

PANORAMA OF AMERICA

1492-1800

AN EXHIBITION UPON THE OCCASION OF
THE INAUGURATION
OF THE FIRESTONE MEMORIAL LIBRARY

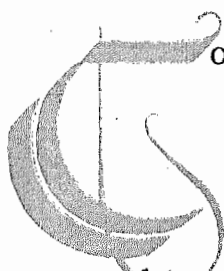
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Exhibition Catalogues

Number 1

PANORAMA OF AMERICA 1492-1800

AN EXHIBITION UPON THE OCCASION OF
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OINCIDENT with the formal opening of its new building the Princeton University Library presents in the exhibition gallery a selection of books illustrating the development of America from 1492 to 1800. Three formative centuries are here summarized, in a brief panorama, by means of authentic contemporary works.

Part I is devoted to the era of *Discovery and Exploration*. Geographical treatises indicating current knowledge of the world's configuration serve as a preface to the story which begins with the Library's editions of Columbus's letter reporting upon his discovery of "new islands" to the westward. Then a century of exploration is chronicled in accounts of the discoveries made by the great navigators who gradually revealed to

Europe the true dimensions of the western hemisphere. *Part II*, covering the century and a half from 1600 to 1763, records the age of *Colonization*, which saw the establishment of permanent British colonies on the Atlantic seaboard of North America. Printed books—some of them big and ambitious, some small and unpretentious—evoke the growth of Virginia and of New England, of the Middle Colonies, and of the Carolinas and Georgia; other works refer to the parallel development of Spanish and French colonies—at first remote, then closer and more menacing—and to the international conflicts in which America was sometimes a cause and always a pawn.

Part III marks the *Prelude to Independence*, the brief span of years between the close of the Seven Years War in 1763 and the outbreak of the American Revolution in 1775, when old ideas of British imperial organization were being questioned, tested and undermined by the American colonists. *Part IV* is devoted to the *War of Independence* during which the problem of imperial organization was in this instance decided by resort to arms. A new nation, the United States of America, emerged from this struggle which was both a civil war and a world war, as well as a revo-

lution with international implications. Finally, *Part V*, covering the period from 1783 to 1800, deals with the *New Nation*, touching upon the institutions it was shaping, its rapidly expanding western frontiers, its efforts at cultural self-assertion, and the material forces which foreshadow its later evolution. By the year 1800, the “infant Hercules” had left the cradle and was beginning his labors as a world power.

This exhibition inevitably has the limitations of any anthology. We believe, however, that each of the books shown has some meaning as a landmark in the development of America, that each catches—through its typography, content or language—the spirit of some significant moment in our nation’s past. Each can still speak, we hope, not only to the bibliophile and the historian, but, in different ways, to all Princeton students and all visitors to the Library. Although such an exhibition may incidentally serve as a sampling of the Library’s treasures in one field of knowledge, it may also serve to turn our thoughts backwards for a moment to the beginnings from which the United States—including the new Princeton Library—have sprung.

PANORAMA OF AMERICA

1492 - 1800

I.

DISCOVERY & EXPLORATION

Progress of Geographical Knowledge.

[Case 1.]

PTOLEMY. COSMOGRAPHIA. ULM, 1482.

1. The first edition printed in Germany, with 32 woodcut maps, including one of the world which is colored by hand. Greenland is shown as an adjunct to Scandinavia.
Ptolemy, an Egyptian astronomer and geographer who lived in Alexandria in the second century A.D., was the supreme authority on geography from his day until the discovery of America.

Kane

2. PTOLEMY. GEOGRAPHIA. ROME, 1507.

With 32 copperplate maps and the only known copy in the first state of the famous world map by Johann Ruysch.

The world map records the discoveries of the Portuguese along the coasts of Africa; the correct shape of India is given; Greenland has ceased to be a European peninsula; the South American coast is delineated from Brazil nearly to Panama; and the Greater Antilles are located.

Kane

3. PEDRO DE MEDINA. L'ARTE DEL NAVEGAR. VENICE, 1554.

"The author, who was with Cortés, may be said to have been the founder of the literature of seamanship. He was entrusted by the King with the examination of pilots and sailing masters for the West Indies ... This book was most popular with the successors of Columbus, and was translated into several languages... the map may be taken as embodying the results of Spanish discovery in 1540....."
(Church)

Map "E"

Kane

4. PORTOLANO PER TUTI I NAU^ICHANTI. VENICE, 1490.

A navigator's guide to the Mediterranean, the North Sea and the Atlantic as it was then known, describing anchorages, currents, winds and shoals, and giving the distances between ports.

Portolans first appeared in the tenth or eleventh century, and for over three hundred years they served as necessary guides to navigation.

One of the eight copies in the United States.

McCormick

5. PORTOLAN ATLAS. ATTRIBUTED TO JAUME OLIVES.
MANUSCRIPT ON VELLUM, CIRCA 1550.

An atlas of four double-page maps in gold, red and green. The first three maps show the Mediterranean and the west coast of Europe including Iceland, while the fourth shows the west coast of Africa and the Atlantic islands. Portolan charts, constructed in the thirteenth century for use in actual navigation and were used throughout the three following centuries, the period of great geographical discoveries.

Krane MSS.

the earliest modern scientific maps were

I.

DISCOVERY & EXPLORATION

[Case 2]

Early Navigators and Reporters.

" THE COLUMBUS LETTER "

Shown here are three different 15th-century editions of the printed booklet generally referred to as "the Columbus letter". Upon his return from his voyage to the "islands of India", Columbus addressed a letter, dated February 15, 1493 off the Canary Islands, to Santangel, an official in the royal household; from Lisbon, March 14, 1493, he addressed a second letter to Gabriel Sanchez, treasurer to King Ferdinand of Spain. The letter to Santangel was promptly printed in Spanish at Barcelona on a single folded sheet. It was the

[Case 2]

second letter, however - the one addressed to Sanchez - that was to attain the widest diffusion and become the principal printed source of information on Columbus's discovery. This letter to Sanchez was translated into Latin and first printed at Rome by Stephanus Plannck in 1493. By the year 1500 it had been reprinted fifteen times, in Latin, Italian or German.

The library owns four of these 15th century editions of "the Columbus letter" to Sanchez: the second edition printed by Plannck in Rome in 1493 (now being exhibited on the "Freedom Train"), and the three editions shown here.

6.

(CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS). EPISTOLA CHRISTOFORI COLOM: GUI ETAS NOSTRA MULTUM DEBET: DE INSULIS INDIE SUPRA GANGEM NUPER INVENTIS, ROME, 1493.

This edition of the Columbus letter was printed at Rome by Eucharius Argenteus (or Silber) in 1493, according to the last line (page 6) which reads: "Impressit Rome Eucharius Argenteus. Anno dñi. M.cccc.xciii." "

The letter begins: "Letter from Christopher Columbus: to whom our age oweth much: concerning the islands of India beyond the Ganges recently discovered...."

*page 1.**Kane*

7.

(CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS). DE INSULIS IN MARI INDIGO NUPER INVENTIS... BASEL, 1494.

The Columbus letter is here printed as an appendix to a drama by Carolus Verardus in honor of King Ferdinand's capture of Granada from the Moors.

The newly discovered islands are here referred to as in the "Indian Sea", the phrase "beyond the Ganges" having been dropped.

The woodcut, one of the four illustrating the letter, depicts the landing of Columbus in the New World.

*Plate opp.
front page.**Kane*

[Case 2.] AMERIGO VESPUCCI. MUNDUS NOVUS. AUGSBURG, 1504.

