NARRATIVE AND CRITICAL

HISTORY OF AMERICA
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NARRATIVE AND CRITICAL

HISTORY OF AMERICA

EDITED

BY JUSTIN WINSOR

LIBRARIAN OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Vol. I

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To

CHARLES WILLIAM ELIOT, LL.D.

PRESIDENT OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

DEAR ELIOT:

Forty years ago, you and I, having made preparation together, entered college on the same day. We later found different spheres in the world; and you came back to Cambridge in due time to assume your high office. Twelve years ago, sought by you, I likewise came, to discharge a duty under you.

You took me away from many cares, and transferred me to the more congenial service of the University. The change has conduced to the progress of those studies in which I hardly remember to have had a lack of interest.

So I owe much to you; and it is not, I trust, surprising that I desire to connect, in this work, your name with that of your

Obliged friend,

[Signature]

Cambridge, 1889.
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INTRODUCTION.

By the Editor.

PART I. AMERICANA IN LIBRARIES AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES.

HARRISSE, in the Introduction of his Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima, enumerates and characterizes many of the bibliographies of Americana, beginning with the chapter, "De Scriptoriis rerum Americanarum," in the Bibliotheca Classica of Draudius, in 1622. De Laet, in his Nieuwe Wereldt (1625), gives a list of about thirty-seven authorities, which he increased somewhat in later editions. The earliest American catalogue of any moment, however, came from a native Peruvian, Leon y Pinelo, who is usually cited by the latter name only. He had prepared an extensive list; but he published at Madrid, in 1629, a selection of titres only, under the designation of Epitome de la biblioteca oriental i Derinental, which included manuscripts as well as books. He had exceptional advantages as chronicler of the Indies.

In 1671, in Montanus's Nieuwe welde, and in Ogilby's America, about 167 authorities are enumerated. Sabin refers to Cornelius van Beughem's Bibliographia Historica, 1685, published at Amsterdam, as having the titles of books on America.

The earliest exclusively American catalogue is the Bibliotheca Americana Primordia of White Kennett, Bishop of Peterborough, published in London in 1713. The arrangement of its sixteen hundred entries is chronological; and it enters under their respective dates the sections of such collections as Hakluyt and Ramusio. It particularly pertains to the English colonies, and more especially to New England, where, in the eighteenth century, three distinctively valuable American libraries are known to have existed, that of the Mather family, which was in large part destroyed during the battle of Bunker Hill, in 1775; that of Thomas Prince, still in large part existing in the Boston Public Library; and that of Governor Hutchinson, scattered by the mob which attacked his house in Boston in 1765.

In 1716 Lenglet du Fresnoy inserted a brief list (sixty titles) in his Méthode pour étudier la géographie. Garcia's Origen de los Indias de el nuevo mundo, Madrid, 1729, shows a list of about seventeen hundred authors.

In 1737-1738 Barcia enlarged Pinelo's work, translating all his titles into Spanish, and added...
numerous other entries which Rich\(^1\) says were "clumsily thrown together."

Charlevoix prefixed to his *Nouvelle France*, in 1744, a list with useful comments, which the English reader can readily approach in Dr. Shea's translation. A price-list which has been preserved of the sale in Paris in 1764, *Catalogue des livres des ci-devant seigneur les Jénitits du Collège de Clermont*, indicates the lack of competition at that time for those choicer Americana, now so costly.\(^2\) The *Regio patronatus Indiarum* of Fras-sus (1775) gives about 1505 authorities. There is a chronological catalogue of books issued in the American colonies previous to 1775, prepared by S. P. Haven, Jr., and appended to the edition of Thomas's *History of Printing*, published by the American Antiquarian Society. Though by no means perfect, it is a convenient key to most publications illustrative of American history during the colonial period of the English possessions, and printed in America. Dr. Robertson's *America* (1777) shows only 250 works, and it indicates how far short he was of the present advantages in the study of this subject. Clavigero surpassed all his predecessors in the lists accompanying his *Storio del Mesico*, published in 1780,—but the special bibliography of Mexico is examined elsewhere. Equally special, and confined to the English colonies, is the documentary register which Jefferson inserted in his *Notes on Virginia*, but it serves to show how scanty the records were a hundred years ago compared with the calendars of such material now. Meuzel, in 1782, had published enough of his *Bibliotheca Historica* to cover the American field, though he never completed the work as planned.

In 1789 an anonymous *Bibliotheca Americana* of nearly sixteen hundred entries was published in London. It is not of much value. Harrisse and others attribute it to Reid; but by some the author's name is differently given as Homer, Dalrymple, and Long.\(^3\)

An enumeration of the documentary sources (about 152 entries) used by Muñoz in his *His-toria del nuevo mundo* (1793) is given in Fustér's *Biblioteca Valenciana* (ii. 202-234) published at Valencia in 1827-1830.\(^4\)

There is in the Library of Congress (Foree Collection) a copy of an *Indice de la Coleccion de manuscritos pertenecientes a la historia de las Indias*, by Fraggia, Abella, and others, dated at Madrid, 1799.\(^5\)

In the Sparks collection at Cornell are two other manuscript bibliographies worthy of notice. One is a *Biblioteca Americana*, by Antonio de Alcedo, dated in 1807. Sparks says his copy was made in 1843 from an original which Obadiah Rich had found in Madrid.\(^6\)

Harrisse says that another copy is in the Carter-Brown Library; and he asserts that, excepting some additions of modern American authors, it is not much improved over Barcia's edition of Fino. H. H. Bancroft\(^7\) mentions having a third copy, which had formerly belonged to Prescott.

The other manuscript at Cornell is a *Bibliotheca Americana*, prepared in twelve volumes by Arthur Homer, who had intended, but never accomplished, the publication of it. Sparks found it in Sir Thomas Phillipps's library at Middlehill, and caused the copy of it to be made, which is now at Ithaca.\(^8\)

In 1808 Boucher de la Richarderie published at Paris his *Bibliotheque universelle des voyages*, which has in the fifth part a critical list of all voyages to American waters. "Harrisse disagrees with Peignot in his favorable estimate of Richarderie, and traces to him the errors of Faribault and later bibliographers. The *Bibliotheca Hispano-Americana* of Dr. José Mariano Beristain de Souza was published in Mexico in 1816-1821, in three volumes. Quaritch, pricing it at £96 in 1880, calls it the rarest and most valuable of all American bibliographical works. It is a notice of writers who were born, educated, or flourished in Spanish America, and naturally covers much of interest to the historical student. The author did not live to complete it, and his nephew finished it.

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\(^2\) For example, the Champlain of 1613, 3 fr.; that of 1631, 4 fr.; 21 volumes of the *Relations of the Jesuits*, 18 fr.

\(^3\) Sabin, *Dictionary*, vol. ii. no. 5195; *Bibliography of Bibliographies*, p. xxviii; *Hist. Mag.*, i. 57; and Allibone, ii. 1764, who calls him Reid, an American resident in London, and says he issued the bibliography as preparatory to a history of America. Jackson's *Bibliographies géographiques*, no. 611, and Trübner, *Bibliographical Guide*, p. x, call it by the name of the publisher, Debrett.

\(^4\) Jackson, *Bibliographies géographiques*, no. 621.


\(^7\) *History of Mexico*, iii. 518, where is an account of Alceo's historical labors.

\(^8\) Sparks, *Catalogue*, no. 1,635; *Jackson's Bibliographies géographiques*, no. 615; Trübner, *Bibliographical Guide*, p. xxv.

In 1818 Colonel Israel Thorne, of Boston, bought for $6,500 the American library of Professor Ebeling, of Germany, estimated to contain over thirty-two hundred volumes, besides an extraordinary collection of ten thousand maps. The library was given by the purchaser to Harvard College, and its possession at once put the library of that institution at the head of all libraries in the United States for the illustration of American history. No catalogue of it was ever printed, except as a part of the General Catalogue of the College Library issued in 1830-1834, in five volumes.

Another useful collection of Americana added to the same library was that formed by David B. Warden, for forty years United States Consul at Paris, who printed a catalogue of its twelve hundred volumes at Paris, in 1820, called Bibliotheca Americana-Septentrionalis. The collection in 1823 found a purchaser at $5,000, in Mr. Samuel A. Eliot, who gave it to the College.6

The Harvard library, however, as well as several of the best collections of Americana in the United States, owes more, perhaps, to Oodiah Rich than to any other. This gentleman, a native of Boston, was born in 1783. He went as consul in 1800, and found the University Library at Göttingen rich in books for his purpose than all the libraries of Britain joined together. He threw open generously, with his own kindly assistance, to every investigator who visited Spain for purposes of study. Here he won the respect of Alexander H. Everett, then American minister to the court of Spain. He captivated Irving by his helpful nature, who says of him:

"Rich was one of the most indefatigable, intelligent, and successful bibliographers in Europe. His house at Madrid was a literary wilderness, abounding with curious works and rare editions."
... He was withal a man of great truthfulness and simplicity of character, of an amiable and obliging disposition and strict integrity. Similar was the estimation in which he was held by Ticknor, Prescott, George Bancroft, and many others, as Allibone has recorded. In 1838 he removed to London, where he established himself as a bookseller. From this period, as Harrisse fitly says, it was under his influence, acting upon the lovers of books among his compatriots, that the passion for forming collections of books exclusively American grew up. In those days the cost of books now esteemed rare was trifling compared with the prices demanded at present. Rich had a prescience in his calling, and the beginnings of the great libraries of Colonel Aspinwall, Peter Force, James Lenox, and John Carter Brown were made under his fostering care. Rich continued to live for the rest of his life (he died in February, 1850), except for a period when he was the United States consul at Port Mahon in the Balearic Islands. His bibliographies are still accompanied by French translations. His activity was withal a man of great truthfulness and simplicity of character; of an amiable and (to others, as Allibone probably with an ultimate view to sale. Ternaux did not die till December, 1864. Now worth 40 or 50 francs. Ternaux, Bibliographical Guide, p. xvi.

See Vol. IV. p. 367. Cf. also Tribuner, Bibliographical Guide, p. xviii; and Daniel's Nos Gloires Nationales, where will be found a portrait of Faribault.

Also in 1837 appeared the Catalogue d'ouvrages sur l'histoire de l'Amérique, of G. B. Faribault, which was published at Quebec, and was more specially devoted to books on New France.

With the works of Rich and Ternaux the bibliography of Americana may be considered to have acquired a distinct recognition; and the succeeding survey of this field may be

1. A Catalogue of books relating principally to America, arranged under the years in which they were printed (1500-1700), London, 1832. This included four hundred and eighty-six numbers, those designated by a star without price being understood to be in Colonel Aspinwall's collection. Two small supplements were added to this.

1 Dictionary, ii. 178.
3 Dibdin (Library Companion, edition 1835, p. 467) refers to this spirit, hoping it would lead to a new edition of White Kennett, perfected to date.
4 Bibliotheca Grenvilliana (London, 1842), now a part of the British Museum.
6 See Vol. III. p. 150. The catalogue, being without date, is sometimes given later than 1833. Cf. Jackson, Bibliog. Geog., no. 676; and no. 690. A new Roux List of the Barlow Collection was printed in 1855.
7 Magazine of American History, iii. 177. This library was sold in November, 1856, as Raetzell's; the numbers 929-317 concern America. Tribuner (Bibliographical Guide, p. xviii) says the collection was formed by Ternaux probably with an ultimate view to sale. Ternaux did not die till December, 1864.
8 Now worth 40 or 50 francs.
10 See Vol. IV. p. 307. Cf. also Tribuner, Bibliographical Guide, p. xviii; and Daniel's Nos Gloires Nationales, where will be found a portrait of Faribault.
more conveniently made if we . . up the contributors by some broad discriminations of the motives influencing them, though such distinctions sometimes become confluent.

First, as regards what may be termed professional bibliography. One of the earliest workers in the new spirit was a Dresden jurist, Hermann E. Ludewig, who came to the United States in 1844, and prepared an account of the Literature of American local history, which was published in 1846. This was followed by a supplement, pertaining wholly to New York State, which appeared in The Literary World, February 19, 1848. He had previously published in the Seraphim at Leipzig (1845, pp. 209) accounts of American libraries and bibliography, which were the first contributions to this subject. Some years later, in 1858, there was published in London a monograph on The Literature of the American Aboriginal Linguistics, which had been undertaken by Mr. Ludewig but had not been carried through the press, when he died, Dec. 12, 1856.

We owe to a Franco-American citizen the most important bibliography which we have respecting the first half century of American history; for the Bibliotheca Americana Vetusissima only comes down to 1551 in its chronological arrangement. Mr. Brevoort very properly characterizes it as "a work which lightens the labors of such as have to investigate early American history." It was under the hospitable roof of Mr. Barlow's library in New York that, "having gloated for years over second-hand compilations," Harrisse says that he found himself "for the first time within reach of the fountain-heads of history." Here he gathered the materials for his Notes on Columbus, which were, as he says, like "pencil marks varnished over." These first appeared less perfectly than later, in the New York Commercial Advertiser, under the title of "Columbus in a Nutshell." Mr. Harrisse had also prepared (four copies only printed) for Mr. Barlow in 1864 the Bibliotheca Barlowiana, which is a descriptive catalogue of the rarest books in the Barlow-Aspinwall Collection, touching especially the books on Virginian and New England history between 1602 and 1860.

Mr. Barlow now (1864) sumptuously printed the Notes on Columbus in a volume (ninety-nine copies) for private distribution. For some reason not apparent, there were expressions in this admirable treatise which offended some; as when, for instance (p. vii), he spoke of being debarred the privileges of a much-vaulted public library, referring to the Astor Library. Similar inadvertences again brought him hostile criticism, when two years later (1866) he printed with considerable typographical luxury his Bibliotheca Americana Vetusissima, which was published in New York. It embraces something over three hundred entries. The work is not without errors; and Mr. Henry Stevens, who claims that he was wrongly accused in the book, gave it a bad name in the London Athenaeum of Oct. 6, 1866, where an unfortunate slip, in making "Ander Schifzhart," a personage, is unmercifully ridiculed. A committee of the Société de Géographie in Paris, of which M. Ernest Desjardins was spokesman, came to the rescue, and printed a Rapport sur les deux ouvrages de bibliography Américaine de M. Henri Harrisse, Paris, 1867. In this document the claim is unguardedly made that Harrisse's book was the earliest piece of solid erudition which America had produced,—a phrase qualified later as applying to works of American bibliography only. It was pointed out that while for the period of 1492-1551 Rich had given twenty titles, and Ternaux fifty-eight, Harrisse had enumerated three hundred and eight.

