Rare Americana
A selection of one hundred & one books, maps, and prints
not in the John Carter Brown Library

Photocopy of the original work, published in 1974, with expanded trim size.
(December 2002)
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AMERICANA

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PROVIDENCE
The Associates of
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INTRODUCTION

The appearance of "Not in JCB" in a bookseller's catalogue is often used to imply that a piece of Americana has unusual importance and is uncommonly scarce. The practice of using the Library's collections as a yardstick is flattering, but it has created some confusion. The term is primarily a technical one meaning that the item being offered for sale is not listed in the Library's chronologically arranged printed catalogues. At present those catalogues include only about a quarter of the holdings of the Library. "Not in JCB" does not, therefore, necessarily mean that the piece is lacking from our collections. The recent publication of the volume of our Catalogue for 1675-1700 and of the Short-Title List of Additions 1471-1700 will, for the time being, alleviate the confusion about books printed before 1701.

When applied to books of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and to maps and prints, the phrase will still be comparatively meaningless.

The appearance of a printed catalogue can result in some unfortunate implications. It is sometimes taken to mean that the collection is almost complete. In the preface to the volume for 1675-1700 it is estimated that for the period before 1701 the Library currently owns about half of the Americana thus far identified by bibliographers, and we have every reason to believe that the same proportion holds true for the later periods. This should not be taken to mean that the total number of books, maps, and prints listed in the standard works on Americana constitutes the whole field. In recent years we
have carried on studies which have increased that total by at least one-third. Within the broad guidelines of our collecting there are no precise limitations. The John Carter Brown Library collects anything printed during the colonial period that reflects what happened as a result of the discovery and settlement of the New World. For more than a century we have deliberately developed many of the subjects embraced by this concept, but we are all too aware of the large number of aspects of the field which remain to be explored.

The day-to-day job of identifying and, with our modest resources, acquiring comparatively unrecognized Americana is a fascinating and rewarding task. In carrying out this work, however, we have found it impossible not to dream from time to time of the outstanding books, maps, and prints still not on our shelves. The publication of the new volume of the Catalogue brought these longings to a head. We decided that the best way to deal with our frustrations was to publish a list of some of the items we do not have. A member of the staff has described the preparation of this catalogue as “...the next best thing to buying the books themselves.”

There is much that must be arbitrary about the size and content of a selection such as this. But we agreed that one quality was essential—rarity. On one occasion Mr. Wroth wrote, “Rarity is a minor quality in itself; it is important only when it exists in association with a greater thing. Rarity is a special grace added to esteem.” William A. Jackson dealt with the matter more directly when he pointed out the sixth definition of the word “rare” in the Oxford English Dictionary: “Unusual in respect of some good quality; of uncommon excellence or merit; remarkably good or fine; distinguished.”

We began our task unsystematically by drawing up a list of the items that we all instinctively agreed would have to be included without any discussion or analysis. The result was a group of twenty-two books, seven maps, and two prints, which were unquestionably essential to one major aspect or another of the colonial history of the Americas. The principal characteristic of this selection was primacy. That is, most of the items stood at the beginning of a story. In selecting the other seventy items we began by identifying the fields of interest which we felt were of outstanding importance and then seeing if we lacked the book, map, or print which was the point of departure. If not, then we looked to see if we were acutely aware of the absence of some major piece within the field. We did permit ourselves one indulgence: ten of the items are included to complete our holdings in a closed and well-defined body of material, such as the two missing “Jesuit Relations.” There is little doubt that future librarians will draw up somewhat different lists. Indeed each of the nine people who have been responsible for the growth of the Library during the past century has had a somewhat different perspective and thus added to the richness and diversity of our collections. Nonetheless, we would hope that included here are a hard core of items which no future librarian could ignore.

Of the one hundred and one books, maps, and prints selected, fifty-five are British, eighteen Spanish, fifteen French, six Portuguese, three German, two Dutch, and two Italian. There can be little doubt that our own cultural bias has played a role in this distribution, but there is more to it than that. The relative freedom of the press in Britain and her colonies, as compared to the Latin countries, also played a role. Spain, the only Latin country to permit printing in her colonies, established a press in Mexico City one hundred years before Stephen Daye began work in Cambridge. Yet by 1800, according to the bibliographical record, the British colonies had produced over twice as many printed items than had all the
colonial Spanish presses put together. There is also the influence on the patterns of collections of the older and more vigorous tradition of historic writing in the United States. We began the writing of our colonial history soon after independence, and we tended to do so on the basis of our being transplanted Englishmen. In Spanish America independence came much later and more fitfully; when Latin Americans began to write their colonial history they often looked back as much to pre-Columbian origins as they did to the period of Spanish rule for the basis of their history. Finally, there is the comparative intensity with which all English books are collected and therefore brought into the market place. The First Folio of Shakespeare is by no means a scarce book, yet its auction record is one of the most spectacular. On the other hand Camões's Lusiads, a book of comparable importance in Portuguese literature, and much more scarce, has an auction record which is a fraction of that of the First Folio. Vigorous private collecting in any field results in higher prices and will always inhibit institutions working with limited funds.

There is one characteristic shared by all the items on this list—they are all comparatively scarce. Only eleven of them have appeared at public auction in the United States or Great Britain since the Library opened its doors in 1904. Generally speaking, the prices fetched for each of them have equaled about half the funds available to the Library for all purchases in that particular year. At least two of the items have been offered to us directly by booksellers, and in one case the price asked was six times the amount available to us that year. An additional twenty items are known to us to have exchanged hands in the past seventy years, but in almost every case it was under circumstances which would not have made the item available to us. It will be noted that the list includes fourteen pieces for which no copy can currently be located. In including these we have confined ourselves to those items for which there was either contemporary written evidence that they had in fact been printed or else a bibliographical description so detailed that we feel it must have been based on an actual copy. There are two exceptions to this, numbers 81 and 86. In both cases the evidence comes from a man who was a contemporary, or near contemporary, of the event but who set down his account of the printing years later. However, both men, Benjamin Franklin and Isaiah Thomas, were successful printers and publishers, and they both founded learned societies. For these reasons we felt we could give their recollections more than ordinary weight.

The note to each item attempts to explain its importance. Occasional reference is made to some other book, map, or print. If the item referred to is in the Library the citation is usually specific as to title, place, and date of printing. Notes on scarcity have been confined to those items of which there are less than two complete copies recorded.

We have resisted the temptation to include a section on manuscripts. Columbus's original journal of his first voyage, Sir Francis Drake's diary of his voyage around the world given to Queen Elizabeth, and the final corrected manuscript of the Declaration of Independence which was presumably in Congress Hall on 4 July 1776, when it was adopted, would all attract more than passing attention, but they would present problems. Should they ever become available, something more than scholarly accessibility would be involved in deciding their most appropriate resting place. Printed works, on the other hand, have the theoretical advantage of having been manufactured in more than one copy.

If this publication has some of the characteristics of a bookseller's catalogue, it is no accident. The idea came originally from John S. Van E. Kohn, and in the course of drawing
up the list we had occasion to take up the time of Kenneth Nebenzahl, Michael Papantonio, Douglas Parsonage, Otto Ranschberg, Michael J. Walsh, Carola Paine Wormser, and Richard S. Wormser, all of whom were helpful. Booksellers' catalogues do not ordinarily have dedications, but if they did this one would be dedicated to the booksellers of the world from Henry Stevens to the present who have played so important a role in the building of the John Carter Brown Library.

THOMAS R. ADAMS
Librarian

CATALOGUE

1 CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. Senor por que se que aires plazar de la gran victoria que nuestro señor me ha dado en mi viaje... [Barcelona, Pedro Post, 1493].

The First Printed Account of America. Popularly known as the "Columbus Letter," this two-leaf folio is automatically first on any list of American books. It is also an early example of the use of the art of printing to spread news of international importance. Written while he was still at sea, it is Columbus's announcement that he had found new lands in the western ocean. This, its first appearance in print, is, interestingly enough, in the original Spanish rather than the international language, Latin. During the next four years it was reprinted in nine Latin editions, one German edition, a paraphrase in Italian verse in five editions (see number 2), and a final Spanish one about 1497. Altogether there were seventeen different printings in seven cities throughout Europe. It wasn't until the last century that it became clear which was the earliest. This one did not come to light until 1889 when it was discovered by a Paris bookseller. The appearance on the market that same year of a forged copy of the 1497 Spanish edition resulted in a dispute which finally ended up in the law courts. When the dust settled a decade later this emerged as the first printed announcement that a new world had been found. The only recorded copy is in the New York Public Library.


2 GIULIANO DATTI. La Storia della invenzione delle nuove insule di Canarie. Rome, [Praxiaris Silber], 1493.

The First Poem about America. This is a paraphrase of the "Columbus Letter" in Italian verse. Five editions appeared with varying titles in 1493, four
of which exist in one recorded copy and the other in two recorded copies. The unique copy of this, the first printing, is in the Biblioteca Colombiana at Seville.

reference: Earne, ibid.

3 CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. Copia de la lettera per Columbo mandata a li Serenissimi Re et Regina di Spagna: de le isole et luoghi per lui trouate. Venice, Simon de Lucero, 1505.

The First Printed Account of Columbus's Fourth Voyage. Columbus returned from his third voyage in disgrace. He had failed as a colonial administrator and had not discovered a passage through the newly discovered islands to Asia. His fourth voyage, 1500-1504, was an attempt to vindicate himself by finding the passage and returning to Spain by sailing around the world. Vainly coating the shore of Central America from northern Honduras to Darlen, Columbus finally had to run his leaking ships adrift on the northern shore of Jamaica and there wrote this account. The original manuscript was in Spanish and there has been some suggestion that it was printed in that form, but no copy is known. This Italian translation is the sole contemporary publication of the text to come down to us. The only recorded copy is in the Marciana in Venice.

reference: Harriss bav 36, Add. 17.

4 GIOVANNI MATTEO CONTARINI. [World map, engraved by Francesco Ruselli, Florence, 1506]. Engraved map 16 1/4 × 24 1/2 inches.

The First Printed Map to Show America. With its discovery in 1502, this fan-shaped world map supplanted in primacy, but not in significance, the great work of Martin Waldseemüller described below (see number 5). Being his work on reports from the men who were making the discoveries, Contarini shows John Cabot's New-found-land as a part of Asia, and Columbus's West Indies in the middle of a great ocean which stretches from Europe to Asia. Most important of all is the vast continent to the south and west down which Amerigo Vespucci had recently sailed. It was now clear that there was a vast and hitherto unknown land which was not connected to either Africa or Asia. The only recorded copy is in the Map Room of the Reference Division, British Library (formerly part of the British Museum).


5 MARTIN WALDSEEMÜLLER. Universalis Cosmographia Secundvm Ptolomeii Traditionem Et Americi Vespucci Altorque Lystraciones. [St. Dié, Lorraine, 1507]. A woodcut world map in 12 sheets 4 feet 4 inches × 7 feet 7 inches.

The most important map in the history of the Americas. In the case of this map superlatives are not only appropriate but essential. It was made by the man who gave America its name. It is the first map on which the word "America" appears. Much more significant is the fact that North and South America are shown as great continents extending north and south and separating Europe from Asia. It was six years later that Balboa crossed the isthmus of Panama and discovered a great south sea—the Pacific Ocean. Finally, it is the largest woodcut publication to have been printed up to that time.

About 1504 a young teacher of geography joined the newly-established college at St. Dié in Lorraine. He was Martin Waldseemüller, born twenty-four years before at Rudesheim on the shore of Lake Constance in Württemberg. He immediately assumed the leadership of a major scholarly undertaking upon which the college had recently embarked—collecting and bringing up to date Ptolemy’s Geographia. Waldseemüller and his colleagues were to destroy the closed Ptolemaic concept of geography which had served Europe for thirteen hundred years. Reasoning empirically from fragmentary evidence, they postulated the existence of two new continents unknown to both the writings of the ancients and the Scriptures. On 25 April 1507 their findings were published at St. Dié in one of those books the publication of which can truly be called a turning point in the history, Waldseemüller's Cosmographia Universalis.

In translation the full title reads "Introduction to Cosmography, together with some principles of Geometry and Astronomy necessary to the purpose. Also four voyages of America Vespuccius. A description of universal Cosmography, both solid and plane, together with what was unknown to Ptolemy." The passage on the fifteenth leaf was to have far-reaching results. "But now that those parts have been more extensively examined, and another fourth part has been discovered by American Vespuccius (as will be seen in the sequel) I do not see why we should rightly refuse to name it America, namely the land of Amerigoni or America, after its discoverer America, a man of sagacious mind, since both Europe and Asia took their names from women." Thus, the New World was named for the man who, after sailing down the coast of South America, recognized that what he saw was a new continent.

