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THE GIFTS OF
JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN
TO THE
JOHN CARTER BROWN LIBRARY
FROM 1924 TO 1969
A Tribute on his seventieth birthday
21 February 1970

The Associates of
the John Carter Brown Library
PROVIDENCE RHODE ISLAND
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JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN
A TRIBUTE
PREFACE

A dilemma which has long plagued the John Carter Brown Library was when and how to honor John Nicholas Brown. His association with the Library began in 1904 when he presented the key of the Library to the president of Brown University, William Herbert Perry Faunce, on the occasion of the dedication of the building. His first purchase in 1924 is described by Mr. Wroth in the Introduction. Succeeding his mother, Natalie Bayard Brown, as a member of the Committee of Management in 1928 his membership of forty-two years is the longest of any member. That he has also provided us with continuity is indicated by the fact that during this time he has served with all but four of the eighteen men who have been members of the Committee, including five presidents of Brown University. In addition, from 1933 to 1937 he served as the fourth Chairman of the Associates of the John Carter Brown Library.

Only one aspect of the diversity of his support is recorded in this catalogue of additions to the Collections, for he has also contributed to both the improvement of the building and the over-all financial structure of the endowment. Most important, however, has been his continued concern for the well-being of the Library through his creative and balanced advice and influence at each stage of the Library’s growth during the past forty-six years.

The task of choosing the proper moment to recognize this debt could only result in an arbitrary selection. Therefore,
with the approval of Mrs. Brown, it was decided that Mr. Brown’s seventieth birthday would serve as an appropriate time to register the Library’s gratitude for the generosity of a man for whom generosity has long been a habit.

THOMAS R. ADAMS

INTRODUCTION

IN the later months of 1924 the new Librarian of the John Carter Brown Library found himself in a position of discomfort. For a year or more he had been living a life of enthrallment through encounters repeated almost daily with one after another of the great books of basic American interest, books he had heard about and read about but never before had seen or held in his hands. This was happiness undiluted, but on another account he was distressed. Many times he had been told flatly and emphatically by the dominant member of the Committee of Management that the John Carter Brown Library was perfect and complete as it stood, and that not a penny was ever thereafter to be spent on the purchase of a book. The point of view of our boss man did not prevail to its bitter conclusion. The sympathetic connivance of another member of the Committee had made it possible somewhat to ameliorate the full rigor of the interdict, but still it remained in force.

It is to state an undisputed thing in a solemn way to say that no library ever has been perfect or ever could be. The year of daily association with the great collection had increased my admiration for it at the same time that there had been revealed to me the absence from it of many single works of consequence and of an astonishing number of groups hardly recognized or at best recognized and passed by with indifference or complete forgetfulness.

But happily a change of a radical character in the Library’s
collecting policy was about to occur. There was nothing of the dramatic in the event except to me; to me it was a drama in the highest sense. One day in the late months of 1924, Mr. John Nicholas Brown, then a young man of some twenty-four years engaged in graduate studies at Harvard, came into the Library to pay his first visit in my time as librarian. He displayed more than a casual interest in all our concerns, large and small, and as he was about to leave he said he would be glad to help in the purchase of books. I said that was wonderful for only that day we had been offered four Italian and French tracts, three of them unique, displaying the unfriendly attitude of continental Europe toward Francis Drake, “El Drago,” the English Protestant hero, “I think we should buy them,” he said. Thus began a most notable exercise in book collecting, a selfless exercise on behalf of an institution formed by the collector’s grandfather, John Carter Brown, and his father, the first John Nicholas Brown, and now the possession of Brown University.

A significant feature of the purchase of the Drake tracts (Nos. 45-48), the last but one by Mr. Brown on that subject, was its incentive to an ever-increasing interest by the Library in the acquisition, over the years and from many sources, of materials that led to the formation of a Francis Drake collection of surpassing importance from the historical, literary, cartographical, and pictorial standpoints. I always think of these little Drake tracts as seminal in the history of the Library’s collecting.

It was very close in time to this beginning that another notable book, this time of New England association, came to us from Mr. Brown, a copy, with an interesting provenance, of the celebrated Cushman Sermon, a discourse preached in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1631 and printed in London in 1632 (No. 51). The Cushman Sermon is of prime New England interest because in the preface of his London printed book, Mr. Cushman was the first to carry to the friends and relations of the Plymouth colonists of 1620 the news of their survival, firm establishment, and hopes for progress.

The chief Virginia purchase we introduce with something of a flourish. It was no less than a perfect copy with all the “points,” one or another usually missing, of Captain John Smith’s True Relation of 1628 (No. 86). Actually there were already in the Library two imperfect copies of the book, each, however, displaying some special feature of interest. John Carter Brown thought so well of the book that he had the missing pages reproduced in type and bound in his imperfect copies. But the blot upon that scutcheon remained. It was his grandson who purchased for the Library a complete copy of the book with all the requisite points, formerly the property of Henry Percy, 9th Earl of Northumberland, the “Wizard Earl,” who lived from 1594 to 1632, in which period all others of John Smith’s works were composed. Brother of the Earl was George Percy whose governorship of Virginia was castigated by Smith. The possibility that the book came to the Earl from his brother delights those of us to whom “provenience” and “association” are things we live by.

An account of American books may not confine itself to a listing of books about places and geographical areas. Subject matter must be considered; the great works of exploration and travel, the works of scientific inquiry, and the works of applied science by land and sea. Among Mr. Brown’s gifts
were a Hakluyt, *Divers Voyages* of 1582, lacking title and many leaves but containing the fabulously rare Thorne map (No. 7), lacking from the copy of the book long on our shelves. At the same time came a magnificent copy of the three volume Hakluyt of 1598-1600 in which in its proper place was an uncut copy of the Wright-Molyneux map (No. 8), the map which made practicable the Mercator Projection and in so doing established the navigational procedures of that day and this. Later was bought for us a work strictly devoted to the practice of navigation, Francisco Façero’s *Tractado del Espèhura* of 1535 (No. 4). In the field of pure science we find in our list Cadwallader Colden’s *An Explication of the first Causes of Action in Matter of 1745* (No. 155). I am glad that nobody has ever asked me to explain this *Explication.* I have good company in my lack of understanding. Benjamin Franklin reported unashamedly that he did not comprehend the intricacy of its thought. The mention of Franklin brings up a very pleasant variation in the story we were telling of works of science. At the time of the celebration of the 250th anniversary of his birth we became acutely aware of something long slumbering in our consciousness, namely that our Franklin collection could not be called distinguished. To alter this condition, Mr. and Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, after sedulously reading the catalogue of a collection recently put up at auction, united as buyers and donors of several Franklin publications in the electrical field which made the exhibition we put on at the time something to be rather proud of. Among these scientific tracts were the essential first editions of Franklin’s contributions to electrical science (Nos. 156-158). Why these fundamentally important American pieces had never come into the Library in all its years is just one of those omissions which are to be charged to the account of all former administrators of the Library, including this one, who gratefully acknowledges the interest of Mr. and Mrs. Brown for putting us all square with the shade of the great Doctor Franklin. These were the first of many joint gifts by Mr. and Mrs. Brown to the Library. Later Mrs. Brown alone added works of interest in several fields, including a colored manuscript map of the siege of Yorktown, a fine example of French military cartography and draftsmanship. In the field of medical science Mr. Brown’s purchases were confined to productions of Latin American interest. They were and continue to be not easy to find (Nos. 151-153). Like all books of Mexican background of the early centuries these carry with them an aura of special interest. It is pleasant to recall that among them is a beautiful and probably unique copy of the *Dos Libros de Dr. Monardes* (No. 151), the book of medicines and curatives published at Seville in 1565, which, translated into English in 1577, enriched the bibliography of medicine with its memorable title *Joyfull Newes out of the newe founde worldes.*

I come back to our account of books concerned with geographical areas. Three of these are the true corner-posts of exploration in the East, Southeast, and Southwest of what is now the United States. John Smith’s *True Relation* of 1608 (No. 86), already described, is an absolute foundation piece as far as the eastern United States is concerned. Joined with it in this area of importance are the foundation books of the Spanish Southwest and the later Southeast and Mississippi area of the United States. Mr. Brown added to the collection the first, or 1542, edition of *La Relacion* of the memorable initial
crossing of the North American continent by way of the Southwest, carried through in nine years of hardship, Indian captivity, escape, and dogged progress westward, perhaps to the Gulf of California, by Alvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca (No. 26). Later came to us the first account of the dramatic and tragic De Soto expedition, its cruel search for treasure from Florida northward by way of Georgia, the Carolinas, Tennessee, to the Mississippi, and Oklahoma, recorded by the Gentleman of Elvas (No. 27), published in Evora in 1557. This book was given to the Library by Mr. Brown in memory of his mother, Mrs. Natalie Bayard Brown, long a member of the Committee of Management, a never failing attendant upon its meetings, to which she lent kindness and grace. What can exceed that group of relations by John Smith, Cabeza de Vaca, and the Gentleman of Elvas?

In that long period of years in which the Waldseemüller world map of 1507 was lost to view, certainly to printed or manuscript reference, two of its features were known through the maps, printed back to back, in the Introductio in Philemoni Cosmographia of Joannes de Stobnicza, printed in faraway Cracow in 1532 (No. 2). In that book, without credit to Waldseemüller, were shown copies, not too well executed, of the notable historiated inset maps of the world found at the top of the epochal map of 1507. As upon the Waldseemüller map, the Stobnicza copy of the western hemisphere displayed North and South America as conjoined continents, separated from Asia by a broad ocean with Japan lying between. The Stobnicza map kept alive for long years the Waldseemüller picture of the western world. It became itself a production of great rarity. Until its purchase by Mr. Brown it was known in its original form by only two other copies, both in European libraries. The Stobnicza text was the third to use the name “America” as the designation of the newly discovered continent.