Harrisse prepared, while shut up in Paris during the siege of 1870, his Notes sur la Nouvelle France, a valuable bibliographical essay referred to elsewhere. He later put in shape the material which he had gathered for a supplemental volume to his Bibliotheca Americana Vetusissima, which he called Additions, and published it in Paris in 1872. In his introduction to this latter volume he shows how thoroughly he has searched the libraries of Europe for new evidences of interest in America during the first half century after its discovery. He notes the depredations upon the older libraries which have been made in recent years, since the prices for rare Americana have ruled so high. He finds that the Bibliotheca Colom-

1 Sabin, x. nov. 47,643-47,645.
2 Vol. IV. p. 366.
3 Grandeur et décadence de la Colombe, Paris, 1885.
4 In his Verzeichniss, p. 5.
5 See also D'Avezac in his Weltsemüller, p. 4.
6 Sabin, x. p. 107; Jackson, Biblion. Clas., no. 606. The edition was four hundred copies.
7 An error traced to the proof-reader, it is said in Sabin's Bibliography, p. lxxiv.
8 Stevens noticed this defence by reiterating his charges in a note in his Bibliotheca Historica, 1870, no. 866.
9 Historical Magazine, x. 145; Allibone, ii. p. 1142. The sale of Mr. Ludewig's library (1380 entries) took place in New York in 1858.
10 Sabin, Bibliography of Bibliographies, p. lxv.
bina at Seville, as compared with a catalogue of it made by Ferdinand Columbus himself, has suffered immense losses. "It is curious to notice," he finally says, "how few of the original books relating to the early history of the New World can be found in the public libraries of Europe. There is not a literary institution, however rich and ancient, which in this respect could compare with three or four private libraries in America. The Marciana at Venice is probably the richest. The Trivulziana at Milan can boast of several great rarities."

For the third contributor to the recent bibliography of Americana, we must still turn to an adopted citizen, Joseph Sabin, an Englishman by birth. Various publishing enterprises of interest to the historical student are associated with Mr. Sabin's name. He published a quarto series of reprints of early American tracts, eleven in number, and an octavo series, seven in number. He published for several years, beginning in 1859, the American Bibliopole, a record of new books, with literary miscellanies, largely upon Americana. In 1867 he began the publication (five hundred copies) of the most extensive American bibliography yet made, A Dictionary of books relating to America, from its discovery to the present time. The author's death, in 1881, left the work somewhat more than half done, and it has been continued since his death by his sons.

In the Notas para una bibliografia de obras anónimas e inéditas de Diego Barros Arana, published at Santiago de Chile in 1882, five hundred and seven books on America (1493-1879), without authors, are traced to their writers.

As a second class of contributors to the bibliographical records of America, we must reckon the students who have gathered libraries for use in pursuing their historical studies. Foremost among such, and entitled to be esteemed a pioneer in the modern spirit of research, is Alexander von Humboldt. He published his Examen critique de l'histoire de la géographie du nouveau continent, in five volumes, between 1836 and 1839. "It is," says Brevoort, "a guide which all must consult. With a master hand the author combines and collates all attainable materials, and draws light from sources which he first brings to bear in his exhaustive investigations." Harrisse calls it "the greatest monument ever erected to the early history of this continent."

Humboldt's library was bought by Henry Stevens, who printed in 1865, in London, a catalogue of it, showing 11,164 entries; but this was not published till 1870. It included a set of the Examen critiques, with corrections, and the notes for a new sixth volume. Harrisse, who it is believed contemplated at one time a new edition of this book, alleges that through the remissness of the purchaser of the library the world has lost sight of these precious memorials of Humboldt's unperferred labors. Stevens, in the London Athenaeum, October, 1866, rebuts the charge.

Of the collection of books and manuscripts formed by Col. Peter Force we have no separate record, apart from their making a portion of the general catalogue of the Library of Congress, the Government having bought the collection in 1867. The library which Jared Sparks formed during the progress of his historical labors was sold about 1872 to Cornell University, and is now at Ithaca. Mr. Sparks left behind him "imperfect but not unfaithful lists of his books,"

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1 J. Y. Cooke Catalogue, nos. 2, 214; Griswold Catalogue, nos. 730, 731. The editions were fifty copies on large paper, two hundred on small. It may be worth record that Gowan, a publisher in New York, was the earliest (1846) to instigate a taste for large paper copies among American collectors, by printing in that style Furman's edition of Denton's Description of New York, after the manner of the English purveyors to book-fanciers.
2 Mr. Wilberforce Eames is the new editor. A list of the catalogues prepared by Mr. Sabin is given in his Bibliography of Bibliographies, p. 235, etc.
3 The German translation, Kritische Untersuchungen, was made by J. L. Ideler, Berlin, 1852, in 3 vols. It has an index, which the French edition lacks.
4 Sabin, viii. 539. The edition of Paris, without date, called Histoire de la géographie du nouveau continent, is the same, with a new title and an introduction of four pages, La Cosa's map being omitted.
5 Eavan, p. 4.
6 In his Cosmos Humboldt gives results, which he says are reached in his unpublished sixth volume of the Examen critique.
7 The Humboldt Library was burned in London in June, 1865. Nearly all of the catalogues were destroyed at the same time; but a few large paper copies were saved, which, being perfected with a new title (London, 1875), have since been offered by Stevens for sale. Portions of the introduction to it are also used in an article by Stevens on Humboldt, in the Journal of Sciences and Arts, January, 1870. Various of Humboldt's manuscripts on American matters are advertised in Stargardt's Americana und Orient, nos. 135, p. 3 (Berlin, 1882).
which, after some supervision by Dr. Cogswell and others, were put in shape for the press by Mr. Charles A. Cutter of the Boston Athenæum, and were printed, in 1871, as Catalogue of the Library of Jared Sparks. In the appendix was a list of the historical manuscripts, originals and copies, which are now on deposit in Harvard College Library.  

In 1849 Mr. H. R. Schoolcraft printed, at the expense of the United States Government, a Bibliographical Catalogue of books, etc., in the Indian tongues of the United States,— a list later reprinted with additions in his Indian Tribes (in 1851), vol. iv.  

In 1863 Mr. Ephraim George Squier published at New York a monograph on authors

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1 Mr. Sparks died March 14, 1866. Tributes were paid to his memory by distinguished associates in the Massachusetts Historical Society (Proceedings), ix. 157, and Dr. George E. Ellis reported to them a full and appreciative memoir (Proceedings, x. 211). Cf. also Amer. Antiq. Soc. Proc., March, 1866; Historical Magazine, May, 1866; Brante Mayer before the Maryland Historical Society, 1867, etc.


3 The principal interpreter of the Indian languages of the temperate parts of North America has been Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull, of Hartford, for whose labor in the bibliography of the subject see a chapter in vol. I of the Memorial History of Boston. There is also a collection edited by him, of books in and upon the Indian languages, in the Brinley Catalogue, iii. 123-145. He gave in the Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, and also separately in 1875, a list of books in the Indian languages, printed at Cambridge and Boston, 1653-1721 (Field, Indian Bibliography, no. 1,571). Cf. also Ludwig's Literature of American Aboriginal Languages, mentioned on an earlier page. It was edited and corrected by William W. Turner. (Cf. Pinart's Four Catalogues, nos. 156; Field, Indian Bibliography, no. 1,539.)

4 Excalbaste published in 1866, at Mexico, a list of the writers on the languages of A-1025; and Romero made a similar enumeration of those of Mexico, in 1862, in the Boletín de la Sociedad de Geografía, vol. viii. Dr. Daniel G. Brinton has made a good introduction to the literary history of North Americans in his American Indian Authors, published by him at Philadelphia in 1853. His linguistic contributions, see Field, Indian Bibliography, no. 1,571, etc. One of the earliest and most complete collections of linguistic titles can be picked out of the list which Boturini Beneduci, in 1746, appended to una nueva historia general de la America septentrional.

5 The most extensive enumeration of the literature of all the North American tongues is doubtless to be the Bibliografia de los Pueblos Americanos, which is preparing by G. Brinton. A preliminary issue (100 copies) for corrections is called Proba-sheets of a Bibliography of the Indian Languages of North America (pp. 11, 113).

6 The Bibliotheca Americana of Léclerc (Paris, 1879) affords many titles to which a preliminary "Table des Divisions" affords an index, and most of them are grouped under the heading "Linguistiques," p. 517, etc. The third volume of H. H. Bancroft's Native Races, particularly in its notes, is a necessary aid in this study; and a convenient summary of the whole subject will be found in chapter x. of John T. Short's North Americans of Antiquity. E. Buschmann has been an ardent laborer in this field; the bibliographies give his printed works (Field's Indian Bibliography, p. 208, etc.), and Stargardt's Catalogue (nos. 215, p. 6) shows some of his manuscripts. The Comte Hyacinthe de Charcenay has for some years, from time to time, printed various minor monographs on these subjects; and in 1883 he collected his views in a volume of Milanges de philologie et de paléographie Américaines.

7 The Abbé Brasseur de Bourbourg, in his Bibliothèque Mexico Guatemaltéenne (Léclerc, nos. 81, 1,084), has given for Central America a very excellent list of the works on the linguistics of the natives, which are all contained also in the Catalogue of the Pinart-Brasseur sale, which took place in Paris in January and February, 1854. Cf. the paper on Brasseur by Dr. Brinton, in Lippincott's Magazine, vol. 1, and the enumeration of his numerous writings in Sahlin's Dictionary, ii. 7421; also Léclerc, Field, and Bancroft.

8 Dr. Félix C. Y. Sobron's Las Idiomas de la America Latina,— Estudios Biográfico-bibliográficos, published a few years since at Madrid, gives, according to Dr. Brinton, extended notices of several rare volumes; but on the whole the book is neither exhaustive nor very accurate.

9 Julius Pitzmann's Forschungen einer Auswahl Amerikanischer Grammatiken, etc. (Leipzig, 1869), is a small but excellent list, with proper notes. These bibliographies will show the now numerous works upon the aboriginal tongues, their construction and their fruits.

There are several important series interesting to the student, which are found in the catalogues. Such are the Bibliothèque linguistique Américaine, published in seven volumes by Maisonneuve in Paris (Léclerc, no. 2,049); the Colección de lingüistic y etnografía Americanos, en Bibliothèque de linguistique et d'Ethnographie Américaines, 1875, etc., edited by A. L. Pinart; the Library of American Linguistics, in thirteen volumes, edited by Dr. John G. Shea (Cf. Brinley Catalogue, vol. iii. no. 5,631; Field, no. 1,396); Brinton's Library of Aboriginal American Literature, published by Dr. D. G. Brinton in Philadelphia; and Brasseur de Bourbourg's Collection de documents sur les langues indiennes, Paris, 1861-1866, in four volumes (cf. Field, p. 173).

The earliest work printed exclusively in a native language was the Catecismo de la Doctrina Christiana en lengua Timuquana, published at Mexico in 1617 (cf. Fabini, vol. iv. no. 58, 58b; Finotti, p. 14). This is the statement often made; but Mr. Filling refers me to references in Icazbalceta's Zunmérage (vol. I. p. 290).
who had written in the languages of Central America, enumerating one hundred and ten, with a list of the books and manuscripts on the history, the aborigines, and the antiquities of Central America, borrowed from other sources in part. At the sale of Mr. Squier's library in 1876, the catalogue 1 of which was made by Mr. Sabin, the entire collection of his manuscripts fell, as mentioned elsewhere, 6 into the hands of Mr. Hubert Howe Bancroft of San Francisco.

Probably the largest collection of books and manuscripts 8 which any American has formed for use in writing is that which belongs to Mr. Bancroft. He is the organizer of an extensive series of the antiquities and history of the Pacific coast. To accomplish an examination of the aboriginal and civilized history of so large a field as thoroughly as he has attempted, is a bold undertaking, to be carried out in a centre of intellectual activity of the country, and where his methods were admirably adapted to that end, but of questionable application to a sustained plan of historical treatment. It is the encyclopedic quality of his work, as the user eliminates what he wishes, which makes it and will continue to make the books that pass under his name of the first importance to historical students.

In 1875 the first five volumes of the series, denominated by themselves The Native Races of the Pacific States, made their appearance. It was to an earlier edition of about 1547; and in the same author's Bibliografia Mexicana (p. 39), to one of 1553.

Molina's Vocabulario de la lengua Castellana y Mexicana, placing the Nahusti and Castilian in connection, was printed at Mexico in 1555. The book is very rare, five or six copies only being known; and Quaritch has priced an imperfect copy at £72 (Quaritch, Catalogue, no. 630; Carter-Brown, vol. i. no. 285, 286; Quaritch, 1879, no. 12,617). The first edition of 1571 is also rare (Pinart-Brasseur Catalogue, no. 630; Carter-Brown, vol. i. nos. 285, 286; Quaritch, 1879, no. 12,617). The first edition of Molina's Aztec grammar, Arte de la lengua Mexicana y Castellana, was published the same year (1571). Quaritch (1879, no. 12,617) prices this at £12 12s. 10d. Cf. also Carter-Brown, vol. i. no. 284. One of the chief of the more recent studies of the linguistics of Mexico is Francisco Pimentel's Cuadros descriptivo y comparativo de las lenguas indigenas de Mexico, 1860-1865; and second edition in 1874-1875.

This subject has other treatment later in the present volume.

1 It included two thousand and thirty-four items, ninety-four of which were Mr. Squier's own works.
2 Vol. II. p. 576.
3 He says that up to 1881 he had gathered 35,000 volumes, at a cost of $300,000, exclusive of time and travelling expenses. His manuscripts embraced 1,700 volumes. The annual growth of his library is still 1,000 volumes.
4 One twelfth of the earth's surface, as he says.
6 These biographical data are derived from a tract given by himself which he calls A brief account of the library and acquisitions of Hubert Howe Bancroft (San Francisco, A. L. Bancroft & Co. [his own business house], 1882, 8vo, pp. 13). Other accounts of his library will be found in the American Bibliophile, vii. 44; and in Apponyi's Libraries of California, 1878. Descriptions of the library and of the brick building (built in 1881), which holds it, and of his organized methods, have occasionally appeared in the Overland Monthly and in other serial issues of California, as well as in those of the Atlantic cities. He has been free to make public the most which is known regarding his work. He says that the grouping and separating of his material has been done mostly by others, who have also written fully one half of the text of what he does not hesitate to call The Works of Hubert Howe Bancroft; and he leaves the reader to derive a correct understanding of the case from his prefaces and illustrative tracts. Cf. J. C. Derby's Fifty Years among authors, books, and publishers (New York, 1884), p. 31.
7 Averaging twelve from that time to this; a hundred persons were tried for every one ultimately retained as a valuable assistant, — is his own statement.
8 At a cost, as he says, of $80,000 to 1882.
clear that a new force had been brought to bear upon historical research,—the force of organized labor from many hands; and this implied competent administrative direction and ungrudging expenditure of money. The work showed the faults of such a method, in a want of uniform discrimination, and in that promiscuous avidity of search, which marks father an eagerness to amass than a judgment to select, and give literary perspective. The book, however, was accepted as extremely useful and promising to the future inquirer. Despite a certain callowness of manner, the Native Races was extremely creditable, with comparatively little of the patronizing and flippant air which its flattering reception has since begotten in its author or his staff. An unfamiliarity with the amenities of literary life seems unexpectedly to have been more apparent also in his later work.