Turning to the second part of the title of Waldseemüller’s book we find that
accompanying it was “A description of universal Cosmography... solid [a
sphere] and plane [a map].” For almost three hundred years scholars sought
to locate copies of these two fundamental documents. Finally in 1871 the globe
was found in the collection of an Austrian field marshal, Franz Ritter von Hain-
sch. It proved to be a set of gears for a small globe 133.4 inches long on which the
basic outlines of Waldseemüller’s world are shown. The great world map, how-
ever, continued to elude scholars for some years. In 1893 a Waldseemüller map
of about 1507 with “America” on it was found. Early in 1901 it was acquired by
the John Carter Brown Library but clearly it was not the map referred to by
Waldseemüller in his Cosmographiae Introductio. Then late in 1901 a bound folio
volume was discovered in a castle in southern Germany about forty miles from
Waldseemüller’s birthplace. In it were twelve sheets of this map—clearly the
one to which Waldseemüller had referred. Its enormous size, richness of detail,
and extensive annotations covering the face of the map made it without a doubt
the most important American historical document discovered in this century.
But there was more to the discovery. Bound into the same volume were the
sheets of a hitherto completely unknown map by Waldseemüller of equal size—
the Carta Marina of 1516 on which was shown the further development of geo-
graphical knowledge. The only recorded copies of both maps are in the castle of
Wolfgang, Württemberg, Germany.

REFERENCE: J. Fischer, Jr., Fr. R. v. Wiefer, editors, The Oldest Map with the
Noume America of the Year 1507 and the Carta Marina of the Year 1516 by M. Wald-
seemüller (in manuscript), Humbrecht, 1903.

6 OF THE NEW LADIES and of ye people founde by the
messengers of the Kyngge of portugale. [Anon], John of Does-
browe [ca. 1510-1515].

THE FIRST BOOK IN ENGLISH TO DESCRIBE AMERICA. It is notable that the
first printed news the English received of the new discoveries did not con-
cern Columbus’s achievement. Rather it was the section in this book describing
Amerigo Vespucci’s exploration of the coast of Brazil.

REFERENCE: Harrisse Bay 116; STC 7577; John Parker, Books to Build an Em-

7 PEDRO ARIAS D’AVILA, known as Pedrazas Dávila,
Lettere Di Pietro Arias Capitano Generale della conquista del
paese del Mar Oceano Scripte alla Maestà Cesarca dalla Cipta
di Panama delle cose Vittimamente scoperte nel Mar Meridiano
detto el Mar Sur MDXXV. [Florence? 1528].

THE FIRST PRINTED ACCOUNT OF PIZARRO’S FIRST EXPEDITION. Rumors of
a great kingdom to the south in which gold abounded drew the Spaniard
steadily toward Peru. This Italian poem, purported to have been written by the
founder and first governor of Panama, celebrates the first voyage made from
Panama by Francisco Pizarro (1524-1525) during which time he explored far
enough south to satisfy himself that there was a large and wealthy land to be
conquered. The only recorded copy is in the Department of Printed Books,
Reference Division, British Library (formerly part of the British Museum).

REFERENCE: Harrisse Bay 132, Add. 70.

8 DESCRIPTION NOUVELLE Des Merveilles de ce monde,
& de la dignité de l’homme, composee en rime française en
manière d’exhortation, par Ian parmentier, faisant sa dernière
navigation, avec Raoul son frere, en Ile Tapiroane, aulurement,

THE EARLIEST PUBLISHED REFERENCE TO A FRENCH VOYAGE TO AMERICA.
The long standing-belief that pilots sailing out of Dieppe made the first French
voyage to the New World has its origin in this book. The central figure is Jean
Parmentier, navigator, cartographer, and poet, who died on a voyage to the
East Indies in 1529. Accompanying him on that voyage was Pierre Crignon
who prepared this volume of poems by Parmentier and himself. In it are specific
references to voyages made by Parmentier and his brother Raoul to the coast of
America. The only recorded copy is in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris.

REFERENCE: Harrisse Bay, Add. 96.

9 LA CONQUISTA del Perú llamada la nueva Castilla.
Seville, Bartolomé Pérez, April, 1534.

THE FIRST PRINTED ACCOUNT OF THE CONQUEST OF PERU. All con-
temporary published accounts of Pizarro’s capture of the Inca empire in 1533
are based on two sources: this anonymous account and the report written by
10 JUAN DE ZUMÁRAGA. Breve y mas Compendiosa Doctrina Christiana En Lengua Mexicana y Castellana. México, Juan Cromberger [i.e., Juan Pablos], 1539.

The Earliest Book Printed in America Which Can Be Positively Identified. This devotional work has the additional merit of including passages in the language of the Mexican Indians. The first bishop of Mexico, Juan de Zumárraga, asked Juan Cromberger, of Seville, to print a catechism in Nahua. Cromberger decided that the work should be done in America and on 12 June 1539 entered into an agreement with an assistant, Juan Pablos, to establish a press in Mexico in Cromberger's name. Pablos arrived in Mexico that same year. The question of the identity of the first thing to be printed on his press was long a matter of conjecture. Then in 1872 there appeared a compilation of documents and biographical sketches relating to early Spanish America, Cartas De Indias. On page 787 appears the following description:

**Breve y más compendiosa doctrina christiana en lengua mexicana y castellana, que contiene las cosas más necesarias de nuestra santa fe católica, para aprovechamiento de dichos indios naturales y salvación de sus almas.**

**[El libro]** A honra y gloria de Nuestro Señor Jesú Cristo, y de la Virgen Santísima su madre, fue impreso en esta doctrina cristiana, por mandado del señor don fray Juan de Zumárraga, primer obispo de esta gran ciudad de Tenochtitlan, México desde Nueva España y de su corte, en casa de Juan Cromberger, año de mil y quinientos y treinta y nueve. Dosa fejas en cuatro.

The above has been reprinted as it appears in the Cartas De Indias because it is apparent from the detailed transcription of the title, the colophon, and the information about the number of leaves and the format that someone must have had a copy of the book before him while preparing the description. Unfortunately the editors did not give the source of their information. When the two Latin American bibliographers, first García Icazbalceta for his pioneer work on sixteenth-century Mexican printing published in 1866, and later José Toribio Medina, whose comprehensive work on the press of Mexico appeared in 1912, attempted to locate the book, it could not be found.

The origins of printing in the New World is a subject on which there is no complete agreement. Traditionally it has been said that the first book to have been printed in America was Escuela espiritual para llegar á cielo, a Spanish translation by a Dominican, Fray Juan de la Magdalena, of a theological tract originally written in the sixth century by Saint John Climacus. It is said to have been printed in Mexico sometime between 1535 and 1539 by Esteban Martín but no copy or description of the book has ever been found. There are five pieces of evidence to support these claims, two contemporary with the event and three dating from fifty-eight to one hundred and ten years after the event. The first piece of contemporary evidence is Bishop Zumárraga’s letter to Charles V in 1538 in which he said, “Little progress can be made in the matter of printing due to the lack of paper.” The second is a document dated 1537 registering Esteban Martín, described as a printer, as a citizen of Mexico City. The next three pieces of evidence are secondary. In 1566 Fray Augustín Díaz de Padilla published a history of the Dominicans in Mexico in which he states that the first book was Magdalena’s translation of Saint John Climacus and that it was printed by Juan Pablos. A modern scholar, Juan Ignizui, has praised Díaz de Padilla as an historian and pointed out that his book was published the year that Magdalena died and that they were both Dominicans. Beyond that, however, there is nothing upon which to judge the soundness of the sources for his statement. The second piece of secondary evidence is an ecclesiastical history by another Dominican, Fray Alonso Fernández, published in 1611 which states that the first book was a translation of Saint John Climacus which was printed in Mexico in 1533. There is no mention of a printer. The soundness of Alonso Fernández has been praised by José Toribio Medina but beyond that there is no way of assessing the origin of the statement. The third reference comes in 1649 in an ecclesiastical history of the Church in America written by Gil González de Ávila. He identifies the first book, by title Escuela espiritual, as a translation of Saint John Climacus by Magdalena and states that it was printed in Mexico in 1532 by Juan Pablos.
In analyzing the hypothesis that the first book printed in America was the Escuela espiritual printed by Esteban Martín in Mexico City sometime between 1534 and 1536, the two most persuasive pieces of evidence are the contemporary ones. The letter from Bishop Zambrana in 1538 states that printing was not being carried on for lack of paper. He does not make the positive statement that there was a printing press actually present in Mexico, although the inference would be a reasonable one. The registration of the citizenship of Esteban Martín in 1539 merely states that he was a printer, not that he was practicing his craft. Because it is known that a person had to wait from three to six years before he could register, Martín's arrival has been placed between 1534 and 1536. The three pieces of secondary evidence are consistent in saying that the first book was the Escuela espiritual but only González de Ávila in 1669 identifies it by title. Díaz de Padilla in 1556 and González de Ávila fifty years later state that Juan Pablo de Avila was the printer. Padilla does not give a date of publication, so if he is correct it had to be after Avila's arrival in 1539. González de Ávila's date of 1532 is manifestly impossible. Alonso Fernández in 1615 assigns a date of 1535 but gives no printer. None of the three men state that they had ever seen a copy or knew of anyone who had. Given the possibility for honest error in the part of men writing many years after the event, the hypothesis which has been constructed is a plausible one. However, nothing has yet come to light to confirm it.

The record of early Mexican printing continues to be fragmentary even after the two books already discussed. The next is the Manual de los pesos y medidas printed by Juan Pablo de Avila in 1540. Only two leaves have survived, but fortunately one of them includes the colophon. They are in the Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid. The third piece of printing is a four-leaf announcement of an earthquake, Relación del espectral terremoto, printed in 1549. Its existence was reported to the pioneer Mexican bibliographer Joaquín Álvarez as being in a private library in Spain. He included it in his Bibliografía Mexicana in 1886. Since then, however, scholars who have endeavored to locate the copy have failed. The fourth book, and the first of which a complete copy is recorded, is the Doctrina breve printed in 1543. Mention should be made of the recent attempt to identify a small unbound volume as having been printed in Mexico in 1531. However, that claim has not been accepted by authorities.


The First Book about New France. This is the account of Jacques Cartier's second voyage, 1535-1536, during which he explored the Saint Lawrence to its source. There, he wintered over at the Indian village Hochelaga where the French later founded Montreal. An account of his first voyage of 1534, during which he explored the mouth of the Saint Lawrence, did not appear until 1556 when it was published in an Italian translation in Ramusio's Navigatione.


12 JEAN RIBAUT. The Whole And true discovery of Terra Florida. London, Round Hall for Thomas Hacket [1565].

The First Account of the First Attempt to Establish a French Colony in North America. The attempt in 1562 by French Huguenots to establish a colony near Paris Island, South Carolina, ended in failure. Its leader, Jean Ribaut, returned to France for reinforcements but became involved in religious wars and the colonists abandoned their attempts. This account, written by Ribaut after he had gone to England, is the only contemporary one in any language to have appeared.


13 COPIA DE VNA CARTA VENIDA de Sevilla a Miguel Salvador de Valencia. La qual narra el venturoso descubrimiento que los Mexicanos han hecho, navegando con la armada que su Magestad mandó hazer en Mexico. Con otras cosas maravillosas, y de gran proucho para toda la Christianidad: son dignas de ser vistas y leydas. Barcelona, Pas Cortes, 1556.
16 ALONSO DE ERCILLA Y ZÚÑIGA. La Araucana.
Madrid, Pierre Cosin, 1569.

The First Native American Hero. The conquest of South America by
Spaniards reached a high-water mark in the 1550s when they failed to subdue
the fierce Araucanian Indians of Chile. The expedition sent to invade their
territory were thrown back and for more than three hundred years southern Chile
remained free of European domination. The author of this poem, who took
part in the fighting, originally intended to portray the glory of Spanish arms.
He ended by creating the first American folk hero. The most prominent of
these was Lautaro who rallied his countrymen. Lautaro's name was later used
by the early advocates of Spanish American independence. This, the first of the
three parts which go to make up La Araucana, was written by Ercilla while he
was in America. The second and third parts were written after his return to
Spain and published in Zaragoza in 1578 and in Madrid in 1589 (see number 21).

REFERENCE: Palau 86490; Medina 8116205.

17 JOHN HAWKINS. A true declaration of the troublesome
voyage of M. John Hawkins to the parties of Guinea and the
west Indies, in the years of our Lord 1567, and 1568. London,
Thomas Purisse for Lucas Harrison, 1569.