Subsequent gifts of New England interest were many. Seven Mather items, three of them from the Cambridge Press, among others, came to swell our notable collection of the works of that family (Nos. 37, 58, 61-63). These were minor acquisitions in comparison with the item which must always be remembered as one of Mr. Brown’s most important purchases for the Library. The so-called “Narragansett Declaration” of Governor John Winthrop of Massachusetts was a review of the life-and-death struggle between the Mohegans of Massachusetts and the Narragansets of Rhode Island, the advance warning of the doom eventually to come upon the Narragansett tribe. It was, moreover, looking at it bibliographically, a product of the Cambridge Press, the first American printing press. The Declaration was the third production of that press; it is the second of its issues to exist today, making it a fitting associate of our copy of the Bay Psalm Book, the second production of the most celebrated of American presses. The small circumstance that it is a very ugly and primitive looking quarto pamphlet is entirely by the way (No. 34). Another memorable New England group of materials has to do not with single books, but with neglected groups or classes. One day a visitor from Vermont embarrassed us by asking to be shown what we had on the New Hampshire Grants controversy. We had nothing, absolutely nothing, to show him. A few months later, thanks to the auction of a celebrated library, we could point to the acquisition of seven of the most
important works in the literature of that confused boundary dispute wherein New Hampshire, New York, and Vermont disagreed bitterly as to their metes and bounds and their respective rights as grantees (Nos. 69-75).

A gift from Mr. Brown's personal library gave an added richness and numerical enlargement to the collection of his uncle, Harold Brown, on Church of England liturgical material, given to the Library by Mrs. Harold Brown. The gift of Mr. Brown's liturgical books (Nos. 161-169) enabled us to make uncommonly interesting the exhibition we put on in 1949 at the time of the 400th Anniversary of the Book of Common Prayer. Among Mr. Brown's liturgical books, collected by him from boyhood on, were splendid copies of the Book of Common Prayer in the Edward VI editions of 1549 and 1552. But a characteristic which gives the collection more than common interest is the presence within it of offices and other liturgical pieces separately printed and today of the highest rarity. Among these, antedating their appearance in the Book of Common Prayer of 1549, was the Order of the Communion in English, German, and Latin, all of 1548 (Nos. 161-163). Another addition to the liturgical collection of unusual interest, especially from the standpoint of church music, was the book which applied plain song to the sung portions of the church service. The copy of Merbecke's Book of Common prayer noted of London, 1550 (No. 165) in Mr. Brown's collection is the Sir George Holford copy, immaculate within and in its perfectly preserved contemporary binding.

Another gift, unmatched elsewhere, which came to the Library from Mr. Brown was the collection of manuscript material briefly described as the Brown Papers (No. 171).

This accumulation of some 350,000 separate items chronicled the business activities of six generations of the Brown family from 1723 to 1901. It is impossible to overrate the importance of these papers to the economist and the historian. They speak for themselves in the two books descriptive of the Browns as men of large affairs by James B. Hedges, The Browns of Providence Plantations. Colonial Years, 1952, and The Browns of Providence Plantations. The Nineteenth Century, 1968. In them is laid before the student the activities of the family in local wholesale and retail trade, in iron founding, candle making, cotton milling, in commerce with the West Indies, with England and the Continent, the Far East, the gradual transfer of the maritime interests to mercantile adventures on land, to land acquisition in the Middle West and West, to cattle raising on ranches of enormous acreage. Except for the papers relating to the later enterprises of the West this great mass of papers has been calendared and indexed for the benefit of the economic historian and historians of other sorts who make use of it.

One of the extraordinary collections built up in the Library over the years and not allowed to languish was that one relating to Indian linguistics, chiefly of the languages of Mexico and South America. The study of this subject has advanced very far in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, but our books of the period before 1800 are of lasting interest to the scholar in that field. To them have been added seven interesting titles (Nos. 15-20, 34).

The Spaniard in what is now the United States has been a subject of interest to many people for many years. Before the great addition of books on the Spanish Southwest made to the
know how we got along without this enlightened act until 1928 when it came to us as one of the gifts of John Nicholas Brown. At the time of the Ordinance his family was already showing interest in the western lands which slowly became one of its chief sources of investments and development.

Here must be recorded the considerable number of books acquired for the Library by groups of which John Nicholas Brown was an outstanding member. I have in mind particularly the wonderful selection of twenty-four fundamental works of Americana purchased by the Library at the sales in October 1966 and April 1967 of the library of Thomas W. Streeter, a former chairman of our Associates. This imposing list was published in the report of the twenty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Associates.

There remains to be mentioned a singularly picturesque and important group of materials, maps of several parts of the country, mentioning only a small number of separately printed or manuscript maps, ignoring, perforce, the much greater number printed as components of books. One of those to be considered is the celebrated Filson Map of Kentucky (No. 142) published in Philadelphia in 1784, not many years before its author was killed by Indians of the Kentucky area. The map was based in some part upon information provided by Daniel Boone and James Harrod. From the standpoint of practical usefulness the Filson map was of high value both in its overall delineation of the country and in the pertinent detail of many of its legends. Of immediate and vital concern to the pioneer, these legends remain today an aesthetic delight to the armchair reader who experiences in studying them appreciation of the services rendered the forefathers when they read upon the map

Library by Mrs. Jesse H. Metcalf, Mr. Brown had been looking in that direction as well as to the less well-known area, the Southeast of the United States. He acquired for the Library the foundation Texas book, with all its maps, of Juan Antonio de la Peña (No. 31). Two unusual titles in view of rarity and interest had to do with Havana and St. Augustine, Florida, and San Marco de Apalache (Nos. 36, 37).

Additions of peculiar interest in connection with the Indians of the United States came in the form of three Indian treaties, documents of exceptional consequence in a political, economic, and literary sense. One of these, printed by Benjamin Franklin in 1748 (No. 109), had to do with the Indians on the Ohio; another recorded a treaty held at Albany in 1746 (No. 108); and a third, the first entry in De Puy's bibliography of the treaties between the Indians and the several English colonies, was the peace agreement between Charles II and several Indian Kings and Queens of 1677 (No. 101). More violent confrontations of the Indians and the English were the 1677 work of William Hubbard (No. 69) and Increase Mather's account of the wars with the Indians of New England (No. 65). All of these reflect painfully the incompatibility of the red man and the white.

Belatedly, in view of its importance, was added to the Library a document which changed the Old Northwest, victim of many conflicting interests among the states, to the New, and opened what is now the West of the United States to settlement under the firm regulations of the federal government, one of the last and greatest actions of the Confederation. This was the memorable Northwest Ordinance (No. 144), at once a charter of liberties and a resolution of perplexities. I don't
the location of Indian trails, settled farmsteads, mills, fortified houses, salt licks, good grazing land, canebrakes, and sites for future cities, everything the intending settler should know. Not many maps served so well their contemporary users, and there are few indeed that so move to empathy their remote descendants. The second, and almost equally notable production was the map of the northwest parts of the United States compiled from existing sources and his own personal observations by John Fitch as a means of acquiring money for the perfection of his invention of steamboat navigation (No. 143). Fitch said he had got a sheet of copper, polished it, engraved the map upon it, and then made a press and printed it—all as simple as that. The result was somewhat crude but it turned out to be a useful guide in the development of the Northwest.

A third map to be mentioned must be described as a pictorial map, a plan of battle historiated in revealing detail, rather than a straightforward cartographical production. Samuel Blodget's plan of the battle near Lake George (No. 111) was made to illustrate one of the few English victories in the early stages of the French and Indian War, Sir William Johnson's defeat of the French at that place in 1755.

Long years ago the first John Nicholas Brown, in a letter to John Russell Bartlett, spoke of the Library, half in fun, as "La Grande Bibliothèque." The library formed by his father was then being added to by his mother, Sophia Augusta Brown. When in due course the collection came to him he went seriously about the task of justifying his boyish appellation of it. By steadily enlarging its size and broadening its scope, by demanding excellence in content and physical quality he gave the Library not only enlargement but a new and refreshing face.

Through his collecting for the Library, no longer a family possession, the second John Nicholas Brown, understanding and honoring the aspirations of his forebears, inheriting their tradition of excellence, and possessing himself a broad comprehension of the scholarly disciplines, has vitalized their contribution to the needs of the learned world. This he has done with modesty and self-effacement, letting his good works become of themselves increasingly manifest as the history of the great Library unfolds.

Lawrence C. Wroth
Additions made to the
John Carter Brown Library, Brown University,
by John Nicholas Brown from 1924 to 1969
in carrying on the work begun by
his grandfather and continued
by his father.
THE CATALOGUE

Discovery and Exploration

1. **JOHANNES MÜLLER (REGIOMONTANUS).**
   At the time of Columbus’s first voyage the tables giving the sun’s declination in this work were the only ones available in print, and according to tradition he carried a copy with him. This, the first Latin edition, is to be found in only three other American libraries. It falls naturally into our collection of works on the art of navigation, a subject which has long been of immediate interest to the Browns. One of the first books to be owned by a member of the family, now in the Library, is a copy of the English Pilot, *The Fourth Book* acquired in 1748 by Captain James Brown.