In April, 1876, Mr. Lewis H. Morgan printed in the North American Review, under the title of "Montezuma's Dinner," a paper in which he controverted the views expressed in the Native Races regarding the kind of aboriginal civilization belonging to the Mexican and Central American table-lands. A writer of Mr. Morgan's reputation commanded respect in all but Mr. Bancroft, who has been unwise enough to charge him with seeking "to gain notoriety by attacking" his (Mr. B's) views or supposed views. He dares also to characterize so well-known an authority as "a person going about from one reviewer to another begging condensation for my Native Races." It was this ungracious tone which produced a divided reception for his new venture. This, after an interval of seven years, began to make its appearance in vol. vi. of the "Works," or vol. i. of the History of Central America, appearing in the autumn of 1882.

The changed tone of the new series, its rhetoric, ambitious in parts, but mixed with passages which are often forceful and exact, suggestive of an ill-assorted conjoint production; the interlarding of classic allusions by some retained reviser who served this purpose for one volume at least; a certain cheap reasoning and ranting philosophy, which gives place at times to conceptions of grasp; flippancy and egotism, which induce a patronizing air under the guise of a constrained adulation of others; a want of knowledge on points where the system of indexing employed by his staff had been deficient,—these traits served to separate the criticism of students from the ordinary laudation of such as were dazed by the magnitude of the scheme.

Two reviews challenging his merits on these grounds induced Mr. Bancroft to reply in a tract called The Early American Chroniclers. The manner of this rejoinder is more offensive than that of the volumes which it defends; and with bitter language he charges the reviewers with being "men of Morgan," working in concert to prejudice his success. But the controversy of which record is here made is unworthy of the principal party to it. His important work needs no such adventitious support; and the occasion for it might have been avoided by ordinary prudence. The extent of the library upon which the work is based, and the full citation of the authorities followed in his notes, and the more general enumeration of them in his preliminary lists, make the work pre-eminent for its bibliographical extent, however insufficient, and at times careless, is the bibliographical record.

The library formed by the late Henry C. Murphy of Brooklyn to assist him in his projected history of maritime discovery in America, of which only the chapter on Verrazano has been printed, was the creation of diligent search for many years, part of which was spent in Holland as minister of the United States. The earliest record of it is a Catalogue of an American library chronologically arranged, which was

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1 They appeared in The Nation and in the New York Independent early in 1879. The first aimed to show that there were substantial grounds for dissent from Mr. Bancroft's views regarding the Aztec civilization. The second ignored that point in controversy, and merely proposed, as was stated, to test the "bibliographic value" which Mr. Bancroft had claimed for his book, and to point out the failures of the index plan and the vorsicious system as employed by him.

2 With a general title (as following his Native Races) of The History of the Pacific States, we are to have in twenty-eight volumes the history of Central America, Mexico, North Mexico, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada, Utah, Northwest Coast, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, British Columbia, and Alaska,—to be followed by six volumes of allied subjects; not easily interwoven in the general narrative, making thirty-nine volumes for the entire work. The volumes are now appearing at the rate of three or four a year.

3 The list which is prefixed to the first volume of the History of California, forming vol. xiii. of his Pacific States series, is particularly indicative of the rich stores of his library, and greatly eclipses the previous list of Mr. A. S. Taylor, which appeared in the Sacramento Daily Union, June 25, 1855, and March 13, 1866. Cf. Harrison, Bibli. Amer. Vols., p. xxxix. A copy of Taylor's pioneer work, with his own corrections, is in Harvard College Library. Mr. Bancroft speaks very ungraciously of it.

privately printed in a few copies, about 1850, and showed five hundred and eighty-nine entries between the years 1480 and 1800.\(^1\)

There has been no catalogue printed of the library of Mr. James Carson Brevoort, so well known as a historical student and bibliographer, to whom Mr. Sabin dedicated the first volume of his *Dictionary*. Some of the choicer portions of his collection are understood to have become a part of the Astor Library, of which Mr. Brevoort was for a few years the superintendent, as well as a trustee.\(^2\)

The useful and choice collection of Mr. Charles Deane, of Cambridge, Mass., to which, as the reader will discover, the Editor has often had recourse, has never been catalogued. Mr. Deane has made excellent use of it, as his tracts and papers abundantly show.\(^3\)

A distinct class of helpers in the field of American bibliography has been those gatherers of libraries who are included under the somewhat indefinite term of collectors,—owners of books, but who make no considerable dependence

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\(^1\) Jackson, *Bibli. Glog.*, no. 639; *Menzies Catalogue*, nos. 1,459, 1,460; *Wynne's Private Libraries of New York*, p. 335. Mr. Murphy died Dec. 1, 1882, aged seventy-two; and his collection, then very much enlarged, was sold in March, 1884. Its *Catalogue*, edited by Mr. John Russell Bartlett, shows one of the richest libraries of Americana which has been given to public sale in America. It is accompanied by a biographical sketch of its collector. Cf. *Vol. IV*, p. 22.


\(^3\) Cf. Sabin, v. 283; *Farnham's Private Libraries of Boston*. 
upon them for studies which lead to publication. From such, however, in some instances, bibliography has notably gained,—as in the careful knowledge which Mr. James Lenox sometimes dispensed to scholars either in privately printed issues or in the pages of periodicals.

Harrisse in 1866 pointed to five Americana libraries in the United States as surpassing all of their kind in Europe,—the Carter-Brown, Barlow, Force, Murphy, and Lenox collections. Of the Barlow, Force (now in the Library of Congress), and Murphy collections mention has already been made.

The Lenox Library is no longer private, having been given to a board of trustees by Mr. Lenox previous to his death,¹ and handsomely housed, by whom it is held for a restricted public use, when fully catalogued and arranged. Its character, as containing only rare or unusual books, will necessarily withdraw it from the use of all but scholars engaged in recondite studies. It is very rich in other directions than American history; but in this department the partial access which Harrisse had to it while in Mr. Lenox’s house led him to infer that it would hold the first rank. The wealth of its alcoves, with their twenty-eight thousand volumes, is becoming known gradually in a series of bibliographical monographs, printed as contributions to its catalogue, of which six have

¹ February, 1880, aged eighty years. His father was Robert Lenox, a Scotchman, who began business in New York in 1783, and retired in 1812 with a large fortune, including a farm of thirty acres, worth then about $6,000, and to-day $10,000,000,—if such figures can be made accurate. Cf. also Charles Deane in Amer. Antiq. Soc. Proc., April, 1880. Henry Stevens’s Recall of Lenox is conspicuous for what it does not reveal.
thus far appeared, some of them clearly and
mainly the work of Mr. Lenox himself.
Of these only three have illustrated Amer-
ican history in any degree,—those devoted to
the voyages of Husius and Thévenot, and to the
Jesuit Relations (Canada).

The only rival of the Lenox is the library of
the late John Carter Brown, of Providence, gath-
ered largely under the supervision of John Rus-
sell Bartlett; and since Mr. Brown's death it
has been more particularly under the same over-
sight. It differs from the Lenox Library in that
it is exclusively American, or nearly so, and
still more in that we have access to a thorough
catalogue of its resources, made by Mr. Bartlett
himself, and sumptuously printed. It was origi-
nally issued as Bibliotheca Americana: A Cata-
ologue of books relating to North and South Amer-
ica in the Library of John Carter Brown of Prov-
ience, with notes by John Russell Bartlett, in three
volumes,—vol. i., 1493-1600, in 1865 (392 en-
tries); vol. ii., 1601-1700, in 1865 (1,160 entries);
vol. iii., 1701-1800, in two parts, in 1870-1871
(4,173 entries).

In 1875 vol. i. was reprinted with fuller titles,
covering the years 1492-1601, with 600 entries,
doubling the extent of that portion. Numerous
fac-similes of titles and maps add much to
its value. A second and similarly extended edi-
tion of vol. ii. (1600-1700) was printed in 1882,
showing 1,642 entries. The Carter-Brown Cata-
logue, as it is ordinarily cited, is the most exten-
sive printed list of all Americana previous to
1800, more especially anterior to 1700, which now
exists.

Of the other important American catalogues,
the first place is to be assigned to that of the
collection formed at Hartford by Dr. George
Brinley, the sale of which since his death has
been undertaken under the direction of Dr. J.
Hammond Trumbull, who has prepared the cata-
logue, and who claims—not without warrant—
that it embraces "a greater number of volumes
remarkable for their rarity, value, and interest
to special collectors and to book-lovers in gen-
eral, than were ever before brought together in
an American sale-room."

The library of William Menzies, of New York,
was sold in 1875, from a catalogue made by
Joseph Sabin. The library of Edward A.
Crowninshield, of Boston, was catalogued in Bos-
ton in 1875, but withdrawn from public sale,
and sold to Henry Stevens, who took a portion
of it to London. It was not large,—the cata-
logue shows less than 1,200 titles,—and was not
exclusively American; but it was rich in

1 The Lenox Library is now under the direction of the distinguished American historical student, Dr. George H.

2 Moore, so long in charge of the New York Historical Society’s library. Cf. an account of Dr. Moore by

3 Howard Crosby in the Historical Magazine, vol. xvii. (January, 1870). The officer in immediate charge of

4 the library is Dr. S. Austin Allibone, well known for his Dictionary of Authors.

5 Mr. Bartlett was early in life a dealer in books in New York; and the Americana catalogues of

6 Bartlett and Welford, forty years ago, were among the best of dealers’ lists. Jackson’s Bibliog.


8 The only rival of the Lenox is the library of


11 Because Greenland in the map of the Ptolemy of this year is laid down. The slightest reference to

12 America in books of the sixteenth century have entitled them to admission.

13 The book purports to have been printed in one hundred copies; but not more than half that number, it

14 is said, have been distributed. Some copies have a title reading, Bibliographical notices of rare and curious

15 books relating to America, printed in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, in the library of the late John Carter

16 Brown, by John Russell Bartlett.

17 Sir Arthur Helps, in referring to the assistance he had got from books sent to him from America, and

18 from this library in particular, says: "As far as I have been able to judge, the American collectors of books

19 are exceedingly liberal and courteous in the use of them, and seem really to understand what the object should

20 be in forming a great library." Spanish Conquest, American edition, p. 122.


22 Dr. Trumbull himself has been a keen collector of books on American history, particularly in illustration

23 of his special study of aboriginal linguistics; while his influence has not been unfelt in the forming of the

24 Watkinson Libraries and of that of the Connecticut Historical Society, both at Hartford.

25 The first sale — there are to be four — took place in March, 1878, and illustrated a new device in testa-

26 mentary bequests. Mr. Brinley devised to certain libraries the sum of several thousand dollars each, to be used

27 to their credit for purchases made at the public sale of his books. The result was a competition that carried

28 the aggregate of the sales, it is computed, as much beyond the sum which might otherwise have been obtained,

29 as was the amount devised,—thus impairing in no degree the estate for the heirs, and securing credit for

30 public bequests. The scheme has been followed in the sale of the library (the third part of which was Americana,

31 largely from the Menzies library) of the late J. J. Cooke, of Providence, with an equivalent appreciation of the

32 prices of the books. It is a question if the interests of the libraries benefited are advanced by such artificial

33 stimulation of prices, which a fictitious competition helps to make permanent.

34 American Bibliopolis, viii. 128; Wynne’s Private Libraries of New York, p. 318. The collection was

35 not exclusively American.
some of the rarest of such books, particularly in regard to the English Colonies.\footnote{Memoir of Mr. Crowninshield, by Charles Deane, in \textit{Mass. Hist. Soc. Proc.}, xvii. 356. Mr. Stevens is said to have given about $9,500 for the library. It was sold in various parts, the more extensive portion in \textit{July}, 1850. Allibone, vol. ii. p. 2248.}

The sale of John Allan's collection in New York, in 1864, was a noteworthy one. Americana, however, were but a portion of the collection.\footnote{Another catalogue rich in pamphlets relating to America is that of Albert G. Greene, New York, 1869.}

An English-American flavor of far less fineness, but represented in a catalogue showing a very large collection of books and pamphlets,\footnote{Catalogue of a collection of books relating to the American Indians, in his own library, with a few others which he did not possess, distinguished by an asterisk. Mr. Field added many bibliographical and historical notes, and gave synopses, so that the catalogue is generally useful to the student of Americana, as he did not confine his survey to works dealing exclusively with the aborigines. The library upon which this bibliography was based was sold at public auction in New York, in two parts, in \textit{May}, 1875 (3,324 titles), according to a catalogue which is a distinct publication from the \textit{Essay}.} was sold in New York in \textit{May}, 1870, as the property of Mr. E. P. Boon.

Mr. Thomas W. Field issued in 1873 \textit{An Essay towards an Indian Bibliography, being a Catalogue of books relating to the American Indians,} in his own library, with a few others which he did not possess, distinguished by an asterisk. The catalogue is generally useful to the student of Americana, as he did not confine his survey to works dealing exclusively with the aborigines.

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The collection of Mr. Almon W. Griswold was dispersed by printed catalogues in 1876 and 1880, the former containing the American portion, rich in many of the rarer books.

Of the various private collections elsewhere than in the United States, more or less rich in Americana, mention may be made of the \textit{Bibliotheca Mexicana} of Augustin Fischer, London, 1860; of the Spanish-American libraries of Gregorio Béeche, whose catalogue was printed at Valparaiso in 1879; and that of Benjamin Vi­cufia Mackenna, printed at the same place in 1861.\footnote{Catalogue of a collection of books relating to Mexico, and North and South America; sold by Puttick & Simpson in London, June, 1869. (About 3,000 titles.)}

In \textit{Leipsic}, the catalogue of Serge Sobolewski (1873)\footnote{Catalogue de la collection précieuse de livres anciens et modernes formant la Bibliothèque de feu M. Serge Sobolewski (de Moscou) Leipsic, 1873.} was particularly helpful in the bibliography of Ptolemy, and in the voyages of De Bry and others. Some of the rarest of Americana were sold in the Sunderland sale\footnote{Catalogue de la collection précieuse de livres anciens et modernes formant la Bibliothèque de feu M. Serge Sobolewski (de Moscou) Leipsic, 1873.} in \textit{London} in 1881-1883; and remarkably rich collections were those of Pinart and Bourbourg,\footnote{Catalogue de la bibliothèque de feu M. le Docteur J. Courtois, composant une collection unique de voyages et d'histoiriens relatifs à l'Amérique. Première partie. Paris, 1884. (148 nos.)} sold in Paris in 1883, and that of Dr. J. Court,\footnote{Catalogue de la collection précieuse de livres anciens et modernes formant la Bibliothèque de feu M. le Docteur J. Courtois, composant une collection unique de voyages et d'histoiriens relatifs à l'Amérique. Première partie. Paris, 1884. (148 nos.)} the first part of which was sold in Paris in \textit{May}, 1884. The second part had little of interest.