England Challenges Spain's Monopoly. England's first attempt to
test Spain's claim to exclusive rights in the New World was a series of slaving
voyages from Africa to the Spanish colonies in the West Indies. The most
prominent figure in these ventures was John Hawkins who made two successful trips.
On his third voyage his ship was caught. He had to abandon it and escape in
two smaller vessels. This account of his adventures stands at the beginning of
the first concerted effort by England to establish herself in America.

REFERENCE: STC 15641.

18 GERARD MERCATOR. Nova et aucta orbis terrae descriptio.

Engraved world map in 18 sheets 4 feet 5 inches × 6 feet
6 inches.

The Map that Revolutionized Navigation. This is Mercator's greatest
achievement, the projection of the earth onto a flat surface in such a way as to
permit a ship's course to be laid down with a straight line. The Mercator Projection became the most popular method of making charts, despite the distortion of northern and southern latitudes which resulted from turning a sphere into a cylinder.

Reference: The World Encompassed 152.

19 FRANCISCO BRAVO. Opera medicinaria in quibus que plurima extant scitum medicina necessaria in. 4. li. digesta, qua pagina versa continentur. Mexico, Pedro Oeharte, 1570.

The First Medical Book Printed in America. Little is known about the author of this book. He came to Mexico in the 1560's and took some degree in medicine from the University of Mexico in 1562. The book is a series of four essays, the first three of which deal with typhoid fever, plague, and the medieval doctrine of critical days. The last and most interesting concerns himself with the medical properties of the sarsaparilla root, which was first found in the New World. The illustrations for the last essay are probably the first botanical illustrations published in America.


20 SIR GEORGE PECKHAM. A True Reporte, Of the late discoveries, and possession, taken in the right of the Crowne of Englande, of the Newfound Landes: By that valiant and worthy Gentleman, Sir Humphry Gilbert, Knight. London, I. C. for John Hinde, 1585.

The First Book about the First English Colony in America. As early as 1566, Sir Humphry Gilbert, one of Queen Elizabeth's favorites, was urging the Queen to assert her claims to lands in the New World. In 1578 Elizabeth granted him letters-patent which amounted to the first English colonial charter. Five years later he set off with five ships to search for a northwest passage and to establish a colony. Arriving at what was later St. John's, Newfoundland, he claimed it for the Crown of England and laid out a town. The whole adventure was a disaster and Gilbert himself lost his life on the return voyage.

This account of that effort was written by one of his lieutenants to whom Gilbert had originally granted a substantial portion of Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Reference: STC 1527.

21 GILLES EVERARD. De Herba Panacea, Quam Alii Ta- buam, Alii Petum, Aut Nicotianam vocant, brevis Comment. May 1674. Lathrop C.

The First Book Devoted Exclusively to Tobacco. The first possible mention of tobacco in print is a reference by Amerigo Vespucci, published about 1505 or 1506, to the natives chewing a green herb. The first published reference to the smoking of tobacco is to be found in Gonzalo Fernandez De Orodo y Valdes's La Historia General De las Indias, Seville, 1535. The book listed above is, however, the first to be devoted entirely to tobacco. Written by a Dutch doctor, it concerns itself with the beneficial medicinal properties of tobacco. The earliest book we have been able to identify that is devoted exclusively to the harmful effects of smoking was published in England in 1660.

Reference: Arenys 32.

22 THOMAS HARIOT. A brief and true report of the new found lande of Virginia: of the commodities there found and to be rayed... London, [Robert Robinson], 1588.

The First Book about the First English Colony in What Is Now the United States. This is the first account of Sir Walter Raleigh's "Lost Colony." Raleigh was Sir Humphry Gilbert's half-brother and, like him, a favorite of Queen Elizabeth. In 1584, he received a new charter to colonize in America. Late in April of that year his colonists set sail and by the end of the summer had established a settlement on Roanoke Island. With them, Raleigh had sent a young Oxford graduate, Thomas Hariot, who was later to become a distinguished mathematician. This account is more than just a description of the colony. It is a detailed catalogue of the natural resources of the area and therefore one of the earliest sources of information about the natural history of North America. Hariot returned to England thus escaping the fate of the rest of the colonists who were never heard from again.

Reference: STC 152785.

The First Edition of the Third Part of La Araucana (see number 10).

References: Palau 804177; Medina h1a 325.

24 VERA Tottius Expeditionis Nauticae Descriptio D. Franc. Draci...Addita est etiam viva delineatio navigationis Thome Caverdishi. [Amsterdam? ca. 1598]. Engraved world map 14 7/8 x 21 3/4 inches.

The First Printed Map to Show the Routes of Both of England's Circumnavigators—Drake and Cavendish. More than half a century separated the first and second circumnavigations of the world. After the return of Magellan's ship in 1522, the feat was not repeated until Sir Francis Drake's successful raiding expedition along the west coast of South America in 1579. It was clear to Drake that he could not return to England the way he had come and he decided to return by sailing westward across the Pacific. The first printed map to show the track of his voyage was published in the Low Countries soon after his return in 1580, and bears the title La Nave de la empresa etapa por los Signores Drassck y Cavendish, et supe a la terra. Six years later Thomas Caverdishi set out to duplicate Drake's achievement. As a navigator he succeeded, returning to England in 1588. As a raiding voyage on the Spanish empire, however, his trip was a failure. The ports of the west coast of South America were no longer undefended. This map, which shows the tracks of both Drake's and Cavendish's voyages, has an additional point of interest—a small inset map in the upper left-hand corner, "Portus Nova Albonias." This is the harbor into which Drake put to prepare for his trans-Pacific voyage and it is here that he laid claim to the land in the name of Queen Elizabeth, calling it New Albion. The exact location of this harbor has been the subject of long and heated disputes. The most popular identification is Drake's Bay on the coast just north of the Golden Gate. Another claim has been made for Trinidad Bay, much further north toward Oregon.


25 DOCTRINA CHRISTIANA, en lengua espanola y tagala, con regioda por los Religiosos de las ordenes Impressa con licencia en S. gabriel, de la orden de S. Domingo. En Manila, 1593.

The Earliest Book Printed in the Philippines, the Existence of Which Has Been Established. The Priority of this book as a piece of Philippine printing is but part of its significance. It is also the first appearance in print of the Tagalog language. Furthermore, it was printed on a native rice paper rather than on a paper of European manufacture. Finally, it was printed by xylography—that is, from wood blocks, not from moveable type. Its history was, for many years, surrounded by as much confusion as the first book printed in America (see number 10). Fortunately, the story has been succinctly told by Edwin Wolf and, what follows is a summary of his essay. The earliest reference to the existence of this book is in a letter dated 20 June 1591 from the Governor of the Philippines to Philip II in which he writes that this and another book in Chinese have been printed in Manila and that copies were being sent to Spain. No copy of the Chinese book is known to have survived. During the next 195 years there were a number of references to the Doctrina, some adding information such as the likelihood that a Christianized Chinese had assisted in the printing. Other references, however, clouded the story. In any case, there is no evidence that any of these commentators had actually seen a copy. Then in 1895 a Jesuit philologist working in Italy reprinted the Tagalog text under circumstances which clearly indicated that he must have worked from a copy of the book. For the next 161 years nothing further was heard until 1956 when a copy came into the hands of a Paris bookseller. That same year it was purchased by Leisinger, of Philadelphia, who presented it to the Library of Congress.


26 JOSÉ DE ANCHIETA. Arte de Grammatica da lingua mais usada na costa Brazil. Coimbra, Antonio de Mariz, 1555.

The First Printed Grammar of the Language of the Brazilian Indians. The work of Christian missionaries began in Brazil later than their activities in Mexico and Peru. It was not until 1549 that the Jesuits established
permanent mission in Bahia. The first task of all of the missionaries to the New World was to master the local Indian language and to set it down in the Roman alphabet. This, the most important work to come out of the mission at São Paulo, has long been prized by collectors of Brazilian historical material.

The book is notably rare. The Post Laureate Robert Southey, who had access to the largest collection of Brazilian books in England for his monumental History of Brazil, London, 1800–1819, advertised for a copy, and the last viceroy of Brazil, the Conde dos Arcon, replied by sending him one of the two copies in the public library at Bahia. In appreciation, Southey called the gift "one of the gratifying circumstances which has occurred to me in the course of my literary life."

REFERENCE: Berba de Mores 128.

27 JOHN DAVIS. The Worldes Hydrographical Discersion. Wherein is proved not only by authorities of writers, but also by late experience of travellers and reasons of substantiel probability, that the worldes in all his Zones, Cyrmats and places, is habitable and inhabitable. London, Thomas Dawson, 1595.

Davis's Own Account of His Search for the Northwest Passage. Between 1585 and 1589, John Davis made three voyages to the northwest in search of a passage to Asia. His was the second major English effort of the era to discover a way around North America to the riches of the East. The earlier attempts made between 1576 and 1578 by Martin Frobisher were described in George Best's A True Discoverie of the late voyages of discovery, London, 1578. Like Frobisher, Davis failed, but the passage between Greenland and Baffin Island north of Hudson Strait, which bears his name, was the route which later led to the Northwest Passage. Interest in the project waned soon after Davis's return and no book resulted from his achievement. Richard Hakluyt mentioned it in some of his writings and reprinted an account written by another hand in his The principall navigations, London, 1589. It wasn't until seven years after the event that John Davis's own narrative appeared in print. In this book, written to revive interest in a search for the Northwest Passage, he included an abbreviated account of the three voyages.

REFERENCE: STC 6572.


The First Published Account of the Conquest and Settlement of New Mexico. The process through which the area which is now Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas became a part of the Spanish empire took sixty years. The first white man to publish a report on that vast territory was Alvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca, who described his trip from the Gulf of Mexico to the Gulf of California in his La Relation, Zamora, 1542. During the ensuing years a variety of northern expeditions were conducted. Some were authorized ventures such as that of Coronado in 1540–1542 and Espejo's in 1583. Others were carried out by private individuals driven by the legendary wealth of the Seven Cities which had been reported. Finally, it was decided that the territory should be properly surveyed and a captain general of New Mexico, Don Juan de Oñate, was appointed with instructions to conquer and colonize the northern lands. In 1599 he set out, crossing the Rio Grande at El Paso and continued north to the upper reaches of the river where he established his capital. From there he and his lieutenants explored and conquered the surrounding country. Although the site of the capital was moved twice before it was finally settled at Santa Fé, the Spaniards had arrived to stay. This volume, which contains a number of other accounts of expeditions into New Mexico, is important because it reprints part of a letter from Oñate of 1599 and is the first printed account of the first permanent settlement of Europeans in the southwestern part of what is now the United States.


The First English Proclamation Concerning Qualifications for the "Colonization" of America. Issued four years before the founding of Jamestown, this proclamation includes as places to which "Rogues, Vagabonds, Idle and Dissolute Persons" are to be banished, "The New-found Land, the East and West Indies."

REFERENCES: C. S. Brigham, British Royal Proclamations Relating to America, 1609–1665, Worcester, 1911, pp. 1–3; STC 8333.
30 MIGUEL DE MONSALVE. Reducción Universal de Todo El Piru. [Madrid, 1604].

The first printed proposals for general reform in Peru. One of the things which distinguished the role played by Dominicans in Spanish America was their ability to communicate directly with the King without having to go through the government bureaucracy. One of the purposes for which the privilege was used was to draw the attention of the Crown to the abuses which developed in the New World. The most notable Dominican to do this was Bartolomé de Las Casas whose *Vindiciae Indiarum*, Seville, 1552, played a role in developing regulations designed to protect the rights of the Indians. Miguel de Monsalve, the author of the above tract, was Las Casas’s counterpart in Peru. After serving almost forty years in America he drew up these proposals for the reform of the viceroyalty, including an important section for the protection of the Indians. In his case, however, the proposals were not made public. Instead they were privately printed in a few copies, presumably for the use of government officials.

References: Palau 177014; Medina BHA 6655.


One of the two earliest printed accounts of missionary activity in Canada. The "Mission Relations" (see numbers 45, 46) have long been recognized as a fundamental source for the early history of New France. Proceeding that celebrated series of official reports on the missionary activities of the Jesuits there were a number of earlier accounts of the work of French priests. This is one of the two known to us which the Library does not own.


32 SILVESTRE JOURDAIN. A Discovery Of The Bermudas, Otherwise called the Isle of Divets. London, John Windel [for] Roger Barnes, 1616.

The first book about Bermuda. In 1609 the Virginia Company’s fleet was driven off course and wrecked on the island of Bermuda. This account of the incident was written by one of the Company and is one of the sources used by Shakespeare for *The Tempest*.

References: STC 14816; Vail 23.