9. At the beginning of the 16th century a letter addressed by Amerigo Vespucci to his former employer, Lorenzo di Medici, appeared in numerous editions under the title Mundus Novus -- the New World. This "letter", and the other collection of Vespucci's letters, also shown here, did much to diffuse the idea that the newly discovered trans-oceanic lands were not a part of India, but another continent, -- a New World.

*Ex 1079.934.022
(McCormick).*

10. AMERIGO VESPUCCI. LETTERA DI AMERIGO VESPUCCI DELLE ISOLE NUOVAMENTE TROVATE IN QUATTRO SUOI VIAGGI. FLORENCE, 1505 - 1506.

A "news-letter" giving an account of four voyages made by Vespucci between 1497 and 1504, addressed to Piero Soderini, of Florence. Although the authenticity of Vespucci's different "letters" has been doubted, they nevertheless enjoyed such wide contemporary fame, that Amerigo Vespucci's name became attached to the new world. The term "America" was first used in a Geographical treatise, compiled by Martin Waldseemüller at the College of St. Dié in the Vosges, in 1507.

Plate ...

*Ex I 1079.934.01
(McCormick)*

[Case 2.]

(CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS). EYN SCHON HUBSCH LESEN
VON ETLICHEN INSZELN... STRASBOURG, 1497.

8.

The complete title of this German translation reads: "A Fair Fine Account of Sundry Islands which have been lately Found by the King of Spain: and giving a Report of the Great and Wonderful Things to be Found in Said Islands."

The Strasbourg printer, Kistler, used on the title-page a woodcut representing Christ addressing a King and his court. This was prepared for a series of plates for Lichtenberger's Pronosticatio, a popular work on astrology that Kistler was to publish in 1497, a month after the "Columbus Letter". As printed in the Pronosticatio, the plate represents Christ honoring the Holy Roman Emperor and predicting that the latter's power will endure until the coming of Anti-Christ.

In using this ready-made plate to adorn the "Columbus Letter", the printer doubtless felt that it was also an appropriate tribute to King Ferdinand of Spain, the conqueror of the Moors, who through Columbus's expedition, had won new pagan lands for Christ.

*title-plate**Kane**1 omission**9)**10*11. ~~9.~~

TRANSYLVANUS MAXIMILIANUS. DE MOLUCCIS INSULIS
..... EPISTOLA. COLOGNE, 1523.

This is the first printed account of Magellan's voyage around the world. It is in the form of a letter written from Valladolid on October 24, 1522 to the Archbishop of Salzburg by the youthful secretary to Charles V of Spain. Maximilian had interviewed the sailors who returned on the "Victoria", the single vessel of the expedition to complete the first circumnavigation of the world.

*title**Kane*~~10.~~

12

MONTALBODDO FRACANZANO. PAESI NOVAMENTE RETROVATI.
VICENZA, 1507.

After the Columbus letters this collection of voyages is, perhaps, one of the most important contributions to the early history of America. It contains, besides the Columbus and Vespucci material, the voyages of Vasco da Gama, Cabral, Alonzo Pinson, Josephus the Indian and the letters on the Portuguese navigators.

*title**Kane*

[Case 2.]

SEBASTIAN BRANT. THE SHIP OF FOOLS.
LONDON, 1509.~~12.~~

13

The first book in English to refer to the discovery of America. The translator, Alexander Barclay, refers erroneously to the "late" King of Spain, who was, in fact, still alive:
"Ferdynandus that late was Kynge of spayne
Of londe and people hath found plenty and store
Of whome the bydyng to us was uncertayne
No christen man of them harde tell before...."

[p. 140]

Kane

I.

DISCOVERY & EXPLORATION

Spanish Explorers and Conquerors.

[Case 3.]

AUGUSTIN DE ZARATE. HISTORIA DEL DESCUBRIMIENTO
Y CONQUISTA DEL PERU. ANTWERP, 1555.~~12.~~

14

Zarate went to Peru as treasurer-general under its first viceroy, Blasco Nuñez de Vela. He wrote this history of the conquest after his return to Spain. It is dedicated to "His Majesty the King of England, Our Prince." Philip II of Spain was at that time consort of Mary I of England. The illustration shows the city of Potosi and mountain where silver had been discovered in 1545. This "silver mountain" was a source of great wealth to Spain for the next two centuries.

* p. 200

Kane

15.

ALVAR NUNEZ CABEÇA DE VACA. LA RELACION Y COMENTARIOS
VALLADOLID, 1555.

This is a record of the first journey made by Europeans through territory which is now part of the United States. It is an account of the wanderings of Cabeça de Vaca, survivor of the Narvaez expedition which set out for the conquest of Florida in 1527. After being shipwrecked in the Mexican Gulf, Cabeça de Vaca made his way overland through the Gulf States and finally reached Mexico City in 1536.

title

Kane

[Case 3.]

FRANCISCO DE XERES. LIBRO PRIMO DE LA
CONQUISTA DEL PERU & PROVINCIA DEL
CUZCO. VENICE, 1535.

16.

This history of the conquest of Peru was written in America by Francisco Xeres, secretary to Pizarro (1530-1534). While it minimizes the destruction and horror of Pizarro's massacres of the Incas, it is important as an eyewitness account of his conquest of Peru.

The translation into Italian was made by Dominico de Gaztelu.

*Title .**Name*~~15.~~

17

HERNANDO CORTES. PRAECLARA FERDINANDI CORTESII
DE NOVA MARIS OCEANI HYSANIA. NUREMBURG, 1524.

During his five-year invasion of Mexico Cortes sent an annual news-letter to the Spanish king. His reports on the conquest of the Aztec kingdom evoked great interest in Europe and fourteen editions of these "cartas" were printed between 1522 and 1532.

This is the first Latin edition of his second letter, opened to a woodcut portrait of Pope Clement VII and a map of Mexico City.

Name :

18.

ALONSO DE MOLINA. VOCABULARIO EN LENGUA CASTELLANA
Y MEXICANA MEXICO CITY, 1571.

Father Alonso de Molina came to Mexico early in life and while still a young child served as an interpreter between the first missionaries and the native Indians.

This woodcut title-page of his Spanish-Mexican, Mexican-Spanish dictionary represents the order of Saint Francis to which Father Molina belonged.

*Title .**Name*

[Case 3.]

BARTOLOME DE LAS CASAS. BREVISSIMA RELACION
DE LA DESTRUYCION DE LAS INDIAS.
SEVILLE, 1552:

19.

Las Casas, a Spanish Dominican missionary and historian, spent his life preaching against the cruelty with which the Spaniards treated the Indians. This volume contains nine tracts, the first of which is the "Destruction of the Indies."

Kane

I

DISCOVERY & EXPLORATION

French Explorers.

[Case 4.]

RICHARD HAKLUYT. DIVERS VOYAGES TOUCHING
THE DISCOVERIE OF AMERICA... MADE FIRST OF ALL
BY OUR ENGLISHMEN, AND AFTERWARD BY THE FRENCHMEN
AND BRITONS... LONDON, 1582.

20.

In this first work published by Hakluyt, the great compiler of travels, there is mention of the voyage of "a Pilote of S. Malloves, a briton, named James Cartier", that is, Jacques Cartier of St. Malo in Brittany - who explored the northern parts of America for Francis I, King of France in 1534. An account of Cartier's travels was first published in Paris in 1545.

E-3

Kane

20.

21.

ANDRE THEVET. LES SINGULARITEZ DE LA FRANCE
ANTARTIQUE, AUTREMENT NOMMEE AMERIQUE...
ANTWERP, 1558.