Still another distinctive kind of bibliographies is found in the catalogues of the better class of dealers; and among the best of such is to be placed the various lists printed by Henry Stevens, a native of Vermont, who has spent most of his manhood in London. In the dedication to John Carter Brown of his \textit{Schedule of Nuggets} (1870), he gives some account of his early bibliographical quests.\footnote{Another catalogue rich in pamphlets relating to America is that of Albert G. Greene, New York, 1869.}

Two years after graduating at Yale, he says, he had passed "at Cambridge, reading passively with legal Story, and actively with historical Sparks, all the while sifting and digesting the treasures of the Harvard Library. For five years previously he had scouted through several States during his vacations, prospecting in out-of-the-way places for historical nuggets, mousing through town libraries and country garrets in search of anything old that was historically new for Peter Force and his American Archives. . . . From Vermont to Delaware many an antiquated churn, sequestered hen-coop, and dilapidated flour-barrel had yielded to him rich harvests of old papers, musty books, and golden pamphlets. Finally, in 1845, an irrefragable desire impelled him to visit the Old World, its libraries and book-stalls. Mr. Brown's enlightened liberality in those primitive years of his bibliographical pupilage contributed largely towards theboiling of his kettle. . . . In acquiring \textit{cum amore} these American Historiadores Primitivos, he . . . traveled far and near. In this labor of love, this journey of life, his tracks often become your tracks, his labors your works, his . . .
In 1848 Mr. Stevens proposed the publication, through the Smithsonian Institution, of a general Bibliographia Americana, illustrating the sources of early American history; but the project failed, and one or more attempts later made to begin the work also stopped short of a beginning. While working as a literary agent of the Smithsonian Institution and other libraries, in these years, and beginning that systematic collection of American books, for the British Museum and Bodleian, which has made these libraries so nearly, if not quite, the equal of any in these years, and beginning that systematic collection of American books, for the British Museum and Bodleian, which has made these libraries so nearly, if not quite, the equal of any beginning. While working as a literary agent of the Smithsonian Institution and other libraries, he also made the transcriptions and indexes of the documents in the State Paper Office which respectively concern the States of New Jersey, Rhode Island, Maryland, and Virginia. These labor are now preserved in the archives of those States. Perhaps the earliest of his sale catalogues was that of a pseudo-"Count Monaldi," embracing Americana, which were sold in London in December, 1851. His English Library in 1853 was without any distinctive American flavor; but in 1854 he began, but suspended after two numbers, the American Bibliographer (100 copies). In 1856 he prepared a Catalogue of American Books and Maps in the British Museum (20,000 titles), which, however, was never regularly published, but copies bear date 1859, 1862, and 1866. In 1858—though most copies are dated 1862—it appeared his Historical Nuggets; Bibliotheca Americana, or a descriptive Account of my Collection of rare books relating to America. The two little volumes show about three thousand titles, and Harrisse says they are printed "with remarkable accuracy." There was begun in 1855, in connection with his son Mr. Henry Newton Stevens, a continuation of these Nuggets. In 1861 a sale catalogue of his Bibliotheca Americana (2,415 lots), issued by Puttick and Simpson, and in part an abridgment of the Nuggets with similarly careful collations, was accepted by Maisonneuve as the model of his Bibliothèque Américaine later to be mentioned. In 1869-1870 Mr. Stevens visited America, and printed at New Haven his Historical and Geographical Notes on the earliest discoveries in America, 1453-1530, with photo-lithographic fac-similes of some of the earliest maps. It is a valuable essay, much referred to, in which the author endeavored to indicate the entanglement of the Asiatic and American coast lines in the early cartography. In 1870 he sold at Boston a collection of five thousand volumes, catalogued as Bibliotheca Historiae (2,545 entries), being mostly Americana, from the library of the elder Henry Stevens of Vermont. It has a characteristic introduction, with an array of readable notes. His catalogues have often such annotations, inserted on a principle which he explains in the introduction to this one: "In the course of many years of bibliographical study and research, having picked up various isolated grains of knowledge respecting the early history, geography, and bibliography of this western hemisphere, the writer has thought it well to pigeon-hole the facts in notes long and short." In October, 1870, he printed at London a Schedule of Two Thousand American Historical Nuggets taken from the Stevens Diggings in September, 1870, and set down in Chronological Order of Printing from 1490 to 1800 [1776], described and recommended as a Supplement to my printed Bibliotheca Americana. It included 1,350 titles. In 1872 he sold another collection, largely Americana, according to a catalogue entitled Bibliotheca Geographica & Historica; or, a Catalogue of [3,109 lots], illustrative of historical geography and geographical history. Collected, used, and described, with an Introductory Essay on Catalogues, and how to make them upon the Stevens system of photo-bibliography. The title calls it a first part; but no second part ever appeared. Ten copies were issued, with about four hundred

2 Allibone, ii. 2247-2248.
3 Sabin, vol. xi. no. 49,661.
4 Stevens, Historical Collections, i. 874. It was ostensibly made in preparation for his projected Bibliographia Americana.
5 Historical Collections, vol. i. no. 90; Allibone, vol. ii. p. 2248.
6 Allibone, ii. 2248; Historical Collections, vol. i. no. 875; Bibliotheca Historica (1870), no. 1,074.
7 Allibone, ii. 2248; Historical Collections, vol. i. no. 878.
8 It was first published, less perfectly, in the American Journal of Science, vol. xcviii. p. 299; and of the separate issue seventy-five copies only were printed. Bibliotheca Historica (1870), no. 1,076. It was also issued as a part of a volume on the proposed Transcontinental Railways, prepared by his brother, Simon Stevens, and published by the Appletons of New York the same year. Ibid. no. 1,077; Historical Collections, vol. i. nos. 894, 895; Allibone, vol. ii. p. 2348, nos. 17, 18, 19.
9 Historical Collections, vol. i. no. 897.
10 It is a droll fancy of his to call his book-shop the "Nuggetory," to append to his name "G. M. B.," for Green Mountain Boy; and even to parade in a similar titular fashion his rejection at a London Club,—"Biblio—Ath.-Cl."
photographic copies of titles inserted. Some copies are found without the essay.¹

The next year (1873) he issued a privately printed list of two thousand titles of American "Continuations," as they are called by librarians, or serial publications in progress as taken at the British Museum, quaintly terming the list American books with titles to 'em.²

Finally, in 1881, he printed Part I of Stevens's Historical Collections, a sale catalogue showing 1,625 titles of books, chiefly Americana, and including his Franklin Collection of manuscripts, which he later privately sold to the United States Government, an agent of the Boston Public Library yielding to the nation.³

One of the earliest to establish an antiquarian bookshop in the United States was the late Samuel G. Drake, who opened one in Boston in 1827.⁴ His special field was that of the North American Indians; and the history and antiquities of the aborigines, together with the history of the English Colonies, give a character to his numerous catalogues.⁵ Mr. Drake died in 1875, from a cold taken at a sale of the library of Daniel Webster; and his final collections of books were scattered in two sales in the following year.⁶

William Gowans, of New York, was another of the early dealers in Americana.⁷ The catalogues of Bartlett and Welford have already been mentioned. In 1854, while Garrigue and Christern were acting as agents of Mr. Lenox, they printed Locas Curiosa, a list of desiderata sought for by Mr. Lenox, pertaining to such rarities as the letters of Columbus, Cartier, parts of De Bry and Hulsius, and the Jesuit Relations. This list was circulated widely through Europe, but not twenty out of the 216 titles were ever offered.⁸

About 1855, Charles B. Norton, of New York, began to issue American catalogues; and in 1859 he established Norton's Literary Letter, intended to foster interest in the collection of Americana.⁹ A little later, Joel Munseil, of Allown, began to issue catalogues;¹⁰ and J. W. Randolph, of Richmond, Virginia, more particularly illustrated the history of the southern parts of the United States.¹¹ The most important Americana lists at present issued by American dealers are those of Robert Clarke & Co., of Cincinnati, which are admirable specimens of such lists.¹²

In England, the catalogues of Henry Stevens and E. G. Allen have been already mentioned.

¹ Historical Collections, vol. i. no. 838.
² Historical Collections, vol. i. no. 899.
³ The public is largely indebted to the efforts of Mr. Theodore F. Dwight, the librarian and keeper of the Archives of the Department of State at Washington, for the ultimate success of the endeavor to secure these manuscripts to the nation. Mr. Stevens had lately (1855) formed a copartnership with his son, Mr. Henry N. Stevens, and had begun a new series of Catalogues, of which No. i gives his own publications, and No. 2 is a bulletin containing the Hampshire History. He died in London, February 28, 1856.
⁴ M. B. Hist. and Gen. Coll., 1853, p. 205. Dr. Homes, of Albany, is confident Joseph Bumstead was earlier in Boston than Mr. Drake. The Boston Directory represents him as a printer in 1800, and as a bookseller after 1816.
⁵ His earliest catalogue appeared in 1845, as of his private library. Sabin's Bibl. of Bibl., p. xlii. A collection announced for sale in Boston in 1845 was withdrawn after the catalogue was printed, having been sold to the Connecticut Historical Society for $4,000. At one time he amassed a large collection of American school-books to illustrate our educational history. They were bought (about four hundred in all) by the British Museum.
⁶ Cf. Jackson's Bibl. Glog., nos. 634, and pp. 185, 190. Also see Vol. III. 361.
⁷ His catalogues are spiced with annotations signed "Western Memorabilia." Sabin (Dictionary, vi. 369) quotes the saying of a rival regarding Gowans's catalogues, that their notes "were distinguished by much originality, some personality, and not a little bad grammar." His shop and its master are drawn in F. B. Perkins's Scrap, or the Last Library. A Novel. Mr. Gowans died in November, 1870, at sixty-seven, leaving a stock, it is said, of 250,000 bound volumes, besides a pamphlet collection of enormous extent. Mr. W. C. Prime told the story of his life, generally, in Harper's Magazine (1873), in an article on "Old Books in New York." Speaking of his stock, Mr. Prime says: "There were many more collections in the hands of booksellers, but none so large, and probably none so wholly without arrangement." Mr. Gowans was a Satchman by birth, and came to America in 1811. After a varied experience on a Mississippi flat-boat, he came to New York, and in 1827 began life afresh as a bookseller's clerk. Cf. American Bibliologist, January, 1871, p. 5.
¹¹ Jackson, no. 609.
¹² They have been issued in 1860, 1871, 1874, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1883. Jackson, nos. 705-711. Lesser lists have been issued in Cincinnati by William Dodge. The chief dealer in Americana in Boston, who issues catalogues, is, at the present time, Mr. George E. Littlefield.
The leading English dealer at present in the choice books of Americana, as of all other subjects—and it is not too much to say, the leading one of the world—is Mr. Bernard Quaritch, a Prussian by birth, who was born in 1819, and after some service in the book-trade in his native country came to London in 1842, and entered the service of Henry G. Bohn, under whose instruction, and as a fellow-employee of Lowndes the bibliographer, he laid the foundations of a remarkable bibliographical acquaintance. A short service in Paris brought him the friendship of Brunet. Again (1845) he returned to Mr. Bohn's shop; but in April, 1847, he began business in London for himself. He issued his catalogues at once on a small scale; but they took their well-known distinctive form in 1848, which they have retained, except during the interval December, 1854—May, 1864, when, to secure favorable consideration in the post-office rates, the serial was called The Museum. It has been his habit, at intervals, to collect his occasional catalogues into volumes, and provide them with an index. The first of these (7,000 entries) was issued in 1860. Others have been issued in 1864, 1868, 1870, 1874, 1877 (this with the preceding constituting one work, showing nearly 45,000 entries or 200,000 volumes), and 1880 (describing 28,000 books). In the preface to this last catalogue he says: "The prices of useful and learned books are in all cases moderate; the prices of palaeographical and bibliographical curiosities are no doubt in most cases high, that indeed being a natural result of the great rivalry between English, French, and American collectors. . . . A fine copy of any edition of a book is, and ought to be, more than twice as costly as any other." While the Quaritch catalogues have been general, they have included a large share of the rarest Americana, whose titles have been illustrated with bibliographical notes characterized by intimate acquaintance with the secrets of the more curious lore.

The catalogues of John Russell Smith (1849, 1853, 1865, 1867), and of his successor Alfred Russell Smith (1871, 1874), are useful aids in this department. The Bibliotheca Hispano-Americana of Trübner, printed in 1870, offered about thirteen hundred items. Occasional reference can be usefully made to the lists of George Bumstead, Ellis and White, John Camden Hotten, all of London, and to those of William George of Bristol. The latest extensive Americana catalogue is A catalogue of rare and curious books, all of which relate more or less to America, on sale by F. S. Ellis, London, 1884. It shows three hundred and forty-two titles, including many of the rarer books, which are held at prices startling even to one accustomed to the rapid rise in the cost of books of this description. Many of them were sold by auction in 1885.

In France, since Ternaux, the most important contribution has come from the house of Maisonneuve et Cie., by whom the Bibliotheca Americana of Charles Leclerc has been successively issued to represent their extraordinary stock. The first edition was printed in 1867 (1,647 entries), the second in 1873 (2,658 entries, with an admirable index), besides a first supplement in 1884 (nos. 2,639-3,029). Mr. Quaritch characterizes it as edited "with admirable skill and knowledge."

Less important but useful lists, issued in France, have been those of Hector Bossange, Edwin Tross, and the current Americana series of Dufossé, which was begun in 1876.

In Holland, most admirable work has been done by Frederik Muller, of Amsterdam, and by Mr. Asher, Mr. Tiele, and Mr. Otto Harrasowitz under his patronage, of which ample ac-
AMERICANA, IN LIBRARIES AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES. xvii

counts are given in another place. Muller's catalogues were begun in 1859, but did not reach distinctive merit till 1872. Martin Nijhoff, at the Hague, has also issued some American cat-

gories since 1834, though it now prints with the catalogues of the bulletins of its current accessions. An admirable catalogue, printed in 1855; but many of the private collections then existing have since been scattered. General Horatio Rogers has made a similar record of those in Providence. After the Carter-Brown Collection, the most valuable of these private libraries in New England is probably that of Mr. Charles Deane in Cambridge, of which mention has already been made. The collection of the Rev. Henry M. Dexter, D.D., of New Bedford, is probably unexamined in this country for the history of the Congregational movement, which so largely affected the early history of the English Colonies.