   The significance of this Polish excerpt from Ptolemy’s celebrated *Cosmography* lies in the world map printed on two sides of a single sheet. Copied from the insets on Martin Waldseemüller’s great world map of 1507, which was not discovered until 1901, this represents the earliest delineation of his inspired thesis that the two Americas were separate continents rather than a part of Asia. Only two other copies of the book, complete with the map, are known. They are both in European libraries.
3. POMPONIUS MELA. Cosmographia pomponii cum fig- 
guris. Salamanca, 1498.

The first edition of this celebrated geographical work by a Spanish 
...scholar of the first century A.D. to contain added American references. 
It also contains a world map, the earliest map of any kind to be print-
ed in Spain. One of seven copies in American libraries, its purchase 
augmented the Library's already strong collection of Pomponius 
Mela's work, which was reprinted many times in the fifteenth and 
sixteenth centuries.


4. FRANCISCO FALEIRO. Tratado del Esphera y del arte 
del marear. Seville, 1535.

Standing between Enciso's Suma de Geographia of 1529, purchased in 
1848, and Nunes' Tratado das esferas of 1537, acquired in 1937, this 
work is an essential link in the story of the development of the art of 
navigation. At the time it was bought it was one of three known 
copies and the only one in this country.


5. [ANTONIO PEREIRA]. The Western section of a world 
map, ca. 1546. Manuscript (Portuguese) on vellum in colors and gold.

Examples of Portuguese cartographical manuscripts of the fifteenth 
and sixteenth centuries are uncommon. Only one hundred and thirty-
four are known, and of these only fourteen have found their way 
across the Atlantic. This is one of the nine recorded in six American 
libraries which include any part of America. Its coverage is unusual 
for it shows the exploration of the interior of both continents, Carrier 
along the St. Lawrence, Ulloa and Alarcón at the head of the Gulf of 
California, and Orellana's trip the length of the Amazon.


6. CHARLES FONTAINE. Les nouvelles, & Antiques mer-

One of the earliest published works by a French author to describe 
America, this contains résumés of the voyages of Columbus, Vespu-
ci, and Béthencourt. At the time this copy was acquired it was the 
third known to Geoffrey Atkinson, the authority on French geo-
ographical literature, and the only one in this country.

Acquired 1938.

7. RICHARD HAKLUYT. Divers voyages touching the dis-
coverie of America. London, 1582 [containing the Thorne map].

With his Divers Voyages Richard Hakluyt began his campaign of pub-
lishing accounts of voyages of exploration through which he hoped 
to show the English people the way to become a world power. A 
copy of the book acquired in 1854 by John Carter Brown contained 
the map by Michael Lok suggesting approaches to a Northwest Pas-
sage, but it did not have the world map by Robert Thorne. Of the 
twenty recorded copies of the book eleven have no maps at all. With 
the addition of this fragment containing the Thorne map the Library 
joined the few other owners, one in America and three in Great 
Britain, who possess the book and both maps.


8. RICHARD HAKLUYT. The Principal Navigations, Vol-
ages, Traffiques and Discoveries of the English Nation. London, 
1598-1600 [containing the Wright-Molyneux map]. 3 volumes.

As in the case of Hakluyt's Divers Voyages, the Library's original copy 
of his last great collection of voyages also lacked an essential map. 
This superb copy in a contemporary binding has the Wright-Moly-
neux world map in fine condition with full margins on both sheets. 
Ceremonial as the earliest practical map of the world designed on the 
Mercator projection, it is rarely found in its original state. The en-

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taining story of how this and the Thorne map arrived was told by Lawrence Wroth in Volume iii of The Papers of the Biographical Society of America.


This epic of the Conquest of Mexico was the first poetical writing by a native Mexican to attain publication. A descendant of the earliest viceroys, his work has been praised for its simplicity and historical accuracy. This is the only one of the three copies known at the time of purchase to contain the woodcut portrait of the author.


The growth of trade and commerce was one of the striking features of the centuries following the discovery of America. This work on the law and usages regulating commerce is the first to have been written and published in America. Reprinted many times, it was used extensively, and it was not surprising that the Librarian could locate only two other copies when this edition joined our collections.


11. HENRY ELLIS. Considerations On the great Advantages which would arise from the Discovery of the North West Passage. London, 1750.

Henry Ellis was the official chronicler of the voyage in 1746 and 1747 which attempted to discover a northwest passage through Hudson’s Bay. His Voyage to Hudson’s Bay, published in 1748, went through a number of editions and translations. Less well known is this privately printed pamphlet in which he urges that the search go on but that an expedition start from the Pacific Ocean rather than use the traditional Atlantic approach. There is one other copy of this work recorded in an American library.

*Acquired 1969.


Written by a prominent French geographer, this is one of a series of works (and the only one by him not previously held by the Library) on the nature of the northwest coast of America. It is the earliest of the group and attacks the tradition that in 1640 one Bartholomew De Fonte sailed up a river north of Puget Sound and came out in Hudson’s Bay.

*Acquired 1969.


A French version of a Russian map, published the same year, showing discoveries in the northern latitudes. The inset of Kodiak and the islands adjacent is a new contribution to Alaskan cartography.

*Acquired 1969.

Latin America


The author of this classic account of the early history of the Spanish in Peru came to America as a boy of about thirteen. Serving in the army he witnessed many of the events he recounts and visited the principal places in northern South America. First published in Seville
15. **JUAN DE LA CRUZ.** *Doctrina christiana en la lengua Guasteca cô la lengua castellana.* Mexico, 1571.

The Library’s collection of works on the languages of the American Indians has long been an important element of its strength. This work in the language of the Guasteca Indians, a Mayan people, is one of the few known to have survived. Printed in Mexico, it includes one hundred and forty woodcuts and is the most elaborately illustrated book to have been printed in America up to that time.


With the purchase of this and the four following items from the Herschel V. Jones Collection in 1940 (nos. 17, 18, 19, and 20) a substantial addition was made to the Library’s collection in the field of native American languages, which already included sixty-five percent of the known works. Written for the Allmitac Indians, it is one of the few printed works in the language of that northern Argentinian tribe. At the time of purchase this was the second known perfect copy.


This and the following work by the same author, acquired at the same time as nos. 16, 19, and 20, are in the language of the Guarani Indians of Paraguay.

18. **Catecismo de la Lengua Guaraní.** Madrid, 1640.


19. **ANTONIO DE ARAUJO.** *Catecismo Brasílico da Doutrina Christã.* Lisbon, 1686.

Also in the group of books described in item number 16 from the Herschel V. Jones Collection, this is one of the relatively few works in the languages of the Brazilian Indians.


20. **ANTONIO VÁZQUEZ GAZTELU.** *Arte de Lengua Mexicana.* Puebla de los Angeles, 1693.

A work in the Mexican Indian language purchased at the same time as items 16, 17, 18, and 19. To complete Mr. Brown’s contribution to works about Indian linguistics reference should be made to number 34 listed under *The Spanish Borderlands*.


Mr. Wroth said upon the acquisition of this book: “In the John Carter Brown Catalogue for the years 1613 and 1614 are the titles of seven books and pamphlets by Claude d’Abbecke relating to one of the numerous abortive efforts of the French to establish a South American empire, this time at Maranham or Marignan off the coast of Brazil. Two other books on the same subject were known to exist, and while waiting for these and hoping that they would some day come to us, we were pleasantly moved some months ago when a tenth tract, belonging to the group but hitherto unknown, came into our very willing hands.”


The auto de la fe which took place in Lima in 1639, of which this is an account, was the most notable attempt to enforce the policy of excluding all but true Roman Catholics from the Spanish colonies. It was directed against Jews who had become extremely active in the commerce of Peru, and many years passed before the business community could recover from the blow.

Acquired 1951.

23. RELACION SUCINTA, y verdadera del viaje, y accidentes que han tenido los galeones de la plata. Madrid, 1639.

Describing this, Mr. Wroth wrote: "The arrival of the silver fleet from America was always the occasion for the issuing of numerous relaciones of the type entered here describing the adventurous voyage. One learns from these publications how immensely important the safe arrival of this fleet came to be in the economic life of the Spanish nation."

Acquired 1928.


This work on the religious life of the Indians of the Spanish empire stands in succession to the writings of Bartolomé de las Casas and others who were concerned with the place of the native Americans in the new scheme of things which evolved out of the discovery of America. When Gabriel Giraldo Jaramillo prepared his reprint of this work in 1555 he turned to Lawrence Wroth and the Library for assistance.

Acquired 1928.

25. RELACION de los Autos de Residencia que espontaneamente dió el Excmo. Señor Fr. Don Manuel de Amat. Lima, 1761.

Following the term of every governor of a Spanish colony it was necessary that his office be inspected and a report of his regime forwarded to Spain. This is the report on Manuel Amat y Juntien, who in 1759 was promoted from being governor of Chile to become viceroys of Peru.

Acquired 1951.

The Spanish Borderlands


The first book about the southwestern part of what is now the United States is this account of Cabeza de Vaca’s nine-year overland journey from modern Pensacola, where he was shipwrecked in 1527, to the Gulf of California. This is one of three recorded copies.


27. "GENTLEMAN OF ELVAS." Relação verdadeira dos trabalhos que o governador dom Fernão de Souto y certos fidalgos portugueses passaram. Evora, 1557.