André Thevet, a Franciscan friar visited Brazil ("France Antarctique") in 1555. He returned home a year later by way of Canada. In describing the customs of the Canadians he mentions the snowshoes they wear in winter when hunting. An illustration, shown here, depicts such a hunting scene.

This is one of the earliest books to be issued by the celebrated Plantin Press.

p. 148

Kane

[Case 4.]

JEAN DE LÉRY. HISTOIRE D'UN VOYAGE FAIT EN
LA TERRE DU BREZIL.... LA ROCHELLE, 1578.

22.

Jean de Léry went to Brazil in 1557 with the Huguenot expedition organized under Coligny to found a colony at Rio de Janeiro. The attempt at colonization was a failure, for the Portuguese destroyed the post in 1560. Léry claimed to correct the "falsehoods and errors" of Thevet.

*title**Kane*

23.

SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN. LES VOYAGES DU SIEUR
DE CHAMPLAIN. PARIS, 1613.

The journals, maps, and plates made as a result of Champlain's voyages to America in 1604, 1610, 1611 and 1613.

Champlain, the Lieutenant Governor of New France, describes at length the flora, fauna, the character of the soil, and the Indian inhabitants of the country.

The plate shown here depicts an attack against the Iroquois by Algonquins warriors aided by Champlain and his men

*plate opp. 250**Kane*

I.

DISCOVERY & EXPLORATION

English Navigators and Discoverers.

[Case 5]

24.

WALTER BIGGES. A SUMARIE AND TRUE DISCOURSE
OF SIR FRANCES DRAKES WEST INDIAN VOYAGE.
LONDON, 1589.

Sir Francis Drake went on a plundering expedition 1585-1586 during which he sacked San Domingo and Cartagena, burned St. Augustine and rescued the survivors of Raleigh's Roanoke Island Colony.

Kane

1596-

5721 Morris St.,
Philadelphia 44, Pa.
21 July, 1949

Dear Mr. Rice,

I am just back from a long trip, and consequently have just received your letter of June 10th, mentioning that I was ungracious enough to point out a misleading label in the fine exhibition you prepared for the Bibliographical Society's meeting in the Firestone Library.

Unfortunately, that is a long while ago now, and I have been viewing the wonders of Mexico. Therefore, I fear I have forgotten the details. But, if my memory is correct, the suggestion I made related to the second Raleigh Guiana, which your label attributed to Raleigh rather than to Lawrence Keymis. But, as I say, the details are fuzzy in my mind.

I wish I hadn't pointed it out. I was really much impressed with the exhibition, and particularly with the clearly emerging principles on which it was laid out, illuminating the history the books contained with excellent general labels and fine organization. I did not mean to seem unappreciative.

With best wishes,

Faithfully yours,


John H. Powell

Lawrence Kingman

[Case 5.]

WALTER RALEIGH. THE DISCOVERIE OF THE LARGE,
RICH, AND BEWTFUL EMPIRE OF GUIANA, WITH A
RELATION OF THE GREAT AND GOLDEN CITY OF MANOA...
LONDON, 1596.

25.

After falling out of favor with Queen Elizabeth, Sir Walter Raleigh made several fruitless voyages to Guiana in search of gold. This account of his second voyage describes the mythical city of El Dorado which Raleigh calls by the Indian name "Manoa".

Kane

26.

THOMAS HARIOT. A BRIEFE AND TRUE REPORT OF THE
NEW FOUND LAND OF VIRGINIA. FRANKFURT, 1590.

In 1585, Thomas Harriot was sent by Sir Walter Raleigh to Virginia as a member of Sir Richard Grenville's expedition. His Brief Report of Virginia, first printed at London in 1588, was used by Theodore De Bry as Part I of his Great Voyages. This edition is illustrated with engravings by De Bry from the original drawings made at Roanoke by John White, artist of the expedition.

*II = "The arrival of the Englishmen Ex 1230.433.13g.
in Virginia ..."*

27.

^EHUMPHRY GILBERT. A DISCOURSE OF A DISCOVERIE FOR
A NEW PASSAGE TO CATAIA... LONDON, 1576.

Sir Humphry Gilbert wrote this tract in an attempt to prove the practicability of the Northwest Passage. Gilbert attempted in 1583 to found the first British Colony in the New World. On the return voyage Gilbert and his entire crew were lost in the shipwreck of the "Squirrel" off the coast of Newfoundland.

*title**Kane*

[Case 5.]

RICHARD HAKLUYT. THE PRINCIPAL NAVIGATIONS, VOIAGES AND DISCOVERIES OF THE ENGLISH NATION, MADE BY SEA OR OVER LAND, TO THE MOST REMOTE AND FARTHEST DISTANT QUARTERS OF THE EARTH AT ANY TIME WITHIN THE COMPASSE OF THESE 1500 YEERES. LONDON, 1589.

28.

Richard Hakluyt, English geographer and member of the Virginia Company, by collecting and publishing accounts of the early voyagers, worked incessantly to popularize English colonization in America. Hakluyt's collection of voyages is one of the most important books in Elizabethan travel literature.

*Title.**Kane*

29.

GEORGE BEST. DE MARTINI FORBISSERI ANGLI NAVIGATIONE IN REGIONES OCCIDENTIS ET SEPTENTRIONIS... NUREMBERG, 1580.

George Best accompanied Martin Frobisher on all three of his voyages in search of a Northwest passage. This is an account of the second voyage (1577). The plate shows Frobisher in a canoe throwing darts at wild fowl and Greenlanders in costume.

Accounts of the early voyages were of great interest to the reading public of Europe.

*Plate opp A2**Kane*

II

THE AGE OF COLONIZATION

Virginia.

[Case 6]

28.
30.

ALEXANDER WHITAKER. GOOD NEWES FROM VIRGINIA. LONDON, 1613.

Alexander Whitaker, "the Minister of Henrico," went to Virginia in 1611 and sent home glowing accounts of the country.

It was Whitaker who solemnized the marriage of Pocahontas and John Rolfe.

*Title.**(Kane)*

[Case 6.]

WILLIAM STRACHEY. THE HISTORIE OF TRAVEL INTO
VIRGINIA BRITANIA.~~29.~~

31.

This contemporary manuscript account of the discovery and settlement of the Virginia Colony was copied in 1612 by a scribe for Henry Percy, ninth Earl of Northumberland, at that time imprisoned in the Tower with his friend Sir Walter Raleigh. The author of the manuscript, William Strachey, a member of the 1609 expedition to Virginia, had been shipwrecked off the Bermudas. It was his ship the "Sea Venture" which provided Shakespeare with material for "The Tempest".

The manuscript is "extra-illustrated" with 27 of the De Bry engravings of John White's drawings of the Indians (published 1590), and a colored impression of Captain John Smith's map of Virginia (1612).

32.

ROBERT BEVERLEY. THE HISTORY AND PRESENT STATE
OF VIRGINIA. LONDON, 1705.

This is the first history of the Virginia Colony to be written by a native Virginian. The frontispiece shows the arms of Virginia.

title + frontispiece. (Kane)

33.

JOHN SMITH. A MAP OF VIRGINIA. WITH A
DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY, THE COMMODITIES, PEOPLE,
GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION... OXFORD, 1612

The first part of this book, a topographical description giving a full account of the soil, productions, climate and native Indians, was written by Captain John Smith. The second part, written by William Symonds, gives an account of the colony at Jamestown.

title (Kane)

~~32.~~

34.

WILLIAM BULLOCK. VIRGINIA IMPARTIALLY EXAMINED,
AND LEFT TO PUBLIC VIEW. LONDON, 1649.

This was written to combat the unfavorable reports on Virginia which had been reaching England during the middle years of the seventeenth century.

title (Kane)

II.