R. [ickard]


The only missing promotion tract of the Virginia Company of London. In order to encourage "adventurers" (investors) and "planters" (colonists) the Virginia Company of London published between 1609 and 1615 nine tracts describing in glowing terms the opportunities presented by the new colony on the James River in Virginia. Bearing titles such as *Virginia Richly Valued, Good News from Virginia*, and *The New Life of Virginia*, they constitute one of our most important sources of information about the colony. This tract, which is in verse, is the only one of the nine not held by the Library.


34 CLAUDE D’ABBEVILLE. Lettre D’un Pere Capucin S’entant Acheminé En La Flotte dressée souzbe l’Autorité du Roy, par le Sieur de Razilly au fleucre de Maragnon. Paris, Gilles Blaisot, 1612.

The first tract relating to the final effort of the Huguenots to establish a colony in America. Although they failed in their attempt to establish themselves in Florida (see number 14) the Huguenots made their last effort to colonize in the New World, this time with the legal backing of the French government. In 1612 Daniel de la Tourneux, Sieur de la Ravardière, the vice-admiral of Brittany and also a Huguenot, led a group of colonists to the island of Maranhao in the mouth of the Amazon. In order to allay the suspicions of Catholic America, they took with them some Capuchin missionaries. Unlike other French colonization efforts, the sponsors mounted a major effort to attract colonists. Among other things they published nine promotion tracts between 1612 and 1615. In this respect they were more like the English who were issuing a similar kind of literature for Virginia at the same time. This, the first tract, and the last (see number 35) are the only ones lacking in the Library’s collections.


The Last Maranhão Tract. This, the final promotion tract for the Maranhão colony at the mouth of the Amazon River, was suppressed (see number 16). In 1615 the boy king, Louis XIII of France, married Anne of Austria, the daughter of Philip IV of Spain. Since Portugal was then part of Spain, one of the immediate results of this alliance was that France abandoned her support of the colony, thus dooming it.


The Second Missing Pre-Jesuit Relation Missionary Account (see number 34 above).


The Only American Book by Captain John Smith Lacking in a First Edition. The original grant to the Virginia Company included what is now New England. Captain John Smith wrote this little tract to encourage settlers to extend the Company's settlements northward. The Library has the enlarged version of this title published in 1622.

References: Vail 44; Salton 3123.

38 Aleixo de Abreu. Tratado De Las Siete Enfermedades. Lisbon, Pedro Catarino, 1623.

The Earliest Book on Tropical Medicine. The diseases of the New World, particularly those of the tropics, added a whole new dimension to European medicine. This, the earliest book to deal exclusively with tropical diseases, has the further distinction of having been written by a trained physician. A graduate of the medical school in the University of Coimbra, Portugal, Aleixo de Abreu practiced for twelve years in Angola and Brazil. Based on his experience he wrote this treatise, which describes seven diseases, including yellow fever and scurvy.


The First Portuguese Maranhão Tract. In 1613 the Portuguese drove the remnants of the French colony from the Maranhão at the mouth of the Amazon (see numbers 34, 35). The author of this book, who took part in that operation, devoted the first part to an account of the incident. The book's main purpose was to describe in glowing terms the attractions of the area, where the Portuguese had established a settlement.


40 Andrew White. A Declaration of the Lord Baltimore's Plantation in Maryland, nigh upon Virginia. [London, 1633].

The Earliest Printed Tract about Maryland. This account of the proposed settlement of Maryland was written for the purpose of securing permission from Rome to send a Jesuit missionary to the new colony. Its publication was the first effort to promote the colony among potential settlers. The only recorded copy is in the Archives of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Westminster, London.

References: Bart 20; Vail 52.

41 The Oath of a Freeman. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Stephen Daye, 1639. Broadside.

The First Printing in What Is Now the United States. This is the oath which was administered in Massachusetts when a person assumed full
citizenship. The authority for its being the first printed thing in the colony is to be found in a paragraph in John Winthrop's Journal, Hartford, 1790, under "1638/9 1st month" [i.e., January, 1639]. It reads, "A printing house was begun at Cambridge by one Dayes at the charge of Mr. Glover who dies on sea side ward. The first thing which was printed was the freeman's oath, the next was an almanack made for New England by Mr. Pierce, mariner - the next was the psalms newly turned into metre." It is assumed that the text is the same as that which appeared in John Child's New England's First Fruits as at London, London, 1647, where it occupies twenty-three lines. If so, then the piece must have been quite small, probably just a slip to be read from when taking the oath. For Charles Evans, the great bibliographer of American imprints, this piece of paper was the "Holy Grail." About 1806 he discovered the following in the printed catalogue of the British Museum:

Freeman—The Oath of a Freeman, B. L.
1626. 2a. (1, 2)

For reasons he describes in the article cited below, he waited until 1821 before he explored his discovery in person. One can imagine his disappointment when upon arriving at the British Museum he was informed that they were unable to find the item. All they could tell him was that it had arrived in 1844 in a bundle of miscellaneous items. Explaining to his own satisfaction the two inconsistencies, the Black Letter and the assigned imprint of London, 1644, Evans remained in hopes that the piece would someday be found. One likes to think that hope still remains. In any case, the most recent edition of the British Museum Catalogue (1966) still carries the same entry.


The First Printed Collection of American Laws Which Were Enacted by a Legislature. In 1635 the leaders of the Massachusetts Bay Colony "... conceived great danger to our state in regard that our magistrates, for want of positive laws, in many cases may proceed according to their own discretion..." and appointed a committee to "frame a body of ground laws."

This committee was followed by two others and the final document, called the Body of Liberties, was adopted by the General Court in 1641. It was largely the work of Nathaniel Ward who, together with other things, was suggested by the towns in the colony. The entire Body of Liberties was not as far as can be determined, printed at the time. This is that portion of it dealing with the crimes to be punished by death. No copy is known but there exist copies of a reprint with the following imprint: "Printed first in New-England, and re-printed in London for Ben. Allen. in Pomehead Alley, 1642."


43 A TRUE STATE of the Case between the Heirens and Assignes of Sir William Courten, Knight, deceased, ... and planters in the Island of Barbados. [London, ca. 1664].

The First Separately-Printed Account of Barbados. Barbados was England's first important colony in the West Indies. Settled in 1659, much of its early history involved lawsuits arising out of conflicting grants. This document, which sets forth the position of one of the parties, includes the first account of some of the early events in the island's history. The only recorded copy is in the Department of Printed Books, Reference Division of the British Library (formerly part of the British Museum).


Westward Expansion Begins. The people of Massachusetts Bay were the first English settlers to expand westward. During the 1630's a number of them established settlements in the Connecticut Valley and along Long Island Sound. A most prominent group was the orthodox puritan company, led by John Davenport and Theophilus Eaton, which settled New Haven in 1638. The promotion literature which was such a familiar part of the early colonizing here reverses its pattern. This pamphlet, the first to describe New Haven, was pub-
listed eighteen years after the colony had been established, at a time when it had ambitions to absorb the Swedish and Dutch settlements in Pennsylvania and New York.

**REFERENCE**: Vail 138.


**The Missing 1655 “Jesuit Relation.”** In spite of the fact that the reports of Jesuit missionary activities from all parts of the world are the true “Jesuit Relations,” the forty-one annual reports from New France published between 1624 and 1673 are the ones usually referred to when that term is used. This one is missing not only in the sense that it is not in the Library, but also that it is missing from the whole series. The reports were letters written by the missionaries from the rivers and forests surrounding the Great Lakes. Sent to Quebec, they were edited for publication and then transmitted to France to be printed. The one for 1655, prepared by Father Le Mercier, survived the vicissitudes of these travels until it was on the road from La Rochelle to Paris. There the messenger was attacked by highway robbers and the manuscript lost. In its place it was decided to publish this account which consists of the brief summary of events based on the few papers which were saved and two private letters from François Le Mercier. For the other “Jesuit Relation” missing from the Library, see number 46.

**REFERENCE**: McCoy 96.


**The Others “Jesuit Relation” Missing from the Library.** This, the report for 1659, like that for 1655, was not the formal document usually submitted. Instead it is a series of three letters from Father Lallemand, the Superior of the Jesuits in New France. Just why this should be is not known. The reason might have something to do with the arrival in 1659 of François La-

valle, the first Bishop of Quebec, who was to play the major role in establishing the Church in Canada. Bishop Lalleville was a Jesuit and his appointment had been the center of a struggle by the Jesuits to remove their work in America from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Rouen and place it under Rome. Lallemand may have felt that the issue was to be settled and saw no need to add to his reports.

**REFERENCE**: McCoy 101.

47 MICHAEL WIGGLESWORTH. The Day of Doom: Or, A Description of the Great and Last Judgement. With A Short Discourse About Eternity. *Cambridge, Massachusetts*, 1661 or 1662.

**The First American Best-seller.** It is almost impossible to write about American Puritanism without including some reference to Michael Wigglesworth’s *The Day of Doom*. Inspired by a dream he had as a young man, he spent nine years writing this long poem on the “deadly day of judgement,” which is fundamental to any collection of American literature. From the following entry in his commonplace book it would appear that the work was first printed in Cambridge in 1661 or 1662: “I desire with all my heart and might to serve My Lord Christ... in finishing this work which I am preparing for the press... I pleased the Lord to carry me through the difficulty of the aforementioned work... so that of 1000 there were scarce any uned (or but few) at the year’s end.” Kenneth Murdock pointed out that one copy was sold for every twenty persons then living in New England. Following the first edition there were, as far as we can determine, the following reprints: Cambridge, 1666, with additional marginal notes; London, 1666, 1673; Boston, 1714; Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1714; Boston, 1715, 1721, and an abridgement in Norwich, Connecticut, 1774, 1777. There is no record of a complete copy of the second edition, Cambridge, 1666. However, the Library has a fragment of the last part which is unlike any of the known printings. It is in a contemporary binding with Wigglesworth’s other great poem, *Most of the Entire*, Cambridge, 1679, which includes the marginal notes which he says he added to the 1666 edition. It may, in fact, be the second edition. There is no recorded copy of the first edition. However, in the New England Historic Genealogical Society is a fragment lacking the title page, without the marginal notes, and unlike any other known printing, making it a reasonable candidate for that honor.

48 SAMUEL DANFORTH. An Astronomical Description Of the Late Comet Or Blazing Star, As it appeared in New-England in the 9th, 10th, 11th, and in the beginning of the 12th Moneth, 1664. Together With a brief Theological Application thereof. Cambridge, Samuel Green, 1664.

The First Scientific Book to Be Published in the British Colonies. The author of this treatise on a comet which appeared in 1664 was one of the earliest graduates of Harvard College and a solid and successful Boston clergyman. He was also a mathematician who was responsible for a number of almanacs. The printing press in Cambridge, Massachusetts, had been in operation for twenty-seven years before the appearance of this, its first scientific book. It was important enough that another edition was printed in London the following year by Peter Parker. Appended to the account is the usual theological interpretation of the event. There is also an account of this comet published in Lima in 1666. It is interesting to note that the Lima account confines itself to scientific observations.

REFERENCE: Evans 99.


The First Promotion Tract for the Colony of New-York. This is to be distinguished from the earlier promotion literature relating to New Netherlands. When Peter Stuyvesant surrendered to the English in 1664, Charles II decided to form a Dutch colony to his brother the Duke of York, who in turn appointed Richard Nicholls as his first governor. This is Nicholls's first published tract designed to entice English settlers to the new colony. The copy in

the Library of Congress has a note in hand stating that it was printed in Boston. He was mistaken. The only place at this time with a printing press was Cambridge.

REFERENCES: Evans 58; Vall 153.

50 JOHN FOSTER. Mr Richard Mather. [Boston, John Foster, 1676]. Woodcut print 6 7/8 x 4 7/8 inches.

The Earliest Printed Portrait in British America. This portrait of the founder of the Mather family in America was made the year following his death.


51 BENJAMIN TOMPSON. New England's Crisis. Or a Brief narrative, of New-England's lamentable estate at present, compar'd with the former (but few) years of prosperity. Occasioned by many unheard of cruelties. Boston, John Foster, 1676.

The Missing King Philip's War Tract. The peace established by Massachusetts and the founders of the Plymouth Plantation lasted for more than fifty years. By the 1660's, however, the steady expansion of the New Englanders westward threatened the Indians and in 1675 Massachusetts's son, Philip, sachem of the Wampanoags, attacked Swansea at the head of Mount Hope Bay near what is now Fall River, Massachusetts. Soon the war spread across all of New England and culminated in Philip's death near Tenunon, Massachusetts. The outbreak produced fourteen publications known collectively as the King Philip's War Tracts. This one, a poem by one of New England's earliest native-born poets, is the only one lacking from the Library's collections.

REFERENCES: Evans 225; Vall 179.