The first book about the southeastern part of the United States is this account in Portuguese of the De Soto expedition of 1539–1543 by an anonymous author known to us only as a Gentleman of Elvas. Translated and published in 1609 by Richard Hakluyt as *Virginia Richly Valued*, it also played a part in the English settlement of America. This is one of four known copies of the first publication of the Portuguese gentleman's story.

28. **JUAN GONZÁLEZ DE MENDOZA.** Itinerario. Lisbon, 1586.

The first appearance of Antonio de Espejo's account of the discovery and exploration of New Mexico in 1582 was as an addition to the 1586 Madrid edition of González de Mendozá's history of China, which John Carter Brown acquired in 1859. This separate Lisbon edition of the same year was unknown to bibliographers when it was acquired by Mr. Brown.


29. **FRANCISCO DE FIGUEROA.** Memorial presentado a su Magestad. Barcelona, 1617.

An account of the uprising of the Tepeluanes Indians of Northern Mexico in 1616 and the massacre of ten missionaries.

Acquired 1929.


This work on the martyrs of missionaries in Japan also contains an account of the murder of two Franciscans by the Zuti Indians in New Mexico.

Acquired 1928.


These two maps belong to a series, covering many parts of the world, which constitutes the earliest published cartographical work of the Venetian geographer, Padre Coronelli. Their publication was arranged, with royal approval, during a three-year visit to Paris before he returned to Venice to become the Republic’s official cartographer.

*Acquired 1906.

33. **JUAN ANTONIO DE LA PEña.** Derrotero de la Expedición en la Provincia de los Texas. Mexico, 1722.

Henry B. Wagner, the bibliographer of the Spanish Southwest, described this book as “one of the chief sources of Texas history and very nearly the earliest one printed.” It is an account of an expedition into Texas from 1720 to 1722 to protect missionaries in the area who had fled to San Antonio for safety. A noteworthy feature is the copperplate engravings of four Texas presidios. They are among the earliest such views.


34. **TOMÁS BASÍLIO.** Arte de la Lengua Cahita. Mexico, 1737.

A work on the Cahita language by a Spanish missionary to a tribe inhabiting what is now Arizona and New Mexico.


35. **FERNANDO CONSAG.** Carta del P. Fernando Consag de la Compañía de Jesús, Visitador de las Misiones de California. Mexico 1748.

This letter tells the story of the life in California of the Jesuit, Father Antonio Tempis, who died in 1746. It is number 120 in Wagner’s bibliography.

Acquired 1928.

36. **JUAN FRANCISCO GUÉMÉS Y HORCASITAS, CONDE DE REVILLA GIGEDO.** Reglamento para la Guarnición de la Habana, Castillo, y Fuertes de su Jurisdicción. Mexico, 1753.

37. Reglamento para las Peculiares Obligaciones de el Presidio de San Augustín de la Florida. Mexico, 1753.

Mr. Wroth wrote of these acquisitions: “The Florida interest of this
tract and of number [36] gives them a peculiar value in our collection. The Mexican and Spanish presses were busy for the three centuries more or less of the colonial period in the production of books relating to Mexico, the West Indies, and South America. Works relating to Florida and to the Spanish Southwest, that is, to parts of the Spanish empire in what is now the United States, are exceedingly rare. These two tracts in addition to their local military and governmental interest have also the merit of dealing with the Spanish relations with the neighboring Indians. Furthermore their rarity is such that they are unrecorded in any of the Spanish-American bibliographies."

Acquired 1928.


An apparently unknown account of an early attempt to foment a Latin-American revolution, this publication was part of the author's effort to get compensation after his plan had fallen through. The Marqués d'Aubarede, a French army officer, proposed to the English that he stir up dissident elements in Mexico and then surrender certain Mexican ports to Britain. The plans included a scheme to carry the revolt as far south as Peru and Chile.

Acquired 1928.

39. JOSÉ DE GALVEZ. Noticia breve de la Expedición Militar de Sonora y Cinales. Mexico, 1771.

This tells the story of the expedition to Sonora of José de Galvez for the purpose of pacifying the rebellious northern provinces of Mexico. Henry R. Wagner says that in his opinion Galvez "went a little crazy in Sonora, either on account of the heat or native liquor, and as a result indulged in some rather unwarranted proceedings."

Acquired 1928.


A map of Mexico by a native geographer and astronomer. His manuscript was carried to France by members of the scientific expedition sent out by the Académie des Sciences to observe the Transit of Venus in 1769, and was printed in Paris soon after its return.

*Acquired 1926.


Mr. Wroth describes this in the following words: "This broadside has a great deal of interest in the Library's collection as an early issue of the Louisiana press. More than that, it is important in the economic history of the place and time, inasmuch as its purpose was to give currency to a proclamation by the Spanish governor of Louisiana designed to bring to an end profiteering in foodstuffs on the part of the New Orleans merchants. The fruits designated in the list and the prices at which they were to be sold are matters of first-rate interest to the economic and social historian."

Acquired 1929.

42. TRADUCTION D'UNE LETTRE du Roi, que Dieu garde, pour être communiquée aux Habitations, afin qu'ils connoissent les Intentions bienfaisantes de Sa Majesté en faveur de cette Province. New Orleans, Antoine Boudousquié, 1778.

One of the early issues of the press in New Orleans was this letter of Charles III of Spain to the people of Louisiana after the secret transfer of that colony from French to Spanish rule in 1762.

Acquired 1928.
43. MANUEL VILLAVICENCIO. Carta Geographica de la Costa y parte de la Peninsula de la California. Mexico, 1781. Engraved map.

44. Carta geographica q contiene la costa Occidental de la California. Mexico, 1781. Engraved map.

These two small maps showing the results of Spanish explorations in California are among the very few maps to be published in Mexico in the eighteenth century. They were signed by the engraver in 1781 and were apparently intended as book illustrations. The book for which they were engraved has not been identified or recorded.

*Acquired 1958.

Sir Francis Drake

45. BRIEF DISCOURS touchant le Succes des Entreprises Navigueres attemptez par les Anglois en Espagne, & Portugal. Antwerp, 1589.

This and the following three items, Mr. Brown’s first gifts, were described by Mr. Wroth as follows: “The four relations that deal with episodes in the life of Sir Francis Drake, entered below in the chronological order of the events they narrate . . . are of particular interest in that they are accurate contemporary accounts, that they represent the attitude of the continental and Latin Catholic toward the English Protestant champion, and that three of them at least are unknown in other copies. When read in the order of their appearance, the three relations of the year 1596 produce an effect of oncoming doom that reaches its climax in the death of the great protagonist of the English Empire in America.”

The Brief Discours is “an account of the Norris and Drake expedition against the coasts of Spain in 1589, the strategical ‘counter Armada’ that prevented further aggressiveness on the part of Philip. There is a copy in the British Museum, but the title is not generally recognized as having Drake interest.”


“The first of the Beccari tracts carries the Drake-Hawkins expedition of 1595 to November 23, the morrow of the unsuccessful assault on Porto Rico. The death of Sir John Hawkins, who is hardly recognized in the title and text as Giovanni Achino, is included in the relation.”


47. BERNARDINO BECCARI, publisher. Avviso del Successo dell’Armata Inglese Nel voler tentare l’impresa de Panama nel Perù. Rome, 1596.

“The second of Beccari’s Drake bulletins relates the failure of the expedition at Nombre de Dios and in the movement against Panama.”


“The third tract concludes the tragedy of Francesco Drac, chiamato volgarmente il Drago.’ The ending was a happy one for Beccari and his readers. The ‘Lus Deo’ on page 8 concludes the account of the failure of the expedition and of the death of the heretics Drake and Hawkins, who instead of the gold of the new world had found death.’


“This is the first French edition of the work describing Drake’s voyage around the world. The second French edition of the year 1647 is already in our unusually fine Drake collection. The copy is in very good condition.”


New England and New France


This is an account of the disagreement between the Sieur de Poutrincourt and the Jesuits over the operation of French settlements in Acadia. It is a basic document in the history of that early attempt to colonize Canada prior to the successful establishment of the first permanent colony at Quebec. Only three copies are known to us.


The earliest printed New England sermon, containing an account of the earliest Massachusetts-Indian relations and of the trials suffered by the colonists the previous year. Not only is this a fundamental New England book, it is also a fundamental book for the Harold Brown Collection of Books on the History of the Church in America. At the time it was acquired, this was the second copy in a New England library.


52. ROBERT GORDON. Encouragements. For such as shall have intention to bee Undertakers in the new plantation of Cape Briton. Edinburgh, 1625.

This promotion tract is part of the early attempt to establish colonies on the northern part of North America. Mr. Wroth wrote of the Scottish author: "Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar beguiled the hours between the border wars and tournaments in which he won fame with plans for the establishment of an American colony." In 1621 he received a charter for the barony of Cape Breton Island. There are four recorded copies.


Although this has been attributed to Roger Williams, he in all probability did not write it. It was, however, an appropriate adjunct to the Library’s almost complete collection of the early printed works by the founder of Rhode Island.

Acquired 1928.


The third book from the first press in this country and the first book of an historical character printed in English America. The addition of this account of the Narragansett War of 1645, which culminated in the Great Swamp Fight in Rhode Island, was the occasion for some
ceremony and much rejoicing. This was the fourth known copy and the last to come on the market.