THE AGE OF COLONIZATION

New England.

[Case 7.]

JOHN BRERETON. A BRIEF AND TRUE RELATION OF THE
DISCOVERIE OF THE NORTH PART OF VIRGINIA.
LONDON, 1602.

35.

The earliest English description of New England
written by a member of the first English expedition
to be sent to that section of America to establish
a permanent colony there.

*title**(Kane)*

36.

JAMES ROSIER. A TRUE RELATION OF THE MOST
PROSPEROUS VOYAGE MADE THIS PRESENT YEERE 1605, BY
CAPTAIN GEORGE WAYMOUTH. LONDON, 1605.

An account of Weymouth's voyage in 1605 to the
coast of Maine. Rosier, a member of the expedition,
had also accompanied Gosnold to New England in 1602.

The accounts of Brereton and Rosier have long been
known as "The Verie Two Eyes of New-England Historie".

*title**McCormick*

35.

THOMAS MORTON. NEW ENGLISH CANAAN. AMSTERDAM, 1637.

37.

A description of the natives and the natural features
of New England, and a satirical account of the English
colonists by the undisciplined resident of Merrymount
whose "revelry" compelled his sober neighbours twice to
banish him from the country.

*pages 10 - 11
(Prologue + chaps I.)*

(Kane)

36.

SAMUEL PURCHAS. HAKLUYTUS POSTHUMUS OR PURCHAS HIS
PILGRIMES. LONDON, 1624-26.

The Mayflower Compact, the agreement signed November
11, 1620, by the male passengers of the Mayflower binding
them to form a "bodie politike" and to submit to the will
of the majority, as printed in Volume IV of Hakluytus
Posthumus, one of the most important collections of voyages
and travels in the English language, containing over 1200
separate narrations, including many relating to America.

page 1843

[Case 7.]

NATHANIEL BYFIELD. AN ACCOUNT OF THE LATE REVOLUTION
IN NEW-ENGLAND. LONDON, 1689.

39.

A description of the rebellion and a declaration of the grievances against Sir Edmund Andros, James II's governor of the consolidated colonies of New York and New England, who was arrested and sent to England for trial shortly after the coronation of William of Orange. Andros made himself unpopular in New England by loyally supporting the crown, by revoking the charter of Massachusetts, and by demanding the surrender of the Connecticut charter.

p. 6-7

(Kane)

~~38.~~
40.

WILLIAM HUBBARD. THE PRESENT STATE OF NEW ENGLAND.
LONDON, 1677.

"A narrative of the troubles with the Indians in New-England, from the first planting thereof in the year 1607, to this present year 1677..."

A minister at Ipswich, Hubbard was a member of the first class graduated from Harvard (1642). His narrative has always been considered authoritative.

The Bishop White Kennett copy with the map containing the words "Wine Hills" for "White Hills."

Map.

(Kane)

II

THE AGE OF COLONIZATION

The Middle Colonies: New York.

[Case 8.]

ADRIEN VAN DER DONCK. BESCHRYVINGE VAN
NIEW-NEDERLANT. AMSTERDAM, 1655.

~~39.~~
41.

A description of New Netherlands by a Dutchman who settled there in 1642. The book contains the second impression of the first view of Manhattan. The view has been reversed having been engraved in Holland from the original sketch without reversing.

p. 8-9

(Kane)

[Case 8.]

DANIEL DENTON. A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF NEW YORK.
LONDON, 1670.

42.

The first book in English relating exclusively to New York.

Denton was among the original grantees in 1656 of Rustdorp, renamed Jamaica by the English. He held many official positions in the town. The New Netherlands had passed from Dutch to English rule in 1664.

*title**(Kane)*

43.

JOHN BARTRAM. OBSERVATIONS...MADE...IN HIS TRAVELS
FROM PENNSYLVANIA TO ONONDAGO, OSWEGO AND THE LAKE
ONTARIO. LONDON, 1751.

One of the most reliable and interesting narratives of travel in America published in the eighteenth century, by the first native American botanist. Bartram made this trip in 1743 with Conrad Weiser, the Pennsylvanian Indian agent, who had been dispatched to hold a conference with the Iroquois.

title + frontispiece-map, (McCormick)

44.

44.

THE TRYAL OF JOHN PETER ZENGER. LONDON, 1738.

For printing in his newspaper a series of articles attacking the royal governor of New York, Zenger was arrested on the charge of publishing false and scandalous libel. Andrew Hamilton's successful defense of Zenger "established the freedom of the press in North America, wrought an important change in the law of libel and marked the beginning of a new era in popular government."

*title**(Kane)*

[Case 9.]

II.

THE AGE OF COLONIZATION

The Middle Colonies: Pennsylvania.

45.

THOMAS CAMPANIUS. KORT BESKRIFNING OM PROVINCIEIN
NYA SWERIGE UTI AMERICA. STOCKHOLM, 1702.

A short description of the Province of New Sweden in America, written by the grandson of the Rev. Johan Campanius, who accompanied Governor Printz to New

[Case 9.]

Sweden in 1643. A work of great interest for the early history of Pennsylvania and Delaware.

The Swedish settlements in the Delaware valley begun in 1638, were captured by the Dutch in 1655.

p. 26 + map. oppo.

(Kane)

46.

WILLIAM PENN. THE GREAT CASE OF LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE
ONCE MORE BRIEFLY DEBATED AND DEFENDED. LONDON, 1670.

A plea for toleration and liberty of conscience written when Penn was imprisoned in Newgate for preaching. Penn accuses the Protestants of the very tactics and harshness with which they charged the Catholics, and advocates the separation of church and state.

title .

(Ex 5 638.706.7)

45. 47

WILLIAM PENN. MISSIVE VAN WILLIAM PENN. AMSTERDAM,
1684.

The second edition of the Dutch translation of Penn's second published description of his colony. From the outset Penn was well supported by the Dutch, and all his tracts and advertisements were promptly translated and published in Rotterdam or Amsterdam. Penn's plan for the city of Philadelphia, shown here, provided the pattern for the city's future growth.

Plan of Phila .

(Kane)

48.

A TREATY, HELD AT THE TOWN OF LANCASTER... WITH THE
~~WITH THE~~ INDIANS OF THE SIX NATIONS, IN JUNE 1744.
PHILADELPHIA, 1744.

One of the most vital and effective Indian treaties held in Pennsylvania. At a time when the security of the colonies was dependent upon the continued friendship of the Indians, the treaty renewed the alliance of the Six Nations with the English and settled their claims to lands in Virginia and Maryland. This text was printed by Benjamin Franklin.

title

(McCormick)

[Case 9.]

CICERO. CATO MAJOR. PHILADELPHIA, 1744.

49.

Translated by James Logan, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, and next to Penn and Franklin the most important figure in the early history of the province.

Cato Major was regarded by Franklin as his typographic masterpiece.

*title**(McCormick)*48.
50

G.A.FREYLINGHAUSEN (EDITOR). VIERZEHNTE FORTSETZUNG DER NACHRICHT VON EINIGEN EVANGELISCHEN GEMEINEN IN AMERICA, ABSONDERLICH IN PENSYLVANIEN... HALLE, 1774.

One of a series of periodical missionary accounts sent from America and published at Halle in Germany. These "Nachrichten" contain much information on the present and past history of the German-speaking Protestant communities in America, notably in Pennsylvania, where they had played a role since the founding of the colony by Penn.

*title:**(Ex 1212.427. pt.2)*

II.

THE AGE OF COLONIZATION.

The Middle Colonies: New Jersey.

[Case 10.]