52 MARY ROWLANDSON. The Sovereignty & Goodness of God, Together, With the Faithfulness of His Promises Displayed: Being a Narrative Of The Captivity and Restauration of Mrs. Mary Rowlandson. Boston, John Ratcliff and John Griffin, 1682.
The First New England Indian Captivity. With this account of her capture by the Wampanoag Indians during King Philip’s War, Mary Rowlandson initiated one of the most popular literary forms in British America. Taken with her children in February of 1676 during an attack on Lancaster, Massachusetts, Mrs. Rowlandson spent eleven winter weeks in the open before being ransomed. This narrative of her adventures was so popular that two more editions appeared in 1682, one in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and the other in London. To date there have been more than twenty-five different printings, making it one of the best-sellers among the seventy different Indian Captivities published before 1800 (see numbers 63, 83). The existence of this, the first edition, is confirmed by an advertisement in 1681 which states that it is to appear bound together with a sermon preached by her husband, Joseph Rowlandson. A fragment consisting of the sermon only, which had a separate title page dated 1682, is in the Boston Public Library. In addition there are two leaves of the narrative, two at the Henry C. Huntington Library and two in the Massachusetts Historical Society. No complete copy of the book is recorded.

Reference: Val 220.


The First Edition of New England’s Most Famous Book. The importance of this book, which was fundamental to the education of the children of New England, can be seen simply by noting the 156 different editions listed by Charles F. Heurtman in 1931. Since that time a number of hitherto unknown printings have been found. The extent to which it was read can be measured by the fact that no copies of the first five printings exist today. The earliest reference to this book which has been found is the entry for 5 October 1683 in the Registers of the Worshipful Company of Stationers. The appearance of this entry means presumably the book had been printed.


54 Advertisement, To all Tradesmen, Husbandmen, Servants and others who are willing to Transport themselves unto the Province of New-East-Jersey in America, a great part of which belongs to Scots-men, Proprietors thereof. [Edinburgh? 1685]. Broadside.

The Missing “Scottish Proprietors’ Tract.” The Duke of York divided New Jersey into two parts, East Jersey and West Jersey. East Jersey he gave to a group of twenty-four proprietors. Because of the Scottish origin of some of these men who hoped to attract settlers from Scotland, the series of eleven promotion tracts for East Jersey have come to be known as the “Scottish Proprietors’ Tracts.” This number six in the series, is the only one not held by the Library. The only recorded copy is in the New York Public Library.

Reference: Val 226.


The First Description of Pennsylvania by the Founder of Germantown. William Penn’s appeal to Germans to join with him in founding a colony in America bore fruit when a group of Frankfurt am Main sent their leader Francis Daniel Pastorius to Philadelphia in 1683. Pastorius bought from Penn 15,000 acres north of the city and there laid out the settlement of Germantown. This is his report back to Germany of what he had done. The only recorded copy of this pamphlet is in a library in Zurich, Switzerland.

Reference: Val 229a.

56 Novena de S. Cayetano Tiene. Fundador de los Clerigos Regulares. Mexico, Bernardo Calleron, 1686.

The First American Novena. By the end of the eighteenth century the most common expression of folk piety to issue from the presses of Mexico, Guatemala, and Peru were devotional booklets used for a novena or nine-day private or public devotion. Often illustrated with woodcuts and usually printed in a small format, they constitute an early form of widely distributed literature addressed to the less well educated. Like the New England Primer (see number 53) they present religious doctrines in their simplest form. Thus, the earliest one known to have been printed in America, is known only through a type-

The First Edition of the First English Maritime Atlas to Deal Exclusively With American Waters. Until the last quarter of the seventeenth century all English navigational charts came primarily from Holland. The growth of British sea power dearly demanded charts of English origin and in 1669 John Seller announced his intention to publish an English sea atlas containing detailed charts of all parts of the world. The work finally appeared in five separate books. Book Four is of the greatest importance to us because it deals with the coasts of the two American continents. By 1704 there had been at least forty editions. The whole series of editions presents in detail the progress of British knowledge of American waters during the century in which she became the "Mistress of the Seas." The Library's collection contains eleven of the editions.


58 PROPOSITIONS Made by the Sacheams of the three Maquas Castles, to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commanalty of the City of Albany, and Military Officers of the said City and Country in the City-Hall, February 25th. 1689/90. Botton, S. Green for Benjamin Harris, 1690.

The First Treaty between the English and the American Indians to Be Printed in America. While the first printed treaty was Articles of Peace Between The Most serene and Mighty Prince Charles II. ... and Several Indian Kings and Queens, London, John Bill [sc.], 1637, this is the first to be printed in America. The occasion for the treaty seems to have been the offer-

ing of condolences by the Mohawk Indians for the destruction of Schenectady by the French, one of the opening incidents in the century-long struggle for North America between France and England. The Mohawks were allies of the English during most of that contest.

References: DePuy 2.

59 CARLOS DE SIGUENZA Y GONGORA. Infortunios que Alonso Ramirez ... padecio asi en poder de Ingleses Piratas. Mexico, Los Herederos de la Viuda de Bernardo Calderon, 1690.

The Forerunner of the Mexican Novel. It was inevitable that the adventures of men and women who suffered privations in the New World should find their way into literature. The Spanish picturesque romance, of which Don Quixote is best known, provided the most obvious framework within which these tales could be told. This tells the story of young Alonso Ramirez, whose adventures in the course of a two-year trip around the world included being captured by pirates and being shipwrecked. On his return to Mexico in 1686 his tale came to the attention of the outstanding colonial literary figure of the time, Carlos de Sigüenza y Gongora. On the basis of Ramirez's tale, Sigüenza wrote this book. It is the only one of his major writings not owned by the Library.

References: Medina Mexico 1483; I. A. Leonard, Don Carlos de Sigüenza y Gongora, Berkeley, 1929.

60 AN EXHORTATION & Caution To Friends Concerning buying or keeping of Negroes. [New York, William Bradford, 1693].

The First Abolition Tract in British America. Although George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends, urged that Quakers not own slaves, the practice was common among the first settlers of Pennsylvania who usually kept them as house servants. In this tract the practice is questioned by a splinter group called "Christian Quakers" led by George Keith, who aspired to succeed Fox as the leader of the Society. This early plea to the Philadelphia Quakers was to go unheeded for a good part of the next century. The pamphlet has the added distinction of having been printed in New York during the first year that a press was established there. The printer, William Bradford, who had first set up busi-
ness in Philadelphia in 1685, had offended the assembly and was forced to move to New York in 1692. The only recorded complete copy is in the Friends Reference Library, London. There was also an imperfect copy sold at the James O. Bannwell Sale in Philadelphia, 13 July 1921.


The First Medical Description of a Yellow Fever Epidemic. Of all the diseases associated with the New World, yellow fever was probably the most devastating. While there is disagreement as to whether it was of native origin or imported from Africa, it is generally agreed that America has been the scene of its most spectacular outbreaks. It has been suggested that it appeared in Santo Domingo as early as 1649, but the outbreak in Vera Cruz in 1668 is generally accepted as the first positively-identified yellow fever epidemic. The reporting of these and later occurrences was not done by trained physicians. It wasn’t until an epidemic in Brazil in 1686 that we have the first clinical description, of which there were two: Miguel Dias Pimenta’s Noticias Da Achaque Do Rio, Lisbon, 1705, and the earlier one listed above by Ferreira da Rosa. It is “a classic of tropical medicine giving the first account of yellow fever by a European physician, with a description of the first autopsy in a case.”


62 SAMUEL COPEN. A Prospect of Bridge Town in Barbados, 1665. [London, ca. 1665]. Engraved view by Johannes Kip, on three sheets 47 3/4 x 17 3/4 inches.

The First Large Panoramic View of an English Colony in America. Amongst the most portable printed Americans are the large panoramic views of colonial towns. Their very size made their survival difficult. This one of Bridgetown was executed by a Dutch artist showing the settlement after it had been well established and was a flourishing colonial center.

REFERENCES: Handler, p. 35; Carl and Roberta Bradaubach, No Peace Beyond the Line, New York, 1977, plate 11.

63 JONATHAN DICKINSON. God’s Protecting Providence: Man’s Surest Help and Defence In the Time of the Greatest Difficulty and Most Imminent Danger; Evidenced in the Remarkable Deliverance of divers Persons, from the devouring Waves of the Sea, amongst which they Suffered Shipwreck. And also from the more cruelly devouring jaws of the insatiable Cannibals of Florida. Philadelphia, Reiner Jansen, 1693.

The First Indian Captivity Relating to the Southern Colonies. There were earlier personal narratives of people captured by the Southern Indians, the most notable being that of Captain John Smith. This, however, is the first from the Southern Colonies in the new genre called “Indian Captivities” (see number 52). Its popularity ranks with that of Mary Rowlandson’s, going through a total of twenty-four editions. Dickinson, a Quaker merchant from Jamaica, was wrecked with his wife, six-month-old son, and twenty other passengers near what is today West Palm Beach. After being stripped by the Indians they were allowed to make their way to St. Augustine. There the Spaniards befriended them and sent them on to Philadelphia. This also has the distinction of being the first book from the press of Reiner Jansen, who reestablished printing in Philadelphia in 1699 following Bradford’s departure in 1693 (see number 35).

REFERENCES: Evans 1693; Vell 181; Riewald 1.

64 COTTON MATHER. Family Religion Excited and Assisted. Boston, 1705.

The Most Widely Reprinted Work of Cotton Mather During His Lifetime. In his Diary, Mather says this was intended to encourage “household piety.” Further on, he continues, “I printed a thousand of these. Those I bound up in Bundles that had convenient Parcels in them; and printed a short Letter to be added unto each of the Bundles, entreating the Person, whose Name I marked with my pen, to find out what prayerless Families there may be in the Town . . . and to lodge these Essays of Piety in them.” It was reprinted eight times during the next four decades. There is no recorded copy of this the first edition.

REFERENCE: Holmes Cotton Mather 1274.
66 JEAN EUSÈBE NIEREMBERG. De la Diferencia Entrelo Temporal Veyerno Crisol De Desengafios, ... [Paraguay], Impreso en las Doctrinas, 1705.

The First Book Printed in the Jesuit "Reduction" of Paraguay. During the colonial period the Society of Jesus founded, in the nations we know today as Paraguay and Uruguay, a system of missions designed to teach the Indians farming and ranching, and to protect them from exploitation in mines or on plantations. Some of these missions, known as Reductions, also had printing presses. The Indians were taught how to print books and to perform all the other necessary preparations such as casting type, making paper, and doing engravings and woodcuts. All these skills were combined by the Indians in making this, the first book to come from the Reductions. It contains five hundred folio pages of Indian-language text and is ornamented by forty-three engravings by an Indian artist.

REFERENCE: Fukan 3.

66 SAMUEL FRITZ. El Gran Rio Marañon, o Amazonas Con la Missión de la Compagnia de Iesu Quito, 1707. Engraved map.

The First Accurate Printed Map of the Amazon River. Samuel Fritz was a Bohemian Jesuit who worked among the Indians of the upper Amazon Basin from 1686 to 1713. During eighteen of those years he travelled through many of the upper regions of the river and on at least one occasion journeyed to its mouth. The many sketch maps which he made on these trips were the basis of this most accurate rendition of the area up to that time. Its printing and publication presents something of a mystery. The cartouche quite clearly reads "sculptor Quuid Anno 1707." The earliest record we have of any printing in Quito is in 1706. It is not clear whether the copper plate was both engraved and printed in Quito, whether the engraving was done there and the plate that back to Spain to be printed, or whether the whole thing was done in Spain and the inscription is inaccurate.


67 FRANCISCO GONZALEZ DEL ALAMO. Disertación médica sobre que las carnes de cerdo son saludables en las islas de Barlovento. Havana, 1707.

The First Book Printed in Cuba. The title of the "first book printed" can be carried too far. In many cases the book itself is of little interest. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the first books to be printed in the American towns, cities, and colonies were religious texts or ephemeral publications. When we come to Cuba, however, we have something different. The first book was a secular one. Not only is it a medical work but it is by a native Cuban and not a reprint of a European text.

REFERENCE: Medina Havana 1.

68 [GIOVANNI ANTONIO ANDREONI]. Cultura e Opulencia do Brasil Por Suas Drogas, B Minas. Lisbon, Na Officina Real Desludianiana, 1711.

The Exploitation of Brazil Begins. Portugal was the last of the European countries to exploit the riches of her New World empire. By the end of the seventeenth century she had been driven out of the East Indies by England and Holland. At that time, the prospects for wealth in Brazil had never looked brighter. Rich mines had been discovered in the interior in 1695 and her sugar was considered better than the English or French West Indian varieties. This extraordinarily detailed book describing Brazil's bounty of gold, sugar, and tobacco appeared in Lisbon to encourage emigration and exploitation of the great unexplored wealth. Although it was published with the proper license, court officials were manifest to find such vital information put so easily into the hands of the nation's enemies. In the same year, the French had sacked Rio de Janeiro. The book was suppressed and never reprinted again until after the independence of Brazil in 1822.