55. JONATHAN MITCHEL. Nehemiah on the Wall in troublous Times. Cambridge, Samuel Green and Marmaduke Johnson, 1671.

56. JAMES FITCH. Peace The End of the Perfect and Upright. Cambridge, Samuel Green, 1672.

57. INCREASE MATHER. The Day of Trouble is near. Cambridge, Marmaduke Johnson, 1674.

58. INCREASE MATHER. The Wicked mans Portion. Boston, John Foster, 1675.

59. WILLIAM HUBBARD. The Happiness of a People In the Wisdome of their Rulers. Boston, John Foster, 1676.

60. WILLIAM HUBBARD. A Narrative of the Troubles with the Indians in New-England. Boston, John Foster, 1677.

61. INCREASE MATHER. A Call from Heaven To the Present and Succeeding Generations. Boston, John Foster, 1679.


64. COTTON MATHER. Ornaments for the Daughters of Zion. Cambridge, Samuel and Bartholomew Green, 1692. Mr. Wroth wrote of the above item (nos. 55-64): "A small group of early Cambridge and Boston imprints secured in this year possesses special bibliographical interest in addition to its general importance in a library located in a New England city. Each of the nine books secured in this lot has its special interest, and as a whole the group represents an unusual number of 'points' for the consideration of bookmen and historians. To begin with, six of the books mentioned were written by Increase and Cotton Mather, and their acquisition brings the Library's collection of Mathers to the total of 257 titles, and so makes it fifth instead of sixth in point of size among the notable collections of works by these premier New England men of letters. A second point of interest is found in the fact that one of the Mathers titles, Increase Mather, The Wicked Mans Portion, was the first book printed in Boston. Another feature that appeals to the student of American cultural history is the presence in this group of Cotton Mather, Ornaments for the Daughters of Zion, Cambridge, 1692, the last book printed at the most famous of American presses. Our list of Cambridge imprints now begins with the first extant book to come from that press, The Whole Booke of Psalmes, and, ending with the last, the title just mentioned, comprises all told forty-one titles. The final point of interest in this unusual lot is discovered in the extraordinary character of the copy it contains of William Hubbard, A Narrative of the Troubles with the Indians, printed in Boston in 1677 by John Foster, who also engraved the Map of New England found in the present specimen of the book in the so-called 'White Hills' state, the preferred state of the map for the Boston edition as opposed to the 'White Hills' state, which accompanies the London edition of 1677. The desirability of this particular copy of the book is not limited to its being 'right' with regard to the map, for in fact it is a contemporary binding showing the decorative tooling of John Ratcliffe, the first bookbinder of English America whose work has been identified."


65. INCREASE MATHER. A brief History of the Warr with the Indians in New-England. Boston, John Foster, 1676. The addition of this title made virtually complete the Library's col-
lection of "King Philip's War Narratives," that group of sixteen tracts and books published between 1675 and 1677 in which are recounted the events in the last major Indian uprising in New England.


66. EDWARD WINSLOW. Edward Winslow's acco of Expen-sce in attending on his Excellency & the Comitee at the Ratification of the Peace with the Etern Indians. [Massachusetts Bay], 1732. Manuscript.

Mr. Wroth wrote of this manuscript: "One of the five copies known of the treaty between Governor Belcher and the Indians at Casco Bay in 1732 is in the John Carter Brown Library. It was of peculiar interest therefore, when in the past year we were able to secure the manuscript described in the entry above, comprising an important official document connected with the holding of this treaty."

Acquired 1928.

67. KENNEBEC PURCHASE PROPRIETORS. At a Meeting of the Proprietors of the Kennebeck Purchase from the late Colony of New-Plymouth, on the 12th of January, 1753, unanimously Voted. Boston, 1753.

Mr. Wroth wrote of this gift: "A vigorous land dispute which occurred in the middle of the eighteenth century was that which centered about the area upon which the town of Brunswick, Maine, now stands. The Library now possesses ten pamphlets issued by one side or the other in connection with the dispute."

Acquired 1928.

68. KENNEBEC PURCHASE PROPRIETORS. Advertisement. [beginning:] The Proprietors of the Kennebeck-Purchase from the late Colony of New-Plymouth, hereby give notice to the Inhabitants. Boston, 1759. Broadsid.
number of tracts listed under that head in Otis G. Hammond’s *Check List of New Hampshire local History*, pages 16–18. The celebrated controversy arose when in 1749 Governor Benning Wentworth granted land for the erection of the town of Bennington in what he regarded as New Hampshire territory. In 1763, Governor Cadwallader Colden of New York laid claim to the territory between the Connecticut River and the Hudson on the basis of the original grants to the Duke of York in 1664 and 1674. The King supported the New York contention and thereafter the territory began to fill with settlers holding lands in the same districts under warrants of two different colonies. Pamphlets were written by adherents of the respective governments, petitions were circulated, and confusion became the rule of the community. Out of the confusion emerged a new factor when the settlers themselves organized for the creation of order. Throwing off allegiance to both governments, they formed themselves, in 1777, into a body politic, which, in 1791, after fifteen years of trials and difficulties, was admitted to the Union as the State of Vermont, the first commonwealth to be added to the original Thirteen since the Revolution. Added to six pamphlets on the subject already in the Library, this unusual acquisition gives us thirteen of the twenty-five titles recognized as belonging to the controversy."


76. NEW YORK (PROVINCE). By His Excellency William Tryon, Esq; Captain General and Governor in Chief . . . A Proclamation. New York, 1771. Broadsid. 

Since the Groét Sale in 1935 the Library has added six more New Hampshire grants pieces to its collection, bringing the total to nineteen. Thus, the most recent, is unusual in that it represents New York’s side of the controversy. It is a proclamation asserting that colony’s claims following their confirmation by the Crown in 1764. 


This was an addition to the Library’s collection of state constitutions. The New Hampshire convention was the first to provide for popular ratification of a constitution. This first draft was rejected by the people of New Hampshire. 

*Acquired 1967.*

78. WILLIAM HAZLITT. A Discourse on the Apostle Paul’s Mystery of Godliness. Falmouth, 1786. 

Although celebrated as the second Maine imprint, the intrinsic importance of this sermon lies in its being one of the early Unitarian sermons attacking the divinity of Jesus.

*Acquired 1966.*

The Middle Colonies

79. THE HONEST MAN’S INTEREST As he Claims any Lands in the Counties of New-Castle, Kent, or Sussex, on Delaware. Philadelphia, 1726. 

Acquired 1928.

80. A LETTER TO A GENTLEMAN, concerning the Boundaries of the Province of Maryland. London, 1732.

81. CHARLES MASON AND JEREMIAH DIXON. A Plan of the Boundary Lines between the Province of Maryland and the Three Lower Counties on Delaware, Philadelphia, 1768. Engraved map. 

The above three items were most welcome additions to the Library’s holdings on the eighty-six-year controversy over the boundary be-
between Pennsylvania and Maryland. The most notable is number 81, the map of the final boundary as surveyed in 1767 by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon. Its absence from the map room was long one of the major gaps in the Library’s cartographical collection.


82. NEW YORK CITY. The Charter of the City of New York. New York, John Peter Zenger, 1735.

An example of the best printing done by John Peter Zenger, this uncut copy is in an interesting contemporary gilt paper wrapper decorated with designs from Aesop’s fables.


and


With the addition of this Franklin imprint the Library’s series of collected laws of the British colonies was brought to virtual completion.

*Acquired 1967.

84. NEW JERSEY, PROPRIETORS OF THE EASTERN DIVISION. To His Excellency Jonathan Belcher, Esq; ... The Memorial of the Council of Proprietors. New York, 1733-1735.

Dealing with the dispute over the boundary between New York and New Jersey, this piece joined the already large collection on various boundary disputes.

*Acquired 1967.

85. JACOB GREEN. A Sermon Delivered at Hanover, (in New-Jersey) April 22d, 1778. Chatham, 1779.

This New Jersey sermon has a number of features of interest. It was one of the first pieces printed at Chatham which was also nearby. The printer, who was subsidized by the American army, had at one time been an artillery officer and probably a friend of Alexander Hamilton. The sermon is notable in that most of it is devoted to denouncing slavery and it ends with a plan for emancipation. One of four recorded copies.

*Acquired 1967.

The Southern Colonies

86. JOHN SMITH. A True Relation of such occurrences and accidents of note as hath hapned in Virginia since the first planting of that Collony. London, 1608.

The first book about the first permanent English colony in America, this gift ranks with the Cabocla de Vaca (no. 26) and the Gentleman of Elvas (no. 27) as one of Mr. Brown’s major contributions to the fundamental strength of the Library. It is also an outstanding example of the way in which he carried on the work of earlier members of the family.

In 1874 and 1876 copies had been purchased which, although variant issues, were imperfect. Not only is this copy perfect in every respect but it came from the library of the Earl of Northumberland, whose brother, George Percy, succeeded John Smith as deputy governor of Virginia.


As in the case of John Smith’s True Relation, the Library has long
owned an imperfect copy of this, the fourth printed tract on Maryland, but it lacked the map, the earliest printed map of the colony. Because Maryland was the only colony for which we did not have the first printed map this complete copy of the Relation was a significant and necessary acquisition.


88. JOHN LANGFORD. A just and clear Refutation of a false and scandalous Pamphlet, Entituled, Babylon's fall in Maryland. London, 1655.

One of a group of rare controversial pamphlets that grew out of the Cavalier–Puritan troubles in Maryland during the Commonwealth, this helped make the Library's collection of seventeenth-century Maryland books the largest in this country.