GEORGE SCOTT. THE MODEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF EAST-NEW-JERSEY. EDINBURGH, 1685.

49.
51.

A work of great value for the information it contains concerning the early settlers and settlements of the province. It has been called "the foundation stone of New Jersey history."

The author received a grant of 500 acres for writing this book, but both he and his wife died on their voyage to this country.

*title**(Kane)*

[Case 10.]

A GENERAL ACCOUNT OF THE RISE AND STATE OF THE
COLLEGE, LATELY ESTABLISHED IN THE PROVINCE
OF NEW-JERSEY. NEW YORK, 1752.

52.

A prospectus issued by the trustees in order to raise money for the erection of buildings and for the purchase of books and equipment for the college. Princeton was the fourth college to be founded in the colonies.

*p. 6-7.**(Poo : 739.149)*

53.

GABRIEL THOMAS. AN HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL
ACCOUNT OF THE PROVINCE AND COUNTRY OF PENNSYLVANIA;
AND OF WEST-NEW-JERSEY. LONDON, 1698.

Written to encourage the immigration of settlers to the two provinces, "this Noble Spot of Earth."

Thomas had lived in America for fifteen years and his account is based on his own observations and experiences.

*title**(Ex R 1212.902)*

II.

THE AGE OF COLONIZATION.

The Southern Colonies.

[Case 11.]

SAMUEL WILSON. AN ACCOUNT OF THE PROVINCE OF
CAROLINA. LONDON, 1682.

~~53.~~ 54

With the map by James Moxon entitled "A New Description of Carolina."

A prospectus for immigrants, containing much useful information concerning the natural features, products, laws, and government of the province, written by the secretary to the proprietors.

*Title -**Map - separate -**(Kane)*

55.

JOHN LEDERER. THE DISCOVERIES OF JOHN LEDERER.
LONDON, 1672.

"Most Virginians of the 17th century believed that theirs was a relatively narrow continent and that just over the mountains lay the great South Sea... Of the

[Case 11.]

narratives of exploration into the back country in this period, one of the most fascinating is an account by a German physician, Dr. John Lederer... Because Lederer gave a fantastic description of lions and leopards which he saw, not to mention Indians from California, posterity has accounted him a liar, at least in some degree." (L.B.Wright).

*Little**(Kane)*

56.

THOMAS ASH. CAROLINA; OR A DESCRIPTION OF THE PRESENT STATE OF THAT COUNTRY. LONDON, 1682.

An interesting book, containing much information concerning the natural resources of Carolina, the birds, animals, fishes and plants, especially those thought to have medicinal properties.

*Little**(Kane)*

55. 57.

JOHN LAWSON. A NEW VOYAGE TO CAROLINA. LONDON, 1709.

An acute and trustworthy relation by the Surveyor General of North Carolina. A description of the province "for the most part, in her natural Dress, and therefore less vitiated with Fraud and Luxury, A Country, whose Inhabitants may enjoy a Life of the Greatest Ease and Satisfaction, and pass away their hours in solid Contentment."

*Little**(Kane)*

56. 58.

JOHN BRICKELL. THE NATURAL HISTORY OF NORTH-CAROLINA. DUBLIN, 1737.

A plagiarism of Lawson's A New Voyage to Carolina (1709), with little change of form, and without any acknowledgement or suggestion that it is not an original work.

Illustrated with four plates and one map.

*p. 171 - + plate of birds.**(Kane)*

[Case 11.]

WILLIAM STEPHENS. A STATE OF THE PROVINCE OF
GEORGIA. LONDON, 1742.

59.

Prepared by the secretary of the province, this tract was printed by order of the trustees to counteract the harmful influence of a group of malcontents. A favorable picture of the colony and its inhabitants is presented and suggestions for future improvements are made.

*title**(Kane)*~~58~~.60.BENJAMIN MARTYN. REASONS FOR ESTABLISHING THE
COLONY OF GEORGIA. LONDON, 1733.

The second issue of the first edition, delivered to all members of both houses of the British Parliament. The author, who was the secretary for the Georgia Trust, emphasizes the advantages of the colony both to England and to the colonists and refutes the objections that "our Colonies may in Time grow too great for us, and throw off their Dependency", and that "the Planting such a Colony will take off our People, who are wanted to cultivate our lands at home".

*title + engr. frontispice**(Kane)*

II.

THE AGE OF COLONIZATION

New France.

[Case 12.]

MARC LESCARBOT. NOVA FRANCIA. LONDON, 1609.

~~58~~.61.

A translation of part of Lescarbot's Histoire de la Nouvelle France (1609), undertaken at the suggestion of Hakluyt by Pierre Erondelle, a French schoolmaster in London who became a stockholder in the Virginia Company.

It contains accounts of the voyages to Canada of De Monts, Pont-Gravé and De Poutrincourt, and a detailed description of the manners and customs of the Indians.

*title**(Kane)*

[Case 12.] HENRI JOUTEL. JOURNAL HISTORIQUE DU DERNIER VOYAGE
QUE FEU M. DE LA SALLE FIT DANS LE GOLFE DE MEXIQUE.
PARIS, 1713.

62. An abridgement of the journal kept by the official
chronicler of La Salle's last expedition in America,
1684-87.

62^r. An English translation, also shown here, was
published in London in 1714. *title (Kane)*

The map by Joutel, is the first to give the results
of La Salle's last two voyages. The course of the
Mississippi is correctly represented. Niagara Falls
are shown in vignette in upper left corner.

map. off. p. 11. (Kane)

63. MELCHISEDECH THEVENOT. RECUEIL DE VOYAGES. PARIS 1681.

A collection of voyages of importance because it
includes the first printed account of the discovery of
the Mississippi River by Father Marquette in 1673.
The map which accompanies the account is the earliest
to show with any accuracy the course of the river.

Map = p. 1. (Kane)

II.

THE AGE OF COLONIZATION

Spanish Borderlands.

[Case 13.] GENTLEMAN OF ELVAS. VIRGINIA RICHLY VALUED, BY THE
DESCRIPTION OF THE MAINE LAND OF FLORIDA, HER NEXT
NEIGHBOUR. LONDON, 1609.

62. 64. The first edition of Hakluyt's translation of the
narrative of De Soto's unsuccessful expedition to
Florida and the country south of Virginia (1538-43),
originally published in Portugal in 1557. It is a
companion volume to Lescarbot's Nova Francia (1609),
which describes the country north of Virginia. Both
works were issued under the auspices of the Virginia
Company as part of its campaign to encourage the
immigration of colonists to Virginia.

title (Kane)

[Case 13.]

JUAN ANTONIO DE LA PEÑA. DERROTERO DE LA EXPEDICION
EN LA PROVINCIA DE LOS TEXAS. MEXICO CITY, 1722.

65.

In 1720-22 the Marquis of San Miguel de Aguayo, governor of Coahuila and Texas, put an end to French claims in Texas by compelling the French forces to leave the province. He strengthened Spain's hold on that vast territory by setting up several new missions and presidios.

Peña accompanied Aguayo as a chaplain, and the Derrotero is the most important document relating to the expedition. It contains engraved plans of 4 presidios in Texas.

fol. 116^v + plate; fol. 117. (Kane)
"Presidio - - -"

66.

GASPAR DE VILLAGRA. HISTORIA DE LA NUEVA MEXICO.
ALCALA, 1610.

An epic poem describing the exploration and conquest of New Mexico by the Spaniard Don Juan de Oñate, 1595-99, written by one of Oñate's companions. Although its poetic form has long rendered it suspect, the Historia may be considered reasonably trustworthy.

title (Kane)

II.