Two other centres in the United States are of the first importance in this respect. In Washington, with the Library of Congress (of which a general consolidated catalogue is now printing), embracing as it does the collection formed by Col. Peter Force, and supplementing the archives of the Government, an investigator of American history is situated extremely favorably. In New York the Astor and Lenox libra-

ries, with those of the New York Historical Society and American Geographical Society, give the student great opportunities. The catalogue of the Astor Library was printed in 1857-66, 1986;

\begin{thebibliography}{10}
    \bibitem{A} Vol. IV. chap. viii. editorial note. There is an account of Muller and his bibliographical work in the Complete list for Bibliothekskasse, November, 1884.
    \bibitem{B} Jackson, nos. 650-654; Thunen, Bibliographical Guide, p. xix; Sabin, Bibliography, p. 157; Pfehlhoft, Bibliotheca Bibliographica.
    \bibitem{C} This collection was subsequently, with the exception of three lots, bought of Mr. Brockhaus by Henry Stevens. Bibliotheca Geographica, nos. 343.
    \bibitem{D} More or less help will be derived from the American portion of the Liste provisoire de bibliographies géographiques spéciales, par James Jackson, published in 1887 by the Société de Géographie de Paris,—a book of which use has been made in the preceding pages.
    \bibitem{E} See the chapter on the libraries of Boston in the Memorial History of Boston, vol. iv.
    \bibitem{F} The extent of Dr. Dexter's library is evident from the signs of possession which are so numerous scattered through the 7,250 titles that constitute the exhaustive and very careful bibliography of Congregationalism and the allied phases of religious history, which forms an appendix to his Congregationalism as seen in its Literature, New York, 1880. He explains in the Introduction to his volume the wide scope which he intended to give his list in order to show how poorly off our largest public libraries in America are in the earliest books illustrating this movement, he says that of the 1,000 earliest titles which he gives, and which bear date between 1546 and 1644, he found only 208 in American libraries. His arrangement of titles is chronological, but he has a full name-index.
    \bibitem{G} The students of the early English colonies cannot fail to find for certain phases of their history much help from Joseph Smith's Description of a Library of Books, London, 1667; his Bibliotheca Anti-Quakeriana, 1873; and his Bibliotheca Quakeristica, a bibliography of miscellaneous literature relating to the Friends, of which Part I. was issued in London in 1883.
    \bibitem{H} The private library of George Bancroft is in Washington. It is described as it existed some years ago in Wayne's Private Libraries of New York.
\end{thebibliography}
and that of the Historical Society in 1859. No general catalogue of the Lenox Library has yet been printed. An account of the private libraries of New York was published by Dr. Wynne in 1860. The libraries of the chief importance at the present time, in respect to American history, are those of Mr. S. L. M. Barlow in New York, and of Mr. James Carson Brevoort in Brooklyn. Mr. Charles H. Kalbfleisch of New York has a small collection, but it embraces some of the rarest books. The New York State Library at Albany is the chief of the libraries of its class, and its principal characteristic pertains to American history.

The other chief American cities are of much less importance as centres for historical research. The Philadelphia Library and the collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania are hardly of distinctive value, except in regard to the history of that State. In Baltimore the library of the Peabody Institute, of which the first volume of an excellent catalogue has been printed, and that of the Maryland Historical Society are scarcely sufficient for exhaustive research. The private library of Mr. H. H. Bancroft constitutes the only important resource of the Pacific States; and the most important collection in Canada is that represented by the catalogue of the Library of Parliament, which was printed in 1858.

This enumeration is intended only to indicate the chief places for ease of general investigation in American history. Other localities are rich in local helps, and accounts of such will be found elsewhere in the present History.3

3 A book on the private libraries of San Francisco by Apponyi was issued in 1873.

3 An account of the libraries of the various historical societies in the United States is given in the Public Libraries of the United States, issued by the Bureau of Education at Washington in 1876.
INTRODUCTION.

By the Editor.

PART II. THE EARLY DESCRIPTIONS OF AMERICA AND COLLECTIVE ACCOUNTS OF THE EARLY VOYAGES THERETO.

Of the earliest collection of voyages of which we have any mention we possess only a defective copy, which is in the Biblioteca Marciana, and is called Librito di tutti li navigazioni del 2o di Spagna delle isole e terre nuovamente scoperti stampato per Vercellesi. It was published at Venice in 1504, and is said to contain the first three voyages of Columbus. This account, together with the narrative of Cabral's voyage printed at Rome and Milan, and an original—at present unknown—of Vespucius' third voyage, were embodied, with other matter, in the Paesi novamente retrovati et nono mondo da Alberico Vesputio Fiorentino intitulato, published at Vicentina in 1507, and again possibly at Vicentina in 1508—though the evidence is wanting to support the statement—but certainly at Milan in that year.

1 The title is quoted differently by different authorities. Harrisse, Bibl. Amer. Vet., no. 33, and Additions, no. 16; his Cristoforo Colon, i. 53; Humboldt, Examen critique, iv. 65; Sabin, Dictionary of Books relating to America, x. 327; D'Avezac, Waltzenmüller, p. 79; Varnhagen, Nouvelles Recherches, p. 17; Irving's Columbus, app. ix.

2 See Vol. IV. p. 12. The editorship is in dispute, whether Zorzi or Montalbobo. The better opinion seems to be that Humboldt erred in assigning it to Zorzi rather than to Montalbobo. Cf. Humboldt, Examen critique; Brunet, v. 1155, 1158; Sabin, Dictionary, vol. xii. no. 50,920; D'Avezac, Waltzenmüller, p. 80; Graesse, Trois; Harrisse, Bibl. Amer. Vet., nos. 48, 109, app. p. 469, and Additions, no. 26; Bulletin de la Société de Géographie, October, 1877, p. 312; Santarelli's Vespucius, Eng. tr., p. 73; Irving's Columbus, app. xxiv.; Navarrete, Opisculos, i. 101; Harrisse, Cristoforo Colon, i. 49. There are copies of this 1507 edition in the Lenox and Carter-Brown libraries, and in the Grenville Library; and one in the Beckford sale, 1882 (no. 186), brought £270. Cf. also Murphy Catalogue, no. 2,612, and Catalogue de la précieuse bibliothèque de feu M. le Docteur F. Court (Paris, 1884), no. 262. The Paesi novamente retrovati is shown in the chapter on the Cortereais in Vol. IV. to be of importance in elucidating the somewhat obscure story of that portion of the early Portuguese discoveries in North America. Since Vol. IV. was printed, two important contributions to this study have been made. One is the monograph of Henry Harrisse, Les Cortereal et leurs voyages au Nouveau-monde. D'après des documents nouveaux et peu connus tirés des archives de Lisbonne et de Modène. Suivi du texte inédit d'un recit de la troisième expédition de Gaspar Cortereal et d'une carte nautique portugaise de 1502 reproduite ici pour la première fois. Mémoires de l'Académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres dans sa séance du 1er juin, 1883, and published in Paris in 1883, as Vol. III. of the Recueil de voyages et de documents pour servir à l'histoire de la géographie depuis le XIIIe jusqu'à la fin du XVIIe siècle. The other is the excerpt from the Archivo des Acores, which was drawn from that work by the editor, Ernesto do Canto, and printed separately at Funchal (S. Miguel) in an edition of one hundred copies, under the title of Os Corte-Reais, memoria histórica acompañada de muitos documentos inéditos. Do Canto refers (p. 34) to other monographs on the Portuguese discoveries in America as follows: Sebastião Francisco Mendo Trigo,—Ensaio sobre os Descobrimentos e Commercio dos Portuguezes em as Terras Septentrionais da America, presented to the Lisbon Academy (1813), and published in their Memorias da Litteratura, v. 313; Joaquim José Gonçalves de Mattos Corrêa,—Acerca da prioridade das Descobertas feitas pelos portuguezes nas costas orientaes da America do norte, which was printed in Annaes maritimas e Colonialis, Lisbon, 1841, pp. 259-437. Luciano Cordeiro,—De la part prise par les Portugais dans la découverte de l'Amérique, Lisbon, 1876. This was a communication made to the Congrès des Américanistes in 1874. Cf. Vol. IV. p. 15.
(1508). There were later editions in 1512, 1517, 1519 (published at Milan), and 1521. There are also German, Low German, Latin, and French translations.

While this Zorzi-Montalboddo compilation was flourishing, an Italian scholar, domiciled in Spain, was recording, largely at first hand, the varied reports of the voyages which were then opening a new existence to the world. This was Peter Martyr, of whom Harrisse cites an early and quaint sketch from Hernando Alonso de Herrera’s *Disputatio adversus Aristoteles* (1517). The general historians have always made due acknowledgment of his service to them.

Harrisse could find no evidence of Martyr’s First Decade having been printed at Seville as early as 1500, as is sometimes stated; but it has been held that a translation of it, though no copy is now known, — made by Angelo Trigvon into Italian was the *Libretto di tutta la navigazione del Rè di Spagna*, already mentioned. The earliest unquestioned edition was that of 1511, which was printed at Seville with the title *Legatio Babylonica*; it contained nine books and a part of the tenth book of the First Decade. In 1516 a new edition, without map, was printed at Alcalá in Roman letter. The part of the tenth book of the First Decade in the 1511 edition is here annexed to the ninth, and a new tenth book is added, besides two other decades, making three in all.


2 There is a copy in the Cincinnati Public Library. Cf. Sabin, vol. xii. no. 57; Murphy, no. 2,613; Sobolewski, no. 4,069; D’Avezac, *Waltzeimuller*, p. 83; Rosenthal, *Catalogue* (1884), no. 67, at 1,000 marks.

3 There are also German, Low German, Latin, and French translations.

4 See also the reference in Joannes Trithemius’ *De scriptoribus ecclesiasticis* (Cologne, 1546), pp. 451–452. There have been within a few years two monographs upon Martyr: (1) Hermann A. Schumacher’s *Petrus Martyr, der Geschichtsschreiber des Weltmeeres* (New York, 1879); (2) Dr. Heinrich Heidenheimer’s *Petru Martyr Angerius und sein Opus epistolarium* (Berlin, 1881). This last writer gives a section to his geographical studies.


6 Morell’s edition of *Letter of Columbus*, 1870.

7 There is an examination of this edition on page 109.

8 Harrisse, *Bibl. Amer. Vet.*, no. 58; Carter-Brown Catalogue, vol. i. no. 50; Huth, p. 920; Brunet, l. 293; Murphy, no. 1,068; Leclerc, no. 2,647 (600 francs); Stevens, *Nuggets*, 310; *Bibliotheca Groc­cilliana*. There is a copy in Charles Deane’s collection. Tross priced a copy in 1873 at 900 francs.
THE EARLY DESCRIPTIONS OF AMERICA.

There exists what has been called a German version (Die Schifung mit dem braun der Gelten Itus) of the First Decade, in which the supposed author is called Johan von Angliara; and its date is 1530, or thereabout; but Mr. Deane, who has the book, says that it is not Martyr's. Some Pocenotes, which had originally been included in the publication of the First Decade, were separately printed in 1520 or thereabout; but Mr. Deane contends that the Fourth Decade, De fueri sub D. Carola repertis insulis, the title of which is annexed in facsimile. Harrisse has called it a substitute for the lost First Letter of Cortes, touching the expedition of Grijalva and the invasion of Mexico; and it supplements, rather than overlaps, Martyr's other narratives. Mr. Deane contends that if the Fourth Decade had then been written, this might well be considered an abridgment of it.

The first complete edition (De orbe novo) of all the eight decades was published in 1530 at Complutum; and with it is usually found the map ("Typus orbis universalis") of Apianus, which originally appeared in Camer's Salinas in 1520. In this new issue the map has its date changed to 1532. In 1532, at Paris, appeared an abridgment in French of the first three decades, together with an abstract of Martyr's De insulis (Basle, 1521), followed by abridgments of the printed second and third letters of Cortes, the whole bearing the title, Extracto de Renow des Iles nonmelemet trouves en la grand mer Oceane.

TITLE OF THE NEWE UNBEKANTHE LANDE (REDUCED).
DE NUPER
SUB D. CAROLO REPER-
tis Insulis, simulæ incolarum
moribus, R. Petri Marty-
ris, Enchiridion, Domi-
nae Margaritæ, Divi
Max.Cæs.filix
dicatum.

BASILEAE, ANNO
M. D. XXI.
THE EARLY DESCRIPTIONS OF AMERICA.

en temps du roy Desaiges Ferdii & Elisabeth sa femme, fait premierement en latin par Pierre Martyr de Milian, & depuis translate en langue francaise.1

In 1533, at Basle, in folio, we find the first three decades and the tract of 1531 (De insulis) united in De rebus oceanicis et orbe novo.2

At Venice, in 1534, the Sumario de la generale historia de l'Indie occidentali was a joint issue of Martyr and Oviedo, under the editing of Ramusio.3 An edition of Martyr, published at Paris in 1568, sometimes mentioned,4 does not apparently exist;5 but an edition of 1573 is noted by Sabini.6 In 1555 Richard Eden's Decades of the New World, or West India, appeared in black-letter at London. It is made up in large part from Martyr,7 and was the basis of Richard Hakluyt's third edition of Eden in 1577, which included the first four decades, and an abridgment of the last four, with additions from

Oviedo and others,—all under the new name, The History of Traugott.8

There was an edition again at Cologne in 1574,—the one which Robertson used.9 Three decades and the De insulis are also included in a composite folio published at Basle in 1582, containing also Benzon and Levius, all in German.10 The entire eight decades, in Latin, which had not been printed together since the Basle edition of 1530, were published in Paris in 1587 under the editing of Richard Hakluyt, with the title: De orbe novo Petræ Martyri Anglicer Mediocranensi, professor, et Caroli quinque senatioris Decades octo, diligentem temporum observationem, et utilisimam annotationibus illustrata, subque nitori restitutione, labore et industria Richardi Hakluyti Oxonensis Angli. Additi est in eum lectoris accurate totius operis index. Parisiis, apud Gvilemvm Avrav, 1587. With its "F. G." map, it is exceedingly rare.11

1 The book is very rare. There is a copy in Harvard College Library. A copy was priced in London at £25; but Quaritch holds the Bedford copy (no. 4,275), in fine binding, at £14. Harrisse, Bibl. Amer. Vet., no. 169 eras in his description. Cf. Brunet, i. 294.; Sobolewski, no. 3,567; Sabini, i. 199; Huth, p. 920; Stevens, Historical Collections, i. 48; Carter-Brown, vol. i. no. 99; Murphy, no. 3,000; Court, no. 124.

2 Richard Eden's copy of this book, with his annotations, apparently used in making his translation of 1555, was sold in the Brinley sale, no. 10, having been earlier in the Judge Davis sale in 1847 (no. 1,159). The first of the Stevens copies, in his sale of 1870 (nos. 71, 1,234), is now in Mr. Deane's library. There are also copies in the Force (Library of Congress), Carter-Brown (Catalogue, vol. i. no. 304), and Ticknor (Catalogue, p. 14) collections, and in Harvard College Library. Cf. Sabini, 1; Stevens's Nuggets, £111. 6d.; Ternaux, no. 47; Harrisse, Bibl. Amer. Vet., no. 176; Muller (1877), no. 2,031; Court, no. 125; Murphy, no. 1,643; Lecerc (1878), no. 25 (50 francs); Quaritch, no. 1,608 (£83. 10s. again; £35 5s.); Sunderland, vol. iv. no. 8,176 (£50). Priced in Germany at 60 and 100 marcs.