An exceptionally fine copy, in a contemporary binding, of this English translation of one of the most useful accounts of early colonization in the West Indies. It originally appeared in French in 1658.


90. NOUVELLE RELATION de la Caroline par Un Gentilhomme François. La Haye, 1680.

Tracts promoting emigration to South Carolina among French Protestants following the Edict of Nantes in 1685 are few in number and not many copies have survived. At the time it was acquired this one was unknown.


91. FRANCIS YONGE. A Narrative of the Proceedings of the People of South-Carolina, in the Year 1719. London, 1726.

This is an account of the reasons the South Carolinians threw off the proprietary government in favor of a royal government. Apparently it was privately printed, and is therefore extremely scarce.


92. BENJAMIN MARTYN. Some Account of the Designs of the Trustees for Establishing the Colony of Georgia. London, 1732.

This was an addition to the Library's already fine collection of early Georgia material. Its special significance lies in the fact that it contains the first state of the first printed map of that colony.

*Acquired 1967.


This pamphlet contains the earliest mention of the emigration in 1734 of a group of German colonists from Salzburg to Georgia. It was not present in the catalogue of the major collection on Georgia formed by Wymberley Jones De Renne.

Acquired 1928.

94. PATRICK TAILFER AND OTHERS. A True and Historical Narrative of the Colony of Georgia. Charles-Town, South Carolina, P. Timothy, 1741.

The importance of this book was pointed out by Mr. Wroth in the following words: "The interest of this edition of Tailfer is entirely bib-
It is almost certainly a London reprint of the original Charleston, South Carolina, edition of 1741, but as the original edition is of very great rarity, this counterfeit has been generally accepted in its place. It is described as the original even by so great an authority as the Church Catalogue. The Library has the Charleston original, and a London second edition, and now this London counterfeit edition has been added, making this one of the few institutions in the world where the bibliographer can examine all three editions of this most important book at the same time.

Acquired 1928.

95. EDWARD BLACKWELL. A Compleat System of Fencing. Williamsburg, William Parks, 1734.

Often described as the first American sporting book, this is also important in that it was printed and bound by one of colonial America’s finest craftsmen. The only other copy we know of is in the British Museum.  


96. LOUIS DE SAINT PIERRE. The Art of planting and cultivating the Vine; as also, of making, fining, and preserving Wines. London, 1772.


Mr. Wroth said of the two preceding works: “It is interesting to observe that in the beginning of the colony of South Carolina it was intended to make vine-growing, silk-culture, and oil-making the principal activities of the colony. In spite of the fact that in the ensuing century other crops were found to be more profitable, yet as late as 1782 attempts were being made to encourage these cultures by the formation of colonies of French peasants.” The two works listed above by Louis de Saint Pierre add to the Library’s collection from the economic, the agricultural, and the scientific standpoints.

Acquired 1928.

98. BERNARD ROMANS. A Map of the Middle Part of East Florida. ca. 1773. Manuscript map, colored.

A major addition to the Library’s collection of manuscript maps, this is the work of a civil engineer, naturalist, cartographer, and soldier who was also author of A Concise Natural History of East and West Florida, New York, 1773.

*Acquired 1967.


One of the first two books printed in Florida. The Library is, as far as we know, the only one possessing both. The other one, The Case of the Inhabitants of East Florida, was acquired in 1891 by Mr. Brown’s father.


100. THOMAS HUTCHINS. A Topographical Description of Virginia. Boston, 1787.

This American reprint of one of the most valuable sources for the West during the Revolution is much scarcer than the original London edition of 1778. It is illustrated by two small maps, among the earliest American-printed maps of parts of the trans-Appalachian country. An exceptionally fine copy in original wrappers, it is one of five recorded.

*Acquired 1967.
Colonial Conflicts

101. ARTICLES OF PEACE Between The Most Serene and Mighty Prince Charles II... And Several Indian Kings and Queens. London, 1677.

The earliest printed treaty between the Indians and the English colonists, this is one of four copies known to us.


102. LUIS DE ZUÑIGA. Primera, y breve Relacion de las favorables noticias. Madrid, 1703.

Mr. Wroth described this newsletter as follows: "The ill-conceived though partly successful attack of the South Carolina government upon the city of Saint Augustine marked an attempt to end Spanish supremacy in the Florida country. This Relation is a contemporary announcement to the people of Madrid of the success of the Spanish forces in resisting this attack upon the northernmost outpost of their American possessions."

Acquired 1928.

103. THE OFFERS OF FRANCE. London, 1712.

This is one of the early evaluations by an English political writer of the relative merits of the various possessions in North America over which France and England were to fight for most of the rest of the eighteenth century.

Acquired 1928.


At the time this came to the Library it was one of two copies known of this protest, the provisions dealing with America in a Convention Treaty with Spain. The outbreak of the "War of Jenkins' Ear" the following year suggests that the protests were successful.

Acquired 1928.


The importance of this manuscript may be judged by the fact that Mr. Wroth devoted almost ten pages of his Annual Report to announcing its acquisition. It is a survey of Great Britain's position in regard to her relations with Spain on the southern frontier prepared for the Duke of Newcastle, principal Secretary of State. The large manuscript map of the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, and Louisiana which accompanies it is an impartial document in the cartographical history of the area. Mr. Brown discovered this manuscript in a book store while he was in London in 1945, and brought it to Mr. Wroth's attention.


America as a source of silk for Great Britain, to counteract the importation from other countries, played a part in her attitude toward the colonies well into the eighteenth century. This tract on the subject was unknown to L. W. Hanson's Contemporary Printed Sources for British and Irish Economic History 1701-1756, the most complete bibliography of the subject.

Acquired 1928.

With the addition of this scarce account, one of five known to us, the Library completed its collection of contemporary accounts of the fall of Louisburg in 1745.


108. AN ACCOUNT of the Treaty Held at the City of Albany ... with the Indians of the Six Nations. Philadelphia, B. Franklin, 1746.


The purchase of these two Indian treaties printed by Benjamin Franklin was an important step in building the Library’s collection of those important colonial documents. Today it possesses thirty of the fifty-four listed by Henry F. De Puy in his Bibliography of the English Colonial Treaties with the American Indians and one that was unknown to him.

110. ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS. Copies of the Lieutenant Governor his Speeches to the Assembly, Their Addresses in Answer thereto. London, 1755.

This is an official compilation of the exchanges between the Governor of Pennsylvania and the Assembly as a result of the efforts to persuade that Quaker-dominated body to provide funds for the defence of the colony against the French.


111. SAMUEL BLODGET. A Prospective-Plan of the Battle near Lake George. Boston, 1755 (with engraved plan).
With the acquisition of this print the Library has obtained all the important printed accounts, maps, and views of the British victory over the French at the Battle of Lake George. This, the first state of the plate, is also owned by five other American libraries.


112. LOUIS MONTCALM-GOZON, MARQUIS DE SAINT-VERAN. Copie de la Lettre de Mr. de Montcalm. Paris, 1758.

At the time it was added to the Library this was the only known copy of this report by General Montcalm describing his victory over General Abercrombie at Ticonderoga in 1758.


The second issue of D’Anville’s map of North America, engraved on two very large sheets. It formed the basis for a great many later maps published in France and England throughout the second half of the eighteenth century.

*Acquired 1959.

The American Revolution


This piece concerning an issue that was one of the causes of the American Revolution was unknown to E. W. Hanson, whose standard work is mentioned in number 106.

Acquired 1928.
115. THE WHISPERER, Number I, London, 1770-1772.

Mr. Wroth described this piece as follows: "The English radical movement of the eighteenth century, of which the American Revolution was a local phase—a statement not always relished by conservative Americans proud of a Revolutionary ancestry—found one of its vehicles of expression in a periodical called The Whisperer, published in London by William Moore from February 17, 1770 to January 11, 1772. The complete file of this periodical now in the Library is sure to interest students of a movement much more complex than is indicated by tea-parties and other surface manifestations."


116. TO THE SONS OF LIBERTY in this City. Gentlemen, it's well known, that it has been the Custom of all Nations to erect Monuments [raising of the Liberty Pole]. New York, 1770. Broadside.

Published to arouse the New York patriots during a period when tensions with Great Britain were easing off, this broadside is typical of the ephemeral, and therefore scarce, source material upon which we must depend for an understanding of the development of the drive for independence.


This is the Brinley copy of a rare loyalist pamphlet. Couched in the form of a satire, it is one of the comparatively few pieces expressing the views of the more unpopular side of the issue.


118. BOSTON TOWN COMMITTEE. We the Subscribers, Inhabitants of the town of [blank space] having taken into our serious consideration ... the act for blocking up the harbour of Boston. Boston, 1774. Broadside.

This broadside was part of the propaganda activities following the closing of the port of Boston after the Boston Tea Party.


An unusual British political pamphlet of the Revolution, this contains an analysis by a loyalist of the various classes of people which went to make up the American colonies. Among those listed were those who lived off their incomes, a group which hitherto has not been associated with American colonists. Despite the author's statement that only three copies of this were printed privately we know of four which have survived.


120. THE FRIENDS OF LIBERTY are hereby requested to meet at the Liberty Pole ... when a matter of the utmost importance will be communicated to them. New York, 1775. Broadside.

A summons to meet at the Liberty Pole in New York, part of the effort to stir up patriotic feeling in a colony which exhibited less enthusiasm than did New England.


121. BY RICHARD VISCOUNT HOWE ... and William Howe, Esquire ... the King's Commissioners for restoring Peace to His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in North-America ... Declaration ... 9th September. New York, 1776. Broadside.