THE AGE OF COLONIZATION

America: International battlefield.

[Case 14.]

NICHOLAS BAYARD. A JOURNAL OF THE LATE ACTIONS OF
THE FRENCH AT CANADA... LONDON, 1693.

67.

A narrative of the repulse of an expedition of French and Indians who were approaching the frontier posts of Schenectady and Albany in February 1692. An incident in "King William's War" (1689-1697), the first of the "French and Indian Wars" which were the American phase of the international struggle for power between England and France.

title (Kane)

[Case 14.]

AN IMPARTIAL ACCOUNT OF THE LATE EXPEDITION AGAINST
ST. AUGUSTINE UNDER GENERAL OGLETHORPE... LONDON, 1742.

68. Much of Oglethorpe's time during the early days of the settlement of Georgia, was devoted to a succession of expeditions for the conquest of the Spanish post of Saint Augustine in Florida and to the defense of the English settlements from Spanish attacks.
This narrative deals with the unsuccessful expedition of 1740.

(Kane)

pl. 9 = map of St. Augustine opp.

69. SIR HOVENDEN WALKER. A JOURNAL: OR FULL ACCOUNT OF THE
LATE EXPEDITION TO CANADA. LONDON, 1720.

Narrative of an unsuccessful English attempt to capture Quebec in 1711. The naval commander, Admiral Sir Hovenden Walker, here attempts to justify his conduct. Such retrospective accounts by participants, appealing before "the bar of public opinion", often provide valuable source material to the historian.

title

(Kane)

- 68.70. THE EXPEDITION OF MAJOR GENERAL BRADDOCK TO VIRGINIA...
LONDON, 1755.

Braddock's regulars were defeated in July 1755 in their attempt to dislodge the French from Fort Duquesne at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers. This is one of several tracts inspired by the incident, which tended to discredit the British regular army in the eyes of the American colonists.

title

(Kane)

- 68.71. M.A. ROCQUE. A SET OF PLANS AND FORTS IN AMERICA. REDUCED
FROM ACTUAL SURVEYS. LONDON, 1765.

Rocque's collection provides detailed plans of the military strongholds which played their part in the Seven Years War between the French and English, and which were to figure again in the American Revolution.

Shown here is Fort Ticonderoga at the head of Lake Champlain, the gateway to Canada.

plate 11

(Kane)

[Case 14.]

J.B. CHARTIER. VOYAGE FAIT PAR ORDRE DU ROI EN
1750 ET 1751. DANS L'AMERIQUE SEPTENTRIONALE,
POUR RECTIFIER LES CARTES DES COTES DE
L'ACADIE... PARIS, 1753.

72.

A report on a cartographical mission, which also served to call attention to the strategic importance of Acadia, one of the "zones of international friction", which was involved in the Seven Years War.

p. 2 (signelle) + folding map opp. (Kane)

73.

RICHARD KANE. A SYSTEM OF CAMP DISCIPLINE. LONDON 1757.

A treatise on military tactics showing the theories prevailing at the time of the Seven Years War. European theories were not always, however, adapted to warfare in the American wilderness.

This copy belonged to General James Wolfe, the captor of Quebec, whose autograph signature appears on the title-page.

Title + frontispiece. (Kane)

72.74.

GEORGE WASHINGTON. THE JOURNAL OF MAJOR GEORGE
WASHINGTON, SENT BY THE HON. ROBERT DINWIDDIE....
TO THE COMMANDANT OF THE FRENCH FORCES ON OHIO.
LONDON, 1754.

The Ohio Valley was another of the areas of conflict in the struggle between the French and the English. Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia sent a young surveyor named Washington on an admonitory mission to the French Commander. This was Washington's first appearance on the international scene.

(McCormick)

Title + folding map of Ohio valley - opp.

III.

PRELUDE TO INDEPENDENCE

1763 - 1775.

[Case 15.]

EDMUND BURKE. SPEECH FOR CONCILIATION WITH THE COLONIES.
LONDON, 1775.

75.

"If then the removal of the causes of this Spirit

[Case 15.]

of American Liberty be, for the greater part, or rather entirely, impracticable; if the ideas of Criminal Process be inapplicable, or, if applicable, are in the highest degree inexpedient, what way yet remains? No way is open, but the third and last - to comply with the American spirit as necessary; or, if you please, to submit to it as a necessary evil..."

*title**Ex 1081.228*

76.

SAMUEL JOHNSON. TAXATION NO TYRANNY. LONDON, 1775

In his contribution to the debate over American affairs, Dr. Johnson, the great lexicographer, expressed the Tory's view in such pronouncements as:
 "When subordinate communities oppose the decrees of the general legislature with defiance thus audacious, and malignity thus acrimonious, nothing remains but to conquer or to yield; to allow their claim of independence, or to reduce them by force to submission and allegiance..."

*title**Ex 1081.753*

75.77.

GEORGE GRENVILLE. THE REGULATIONS LATELY MADE CONCERNING THE COLONIES AND THE TAXES IMPOSED UPON THEM CONSIDERED. LONDON, 1765.

At the close of the victorious but costly Seven Years War, the British Government expected the American Colonies to share the "burden of Empire". Grenville, Chancellor of the Exchequer, sought to gain additional revenue by enforcing existing customs laws and by initiating new tax measures.

*title**Ex 1080.407*

78.

THE NECESSITY OF REPEALING THE AMERICAN STAMP ACT DEMONSTRATED. LONDON, 1766.

Grenville's measures provoked a storm of protest. In this anonymous tract the author argues: "Whether the colonists reason well or ill... it is not my business to determine... Their reasons are at least plausible, this discontent is universal, and may continue so while the Stamp-Act continues, and consequently must infallibly injure our trade..."

*title**Ex 1080.671*

[Case 15.]

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF
THE AMERICAN CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, HELD AT
PHILADELPHIA... SEPTEMBER, 1774. NEW LONDON, 1774.

79.

Among the resolves recorded in this pamphlet is that of October 22, 1774: "... it will be necessary that a congress should be held on the 10th day of May next, unless the redress of grievances, which we have desired, be obtained before that time..." When May 10, 1775 came, hostilities had already begun.

*title**McCormick*

78. 80.

DECLARATION... SETTING FORTH THE CAUSES AND NECESSITY
OF TAKING UP ARMS. LONDON, 1775.

This declaration, adopted by the Continental Congress on July 6, 1775, was first published in Philadelphia by W. & T. Bradford. It was drafted by John Dickinson, who was substantially aided in its composition by Thomas Jefferson.

Shown here is the first London edition, printed together with other addresses justifying the action of the Colonies.

Ex 1081. 918.2

IV.

THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

1775 - 1783.

[Case 16.]

A NARRATIVE OF THE EXCURSION AND RAVAGES OF THE
KING'S TROOPS ON THE NINETEENTH OF APRIL, 1775.
WORCESTER, 1775.

78. 81.

A rare contemporary account of the battles of Concord and Lexington. The resolution of the Massachusetts Provincial Congress, authorizing the printing, is dated at Watertown, May 22, 1775. Isaiah Thomas, one of the outstanding early American printers, was also founder of the American Antiquarian Society.

[Case 16.]

A DECLARATION BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED
JULY 4, 1776.

86.

The text of the Declaration of Independence
as printed in the official Journals of Congress.
Containing the proceedings in the year 1776,
printed in Philadelphia by R. Aitken.

p. 240-241.

EX 0800.091

12

[Case 16.]

THOMAS PAINE; COMMON SENSE; ADDRESSED TO THE
INHABITANTS OF AMERICA. LONDON, 1776.

80.