3 Ramusio's name does not appear, but D'Avezac thinks his editorship is probable; cf. Bulleten de la Societé de Géographie (1879), p. 11. There are copies in Harvard College, Carter-Brown, J. C. Brevoort, H. C. Brevoort, and E. Brunet libraries. For an account of a map said to belong to it see Winsor's Bibliography of Pioneers, sub anno 1540. Cf. Bibl. Amer. Vet., no. 190; Stevens, Historical Collections, vol. i. no. 344; 'Nuggets', vol. ii. no. 1,608; Murphy, no. 1,609; Sunderland, vol. iv. no. 8,177; Carter-Brown, vol. i. no. 107; Ternaux, no. 43; Court, no. 215. Ramusio also included Martyr in the third volume of his Navigations. Cf. the opinions of Mr. Deane and Mr. Brevoort on the Summarie as given in Vol. III. p. 20.

4 Brunet, Graesse, Ternaux.

5 Harrisse, Bibl. Amer. Vet., no. 214.

6 See Vol. III. p. 200; Murphy, no. 1,610.

7 The book is rare; the copy in the Menzies sale (no. 1,333) brought £40 50. Cf. further in Vol. iii. p. 204; also Cooke, no. 1,645.

8 It has three decades and three books of the Harvard College and the Carter-Brown libraries. Cf. Rich (1838), no. 52; 'Nuggets', £110. 6d.; Sabini, i. 201; Muller, (1877), no. 2,031; Carter-Brown, vol. i. no. 295; Lecerc, no. 26 (50 francs); Harrassewitz, 35 marks; Quaritch, £15 5s. and £16 5s.; Sunderland, vol. iv. no. 8,178; ('Callaghan, no. 1,479); Cooke, no. 1,441; Court, no. 15; Murphy, no. 1,611.

9 Graesse, i. 130; Carter-Brown, vol. i. no. 344; Stevens (1870), no. 1,233.

10 The Sunderland copy (vol. iv. no. 8,179), with the map, brought £24; a French catalogue advertised one with the map for 250 francs. Without the map it is worth about £35. See further in Vol. III. p. 42; also Murphi, no. 1,612; Cooke, no. 1,643; Court, no. 17. Hakluyt's text was used by Lok in making an English version (he adopted, however, Eden's text of the first three decades), which was printed as De Nova Orbe; or, the Historia of the West Indies. Bibliographers differ about the editions. One without date is held by some to have been printed in 1597 (White-Kennett, Field, Indian Bibliography, no. 1,073; Menzies, no. 1,353. £65; Huth, no. 2,032). But other consider it the sheets of the 1612 edition with a new title (see Vol. III. p. 47; Field, no. 1,014; Stevens, 1870, no. 1,236; Harrisse, Notes on Columbus, p. 103; O'Callaghan, no. 1,484; Murphy, no. 1,612#; Carter-Brown, vol. i. nos. 129, 130). There are copies of this 1612 edition in the Boston Athenæum, Harvard College, Carter-Brown, and Massachusetts Historical Society libraries; it is worth from £30 to £40. Mr. Deane's edition of 1612 has a dedication to Julius Caesar, the English jurist of that day, which is not in the edition without date. See Vol. iii. p. 47. The same was reissued as a "second edition," with a title dated 1688, of which there is a copy in Harvard College Library (Field, no. 1,015; Stevens, Nuggets, £4 14s. 6d.; Menzies, no. 1,334; Griswold, no. 472; Quaritch, £3 and £7).
As illustrating in some sort his more labored work, the Opus epistolae Petri Martyris was first printed at Complutum in 1530. The letters were again published at Amsterdam, in 1670, in an edition which had the care of Ch. Patin, to which was appended other letters by Fernando del Pulgar.

The most extensive of the early collections was the Naujs orbis, which was issued in separate editions at Basle and Paris in 1532. Simon Grynaeus, a learned professor at Basle, signed the preface; and it usually passes under his name. Grynaeus was born in Swabia, was a friend of Luther, visited England in 1531, and died in Basle, in 1541. The compilation, however, is the work of a canon of Strasburg, John Huttich (born about 1480; died, 1544), but the labor of revision fell on Grynaeus. It has the first three voyages of Columbus, and those of Pinzon and Vespucius; the rest of the book is taken up with the travels of Marco Polo and his successors to the East. It

1 Fac-simile of cut in Reusner's Jesus (Strasburg, 1860), p. 99.
2 Brunet, i. 204; Harrisse, Notes on Columbus, p. 10; Bibl. Amer. Ved., no. 160; Carter-Brown, vol. i. no. 93; Sunderland, vol. iv. no. 8,174, (£81/). There is also a copy in Harvard College Library.
3 Sabin, i. 200. Copy in Harvard College Library; it was printed at the Elzevir Press (Harrisse, Notes on Columbus, p. 11; Carter-Brown, vol. ii. no. 1,936; Sunderland, vol. iv. no. 8,175).
4 Prescott's copy is in Harvard College Library (Ferdinand and Isabella, 1873, ii. 76).
5 Cf. Arana, Bibliog. de obras a. (1885), no. 373. There are copies of this Basle edition in the Boston Public, Harvard College, Carter-Brown, Lenox, Astor, and Barlow libraries. Münster's map, of which an account is given elsewhere, is often wanting; the price for a copy with the map has risen from a guinea in Rich's day (1837), to £5. Cf. Harrisse, no. 171; Lecerc. no. 411; Muller (1877), no. 1,301; Terraux, no. 38; Sabin, vol. ix. no. 34,100; Court, no. 249. The Paris edition has the Orontius Finaeus map properly, though others are sometimes found in it. Cf. Harrisse,
next appeared in a German translation at Strasbourg in 1534, which was made by Michael Herr, *Die Neue Welt.* It has no map, gives more from Martyr than the other edition, and substitutes a preface by Herr for that of Grynaeus. The original Latin was reproduced at Basle again in 1537, with 1536 in the colophon. In 1555 another edition was printed at Basle, enlarged upon the 1537 edition by the insertion of the second and third of the Cortes letters and some accounts of efforts in converting the Indians. Those portions relating to America exclusively were reprinted in the Latin at Rotterdam in 1616.6

Sebastian Münster, who was born in 1488, was forty-three years old when his map of the world—which is preserved in the Paris (1532) edition of the *Novus orbis*—appeared. This is the first time that Münster significantly comes before us as a describer of the geography of the New World. Again in 1540 and 1542 he was associated with the editions of Ptolomy issued at Basle in those years. It is, however, upon his *Cosmographia,* among his forty books, that Münster's fame chiefly rests. The earliest editions are extremely rare, and seem not to be clearly defined by the bibliographers. It appears to have been originally issued in German, probably in 1544 at Basle, under the mixed title: *Cosmographia: Beschreibung aller Lander Durch Sebastian Münsterum. Getrutet zu Basle durch Henricum Patri, Anne MDCXLV.* He says that he had been engaged upon it for eighteen years, keeping Strabo before him as a model. To the section devoted to Asia he adds a few pages "Von den neunen Inseln" (folios nos. 175, 177; Carter-Brown, vol. i. no. 101; Sabin, vol. ix. nos. 34,101, 34,102; Leclerc, nos. 412 (150 francs), 2,569; Stevens, *Bibliotheca geographica,* p. 124; Cooke, no. 5,879; Court, no. 210; Sanderland, no. 365; Muller (1872), no. 6,537; Quaritch (1885), £1 15s. 10d. The Lenox Library has copies of different imprints,—"apud Galleton" and "apud Parven." These are other copies in the Barlow and Carter-Brown libraries. Good copies are worth about £40.

5 Sabin (vol. ix. p. 50) says it is rarer than the original Latin, which are copies in Harvard College, Congregational, and Carter-Brown libraries. Cf. Rich (1832), £4 15s.; Ternaux, no. 455; Sabin, vol. ix. no. 34,865; Grenville, p. 498; Harrison, no. 155, with references; Stevens (1870), no. 1,810; Muller (1572), no. 1,855, and (1577) no. 1,793 (40 florins), with corrections of Harrison; Sobolewski, no. 3,575; Carter-Brown, vol. i. no. 110; Huth, vol. iii. nos. 1,050-1,051. Quaritch and others of late price it at £2. It was from this German edition of the *Novus orbis* that the collection, often quoted as that of Cornelis Anoni, called *Novae Vract, was made up in 1562, with some additional matter. It is in the dialect of Breslau, and Muller (*Johne am America,* 1572, no. 1,854) says it is "exceedingly rare, even in Holland;" he prices it at 50 florins. Cf. Leclerc, no. 2,579 (50 francs); Sabin, vol. ix. no. 34,107; Carter-Brown, vol. i. no. 50; Huth, vol. iii. no. 1,051; A. R. Smith's *Catalogue* (1874), no. 9 (£5 2s.); Pinart, no. 665.

6 It has £5-600 in addition to the edition of 1532. There are copies in the Cornell University (*Sparke Catalogue,* nos. 61,307; Lenox, Carter-Brown, Barlow, J. C. Brevoort, and American Antiquarian Society libraries. One of the two copies in Harvard College Library belonged at different times to Charles Sumner, E. A. Crowninshield (no. 796), and the poet Thomas Gray, and has Gray's annotations, and a record that it cost him one shilling and twopence. The map of the 1532 Basle edition belongs to this 1537 edition; but it is often wanting. The *Huth Catalogue* (vol. iii. p. 1091) calls the map of "extreme rarity." and Quaritch has pointed out that the larger names in the map being set in type in the block, there is some variation in the style of these inscriptions belonging to the different issues. Sabin, vol. ix. no. 34,103; Harrison, no. 223; Carter-Brown, vol. i. no. 723; Leclerc, no. 413, with map (100 francs); Stevens (*Negutii,* no. 7,560 and Historical Collections, p. 66) give it. Muller (1872), no. 1,850 and (1572) no. 1,793. Recent prices of good copies with the map are noted at £4 15s. 57 marks, and 70 francs; without the map it brings about £4.00. Grosier's copy was in the Beecford sale (1823), no. 187.

7 There are copies in the Boston Public Library (two copies), Boston Athenaeum, Harvard College, Carter-Brown (no. 302), and American Antiquarian Society libraries. The map is repeated from the earlier Basle editions. Cf. *Brunei Catalogue,* no. 101; Huth *Catalogue* (without map), i. 1,030; Harrison, no. 171; Stevens, Historical Collections, vol. i. no. 131; Cooke, no. 1,064; Sabin, vol. ix. no. 34,104. Rich, in 1835, priced it with map at £5 2s.; recent prices are £4 15s. and £5 5s.

8 Edited by Balchaz Herly. Cf. Carter-Brown, vol. ii. no. 183; Graeco, iv. 609; Brunet, iv. 152; Sabin, vol. ix. no. 34,105; Huth, iii. 156; Leclerc, no. 414 (40 francs); Stevens, *Negutii,* £2 2s. 6d.; Court, no. 211; Muller (1872), no. 1,570. There are copies in Harvard College Library and Boston Athenaeum.

9 The editions of Ptolomy recording or affecting the progress of geography in respect to the New World are noted several elsewhere in the present work; but the whole series is viewed together in the *Bibliography of Ptolomy's Geography,* by Justinus Winzer, which, after appearing serially in the New York University Bulletin, was issued separately by the University Library in 1884 as no. 18 of its *Bibliographical Contributions.*

10 H. H. Bancroft, *Mexico,* i. 258. Harrison (*Bibli. Amer. Vet.,* no. 277) gives the date 1541 as apparently the first issue. His authority is the *Laborum Catalogue;* but the date therein is probably an error (Sabin, vol. xii. no. 51,354). The *Atchame Nunnarum* gives a Latin edition of 1543;—it is supposed without warrant, though it is also mentioned in Poggendorf's *Ringarter, Handschriftbibel,* ii. 254.

11 Harrison (Bibl. Amer. Vet., no. 205), describing a copy in the Lenox Library. The map of America in this edition is given by Sastrens, and much reduced in Leedale. There are twenty-four maps in it in all (Sabin, vol. xi. no. 51,352).
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dcxxy—dculij. This account was scant; and though it was a little enlarged in the second edition in 1545, it remained of small extent through subsequent editions, and was confined to ten pages in that of 1614. The last of the German editions appeared in 1628. The earliest

1 Fac-simile of the cut in the Ptolemy of 1552.
2 Also published at Basle (Harrisse, Bibl. Amer. Vset., Additions, no. 292; Weigel, 1827, Catalogue; Sabin, vol. xii. no. 51,386). It has twenty-eight maps. There is a copy in the Royal Library at Munich.
3 The third and later German editions were as follows: 1546. According to the Athenaei Rauricli.—1550. Basle, 1,733 pages, woodcuts, with views of towns added for the first time, and fourteen folios of maps. Harrisse (no. 294) quotes the description in Eber's Dictionary, no. 14,500. Cf. Sabin, vol. xii. no. 51,387; Leclerc, no. 306; Rosenthal (Munich, 1884), no. 52, at 80 marks. Harrisse (Additions, no. 170) says the Royal Library at Munich has three different German editions of 1550.—1553. Basle. Müllcr (Books on
undoubted Latin text appeared at Basle in 1550, with the same series of new views, etc., German edition of that date.

With nothing undoubted Latin text appeared at Basle in 1550, with the same series of new views, etc., German edition of that date.

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1 Face-simile of a cut in Reusner's Icones (Strasburg, 1590), p. 171.
3 This 1550 Latin edition has fourteen maps, and copies are worth from $12 to $15. Cf. Bibl. Amer. Vat., no. 300; Hath Catalogue, iii. 1,009; Sabin, vol. xii. no. 51,375; Strutt, Dictionary of Engravers.
but a change of title apparently, there were relhques of this edition in 1551, 1552, and 1554, but again in 1559. The edition of 1597 has the same map, "Novum insulae," used in the 1554 editions, but new names are added, and new plates of Cuba and Cuba are also furnished.

The earliest French edition, according to Brunet, appeared in 1552; and other editions followed in that language. Eden gave the fifth book an English dress in 1553, which was again issued in 1572 and 1574. A Bohemian edition, made by Jan z Puchowa, "Cosmographia Cislebda," was issued in 1554. The first Italian edition was printed at Basle in 1558, using the engraved plates of the other Basle issues; and finally, in 1575, an Italian edition, according to Brunet, appeared at Colonii.

The best-known collection of voyages of the sixteenth century is that of Ramusio, whose third volume—compiled probably in 1553, and printed in 1556—is given exclusively to American voyages. It contains, however, little regarding Columbus not given by Peter Martyr and Oviedo, except the letter to Fra Fraacostor.

In Ramusio the narratives of these early voyages first got a careful and considerate editor,

engraved after new drawings. That of 1592 is in the Boston Athenaeum; that of 1598 is in Harvard College Library. The likeness of Münster on the title is inscribed: "Seins alters le jahr." America is shown in the general mappemonde, and in map no. xxvi, "Die Neue Welt." Sabin, vol. xii. no. 51,394-51,395, 1614.

These Basle editions reproduced the engravings of the 1552 and 1558 editions, and are considered the completest issues of the German text. They are worth from 50 to 40 marks each. Sabin, vol. xii. no. 51,396.