REFERENCE: Borga de Morales 1333-34.

The First Ecclesiastical Legal Code for Portuguese America. Fundamental to the founding of colonies in the New World was the creation of a religious code for the management of Church affairs. The best known in this country was the one for Massachusetts. A Platform of Church Discipline, Cambridge, 1649. Roman Catholic America had its counterpart in the "Episcopal constitutions" drawn up for the governing of bishoprics, and the earliest of these was published in Mexico in 1556. The first Portuguese bishopric in America was Bahia, and these ordinances drawn up at the first synod in Bahia and promulgated by the Bishop served as the legal code for all the dioceses in Brazil until well into the nineteenth century.

REFERENCE: Boa de Menezes, 2135.

70 WILLIAM BURGIS. A South Prospect of ye Flourishing City of New York in the Province of New York in America. London [ca. 1721]. Four engraved sheets 77 x 203 inches.

The First Large Panoramic View of a City in British North America. William Burgis, an English draftsman, arrived in New York about 1719. Soon thereafter he executed the drawing for this view from Brooklyn Heights, which was then sent back to England where it was engraved and published with a London imprint. The first notice of its publication, however, appears in a Philadelphia newspaper of 13-20 February 1721-22. A reprint of a revised version of the plate appeared in London in 1746.


The First Engraved Music to Be Printed in the British Colonies. The author, a grandson of Increase Mather and a graduate of Harvard College, was both a successful clergyman and an able musician. This book, containing the endorsement of fifteen leading Bostonians of the day, explains the rules for reading music. The engraved music for favorite hymn tunes is "in modern musical notation, the first time, apparently, that the modern system was used in the colonies." The book was extremely popular, going through five subsequent editions. The Library has an unrecorded printed subscription form announcing the publication of this, the first edition.


72 CYPRIAN SOUTHACK. The New England Coasting Pilot From Sandy Point of New York, unto Cape Casco in Nova Scotia, and Part of Island Breton. With The Courses and Distances from Place to Place, and Towns on the Seaboard; Harbours, Bays, Islands, Roads, Rocks, Sands: The Setting and Flowing of Tides and Currents; with several other Directions of great Advantage to this Part of Navigation in North-America. [Boston, ca. 1723-1731].

The First Marine Atlas Published in America. For almost twenty-five years between 1690 and 1714, Cyprian Southack, acting both as a privateer and naval officer, commanded vessels sailing off the New England coast. During that time he carried out a large number of surveys of the coastline. The culmination of his work was his Coasting Pilot. Its publication is somewhat confused. In 1710 the Massachusetts House of Representatives approved Southack's request that a map be engraved at public expense. In 1718 it was announced that the making of this map was completed, and sometime after that it was sent to England to be engraved. A letter from London in 1722 indicates that the engraving had not then been completed, while an advertisement in the Boston Gazette in 1729 states that the sheets had been received. However, the title page of two of the surviving copies have been altered in manuscript to indicate that the atlas includes all of Cape Breton Island and the harbor of Louisbourg. Added to these copies is an inset map of Louisbourg which is dated 1733. It is assumed therefore that there were at least two editions, one issued sometime after 1723 but no later than 1729, and another in 1733 or thereafter. It is not clear whether the title page and two pages of text were printed in London or Boston. In any case, this pioneer work was published in Boston, even if the actual printing took place in England.


46

The Earliest of the Large Panoramic Views of Boston. After completing the New York view (see number 70), Burgh moved on to Boston and in 1722 advertised a proposed view from the northeast on Noddle's Island, approximately at the point where today's Sumner and Callahan Tunnels enter East Boston. There may not have been enough subscribers, for there is no view known today that can be positively identified as the one advertised. A small, unrecorded view from Noddles Island in the Essex Institute, Salem, may be the one or may be a derivative of it. The next year Burgh tried again with a southeast view, done from Castle Island. This time he had more success, perhaps because the vantage point provided a better panoramic effect. In any case, the drawing was sent to London to be engraved and the sheets were returned to Boston to be published in 1725. The only recorded copy of the first state of the plate is in the Stokes Collection in the New York Public Library. There are two known revisions of the plate dating from 1736 and 1741.


Franklin as Author and Printer. The first published writing by Benjamin Franklin of which we can be sure is the "Silence Dogood" series which began in 1723 in the newspaper published in Boston by his brother, James Franklin. When Franklin went to London to learn his trade, he composed, printed, and privately published in 1729 the anonymous pamphlet A Dissertation on Liberty and Necessity, Pleasure and Pain. After his return to Philadelphia he established himself as "The New Printing-Office, near Market" and embarked upon the career which was to make him the leading American of his time. In this same year he wrote, printed, and offered for sale this tract on a subject which was to hold the attention of many American colonists for years to come.

Reference: Evans 1165.

75 JONATHAN EDWARDS. God Glorified in the Work of Redemption, By the Greatness of Man's Dependence upon Him, in the Whole of It. A sermon... Boston, Samuel Kneeland and Timothy Green for Daniel Henchman, 1731.

Jonathan Edwards's First Published Work. As a dominant force in the "Great Awakening," Jonathan Edwards might well be called this country's first major intellectual figure. Publishing twenty-five separate works in twenty-seven years, Edwards, more than any other American of his time, recast the moral and intellectual structure of American religion in a way which helped prepare for the material and intellectual changes which were to come during the rest of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. His influence on Hawthorne, Melville, Emerson, Whitman, and later Henry Adams has been well documented. From this sermon on, Edwards's writings exerted a continuous and sustained influence. Between 1731 and 1839 an average of three editions of one or more of his works appeared each year. It has been estimated that the American Tract Society alone was responsible for the distribution of over a million copies of his writings between 1827 and 1832.


The First "Poor Richard." The significance of this ephemeral little pamphlet needs no explanation. It began that series of wise and witty proverbs and aphorisms which were to be one of Benjamin Franklin's most enduring contributions to American letters. The last "Poor Richard" was for 1758, the year he left for London as the Agent of the Pennsylvania Assembly. For the final appearance of the "sayings of Poor Richard," Franklin printed a compendium of one hundred proverbs in the form of a speech by "a plain old man, with white locks" named Father Abraham. Franklin's nephew, Benjamin Mose, reprinted this separately in Boston in 1758 as Father Abraham's Speech To a great Number of People, at a Vendue of Merchant-Goods, Introduced to the Public by Poor Richd. In 1774 a London bookseller reprinted Father Abraham's Speech to The Way to Wealth and it was under that title that it became an international best-seller. The only recorded copy of the first edition of the 1773 issue

REFERENCE: Evans 3541.


The First Account of Bering's First Expedition. Like many other great achievements of eighteenth-century Russia, the attempt to determine whether Asia was separated from America by water received its impetus from Peter the Great. However, it was not until after his death that the full extent of the continent was determined. In 1735, Vitus Bering set out from St. Petersburg for Kamchatka, where three and a half years later he built a ship and sailed up the strait which now bears his name. In the fourth volume of this large work is an abbreviated version of his report together with a map showing his track. Although the voyage took him well up into the strait without sighting the American mainland, it took a second expedition in 1741 to establish the separation of the two continents to everybody's satisfaction. Oddly enough the first printed statement about the second voyage was not a written narrative but a map, George Louis Le Rouge's L'Amérique Orientale Le R. P. Charles le, Paris 1739, on which the results of the second voyage are shown.


The Beginning of "Freedom of the Press" in America. As part of a long-standing political struggle, the printer John Peter Zenger was imprisoned for having published in his The New-York Weekly Journal a number of satires and essays which criticized Governor William Cosby. It was the second case. Under English law, the question of whether the thing published constituted sedition depended upon whether the defendant acted as a matter of law. The jury was asked to decide whether the defendant had in fact published it. It was the outstanding feature of the Zenger Case was the brilliant argument by the Phil-

adelphia lawyer, Andrew Hamilton, to the effect that law in America differed from the law in England, that criticizing a colonial governor was different from criticizing the King, and that the jury had a right to decide whether what Zenger had published was in fact true or false. The jury was persuaded, and Zenger was acquitted, which meant that they decided both the law and the facts of the case. Although earlier historians wanted to date freedom of the press in America as a legally recognized right from this case, John Fiske was closer to the truth when he said that it was "the law of the future." It was many years before American courts accepted Hamilton's argument and many more before it was accepted by English courts. Legal technicalities aside, however, the political principles which Hamilton enunciated began the development of the principle of free press, which was finally embodied in the Bill of Rights.


79 BISHOP ROBERTS. To his Excellency James Glen Esq., Capt. General, Governor, & Commander in Chief in, and over his Majesty's Province of South Carolina, and Vice Admiral within the same. This Prospect of Charles Town is most humbly Inscript'd. London, B. Roberts & W. H. Toms, 1739. Engraved view 55 1/2 x 18 1/2 inches.

The First Large Engraved Panoramic View of Charleston, South Carolina. Bishop Roberts and his wife Mary were practicing artists in Charleston as early as 1735. About 1735 he executed the original from which this engraving was made. Having obtained a sufficient number of subscriptions he sent it to London to be engraved. The work was done by W. H. Toms who at the same time was working on the Engravings of Charleston-Town at High Water, London, 1739, the first separately printed map of Charleston. Roberts and Toms apparently were in some sort of partnership because both their names appear in the imprints of the map and of this view. Roberts died in October of 1739 before the prints had arrived back in Charleston. They were advertised for sale by his widow in February of 1740. It is a handsome east view of the town done from Shutes Folly Island and shows the town between the two fortifications, Granville's Bastion on the south and Craven's Bastion on the north.


The Standard Handbook for Operating a Sugar Plantation in the British West Indies. This pamphlet has the added distinction of being one of the earliest things printed in Antigua. Its popularity may be measured by the number of times it was reprinted on the island. The usual pattern of works which were first printed in the colonies was to have them more widely circulated through London reprints. In this case the demand in Antigua was so great that it was reprinted at least five times by 1785 with only two London editions, 1765 and 1770. The importance of Martin's work is confirmed by a revision and extension of the book prepared in 1775 by John Dowson, who acknowledges the importance and influence of Martin's work. Unfortunately, the American Revolution interfered with publication and Dowson's work, Agricultura Americana, still remains in manuscript.


81 THE HOLY BIBLE. London, Baskett [i.e., Boston, Samuel Kneeland and Timothy Green for Daniel Henchman], ca. 1752.

The First Bible Engraved in America. As it is generally accepted that patents to print the scriptures held by English printers made it impossible for the English Bible to be printed in America until after the War of Independence, when Robert Ankeny of Philadelphia produced his New Testament in 1784 followed by the Old Testament in 1785, this work is important as the first to appear. However, behind this assumption there lies the fact that Ankeny was a painter and not a printer. In 1805, Isaiah Thomas, one of the most successful printers and publishers of his time and the founder of the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester, wrote in his History of Printing in America (1806), volume 1, page 305:

The booksellers of this time [ca. 1752] were enterprising. Kneeland and Green printed, principally for Daniel Henchman, an edition of the Bible in small 4to... It was carried through the press as privately as possible, and sold the London imprint of the copy from which it was reprinted, viz.

"London: Printed by Mark Baskett..." in order to prevent a prosecution... When I was an apprentice [1756-1765], I often heard those who had assisted at the case and press in printing this Bible, make mention of the fact. The late governor Hancock was related to Henchman, and knew the particulars of the transaction. He possessed a copy of this impression... The edition was not large; I have been informed that it did not exceed seven or eight hundred copies.

Later, on page 324, Thomas further complicates the story by stating that sometime between 1740 and 1750 the Boston firm of Rogers and Poole printed an edition of the New Testament.

The arguments for and against the existence of some sort of printing of the scriptures in America before Robert Ankeny have filled many pages, but none of them have conclusively disposed of Isaiah Thomas's rather detailed account of what happened. At least they have not eliminated the hope that someday a nearly-printed little copy of the Bible or the New Testament with a London imprint will, in fact, turn out to have been printed in Boston in the middle of the eighteenth century.

Reference: Evans 6819.

82 GEORGE HEAP. An East Prospect of the City of Philadelphia, taken by George Heap from the Jersey Shore, under the Direction of Nicholas Scull. Surveyor General of the Province of Pennsylvania. [London], 1754. Engraved view in four sheets 21 3/4 x 20 3/4 inches.

