who needed it in planning further campaigns.

Put Away Till ??

From the monthly Bulletin of the Parke-Bernet Galleries, Inc., New York City, we have lifted this part of an editorial:

"We spend a good deal of our time in cold storage for the benefit of the customers, whose widely scattered possessions are often to be found piled up in the danker vaults of the metropolis; and our assistants have caught many a cold rummaging through these collections in the chill light of a February day.

"For one phase of the warehouse syndrome seems to be well-nigh universal among the subjects: once their chattels are off their minds and safely tucked away in storage, they have a sigh of relief, rub their hands together in satisfaction, and promptly forget all about them. It doesn't seem to matter whether these treasures laid up on earth are valuable enough to pay for their keep; we have seen countless accumulations of kitchen chairs and utensils, trunk full of faded draperies, debris of country cottages, all put away in the pious hope that some day they will be of use to somebody busy eating their poor heads of in monthly charges, going out of fashion or quietly rusting into desuetude. Some of these heaps have a certain pathos, many a bizarre character, as if they had been abandoned, like Pompeii in a hurried flight from chaos.

"From time to time, a hoard will be sent to us to sort and classify for sale; and under this head we have received, among other memorabilia, boxes of used playing cards, ball gowns, instruments for flagellation; innumerable photograph albums, scrapbooks and family portraits; and a carton containing the ashes of a deceased husband—all of dubious teleological value, and certainly unsuitable for public auction. Faced with this kind of thing, we are ruthless enough, but being of a philosophical turn of mind, we cannot help speculating about the relationship of man to his possessions."

We wonder whether any of our Associates suffer from the "warehouse syndrome" and have put away family papers along with unused furniture, old pictures, and rugs. The urge to save is seldom tempered by a sense of discrimination: the trivial and valuable may lie side by side. Manuscripts and old books are our interest, of course, and we sometimes speculate on what may exist forgotten in some warehouse. If there be renters of warehouse space among our readers, we hope they will recall whether they have any library material boxed up that might prove useful in our kind of institution.

Send information about membership to