3 The title of the 1554 edition as shown in the copy in the Boston Public Library reads as follows: Cosmo graphia univcrsali Lib. VI. in quibus iuxt a certioris fidei scrip torum traditionem descriptur, Omnium habitabilis orbis partium situs, pro pr. prievie. [Regionum Typographic. effigies. Terra ingeniosa, quibus sit ut tam differentes & sa. vrias specie res, & animatas, & inanimatas, ferat. Animalium pergerum natura & picture. In Nobiliorum cistitiatum icones & descriptiones. Regionum initia, incrementa & translationes. Regionum & principium genealogie. Item omnium gentium morar, leges, religio, moral. tradittones: autem memorabilium in hunc usque ann. num 1554, gestarum versum Historia, Autore Sebastian Munstero. The same edition is in the Harvard College Library; but the title varies, and reads thus: Cosmo graphia universaliis Lib. VI. in quibus, iuxta certioris fidei scriptorun traditionem describuntur, Omnibus habitabilis orbis partij situs, propriis pr. dixus. [Regionum Typographic. effigies. Terra ingeniosa, quibus sit ut tam differentes & sa. vrias specie res, & animatas, & inanimatas, ferat. Animalium pergerum natura & picture. Nobiliorum cistitiatum icones & descriptiones. Regionum initia, incrementa & translationes. Omnium gentium morar, leges, religio, moral. tradittones: item regnum & principium genealogie. Autore Sebastian Munstero. The colophon in both reads: [Basileae Apud Henricum Patri, Mense Septemb. Anno Sa. Iovi M.D.LIII.]. This copy belonged to Dr. Mather Byles, and has his autograph; the title is mounted, and may have belonged to some other one of the several "title-editions" which appeared about this time. Cf. Harvard University Bulletin, ii. 285; Carter-Brown, vol. i. no. 194; Sabin, vol. xii. no. 51,380-51,381.

The account of America is on pages 1,099-1,113. These editions have been bought of late years for about $14; but Rosenthal (Munich, 1884) prices a copy of 1554 at 160 marks, and one of 1554 at 150 marks.

2 Sabin, vol. xii. no. 51,382; Muller, "Books on America" (1872), p. 12.

Sabin, vol. xii. no. 51,385. Some passages displeasing to the Catholics are said to have been omitted in this edition. It is worth about $13 or $14.

4 Supplement, col. 1,193; Sabin, vol. xii. no. 51,397.

7 That of Basle, 1556, has on pp. 1,533-1,574, "Des nouvelles ileses: comment, quand et par qui elles ont esté trouvées," with a map and fourteen woodcuts. It is usually priced at about $30; the copies are commonly worn (Sabin, vol. xii. no. 51,398). The same publisher, Henry Pierre, reissued it (without date) in 1568, with twelve folding woodcut maps, the first of which pertains to America (Carter-Brown, vol. i. no. 271; Sabin, vol. xii. no. 51,399). In 1575 a new French edition, with the cuts reduced, was issued in three volumes, folio, edited by Belleforest and others; it gives 102 pages to America. Cf. Brunet, col. 1,451, Supplement, col. 1,129; Stevens (1870), p. 121; Sunderland, no. 6,722 (£18 10s.); Parquet (1884), no. 1,675 (150 francs) Sabin, vol. xii. no. 51,400.


7 Weigel (1877), p. 96; Sabin, vol. xii. no. 51,401.


9 Some copies have nineteen maps, others twenty-two in all. Cf. Carter-Brown, vol. i. no. 291; Sabin, vol. xii. no. 51,385. Some passages displeasing to the Catholics are said to have been omitted in this edition. It is worth about $12 or $15.

10 Supplement, col. 1,193; Sabin, vol. xii. no. 51,397.
who at this time was ripe in knowledge and experience, for he was well beyond sixty, and he had given his maturer years to historical and geographical study. He had at one time maintained a school for topographical studies in his own house. Oviedo tells us of the assistance Ramusio was to him in his work. Locke has praised his labors without stint.

Monardes, one of the distinguished Spanish physicians of this time, was busy seeking for the simples and curatives of the New World plants, as the adventurers to New Spain brought them back. The original issue of his work was the Dos Libros, published at Seville in 1565, treating of all things brought from our West Indies which are used in medicine, and of the Bezaar Stone, and the herb Escuerzonera. This book is become rare, and is priced as high as 200 francs and £9. The "segunda parte" is sometimes found separately with the date 1571; but in 1574 a third part was printed with the other two, making the complete work, Historia medicinal de nuestras Indias; and these were again issued in 1580. An Italian version, by Annibale Briganti, appeared at Venice in 1575 and 1589, and a French, with Du Jardin, in 1602. There were three English editions printed under the title of Joyfull News out of the newe founde world, wherein is declared the rare and singular virtues of diverse and sundry Herbes, Trees, Oyles, Plantes, and Stones, by Doctor Monardus of Sevilla, Engished by John Frampton, which first appeared in 1577, and was reprinted in 1580, with additions from Monardes' other tracts, and again in 1596.

The Spanish historians of affairs in Mexico, Peru, and Florida are grouped in the Historia

1 Born in 1485-1486; died in 1557. There is an alleged portrait of Ramusio in the new edition of II viaggio di Giovan Leone, etc. (Venice, 1857), the only volume of it published. The portrait of him by Paul Veronese in the hall of the Great Council was burned in 1557; and Cicogna (Biblioteca Venetiana, li. 310) says that the likeness now in the Sala dello Scudo is imaginary.

2 Cf. also Camus, Memoire sur De Bry, p. 8; Humboldt, Examen critique ; Hallam, Literature of Europe; Harrison, Bibl. Amer. Vet., no. 304; Brunet, vol. iv. col. 1100; Carter-Brown, vol. i. no. 105; Clarke's Maritime Discovery, p. x, where Tiraboschi's account of Ramusio is translated; and H. H. Bancroft, Mexico, i. 282. Ternaux mentions a second edition in 1564; but Harriess could find no evidence of it (Bibl. Amer. Vet., p. xxii). There was a well-known second edition of the third volume in 1565 (differing in title only from the 1566 edition), which, with a first volume of 1588 and a second volume of 1583, is thought to make up the most desirable copy; though there are some qualifications in the case, since the 1606 edition of the third volume is really more complete.

3 Carter-Brown, vol. i. no. 275.

4 Cf. Carter-Brown, vol. i. nos. 287, 288, 299, 337; Sunderland, nos. 8,569, 8,570; Brinsley, no. 44; Murphy, no. 1,709; Court, no. 241.

5 Court, no. 242.

6 Carter-Brown, l. 386; l. 43; Brinsley, no. 45.

7 The different editions in the various languages are given in Sabin, xii. 282.

8 Sabin, vol. viii. no. 32,004.
1589, and his enlarged edition, of which the third volume (1600) relates to America, — there is an account in Vol. III. of the present work. The great undertaking of De Bry was also begun towards the close of the same century.

De Bry was an engraver at Frankfort, and his professional labors had made him acquainted with works of travel. The influence of Hakluyt and a visit to the English editor stimulated him to undertake a task similar to that of

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1 This follows a print given in fac-simile in the Carter-Brew Catelogs, i. 316.
2 A complete reprint of all of Hakluyt's publications, in fourteen or fifteen volumes, is announced (1854) by E. and G. Goldsmid, of Edinburgh.
FEYERABEND.\footnote{Sigmund Feyerabend was a prominent bookseller of his day in Frankfort, and was born about 1527 or 1528. He was an engraver himself, and was associated with De Bry in the publications of his \textit{Voyages}.}

the English compiler. He resolved to include both the Old and New World; and he finally produced his volumes simultaneously in Latin and German. As he gave a larger size to the American parts than to the others, the commonly used title, referring to this difference, was soon established as \textit{Grande et petita voyages}.\footnote{The title, however, as given in catalogues generally, runs: \textit{Collectiones peregrinationum in Indiam orientalem et Indiam occidentalem, XXV partibus comprehensa a Theodoro, Joan-Theodoro De Bry, et a Mathew Merian publicata. Francofurti ad Mainum, 1590-1634.}} Theodore De Bry himself died in March, 1598; but the work was carried forward by his widow, by his sons John Theodore and John Israel, and by his sons-in-law Matthew Merian and William Fitzer. The task was not finished till 1634, when twenty-five parts had been printed in the Latin, of which thirteen pertain to America; but the German has one more part in the American series. His first part—which was Hariot's \textit{Virginia}—was printed not only in Latin and German, but also in the original English\footnote{This part is of extreme rarity, and Dibdin says that Lord Oxford bought the copy in the Grenville Library in 1740 for £140. Cf. Vol. III. p. 125.} and in French; but there seeming to be no adequate demand in these languages, the subsequent issues were confined to Latin and German. There was a gap in the
dates of publication between 1600 (when the ninth part is called “postrema pars”) and 1619–1620, when the tenth and eleventh parts appeared at Oppenheim, and a twelfth at Frankfurt in 1624. A thirteenth and fourteenth part appeared in German in 1628 and 1630; and these, translated together into Latin, completed the Latin series in 1634.

Without attempting any bibliographical description, the succession and editions of the American parts will be briefly enumerated:

I. *Hariot's Virginia*. In Latin, English, German, and French, in 1590; four or more impressions of the Latin the same year. Other editions of the German in 1600 and 1700.

II. *Le Moyne's Florida*. In Latin, 1594 and 1609; in German, 1594, 1610.

III. *Van Niel's Brazil*. In Latin, 1598, 1608, 1612; in German, 1594 (twice).

IV. *Benzoni's New World*. In Latin, 1594 (twice), 1604; in German, 1599, 1613.

V. *Continuation of Benzoni*. In Latin, 1595 (twice); in German, two editions without date, probably 1595 and 1613.

VI. *Continuation of Benzoni (Furn*) In Latin, 1596, 1597; in German, 1597, 1610.

The earliest description of a set of De Bry of any bibliographical moment is that of the Abbé de Rothelin, *Observations et détails sur la collection des voyages, etc.* (Paris, 1742), pp. 44 (Carter-Brown, vol. i. no. 473), which is reprinted in Lenglet du Fresnoy's *Méthode pour étudier la géographie* (1768), i. 324. Gabriel Martin, in his catalogue of the library of M. Cisternay du Fay, had somewhat earlier announced that collector's triumph in calling a set in his catalogue (no. 2,825) “exemplum omni genere perfectionem,” when his copy brought 450 francs. The Abbé de Rothelin aimed to exceed Cisternay du Fay, and did in the varieties which he brought together. The next description was that of De Bure in his *Bibliothèque instructive* (vol. i. p. 67), printed 1763–1768; but the German editions were overlooked by De Bure, as they had been by his predecessors. The *Carter-Brown Catalogue* (vol. i. no. 473) shows Sobolewski's copy of De Bure with manuscript notes. A lifetime later, in 1802, A. G. Camus printed at Paris *Son Mémoire sur les grands et petits voyages [de De Bry] et les voyages de Thévenot*. As a careful and critical piece of work, this collation of Camus was superior to De Bure's. A description of a copy belonging to the Duke of Bedford was printed in Paris in 1836 (6 pp.). Weigel, in the *Schriften* (1845), pp. 65–89, printed his “Bibliographische Mittheilungen über die deutschen Ausgaben von De Bry,” which was also printed separately. It described a copy now owned in New York. Muller, in his *Catalogue* (1872), p. 217, indicates some differences from Weigel's collations. The copy formed by De Bure fell into Mr. Grenville's hands, and was largely improved by him before he left it, with his library, to the British Museum. The Bibliotheca Grenvilliana describes it, and Bartlett (*Carter-Brown Catalogue*, i. 321) thinks it the finest in Europe. Cf. Dibdin's description, which is copied in the *American Bibliophilist* (1872), p. 13. The standard collation at present is probably that of Brunet, in his *Manuel du libraire*, vol. i. (1856), which was also printed separately; in this he follows Weigel for the German texts. This account is followed by Salin in his *Dictionnaire* (vol. iii. p. 20), whose article, prepared by Charles A. Cutter, of the Boston Athenæum, has also been printed separately. The Brunet account is accompanied by a valuable note (also in Salin, iii. 59), by Sobolewski, whose best set (reaching one hundred and seventy parts) was a wonderful one, though he lacked the English Hariot. This set came to this country through Muller (cf. his *Catalogue*, 1875, p. 385), and is now in the Lenox Library. Sobolewski's second set went into the Field Collection, and was sold in 1875; and again in J. J. Cooke sale (*Catalogue*, iii. 297) in 1883.

The *Catalogue de la collection de feu M. Serge Sobolevski de Moscou*, prepared by Albert Cohn. The sale took place in Leipzig in July, 1873. Brunet and Sobolewski both point out the great difficulties of a satisfactory collation, arising from the publisher's habit of mixing the sheets of the various editions, forming varieties almost beyond the acquisition of the most enthusiastic collector, “so that,” says Brunet, “perhaps no two copies of this work are exactly alike.” “No man ever yet,” says Henry Stevens (*Historical Collections*, vol. i. no. 1793, 1837), made up his De Bry perfect, if one may count on the three great De Bry witnesses,—the Right Honorable Thomas Grenville, the Russian prince Sobolewski, and the American Mr. Lenox,—who all went far beyond De Bure, yet fell far short of attaining all the variations they had heard of.” The collector will value various other collations now accessible, like that in the *Carter-Brown Catalogue*, vol. i. no. 396 (also printed separately, twenty-five copies, in 1873); that printed by Quaritch, confined to the German texts; that in the *Field Catalogue*, ii. 404; and that in the *Sunderland Catalogue*, nos. 1–251, 1873.

There are lists of the sets which have been sold since 1709 given in Salin (vol. iii. p. 47), from Brunet, and in the *Carter-Brown Catalogue* (vol. i. p. 438). The Rothelin copy, then esteemed the best known, brought, in 1746, 750 francs. At a later day, with additions secured under better knowledge, it again changed hands at 2,351
While there is distinctive merit in De Bry's collection, which caused it to have a due effect in its day on the progress of geographical knowledge, it must be confessed that a certain meretricious reputation has become attached to the work as the result of a collector's assiduity, and of his supply of money, quite disproportionate to the relative use of the collection in these days to a student. This artificial appreciation has no doubt been largely due to the engravings, which form so attractive a feature in the series, and which, while they in many cases are the honest rendering of genuine sketches, are certainly in not a few the merest fancy of some designer.

There are several publications of the De Brys sometimes found grouped with the Voyages as a part, though not properly so, of the series. Such are Las Casas' Narratio regionum Indicarum; the voyages of the "Silberne Welt," by Arthus von Dantzig, and of Olivier van Noort; the Rerum et urbis Amstelodamsuien historia of Fontanus, with its Dutch voyages to the north; and the Navigations aux Indes par les Hollandais.