Admiral Richard and General William Howe were charged with the dual responsibility of commanding His Majesty's forces and bringing to the Americans a plan to settle their grievances. This proclamation
that all opposition cease and that the Continental Congress disband
was hardly a realistic order to give to the American people, who had
set up a government, expelled a British army from Boston, and had
invaded Canada.

*Acquired 1967.

122. ANTOINE-FRANÇOIS-TÉRENCE O’CONNOR.
Journal Du Siege De Savannah . . . avec des Observations de M.
le C. D’Estaing. 1779. Manuscript, contemporary transcript.

Over the years the Library has built a substantial collection of books
and manuscripts on the activities of Admiral d’Estaing, the first com-
mander of the French fleet in the American Revolution. This was
a particularly notable addition. It is a journal of the siege of Savannah in
1779 kept by one of his officers, with extensive annotations by the
Admiral himself. The two manuscript maps, one in color, add consid-
erable interest to the document. Mr. Wroth observed of the one in
color that it was a "good companion piece to the Yorktown map,"
number 127.


123. COLONEL JOHN JACOBS. [Orderly book, Camp
Butts Hill, Rhode Island, August–October, 1780]. Manuscript.
The orderly book of Colonel John Jacobs, of Scituate, Massachusetts,
kept at Camp Butts Hill, Rhode Island, from August to October,
1780, following the arrival of the French troops at Newport.

Acquired 1953.

124. MARIE JOSEPH PAUL YVES ROCH GILBERT
DU MÔTIER, MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE.
L’Amour paternel qui a toujours animé le cœur du Roy pour les

In the Annual Report Mr. Wroth tells the intricate story of the part
played by this broadside in Lafayette's and Washington's attempt to
mislead Clinton into thinking that the American army was going
north to attack Canada. It was drawn up by Admiral d’Estaing and
couched in the form of an appeal by Lafayette to the French Canadians
urging them to revolt against England with the promise of American
support.

*Acquired 1945. Joint gift with Mrs. Brown. Annual Report,

125. MAJOR JOHN ANDRÉ. The Cow Chase. New York,
James Rivington, 1780 (in The Royal Gazette, Nos. 405, 409, and
416).

Major André’s celebrated satirical poem on the Americans, written
and published just before he was captured, first appeared in these three
issues of Rivington’s Royal Gazette.


126. FRANÇOIS JOSEPH PAUL, COMTE DE GRASSE.
Précis de la Campagne de l’Armée navale. 1781.

Mr. Wroth wrote at the time this was acquired: "This piece of two
leaves is of the same typographical character as our edition in French
of the ‘Articles de la Capitulation’ of Cornwallis. It is probable that in
these we have reports printed on one of the French fleet presses for the
information of the members of the French expedition, but even if this
is not the case, contemporary French accounts of events of the
American Revolution possess special interest."


127. PLAN DU SIEGE D’YORK en Virginie par l’armée
alliée d’Amérique et de France. 1781. Manuscript map in color.

Drawn by a French engineer either at the time of or directly after
Cornwallis's surrender at Yorktown, this was a significant addition to
the Library's collection of manuscript maps.


This book was suppressed before publication and is ordinarily found
without its title page and for many years it was thought to be absent in
all the surviving copies. This copy not only has the title page but it is
also an author's presentation copy.

The first edition of the classic description of the United States as it was
at the end of the American Revolution.
Acquired 1928.

130. JOHN CARY. An accurate Map of the United States of
America, with Part of the Surrounding Provinces agreeable to
Published in August, 1783, a month before the final treaty ending the
Revolutionary War, this map was intended especially to illustrate for
the British public the boundaries of the new United States as agreed
upon in the preliminary articles of peace. The parts of the Treaty de-
scribing the boundaries, engraved on the face of the map, became the
basis for many subsequent disputes.
*Acquired 1969.

131. ANMERKUNGEN aus der neuen alten Welt bey Gelegen-
heit der Beschreibung des Siebenjährigen Seekrieges zwischen
England und den amerikanischen Staaten, in Briefen abgesetzt.
Berlin, 1786.

An addition to the Library's large collection of German works about
America. The absence of German colonies in America has obscured
the fact that there was a large literature written in German on the sub-
ject and published in Germany.

Acquired 1928.

132. THOMAS ANBUREY. Travels through . . . America.
London, 1789. 2 volumes.
A particularly fine copy of one of the first accounts of the United
States to be written by an Englishman following the Revolution.

Swedish Americana

133. SWERIGES RIKES General Handels Compagnies Con-
tract, Dirigerat til Asia, Auffaam, America, Stockholm, 1625.
Acquired 1925.

134. OCTROY OLLER PRIVILEGIUM . . . bet Swenste
nyys vyprattalde Soder Compagniet nadjist hafwer gifvit och
bebefvatt. Stockholm, 1626.
Acquired 1928.

Mr. Wroth wrote of the preceding two items: "Previous to the perma-
nent Swedish settlements that began in 1638 occurred the efforts of
William Uselius, the great Dutch colonizer and company promoter,
who in 1626 secured the signature of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden to
the charter of the South Company, formed for trade in Asia, Africa,
America, and Magellanica. These are among the rarest of the writings
of the great promoter. Their accession brings the total of Uselius
titles now in the Library to the respectable figure of fifteen."
The West

138. SAMUEL WHARTON, compiler. View of the Title to Indiana, a Tract of Country on the River Ohio, containing Indian Conferences. Philadelphia, ca. 1776.

Although this might also be classed as an Indian treaty, its particular significance lies in its character as an early document concerning the trans-Appalachian west. It is part of the story of the Indiana and Walpole Companies, one of the early attempts on the part of the English to open up the area beyond the mountains.


139. CONTINENTAL CONGRESS. The Committee [on Western Territory] to whom was recommitted the Report of a Plan for a temporary Government ... have agreed to the following Resolutions [March 23]. Annapolis, 1784. Printed.

140. An Ordinance for ascertaining the mode of locating and disposing of Lands [April 30]. Annapolis, 1784. Folded sheet.

141. The Committee ... appointed to take into consideration the state of Indian affairs in the Southern Department, beg leave to report [May 28]. Annapolis, 1784. Folded sheet.

These three government documents were part of the group issued that year dealing with the western territories. There are manuscript drafts of numbers 139 and 140 in the hand of Thomas Jefferson, and he served on the committee which drew up number 141.

*Acquired 1967.

142. JOHN FILSON. This Map of Kentucky. Drawn from actual Observations, is inscribed ... to the Honorable the Congress of the United States of America; and to his Excellency George Washington. Philadelphia, 1784. Engraved map, colored.

In addition to its merit of being the first map of Kentucky, this has the distinction of having been printed in the United States. Prior to this the earliest map of each of the colonies had been printed in England. Although issued to accompany Filson's book on Kentucky, published in Wilmington that same year, few copies had the map and at one time even its existence was doubted. This copy was acquired six
had come to light. Interest in the subject has added twelve more to the number known to have survived.


This has been called the first detailed delineation of the Old Northwest. Fitch, later celebrated for his steamboat, was deputy surveyor, and although the general features were drawn from earlier maps, many of the details were based on his own observations. At the present time all of the five recorded copies are in libraries on the eastern seaboard.


144. AN ORDINANCE for the Government of the Territory of the United States, North-West of the River Ohio. New York, 1787.

The celebrated “Northwest Ordinance” which opened that territory for settlement and the creation of new states. Many of its provisions established the patterns which were to be followed as the United States grew to span the continent.


A preliminary version of the supplement to the Northwest Ordinance passed July 9, 1788. The Library already had the law in its final form.

Acquired 1928.


147. LAWS PASSED ... from July to December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, inclusive. Philadelphia, 1794.

The gift of this volume containing the underlying legislative structure of the Northwest brought to completion our collection of the major legal documents which were to determine the future form of new states as they joined the Union. Crisp and clean in a contemporary binding, this copy has the added attraction of having belonged to Winthrop Sargent, one of the Ohio Company of Associates and later secretary of the Northwest Territory.


Mr. Wroth wrote of this: “In the last decade of the eighteenth century numerous land companies were formed in the United States for developing the great tracts in Ohio, Kentucky, and western New York. One of their hopes was to secure emigrants and investors from the French nobility, then in the midst of the Revolution. During the past few years the Library has purchased a number of French tracts relating to these land schemes.”

Acquired 1928.

149. A MAP of Part of the State of Kentucky, shewing the Situations of the Townships of Franklin and Somerset.

and


Issued in England, these maps with accompanying text were part of a
scheme to promote settlement in the western country. The elaborate
description of a settlement brings to mind scenes from Charles Dick-
ens' *Martin Chuzzlewit*. We know of no other copy of this interesting
document describing a town that was never actually settled.

*Acquired 1967.

150. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE [of the House of
Representatives] to whom were referred, sundry petitions, of
Persons residing in the North Western Territory, between the
Great and Little Miami rivers, on the subject of Judge Symmes's
Purchase. Washington, 1806.

This report on a dispute over the purchase of land in the Old North-
west was unknown to Peter G. Thomson, who did the standard bibli-
ography on the subject.

*Acquired 1967.

**Science in America**

151. NICOLÁS DE MONARDES. Dos libros. Sevilla, 1565.

Monardes was the first naturalist to publish a comprehensive study of
the medicinal properties of the plants found in the New World. His
book became best known under the title of its English translation,
*Joyfull News out of the newe founde worlde*, published in London in
1577. The acquisition of this almost unknown first Spanish edition was
the occasion for feelings of satisfaction about the growth of the sci-
entific side of the Library.