The First Engraved Large Panoramic View of Philadelphia. This is the largest of the four panoramic views of cities in British North America before the American Revolution. It was inspired by Thomas Penn, who wanted a portrait of his city similar to those of New York, Boston, and Charleston. The artist, George Heap, a native-born Philadelphian, executed the drawing from the New Jersey Shore of the Delaware River. It was so large that it had to be taken to England to be engraved, and in early December of 1754 Heap sailed for London, but before the ship passed the Delaware capes he suddenly died. The drawing was brought back and a relative, Nicholas Scull, took charge of the venture. Because of damage the original drawing had to be recopied before it was sent off a second time. Two states of the plate exist and, according to the records, a total of 750 impressions were taken.

83 **PETER WILLIAMSON.** French and Indian cruelty; exemplified in the life and various vicissitudes of fortune, of Peter Williamson, a disbanded soldier. York [England], N. Nickson, 1737.

The first edition of the most popular Indian captivity. Like the first Indian captivity (see number 52), this story was based on one person's experiences during the struggle between France and England for the control of North America. Williamson was captured by the Indians early in the French and Indian War. Later released, he joined the army only to be captured by the French. In 1756 he was sent to England on exchange and there published this account of his adventures. He also exhibited himself in an Indian costume which, no doubt, played a part in the popularity of the book, which went through at least thirty-eight printings.

**REFERENCE:** Vail, p. 521.

84 **JOHN HARRISON.** An account of the proceedings, in order to the discovery of the longitude at sea. London, T. & J. W. Pain, 1765.

The problem of longitude solved. A new skill which the discovery of the New World made necessary was the ability to determine the longitude of a ship that had sailed for weeks or months out of sight of land. The position of the North Star, a comparatively fixed body in relation to the North Pole, made the determination of latitude a simple matter. But the rotation of the earth made it impossible to do the same thing in relation to the equator or any of the lines parallel to it. Theoretically there were a number of possible solutions. It became obvious that the only method practical at the time was to compare the local time of a ship's position with the time at a fixed meridian on the earth. Observations of the sun could determine local time and Greenwich, England, became generally accepted as the base from which the comparisons would be made. Thus the problem became a mechanical one—to construct a clock which would keep accurate time when carried aboard ship. In 1714 the Board of Longitude offered a prize of £20,000 for a practical solution to the problem. Finally in 1759 the clockmaker John Harrison produced a chronometer which, on a five-month voyage to Barbados in 1751 and 1761, varied only one minute and 54½ seconds, or eighteen miles. The conditions of the prize had set the limit of accuracy at thirty miles. This book is Harrison's account of his achievement. It was to be eleven years before he could persuade the Board to award him the prize.

**REFERENCE:** Printing and the Mind of Man, 208.


A missing Franklin propaganda pamphlet. During the years in which he represented colonial interests in London, 1757–1775, Benjamin Franklin made extensive use of the printing press to present the American side of the growing conflict which led to the American Revolution. Much of what he wrote himself appeared in newspapers, but he also was responsible for seeing through the press a large number of pamphlets written by others. Many of these were printed by his old friend William Strahan whose account books have survived. The pamphlet listed here, the only one in French, is clearly recorded as having been printed in October of 1759 in an edition of five hundred copies and Franklin is shown as the person who ordered and paid for it. No copy is known to have survived, although two differing abridged English translations appeared in London and Philadelphia newspapers.

**REFERENCE:** V. Crane, Benjamin Franklin's Letters to the Press 1758–1775, Chapel Hill, 1950, p. 285.

86 A NEW GENERALL CHART for the West Indies of E. Wright's Projection vul. Mercators Chart [with the course of the Gulf Stream]. London, Mount & Page [ca. 1769]. 17¼ x 22½ inches.

**CAPTAIN FOLEGAR's CHART OF THE GULF STREAM PRINTED AT THE INSTIGATION OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.** Benjamin Franklin's well-known contribution to charting the Gulf Stream divides into two separate parts. Here we are concerned only with the first. The second involves the observations he made during his transatlantic trips in 1775, 1776, and 1785, the results of which were published in the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, 1786, 1:359–534.

Franklin first became aware of the Gulf Stream in 1768 when the British government discovered that slower merchant vessels sailing from Rhode Island
arrived in London two weeks earlier than the faster packet ships which sailed from New York to Falmouth in Cornwall near Land's End. Franklin was in London at the time and as Deputy Postmaster General he was consulted by the authorities. It happened that a seaman, Captain Timothy Folger of Newtown, was also in London and told Franklin of the broad current of warm water which flowed northward up the North American coast and out into the Atlantic. In a letter written in October of 1768 to Anthony Todd, the Secretary of the Post Office, Franklin says, "At my request Captain Folger has been so obliging as to mark for me a Chart, the Dimensions Course and Swiftness of the Stream... and to give me withall some Written directions... I send them to you that if their Lordships should think fit, so much of the Chart as is contained within the red Lines may be engraved and printed, together with the remarks at the Charge of the Office; or at least that Manuscript copies may be made of the same for the use of the Packet." Several years later in his communication to the American Philosophical Society Franklin expands on this and says, "I procured it to be engraved by order from the general post office, on the old chart of the Atlantic, at Mount and Page's, Tower-hill; and copies sent down to Falmouth for the captains of the packets, who sighted it however."

On the basis of this second statement collectors have long searched for a Mount and Page map with the course of the Gulf Stream engraved on it. The map which seems to be the most likely candidate is one with the above title which is to be found in all the editions of *The English Pilot. The Fourth Book*, published between 1771 and 1794 (see number 57). Despite its title, it is in fact a map of the Atlantic Ocean from the bight of South America to the northern tip of Iceland and from the coasts of Africa and Europe to the east coast of Mexico. On the basis of the copies at Brown University it has been possible to establish that between the editions of 1771 and 1794 Mount and Page had the map completely reengraved on a new plate. Thus, Franklin could well have been referring to the earlier plate when he spoke of "the old chart of the Atlantic, at Mount and Page's, Tower-hill." The practice of keeping the copper plates of out-of-date maps is too well documented to doubt that Mount and Page still could have had the old engraving in their shop as late as 1790. It would have been perfectly reasonable for them to have used it for Folger's Gulf Stream. It is unlikely that they would have put the engraving on the face of the new plate which was needed for future editions of the *English Pilot*. The two plates can be easily distinguished by the fact that on the earlier one the cartouche is a straight-sided rectangle with a simple border, while the later one has elaborate scroll borders decorated with flowers.

In his communication to the American Philosophical Society, which is in the form of a letter to Alphonse Le Roy, dated August 1735, Franklin goes on to say of the map, "... but it is since printed in France, of which edition I hereto annex a copy." There can be little doubt that an unprinted and undescribed map, bearing a long note entitled *Remarques Sur la Navigation de Terre-Neuve a New-York et d'Exter Ceux des Corants et des bass-fonds au Sud de Nantucket et du Bateau de George*, printed in Paris by Le Rouge in the one to which he referred. It is, in general, like the Mount and Page map but not a direct copy because Le Rouge includes more details of the coastline and more place names. Interestingly enough, it was for the prime minister, the Earl of Land's End as does the old Mount and Page map first engraved in 1721. Most important, the course of the Gulf Stream is shown as it was described by Folger. In 1925, Mr. Franklin Batch, a direct descendant of Franklin, presented a copy of this French map to the Library of Congress.

There are other hypotheses which can be offered on the basis of the above evidence. It is possible that no engraving was ever done and that instead the few copies needed for the captains of the packets were made up as manuscript copies, as Franklin had suggested in 1768. Still another possibility is that the earlier Mount and Page plate was used, but Folger's information was added to a few copies in manuscript. Both of these theories assume that Franklin's memory was at fault when he made his communication to the American Philosophical Society in 1768. To make this assumption we must discount the precise information which he, a printer, gave about the printing of the map. We must also assume that in communicating to the learned society, which he helped found, he was willing to rely solely on a distant recollection, and, finally, that at the age of eighty his mental faculties had become impaired to the point where he could recall an event which in point of fact never occurred. Nothing in his last years suggests that Benjamin Franklin's intellectual capacity went into a decline.


C. Verner, "Bibliographical Note" (see number 57).

PAUL REVERE'S LARGEST AND MOST HANDSOME ENGRAVING. Of the more than seventy engravings known to have been executed by Paul Revere, this is by far the most attractive although perhaps not the best known. Always alert to controversial subjects, Revere had produced a number of political cartoons, and on 28 March 1770 his celebrated view of the Boston Massacre. Just two and a half weeks later he offered for sale this panoramic view of Boston depicting the arrival of the British troops, the event which precipitated the chain of events which ended in the Massacre. The engraving shows the city from the head of Long Wharf from which the Redcoats are marching northward into the town. Revere was not noted for scrupulosity when it came to making engravings. The Massacre print had been taken from the work of another Boston engraver, Henry Pelham. In the case of this view the origins are obscure. Two months earlier Revere had executed as a cover for Edes & Gill's North-American Almanack and Massachusetts Register For the Year 1770 a small woodcut which bore the title "A Perspective View of the Town of Boston, the Capital of New-England, and Landing of Troops in the Year 1768. Both that and the print listed above are reminiscent of the Burgoyne view of 1722 (see number 75).


88 BERNARD ROMANS. Part of the Province of East Florida. [New York, 1774]. Two engraved maps 24.5 x 87 and 57.4 x 66.56 inches.

[THE FIRST PRINTED DETAILED SURVEY OF FLORIDA] Spain, by the treaty of Paris of 1763, ceded Florida to Great Britain. Between 1766 and 1773, Bernard Romans, an army officer, civil engineer, naturalist, and cartographer, surveyed its entire coastline. Two years later he advertised for sale the book A Concise Natural History of East and West Florida... Illustrated with twelve Copper Plates, And two whole Sheet Maps, New York, 1775. It was intended to accompany the above "two whole Sheets" which had been published the year before. Despite the title the two maps include all of what we know today as Florida, the Gulf Coast as far west as the mouth of the Mississippi River, and the Bahama Islands. Romans himself was not an engraver and there is evidence thst he turned to both Paul Revere and Abel Buell (see numbers 89, 92) for assistance. The very large scale on which the work was done makes this one of the most ambitious and detailed mappings of a British colony in North America. At the Streetec

Sale, in 1967, the Library acquired a Roman manuscript map of a part of Florida which may have been one of the preliminary studies.


89 AMOS DOOLITTLE. The Battle Of Lexington, April 19th, 1775. Plate I, Plate II A View Of The Town Of Concord., Plate III. The Engagement At The North Bridge In Concord., Plate IV A View Of The South Part Of Lexington. [New Haven, Amos Doolittle, 1775]. Four engraved views 13 x 17 1/2 inches.

THE FIRST PICTURES OF THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON AND CONCORD. On the day following the battle two Connecticut soldiers, Ralph Earle and Amos Doolittle, visited the scene. Earle was an artist, and the four views he drew on the spot he peopled with British soldiers and militiamen, presumably on the basis of information from eyewitnesses. Amos Doolittle then engraved the plates and advertised them for sale on 13 December 1775. In addition to being extremely attractive prints and an important record of the beginning of the American Revolution they are an early example of American pictorial reporting.

REFERENCES: Stokes and Haskell, pp. 45-46.


THE ABLEST RESPONSE TO THOMAS PAINE'S COMMON SENSE. It was Moses Coit Tyler, the pioneer in the study of American literature, who pointed out that a pamphlet entitled The True Interest of America Stated, Philadelphia, 1776, by Charles Inglis, a New York clergyman, was the most effective of all the various attempts to combat the enormous influence of Paine's Common Sense. Paine openly advocated independence and his pamphlet was a best-seller with twenty-five editions within one year. What Tyler did not know was that Inglis's pamphlet had appeared earlier in New York, under the above title and that the Philadelphia printing was a toned-down version of what he had originally in-
tended to say, *The Decider Unmasked* was advertised for sale on 18 March by Samuel London. On 19 March a mob wrecked his shop and destroyed almost all the copies. The only complete one known to have survived is in the New-York Historical Society. The American Philosophical Society owns a fragment.


**The Earliest Appearance of the Declaration of Independence.** The copy of this broadside attached to the Minutes of the Continental Congress in the National Archives in Washington, D.C., is the official record of the event that took place in Philadelphia on 4 July 1776. On the evening of that day Congress acted on the resolution introduced by Richard Henry Lee on 7 June, "That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and Independent States." Earlier drafts of the Declaration of Independence, written in the hands of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, have survived. However, the actual document in its finished form, which presumably was physically present in Congress Hall when the irrecoverable step was taken, apparently has not survived. One theory is that it was carried that evening to John Dunlap's shop where it was used as printer's copy, then mislaid and lost. In any case, when independence was publicly declared from the balcony of Independence Hall on 3 July, it was a copy of this Dunlap printing which was used. The great engrossed parchment which we think of as the Declaration of Independence was not authorized until 19 July and it was not ready for the signatures of the members of Congress until August.