Paine's pamphlet, first published in America in January 1776, was an important influence in preparing public opinion for independence from Great Britain. In it, he coined many phrases which have since become proverbial: "The sun never shined on a cause of greater worth... Now is the seed-time of continental union, faith and honor..."

*omission**p. 19.**Ex 3882.8.326*

81.

AUTHENTIC MEMOIRS OF CAPTAIN PAUL JONES, THE AMERICAN
CORSAIR. LONDON, 1779.

The naval exploits of Paul Jones became famous in both Europe and America, and inspired many pamphlets and prints. The one shown here is a defamatory tract intended to discredit the "desperado" Jones. His most famous engagement was that of the Bonhomme Richard vs. The Serapis, September 23, 1779.

Title + portrait frontispiece. Kane

82. 84

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS OF CONGRESS, RELATIVE TO
THE CAPTURE AND CONDEMNATION OF PRIZES:.. WITH RULES
AND REGULATIONS OF THE NAVY. PHILADELPHIA, 1776.

The first laws for the Navy made by Congress. As the former American colonies had no "navy", in the traditional sense, privateering was to play a big role in the war. Commanders of private ships were instructed to attack by force of arms, subdue and take all ships belonging to inhabitants of Great Britain.

*title**Kane*

83. 85

RULES AND ARTICLES FOR THE BETTER GOVERNMENT OF THE
TROOPS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
PHILADELPHIA, 1776.

Approved by Congress, September 20, 1776, these rules are the first official code for the United States Army. Section XVIII specified that the articles "are to be read and published once in every two months at the head of every regiment, troop or company, mustered, or to be mustered in the service of the United States..."

*title**Kane*

[Case 16.]

GENERAL BURGOYNE. A STATE OF THE EXPEDITION
FROM CANADA, AS LAID BEFORE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS...
AND VERIFIED BY EVIDENCE: WITH A COLLECTION OF
AUTHENTIC DOCUMENTS. LONDON, 1780.

85. 87

This collection of documents on Burgoyne's
disastrous campaign and surrender at Saratoga,
October 17, 1777, included the testimony of various
participants as presented before the House of
Commons. A sample is shown here.

pp. 90-91.

EX 1081.227

IV.

THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

1775 - 1783.

[Case 17.]

TREATIES OF AMITY AND COMMERCE, AND OF ALLIANCE,
EVENTUAL AND DEFENSIVE, BETWEEN HIS MOST CHRISTIAN
MAJESTY AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
PHILADELPHIA, 1778.

88.

The treaties concluded with France in February
1778 brought decisive military and naval aid to the
United States, and marked the latter's formal admission
to the "family of nations".

This copy of the treaties, printed at Philadelphia
by John Dunlap in 1778, belonged to John Witherspoon,
president of the College of New Jersey.

(WIT 0099.695
bound pamphlets
vol. 34.)

89.

MARQUIS DE CHASTELLUX. VOYAGE DE NEWPORT A PHILADELPHIE,
ALBANY, &C. NEWPORT. 1781. [Title]

The Marquis de Chastellux, a French officer with
Rochambeau's army, had this account of his journey in
America printed on the press of the French Fleet when
it was at Newport, Rhode Island. Only a few copies
were printed - possibly 25 - and this is one of the few
now extant. The travels were later published in an
enlarged edition (1786) and in English translation
(also shown here).

89^A

[Title - I +
fratitipie map]

(Kane.)

(Kane.)

[Case 17.]

JOACHIM DU PERRON. JOURNAL PARTICULIER D'UNE
 CAMPAGNE AUX INDES OCCIDENTALES. 1781-1782.
 MANUSCRIPT JOURNAL WITH MAPS.

88. 90.

The original journal kept by a French second-lieutenant, who came to America aboard the Languedoc and participated in the Siege of Yorktown. The map shown here gives a detailed plan of Yorktown & vicinity in October 1781. The defensive works erected by Cornwallis are indicated by solid black lines (B); parallels & redoubts thrown up by the allied armies are shown by dotted lines.

(MS 1081.762.g)
 between pp. 90 & 91 =

V.

THE NEW NATION

1783 - 1800

Frontiers
New Institutions.

[Case 18.]

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY
 OF THE UNITED STATES NORTH-WEST OF THE RIVER OHIO.
 NEW YORK, 1787.

89. 91

The Northwest Ordinance passed by Congress in July 1787, provided a pattern for the orderly settlement of the territories west of the mountains and for the creation of new states as population increased.

This text, printed in New York, is signed by Charles Thomson, Secretary of Congress.

(McCormick).

90.

THOMAS HUTCHINS. A TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF
 VIRGINIA, PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND, AND NORTH
 CAROLINA..... LONDON, 1778.

The information and maps published in this work are based on surveys made by Hutchins before the Revolution. After the war he became Geographer of the United States and had an important part in surveying the new western territories.

title + prop. off., (McCormick)
 Table of Distances.....

[Case 18.]

JOHN FILSON. HISTOIRE DE KENTUCKE. PARIS, 1785.

93.

This is a French translation of Filson's History of Kentucky, first published in English at Wilmington, Delaware, in 1784. The map, shown here, reproduces that of the original edition.

The stream of immigration into Kentucky increased rapidly after the Peace of 1783: in 1792 Kentucky was admitted to the union as the fifteenth state. Vermont, admitted the previous year, was the fourteenth.

Title + folded map. (Kane)

92. 94.

VICTOR COLLOT. A JOURNEY IN NORTH AMERICA. PARIS, 1826.

Collot, a French military engineer, made his survey of the western countries in 1797, when the Mississippi -- shown here as he charted it (plate 25) -- marked the western boundary of the United States.

Collot's work, although printed in the early 1800's, was published in a French and English edition only in 1826. His maps of the western waterways are unexcelled for their period.

*vol. + Atlas =
plate 25. (McCormick)*

V.

THE NEW NATION

1783 - 1800

*Institutions
New Frontiers.*

[Case 19.]

THOMAS JEFFERSON. NOTES ON THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.
(PARIS, 1784-5).

95.

Jefferson's Notes, although ante-dated "1782" on the title-page, were in fact privately ~~presented~~ ^{printed} in Paris in 1784-5. When presenting copies to his friends, Jefferson inscribed them with a note similar to the one shown here in the copy presented to Dr. Richard Price.

Jefferson later had the Virginia Act for Religious Freedom printed as a separate pamphlet, which he had bound in with copies of his Notes. Such a copy is also shown here.

(both McCormick)

[Case 19.]

THE FEDERALIST: A COLLECTION OF ESSAYS, WRITTEN
IN FAVOUR OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION. NEW YORK, 1788.

2. vol.

96.

The "Federalist" papers, written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and John Jay, were first published under pseudonyms in newspapers. Presenting arguments in favor of the ratification of the new Constitution, they exerted considerable influence at the time, and have since become one of the classic treatises on the federal system of government.

(Ex. 7567). 1. 34. 17 vol. 1-2)

(Open a vol. 2 - p. 46 "The
utility of the Union as a Safeguard against domestic
Factions and Insurrection" - vol. 2 - title.)

97.

JOURNAL OF THE CONVENTION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK:
HELD AT POUGHKEEPSIE, IN DUTCHESS COUNTY, THE 17TH
OF JUNE, 1788. POUGHKEEPSIE, 1788. "Printed
by Nicholas Power, a few rods East from the
Court-House."

The New York Convention ratified the new Constitution in July 1788, only after keen debate, the eleventh state to vote in favor of union. Rhode Island and North Carolina were the last to find shelter "under the new roof."

(Kane)

98.