*Acquired 1929. Annual Report, 1929-1930, pp. 16-18; 1935-1936,
PP. 47-49.

152. ALONSO LÓPEZ DE HINOJOSO. Summa y Re-
copilacion de Cirurgia. Mexico, 1595.

Described as the first book on surgery to come from the press of the

New World, this is the second edition of a work by a doctor who
came to Mexico from the University of Valladolid to work among the
Indians. The first edition of 1578 is known in only one copy. This was
the third copy of the second edition to come to light.


153. GREGORIO LÓPEZ. Tesoro de Medicinas. Mexico,
1674.

A treatise on common infirmities and their cure by a Spaniard who
lived as a hermit in Mexico but found time to minister to the poor,
studying their diseases and using simple remedies of the field.

*Acquired 1928. Annual Report, 1927-1928, pp. 21-23; 1943-1944,
PP. 15-18.

154. GOTTFRIED WILHELM VON LEIBNIZ. G. G.
L. Relatio ad inlinyam Societatis Leopoldinae Naturae curi-
osorum, de novo Antidiysenterico Americano. Hanover, 1696.

This work added to the Library's resources not only for the history of
science in America but also for the effect of the discovery of America
on the progress of science in Europe. At the time this book was ac-
quired that subject had received comparatively little attention from
historians.

*Acquired 1928.

155. CADWALLADER COLDEN. An Explication of the
first Causes of Action in Matter, and, of the Cause of Gravitation.
New York, 1745.

The first work in pure science to come from the pen of an American
author. Republished in London twice, as well as in Leipzig, Hamburg,
and Paris, this theoretical discussion of gravity introduced European
ideas to an American of substantial intellectual attainments.

*Acquired 1935. Joint gift with Mr. S. Bayard Brown. An-


The long absence from the Library of Franklin's fundamental work on electricity was remedied by the purchase of this volume from the library of John Stuart, third Earl of Bute. In addition to containing first editions of three of the treatises on electricity it also contains two contemporary works on the same subject, written on the Continent.


The Church of England

The Brown family's long tradition of service to the Episcopal Church in the United States has been continued by Mr. Brown as one of its leading laymen. Mr. Wroth, himself the son of an Episcopal clergyman, described the appropriateness of the gift of nine early Books of Common Prayer and liturgical works in these words: "One of the choicest special collections of the Library is the group of liturgies brought together by Harold Brown, the younger of the two sons of John Carter Brown, and added to from time to time by gifts from Mrs. Harold Brown. Whatever anomaly there may seem to be in the possession of a collection of Christian liturgies by a library specifically devoted to the study of American history is an anomaly of the surface only, for there is nothing that goes more directly to the root of a nation than the religion it professes, and it is in its liturgies that one finds displayed the very heart of a creed, its system of thought and feeling stripped of verbiage and emptied of speculation. A gift received this year from John Nicholas Brown, son of the donor of the Library, and nephew of Harold Brown, has made this collection, especially as it relates to the Book of Common Prayer a more representative group of books in its field, complementing, as the additions do, the original group in several important particulars without duplicating its resources in a single instance."

The following items (nos. 161-169, gifts from Mr. Brown's own personal collection) were acquired in 1933. Annual Report, 1932-1933, pp. 9-17.


"Of these works the most conspicuously rare and important is that which comes first on the list. The order of the Communion of 1548 was an ephemeral publication, containing in English the interpolation necessary to enable the priest to administer the communion in both kinds to the laity, a return to primitive practice determined upon in convention a few months earlier. It was something of a makeshift publication intended to be used with the existing Latin missal until, in the new Book of Common Prayer, the entire Communion Service should be set forth in English."


This and the following title are translations of number 161.

166. The booke of the common prayer, and administration of the Sacramentes. London, Edward Whitechurch, 1549.

"In the month of March, 1549, appeared the Book of Common Prayer itself, the book that all men cherish as the sum of reverent worship and the purest well of our English speech. The printing of it was placed in the hands of three different printers, Edward Whitechurch and Richard Grafton, of London, and John Oswe, of Worcester, and in the course of 1549, these three brought out the book in eleven successive editions and issues, each differing from the others in spellings and in slight verbal changes of no doctrinal significance but of distinct interest to the bibliographer. The copy we have just received of the great book is the issue of May, 1549, complementing from the collector's standpoint the Harold Brown copy of June, 1549."


"The booke of Common prayer noted... is one of the most sought after service books of the period. It contains, in plain-song, the musical portions of the revised English use for Matins, Evensong, the Communion Service, and the service for the Burial of the Dead. It was compiled by John Merbecke, who in 1543, under Henry VIII, was condemned for heresy because he had written a concordance to the Bible in English. Escaping the stake at that time, he lived to see the new English words of the Prayer Book offices to the immemorial chants of the Christian Church. The copy... is in a very early binding in perfect condition as is the book itself, formerly part of the distinguished collection owned by Sir George Holand."

166. The boke of common prayer, and administration of the Sacramentes. London, Richard Grafton, 1552.

This is "the revised Book of Common Prayer of 1552 in which for the first time the thoroughgoing Protestantism of the Continental reformers found place in the English liturgy. The newly acquired copy of the Book of 1552 is in the Grafton edition, while the Harold Brown copy is in the Whitechurch edition."


This separately printed ordinar of 1538, one of the rarer pieces in the series, is bound in a volume which also contains numbers 164 and 166. In an early binding, it bears the arms of Sir Robert Cotton and contains the armorial bookplate of the Right Honorable Charles, Viscount Bruce of Ampthill.


"The Liber precum publicarum, of London, 1574, is one of several early renderings into Latin of the Book of Common Prayer. These translations were not performed as literary exercises in a dead language but for the very practical purpose of use in the universities, where Latin was still a living language, and where, by royal letters patent, it was permitted to conduct services in the college chapels in the language of learning. The fine copy of the Latin edition of 1574 before us is in an original brown morocco binding and bears the bookplate of the famous American printer, Theodore L. De Vinne."

169. An order for publike prayers to be used on Wednesdays and Feydays in every Parish Church within the Province of Canterbury. London, ca. 1586.

This "was issued in a year of special unrest in which the Babington conspiracy and Mary of Scotland were vexing the English queen and her people. It is one of those innumerable 'forms of prayer' composed for special occasions throughout the centuries by the episcopal authority of the Church of England. Many specimens of this type of service book relating to events in eighteenth-century English history are found in the Library's collections."

Mr. Wroth speaks of this acquisition as follows: "Robert Elliston, who describes himself on his bookplate as gentleman and 'comptroller of his Majesty's customs of New York in America,' had a way of issuing now and then a devotional book, got up in superior typographical form, which he distributed, none too freely, if their present rarity may be regarded as evidence, among his friends of the Church of England in New York. The Book contains prayers and exercises of a peculiarly tender character that bring to mind the quality of mystical devotion found in the 'Imitation' and in the 'Serious Call.' It forms a piquant and unusual addition to the literature of piety in colonial America."  

Acquired 1928.

The Brown Family Business Papers 1726–1913

171. SPERMA CÆTI CANDLES Warranted Pure are made & Sold by Nicholas Brown & Co. in Providence in the Colony of Rhode Island & New England. 

[Boston, ca. 1760]. Trade card engraved by Nathaniel Hurd. Text in English and French, with cut of a whale in center, and a decorative border which shows the harpooning of a whale.


Representing six generations of family interests, this collection of about 50,000 manuscript and printed pieces is generally regarded as one of the most comprehensive groups of American business papers in existence. Beginning with shipping in the eighteenth century, the

Browns were involved in most of the major developments in the economic history of this country including textile manufacturing, the opening of the American West, and the many varied fields of investment of the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Although sections of the archive were received by the Library as early as 1912, the bulk of the papers were given by Mr. Brown after he joined the Committee of Management in 1928. By 1941 all of the sorting and arranging had been carried to the point where they could be open to scholars. One of the important features of this gift is the fact that the papers came completely intact. No attempt had ever been made by the family or the family business to screen or select any part of the record. This decision was re-enforced by Mr. Brown when he made it clear that scholars were to have free access to the whole archive and were to be subject to no restriction on what they might wish to publish. The most notable result of this has been Professor James B. Hedgis's The Browns of Providence Plantations. The first volume, The Colonial Years, appeared in 1932, and the second, The Nineteenth Century, appeared in 1958 after his death.

The two items listed were selected to illustrate two parts of the early Brown business interests. The engraved label for one of the earliest manufacturing ventures, spermaceti candles, is also an excellent example of early American engraving. The journal of the voyage made to the Pacific Ocean by the ship Ann & Hope in 1798 is notable because it records an early and significant visit of an American vessel to Canton. It contains also pen drawings, with dimensions, of the deck plan of Ann & Hope, sketches of her sails, as well as profile sketches of certain landfalls, and a chart of the Botany Bay area. The Brown Papers contain some fifty-six logs of twenty-five of the ships belonging to the Browns from 1794 to 1831, as well as a large number of ships papers, ledgers, and related documents to 1818 when they abandoned maritime trade for more profitable fields of investment.

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This book was typeset in Bernho and Romulus at The Stonehoun Press, and printed there on Curtis Rag Natural. The reproduction of the portrait of Mr. Brown, which was painted by Gardner Cox in 1968, was made possible by The Meikle Gravure Company.