92 JOHN NORMAN. The Theatre of War in North-America, with a polymeric table shewing the distances and roads of the principal places. Philadelphia, John Norman, 1777. Engraved map.

**The First Military Map of the Revolution Engraved in the United States.** This is the first American-made map on which the people of the United States could follow the campaigns and battles of the American Revolution. John Norman, who had arrived from London only three years earlier, advertised it for sale in the Pennsylvania Evening Post on 10 July 1777. Undoubtedly, he used as his model either one of two maps which had been published in London by Sayer and Bennett, both of which have the title *The Theatre of War in North America with the Roads and A Table of the Distances.* Although superficially alike the two English maps are entirely different engravings. One is dated March 20th, 1776, and the other 20th September 1776. There is little doubt that Norman had one of Sayer and Bennett's maps available to him because one or the other of them was advertised in the Pennsylvania Journal six days after his own map had been offered for sale. No copy is recorded.

*REFERENCE: Wheat and Brun 108.*


**The First Personal Narrative to be Printed in Canada.** Printing was first introduced in Canada in 1754. During the next quarter of a century over three hundred books, pamphlets, and broadsides came from various presses in Halifax, Quebec, and Montreal. The vast majority of these were government documents, religious works of one kind or another, schoolbooks, and an occasional reprint of a European play or poem. This is the first book by a Canadian to be printed and sold in Canada purely on the basis of the story it had to tell. It is the journal of a French soldier who was involved in a shipwreck off Cape Breton Island while being returned to France at the end of the French and Indian War. After escaping from the wreck he walked overland back to Quebec in the winter of 1761-1762, and never returned to France.

*REFERENCE: Tremaine 288.*
94 NOAH WEBSTER. A grammatical institute, of the English language, comprising, an easy, concise, and systematic method of education, designed for the use of English schools in America. Hartford, Hudson & Goodwin [1783].

The Beginning of the "American Language." This is the first edition of the first book by the man who formally started the process by which the English language in America developed into something distinct and apart from the English language in Great Britain. Published in the year in which Great Britain recognized the independence of the United States, it went through 240 printings before it was superceded in 1820.

REFERENCE: Carpenter 1.

95 ABEL BUell. A New And Correct Map Of The United States Of America, [New Haven 1784]. Engraved map 43⅛ x 48⅞ inches.

The First American Map of the United States. The name of the new nation began to appear on European maps soon after 4 July 1776. This, however, is the first one to have been drawn, engraved, and published in America. Indeed, no proper map of the United States could have been drawn until 1783 when its boundaries were finally determined by the Treaty of Paris. Abel Buell of Connecticut was one of the most versatile American draftsmen of his time. He led a long and varied life as an inventor, locksmith, type founder, and engraver, and died in 1823 at the age of eighty-nine. This map was his most ambitious achievement. He advertised it for sale in the Commonweal Journal for 31 March 1784, describing it as "Laid down from the latest observations and best authorities, agreeable to the peace of 1783." His pride in presenting the first map of the new nation is quite explicit. "As this Map is the effect of the compiler's long and unswerved application, diligence and industry, ... and it being the first ever compiled, engraved and finished by one man, and an American, he flatters himself, that every patriotic gentleman and lover of geographical knowledge, will not hesitate to encourage the improvement of his own country."

REFERENCES: Wheat and Rum 100; L. C. Wroth, Abel Buell of Connecticut, Middletown, 1919, pp. 72-82.

96 U.S. CONSTITUTION. We, The People Of The United States, In Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America, [Philadelphia, John Dunlap and David C. Claypool, 17 September 1787]. 6 pp.

The First Printing of the Constitution of the United States of America. The sequence of printings through which the Constitution passed on its way to becoming the fundamental law of the land is now reasonably clear. By the end of July of 1787, the Delegates to the Constitutional Convention had agreed on the compromises and were ready to set down their proposals on paper. On 6 August the "Committee on Detail" submitted its report in the form of a draft which was printed in a few copies with wide margins for the use of the members of the Convention. This was the basis for further discussion and refinement which in turn produced a similar printed draft on 13 September. The final drafts were adopted on 16 September and were engrossed in the document now in the National Archives. The printing here took place that same day but immediately following the engrossing. In this form it was technically still an administrative document to be sent to the Continental Congress. However, the printers Dunlap and Claypool used exactly the same type to print the Constitution in the supplement to their Pennsylvania Packet for 19 September. Almost immediately, a number of American printers reprinted the text, thus giving it wide circulation. The Continental Congress accepted the document on 28 September and had it reprinted, with its endorsement, in four pages and in this form it was submitted to the states for ratification. As in the above printing, the congressional printing has no imprint.


The First American Book on Aviation. Already famous for his exploits in Europe, Blanchard made his first American ascent in Philadelphia from the yard of the Walnut Street prison. George Washington was one of the spectators. Despite Blanchard’s claim, his was not the first balloon ascent in America; that distinction belongs to a thirteen-year-old boy who was sent aloft by Peter Carnes in Baltimore on 24 June 1784.


98 LA DÉCLARATION des droits de l’homme et du citoyen, translated into Spanish with a commentary, and published by Antonio Nariño, Bogotá, 1794.

The First Document of the French Revolution to Have Been Printed in Latin America. Although feelings of national identity had been germinating among the Creoles of Latin America throughout much of the eighteenth century, it was the French Revolution rather than the American which was responsible for the final eruption. The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of Citizens adopted by the Constituent Assembly in 1793 was a fundamental document of the Revolution. Five years later, a leading citizen of Bogotá, Antonio Nariño, attempted to introduce his fellow countrymen to the Declaration by translating it and printing it on his own printing press. He was immediately arrested and tried. In his defense he stated that of the one hundred copies printed he had sold one, given another away, and burned all the rest. He was imprisoned in 1814 and may have worked from one of his originals, but none are recorded as having survived.

References: Medina Beyot 89; T. Blossom, Nariño, Hero of Colombian Independence, Tucson [1967].

99 THOMAS TRUXTUN. Instructions, Signals, and Explanations, Offered for the United States Fleet. Baltimore, J. Hayes, 1797.

The First Signal Book for the United States Navy to Have Been Printed. Commodore Truxtun has sometimes been called the Father of the United States Navy. Many of the officers who served under him on the frigate Constellation during the Naval War with France, 1798–1800, were to become heroes of the Barbary Wars and the War of 1812, and later play dominant roles in the reconceiving of the Navy. Truxtun’s best-known work, based on his merchant service in the Pacific, was his Remarks, Instructions, and Examples Relating to the Latitude & Longitude, Philadelphia, 1794. This, his second book, the first published set of signals offered for the use of the Navy, is less well known. It is not in any of the bibliographical lists of books printed in either the United States or Maryland, although it has been alluded to in biographical studies of Truxtun.


100 ACTE OFFICIELLE. Constitution française des colonies de Saint-Domingue, en soixante-dix-sept articles, abolition de la loi du divorce, qui assure la prospérité de familles. [Cap-Français? De chez la venue Lavoix, 1807].

The Constitution of the First Independent Latin American Country. The last decade of the eighteenth century saw a good deal of political unrest among Latin peoples in America. The French convoy to the United States through his pamphlet Les Français Libre à leur Pères Les Canadiens, Philadelphia, 1792, urged independence on the French Canadians. There were incidents in Quito and in Buenos Aires in 1794, in Caracas and La Paz in 1797, and in Bahía in 1798. The first place actually to achieve independence was Saint Domingue. Beginning in 1791 Toussaint L’Ouverture began his struggle to overthrow the French, and by 1800 had succeeded. This constitution, which brought the French and Spanish parts of the island under a unified government, was his crowning achievement. Napoleon later attempted to recapture the island and in the ensuing struggle it was divided into what is today Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

The beginning of a New Era in the understanding of America.

If Columbus discovered America under the humanistic influences of the Renaissance, then Alexander von Humboldt rediscovered America in Europe was under the scientific influences of the nineteenth century. Between 1799 and 1804, he paid a visit to South America which was to be the basis for his life's greatest work. Based on his observations on concrete scientific data, he introduced a new series of concepts into the common understanding of the "New World" as a historical entity. For instance, he was the first to recognize the Inca and Aztec civilizations as civilizations in their own right. He founded the fields of systematic meteorology and the geography of plants and used them in relating the distribution of plant families to geographical areas on the basis of environment. He identified the Humboldt Current, the counterpart in the Pacific Ocean to the Gulf Stream (see number 86). If the history of America before Humboldt was written in terms of what men did, after him it came to be written also in terms of the land itself. The above title is used in a collective sense to include the twenty-three volumes of varying titles and formats, some elephant folios, which make up the monumental work in which much of his writing appears. Taken together they form a fundamental source for the attitudes which were developed about the Americas in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.
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Palau


The Papers of Benjamin Franklin


Printing and the Mind of Man


Riewald


STC


Sabin


Stokes and Haskell


Tremaine


Vail


Wagner


Wheat and Brun


The World Encompassed

Publications available from the
John Carter Brown Library

American Printmaking: The First 150 Years (1995). Illustrated catalogue of The
McClellan/Johnson Exhibition. 110 pages, including 115 plates. $5.00

the John Carter Brown Library in the Spring and Summer of 1974. With an Address by
Clinton Rossiter (1975). 48 pages. $2.00

**Barnabas and the Voyage of 1641; A Brief and Remarkable Narrative of New England
Settlements and a Visit to the British Isles, 1641. From the Address of a Senator from
Rhode Island to the Senate of the United States at Washington (1972). Facsimile of the
1846 edition with note by Samuel J. Hough. viii, 16 pages. $3.50

3rd edition (reprinted 1961 by Kraus Reprint Corporation). 3 volumes (vol. I: 18th
century to 1929; vol. II: 1600 to 1658; vol. III: 1659-1674). Cloth $45.00

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* * Bibliotheca Americana: Catalogue of the John Carter Brown Library in Brown Uni-
xxxiv, 684 pages. Cloth $25.00

* Bibliotheca Americana: Catalogue of the John Carter Brown Library in Brown Uni-
versity, Short Title List of Additions: Books Printed 1475-1500. Books which were
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* May be ordered from The Brown University Press, Brown University, Provid-
dence, R.I. 02912.

* May be ordered from Kraus Reprint Company, 16 East 46th Street, New York,
New York 10017.

* May also be ordered from Pamphlet Book Service, Route 6a, Yarmouth Port,
Massachusetts 02675.

* The British Look at America during the Age of Samuel Johnson: An Exhibition with
an Address by Horace W. Libbey (1971). 55 pages, 14 plates. $10.00

A Collection's Progress: Two Retrospective Exhibitions by the John Carter Brown
Library (1969). 79 pages, 16 plates. $5.00

The Delusion of the Library Building May the Seventeenth A.D. MDCXXXIII.
With the Address by William Voll Kellen and Frederick Jackson Turner. Boston,
The M周围mount Press, 1905. vi, 69 pages. Boards $1.00

Firando into the Wilderness: An Address by Perry Miller (1952). With a catalogue of
books, maps, and manuscripts exhibited at the John Carter Brown Library in
1953-1954. $2.00

A Facsimile of the First Issue of the Catena de Lima with a Description of a File for
the Years 1744-1765. Boston, The M周围mount Press, 1958. 32 pages. $4.90

The First Printing in South America: Facsimile of the Unique Copy of the Pregantaz
sobre los dos Dias del Ata, Lima, 1584. With a note on Antonio Ricardo, the Printer,
by Douglas C. McMoos (1932). 8, iv pages. $1.00

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The Influence of William Morris and the Kelmscott Press by Margaret Bingham
Stilwell (1911). 16 pages. $1.00

The John Carter Brown Library: A History By George Parker Winship. Boston,
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The John Carter Brown Library: Annual Reports 1812-1866 (1972). 8 volumes,
including index. Cloth $100.00

Note: The index volume may be ordered separately at $35.00.
Maps

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John Atlm. A Map of All Friends Meetings Belonging to the Yearly Meeting of Rhode Island, 1775. Manuscript map showing most of New England (1695). Overall size 28 x 16 inches. With explanatory pamphlet. $4.00

Charles Blaskowicz. A Topographical Chart of the Bay of Narragansett, 1777 (1936). Overall size 30 x 24 inches, reduced 20 percent from the original. With explanatory note. $5.00

Augustine Herrman. Virginia and Maryland, 1673 (1959). In 4 sheets, overall size 32 x 38 inches. $6.00

Cyprian Scudier. A New Chart of the English Empire in North America. Boston, 1717 (1966). In 4 sheets, overall size 30 x 33¼ inches. With explanatory note. $8.00

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