THE CONSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES, ACCORDING
TO THE LATEST AMENDMENTS.... PHILADELPHIA, 1791.

An early printed text of the Constitution of the United States and of those of the states comprising the federal union.

(Kane)

99.

ACTS PASSED AT A CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA... IN THE YEAR 1789. NEW YORK, 1789.

The laws passed by the first Congress elected under the new Constitution included many of the basic acts which have shaped American institutions. Among them were the acts establishing the executive departments, & the judicial courts.

The inscription on the fly-leaf is in the hand of Richard Varick, President Washington's secretary.

(Kane)

[Case 19.]

V.

THE NEW NATION

1783 - 1800

New Inventions98.
100.

ROBERT FULTON. A TREATISE ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF CANAL NAVIGATION... INCLUDING OBSERVATIONS ON THE GREAT IMPORTANCE OF WATER COMMUNICATIONS, WITH THOUGHTS ON, AND DESIGNS FOR, AQUEDUCTS AND BRIDGES OF IRON AND WOOD. LONDON, 1796.

Fulton's treatise, illustrated with engravings from his own drawings, foreshadows the age of canal construction and of other "internal improvements" of the early decades of the 19th century.

*Plate 13 =**Iron Aqueduct**(McCormick)*99.
101.

THE BALLOON ALMANAC. LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA, 1793.

The first balloon flight in America was made by Jean-Pierre Blanchard, from Philadelphia to Woodbury, on January 9, 1793.

The publisher of this almanac apparently attempted to exploit the popular interest in balloons by using an old cut of an earlier flight made in England.

(Ex 1060. 141. 1793)

100.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. EXPERIMENTS AND OBSERVATIONS ON ELECTRICITY. LONDON, 1751.

The first publication of Franklin's famous experiments which gained world-wide reputation. The American Philosophical Society "for promoting useful knowledge", founded by Franklin, remained throughout the century an important clearing house for scientific information.

102. A

Volume II of the Society's Transactions (1786), containing Franklin's essay on the causes and cure of smoky chimneys, is shown here.

Eddy.

*Transactions; 8001. 1311 . v. 2. = { p. xx xii
p. 1.*

[Case 19.]

JAMES RUMSEY. A SHORT TREATISE ON THE
APPLICATION OF STEAM,,, PHILADELPHIA, 1788. *McC*
---- A PLAN WHEREIN THE POWER OF STEAM IS
FULL SHEWN... 1788. *McC. [also name]*
---- THE ORIGINAL STEAM-BOAT SUPPORTED ...
SHEWING THE TRUE PRIORITY OF JOHN FITCH.
PHILADELPHIA, 1788. *McC.*

103.

Three tracts relating to the controversy
over the invention of the steam-boat. They reflect
the current interest in the possible uses of steam as
a source of power.

(*McCormick*)

V.

THE NEW NATION

1783 - 1800

Cultural Self-Consciousness.~~102.~~
104.

NOAH WEBSTER. DISSERTATIONS ON THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.
BOSTON, 1789.

Webster, who had already published a spelling-book
and reader especially adapted to American schools,
prophesied in these Dissertations the development of
a distinctly American standard of speech.

His later publications, notably his Dictionary, did
much to make this prophecy a fact.

*2 copies (McCormick
EX 3981.91.331)*

title, p. 22-23. ... "future separation of the American tongue ..."

105.

ROYALL TYLER. THE CONTRAST, A COMEDY IN FIVE ACTS.
PHILADELPHIA, 1790.

Tyler's work, one of the early American plays, was
first performed in New York on April 16, 1787 by the
American Company.

It is a lively comedy of manners portraying the
contrast between "American simplicity" and "British affec-
tations". The character of Jonathan is the prototype of
a long succession of stage Yankees.

(Th 3969.51.326.11)

Title + frontispiece

[Case 20]

CHARLES BROCKDEN BROWN. WIELAND; OR THE
TRANSFORMATION. AN AMERICAN TALE.
NEW YORK, 1798.

106.

Brown has the distinction of being one of the first Americans to attempt to live by his pen, and the first American novelist to reach an international audience. In his fiction, deeply influenced by the British writer Godwin, he nevertheless tried to use American materials, as the sub-title of Wieland (shown here in a first edition) indicates.

(Ex 3643.7.39.14)

~~105.~~

107.

SAMUEL MILLER. A BRIEF RETROSPECT OF THE EIGHTEENTH
CENTURY. NEW YORK, 1803.

In reviewing the intellectual achievements of the 18th century, Miller ranked America among the "Nations lately become literary", and remarked that the establishment of the Federal Government marked a great step in the progress of learning in America.

Miller, a Presbyterian minister of New York, later became a professor at the Princeton Theological Seminary, of which he was one of the founders.

(P96.6463.03)

Vol. I: Little

Vol. II: p. 384-385.

108.

PHILIP FRENEAU. POEMS WRITTEN BETWEEN THE YEARS
1768 & 1794. MONMOUTH, 1795.

A collected edition of Freneau's poems printed at his home in Mount Pleasant. Freneau had begun his literary career as a student at Princeton when he wrote in collaboration with H. H. Brackenridge for graduation exercises in 1771 a poem entitled "The Rising Glory of America." Several of Freneau's nature poems (such as "The Wild Honeysuckle") have survived in the anthologies

(Ex 3746.5.1795. cop.2)

p. 305: "Literary Impertations"

[Case 20.]

JOEL BARLOW. THE VISION OF COLUMBUS. A POEM
IN NINE BOOKS. HARTFORD, 1787.

107.

Barlow's attempt to compose an American epic gained him considerable fame in his day, and is still, if nothing else, evidence of the ambitions of young American writers on the morrow of independence. Barlow's political essays, and his more homely poems -- such as The Hasty Pudding, a nostalgic tribute to American food written when the author was in Savoy -- are more readable to-day than his "Columbiad."

(EX 3619.5.393) - hp 198-199 - Book VII
V. 109A (EX 3619.5.343) - pp 8-9.

THE NEW NATION

1783 - 1800

End of the Century.~~108.~~

110.

RETURN OF THE WHOLE NUMBER OF PERSONS WITHIN THE
SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE UNITED STATES.
WASHINGTON, 1802.

An Act of Congress of March 1, 1791 provided for the "enumeration of the Inhabitants of the United States." The first Census was made in 1791, and has been made at 10-year intervals ever since.

Shown here are the results of the First Census (1791) and Second Census (1801). In these 10 years the population of the country had increased by over a million inhabitants.

(HA 201.1800. A3 (EX)
HA 201.1790. A32 (EX) - Facsimile
+ HA 201.1790. A33 (EX),)

~~109.~~

111.

GEORGE WASHINGTON. THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS TO
THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, ANNOUNCING HIS
INTENTION OF RETIRING FROM PUBLIC LIFE AT THE
EXPIRATION OF THE PRESENT CONSTITUTIONAL TERM
OF PRESIDENCY. PHILADELPHIA, 1796.

The first printed edition of Washington's "Farewell Address", in which he laid down principles of great importance for future American policy.

(Kane)
- p. 23 - vignette "Finis".

[Case. 20]

THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF GENERAL
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

112

General Washington died just before the end of the century -- on December 14, 1799.

The publication of the text of his last will and testament by local presses throughout the country -- small pamphlets like those shown here -- was evidence of the place he had come to hold in the hearts of his countrymen.

(Name)

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Worcester - Isaiah Thomas - 1800.

N. Cambridge - 1800.

Boston - Russell, Manning & Loring - 1800.

New York - J. Furman - 1800.

Portland - Elezer A. Jenks - 1800.

Philadelphia - Maxwell - 1800.