Francois, and once more, in 1855 (described in the Bulletin du bibliophile, 1855, pp. 38-41), Mr. Lenox bought it for 12,000 francs; and in 1873 Mr. Lenox also bought the best Sobolewski copy (fifty-five volumes) for 5,050 thalers. With these and other parts, procured elsewhere, this library is supposed to lead all others in the facilities for a De Bry bibliography. Fair copies of the Grandes voyages in Latin, in first or second edition, are usually sold for about £100, and for both voyages for £150, and sometimes £200. Muller, in 1875, held the fourteen parts, in German, of the Grands voyages, at 1,000 florins. Fragmentary sets are frequently in the Catalogues, but bring proportionately much less prices. In unusually full sets the appreciation of value is rapid with every additional part. Most large American libraries have sets of more or less completeness. Besides those in the Carter-Brown (which took thirty years to make, besides a duplicate set from the Sobolewski sale) and Lenox libraries, there are others in the Boston Public, Harvard College, Astor, and Long Island Historical Society Libraries, — all of fair proportions, and not unfrequently in duplicate and complemental sets. The copy of the Great Voyages, in Latin (all first editions), in the Murphy Library (Catalogus, no. 759), was gathered for Mr. Murphy by Osias Rich. The Murphy Library also contained the German text in first editions. In 1884 Quaritch offered the fine set from the Hamilton Library (twenty-five parts), "presumed to be quite perfect," for £670. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres is about publishing his bibliography of De Bry.

Another of De Bry's editors, Gasper Ens, published in 1680 his West-and-Ost Indischer Lustgarten, which is a summary of the sources of American history.

There are various abridgments of De Bry. The earliest is Ziegler's America, Frankfort, 1614, which is made up from the first nine parts of the German Grandes Voyages. The Historia antipodum, oder Neue Welt (1631), is the first twelve parts condensed by Johann Ludwig Gottfried, otherwise known as Johann Philipphe Abelin, who was, in Merian's day, a co-laborer on the Voyages. He uses a large number of the plates from the larger work.

The chief rival collection of De Bry is that of Hulsius, which is described elsewhere.

Collections now became numerous. Conrad Löw's Meer oder Sechzehn Buch was published at Cologne in 1598. The Dutch Collection of Voyages, issued by Cornelius Claesz, appeared in uniform style between 1598 and 1603, but it never had a collective title. It gives the voyages of Cavendish and Drake.

It was well into the next century (1651) when Purchas began his publications, of which there
Another Dutch publication, deserving of a passing notice, which, though not a Dutch folio, Herckmans', but among the volumes are two touching narratives pertaining to New France and Virginia, is the *Journalen van de Reysen op Oostindie* of Michael Colijn, published at Amsterdam in 1619, is called by Muller the first series of voyages published in Dutch with a collective title. It includes, notwithstanding the title, Cavendish, Drake, and Raleigh. Another Dutch folio, Herckmans' *Der Zeeuwert boeck*, etc. (Amsterdam, 1634), does not include any American voyages. The celebrated Dutch collection, edited by Isaac Commelin, at Amsterdam, and known as the *Begin en Voorvaggh van de Oost-Indische Compagnie*, would seem originally to have included, among its voyages to the East and North, those of Raleigh and Cavendish; but they were later omitted.

The collection of Thevenot was issued in 1663; but this has been described elsewhere. The collection usually cited as Dapper's was printed at Amsterdam, 1669-1729, in folio (thirteen volumes). It has no collective title, but among the volumes are two touching narratives of Columbus, — the *Buchrijninge van Montanus* and Nienhoff's *Brazilianische Zee-en Lantreis*. A small collection, *Recueil de divers voyages faits en Afrique et en l'Amérique*, was published in Paris by Billaine in 1674. It includes Blome's Jamaica, Laborde on the Caribs, etc.

Some of the later American voyages were also printed in the second edition of a Swedish *Reesa-boek*, printed at Wysingborg in 1674, 1675. The Italian collection, *Il genio vagante*, was printed at Parma in 1651-1653, in four volumes.

An Account of Several Voyages (London, 1694) gives Narborough's to Magellan's Straits, and Marten's to Greenland.

The important English *Collection of Voyages and Travels* which passes under the name of its publisher, Churchill, took its earliest form in 1704, appearing in four volumes; but was afterwards increased by two additional volumes in 1733, and by two more in 1744,—these last, sometimes called the Oxford Voyages, being made up from material in the library of the Earl of Oxford. It was reissued complete in 1752. It has an introductory discourse by Caleb Locke; and this, and some other of its contents, constitutes the *Histoire de la navigation*, Paris, 1723.

John Harris, an English divine, had compiled a *Collection of Voyages* in 1702 which was a rival of Churchill's, differing from it in being an historical summary of all voyages, instead of a collection of some. Harris wrote the Introduction; but it is questionable how much else he had to do with it. It was revised and reissued in 1744-1745 by Dr. John Campbell, and in this form it is often regarded as a supplement to Churchill. It was reprinted in two

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1 Vol. III. p. 47. Cf. Carter-Brown, vol. ii. nos. 159, 162, 163, 223, 305, 320. Sobolewski's copy was in the Menzies sale (no. 1,649). Quaritch's price is from £75 to £100, according to condition, which is the price of good copies in recent sales.

2 *Catalogue* (1875), no. 3,284; (1877), no. 1,537; *Tiele*, no. 1.

3 Muller (1872), no. 2,657.

4 *Catalogue* (1875), no. 3,284; (1877), no. 1,537; *Tiele*, Memoire bibliographique, p. 93; Carter-Brown, vol. ii. nos. 567, 586; Sabin, iv. 315, 316.

5 Muller (1872), no. 1,837.

6 This collection also includes the voyages of Barents, and of Hudson, as well as several through Magellan's Straits, with Madriga's voyage to Peru and Chili.

7 Muller (1872), no. 1,837. It was published in 2 parts, the first appearing in 1703 (Muller, 1872, no. 1,880). The *Oost-Indische Voyagen*, issued at Amsterdam in 1698 by Joost Hartgers, is a reprint of part of Commelin, with some additions.

8 Muller (1872), no. 1,837. Sobolewski's copy was in the Menzies sale (no. 1,649). The second edition was printed by the widow Cellier in Paris in 1683 (Muller, 1872, no. 393), containing the same matter differently arranged.

9 Muller (1872), no. 1,837. It was reissued in 1702 (Muller, 1872, no. 231). A second edition was printed in the widow Cellier in Paris in 1683 (Muller, 1872, no. 386), containing the same matter differently arranged.

10 Muller (1872), no. 1,837. It was reissued in 1702 (Muller, 1872, no. 231). A second edition was printed in the widow Cellier in Paris in 1683 (Muller, 1872, no. 386), containing the same matter differently arranged.

11 Muller (1872), no. 1,837. It was reissued in 1702 (Muller, 1872, no. 231). A second edition was printed in the widow Cellier in Paris in 1683 (Muller, 1872, no. 386), containing the same matter differently arranged.
volumes, folio, with continuations to date, in 1764.1

The well-known Dutch collection (Voyages) of Vander Aa was printed at Leyden in 1706, 1707. It gives voyages to all parts of the world made between 1246 and 1693. He borrows from Herrera, Acosta, Purchas, De Bry, and all available sources, and illuminates the whole with about five hundred maps and plates. In its original form it made twenty-eight, sometimes thirty, volumes of small size, in black-letter, and eight volumes in folio, both editions being issued at the same time and from the same type. In this larger form the voyages are arranged by nations; and it was the unsold copies of this edition which, with a new general title, constitutes the edition of 1727. In the smaller form the arrangement is chronological. In the folio edition the voyages to Spanish America previous to 1540 constitute volumes three and four; while the English voyages, to 1656, are in volumes five and six.2

In 1709 Du Perier's Histoire universelle des voyages had not so wide a scope as its title indicated, being confined to the early Spanish voyages to America;3 the proposed subsequent volumes not having been printed. An English translation, under Du Perier's name, was issued in London in 1708;4 but when reissued in 1711, with a different title, it credited the authorship to the Abbé Bellegarde.5 In 1714, also, Captain John Stevens published in London his New Collection of Voyages; but Lawson's Carolina and Cieza's Peru, were the only American sections.6 In 1715 the French collection known as Bernard's Recueil de voyages au Nord, was begun at Amsterdam. A pretty wide interpretation is given to the restricted designation of the title, and voyages to California, Louisiana, the Upper Mississippi (Hennepin), Virginia, and Georgia are included.7 Daniel Coxe, in 1741, united in one volume A Collection of Voyages, three of which he had already printed separately, including Captain James's to the Northwest. A single volume of a collection called The American Traveller appeared in London in 1743.8

The collection known as Astley's Voyages was published in London in four volumes in 1745-1747; the editor was John Green, whose name is sometimes attached to the work. It gives the travels of Marco Polo, but has nothing of the early voyages to America,9—these being intended for later volumes, were never printed. These four volumes were translated, with some errors and omissions, into French, and constitutes the first nine volumes of the Abbé Prevost's Histoire générale des voyages, begun in Paris in 1746, and completed, in twenty quarto volumes, in 1780.10 An octavo edition was printed (1749-1770) in seventy-five volumes.11 It was again reprinted at the Hague in twenty-five volumes quarto (1747-1780), with considerable revision, following the original English, and with Green's assistance; besides showing some additions. The Dutch editor was P. de Hondt, who also issued an edition in Dutch in twenty-one volumes quarto,—including, however, only the first seventeen volumes of his French edition, thus omitting those chiefly concerning America.12 A small collection of little moment, A New Universal Collection of Voyages, appeared in London in 1752.13 De Brosses's Histoire des navigations aux terres australes depuis 1501 (Paris, 1756), two volumes quarto, covers Vespuccius, Magellan, Drake, and Cavendish.14

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1 Carter-Brown, vol. iii. no. 1,400; Sabin, viii. 92; Muller (1872), no. 1,901.
2 H. H. Bancroft, Central America, ii. 741, who errs somewhat in his statements; Murphy Catalogue, no. 1,974; Carter-Brown, vol. iii. no. 88, with full table of contents. The best description is in Muller (1872), no. 1,880. Although Vander Aa says, in the title of the folio edition, that it is based on the Gottfried-Abelin New Welt, this new collection is at least four times as extensive.
3 Carter-Brown, vol. iii. no. 96.
4 Carter-Brown, iii. 110.
5 Carter-Brown, iii. 130.
6 The publication began in numbers in 1708, and some copies are dated 1710 (Carter-Brown, vol. iii. no. 158).
8 Sabin, vol. i. no. 1,750.
9 Carter-Brown, vol. iii. no. 794; H. H. Bancroft, Central America, ii. 747.
10 Volumes xii. to xv. are given to America; the later volumes were compiled by Querion and De Leyne.
11 Different sets vary in the number of volumes.
12 Muller (1872), nos. 1,805-1,900; Carter-Brown, vol. iii. no. 831; H. H. Bancroft, Central America, ii. 746. A German translation appeared at Leipsic in 1747 in twenty-one volumes.
13 H. H. Bancroft, Central America, ii. 750.
14 Muller (1872), nos. 1,980, 1,981. There was a German translation, with enlargements, by J. C. Adelung, Halle, 1767; an English translation is also cited. A similar range was taken in Alexander Dalrymple's Historical Collection of Voyages in the South Pacific Ocean (London, 1770), of which there was a French translation in 1774 (Carter-Brown, vol. iii. no. 1,730). The most important contribution in English on this
Several English collections appeared in the next few years; among which are The World Displayed (London, 1759-1761), twenty vols. 16mo,—of which seven volumes are on American voyages, compiled from the larger collections, and A Curious Collection of Travels (London, 1761) is in eight volumes, three of which are devoted to America.

The Abbé de la Porte’s Voyages Français, in forty-two volumes, 1765-1795 (there are other dates), may be mentioned to warn the student of its historical warp with a fictitious woof. John Barrows’ Collection of Voyages (London, 1765), in three small volumes, was translated into French by Targe under the title of Abrégé chronologique.

John Callender’s Voyages to the Terra australis (London, 1766-1788), three volumes, translated for the first time a number of the narratives in De Bry, Hulsius, and Themenot. It gives the voyages of Vespuccius, Magellan, Drake, Gallo, Cavendish, Hawkins, and others. Dodsley’s Compendium of Voyages was published in the same year (1766) in seven volumes. The New Collection of Voyages, generally referred to as Knox’s, from the publisher’s name, appeared in seven volumes in 1767, the first three volumes covering American explorations. In 1770 Edward Cavendish Drake’s New Universal Collection of Voyages was published at London. The narratives are concise, and of a very popular character.

David Henry, a magazine of the day, published in 1773-1774 An Historical Account of all the Voyages Round the World by English Navigators, beginning with Drake and Cavendish.

La Harpe issued in Paris, 1780-1801, in thirty-two volumes,—Comeyas editing the last eleven,—his Abrégé de l’histoire générale des voyages, which proved a more readable and popular book than Prevost’s collection. There have been later editions and continuations. Johann Reinhold Forster made a positive contribution to this field of compilation when he printed his Geschichte der Entdeckungen und Schiffahrten im Norden at Frankfort in 1785. He goes back to the earliest explorations, and considers the credibility of the Zeno narrative.

He starts with Gomez for the Spanish section. A French collection by Berenger, Voyages faits autour du monde (Paris, 1788-1793), is very scant on Magellan, Drake, and Cavendish. A collection was published in London (1789) by Richardson on the voyages of the Portuguese and Spaniards during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Mavor’s Voyages, Travels, and Discoveries (London, 1796-1802), twenty-five volumes, is a condensed treatment, which passed to other editions in 1810 and 1813-1815.

A standard compilation appeared in John Pinkerton’s General Collection of Voyages (London, 1808-1814), in seventeen volumes, with over two hundred maps and plates, repeating the essential English narratives of earlier collections, and translating those from foreign languages afresh, preserving largely the language of the explorers.

Pinkerton, as an editor, was learned, but some what pedantic and over-confident; and a certain agglutinating habit indicates a process of amassment rather than of selection and assimilation. Volumes xii., xiii., and xiv. are given to America; but the operations of the Spaniards on the main, and particularly on the Pacific coast of North America, are rather scantly chronicled.

In 1808 was begun, under the supervision of Malte-Brun and others, the well-known Annales des voyages, which was continued to 1815, making twenty-five volumes. A new series, Nouvelles annales des voyages, was begun in 1819. The whole work is an important gathering of original sources and learned comment, and is in considerable part devoted to America. A French Collection abrégée des voyages, by Bancarel, appeared in Paris in 1808-1809, in twelve volumes.

The Collection of the best Voyages and Travels, compiled by Robert Kerr, and published in Edinburgh in 1811-1824, in eighteen octavo volumes, is a useful one, though the scheme was not wholly carried out. It includes an historical essay on the progress of navigation and discovery by W. Stevenson. It also includes among others the Northmen and Zeni voyages, the travels of Marco Polo and Galvano, the African discoveries of the Portuguese. The voyages of Columbus and his successors begin in vol. iii.;
and the narratives of these voyages are continued through vol. vi., though those of Drake, Cavendish, Hawkins, Davis, Magellan, and others come later in the series.

The *Histoire générale des voyages*, undertaken by C. A. Walkenaer in 1836, was stopped in 1831, after twenty-one octavos had been printed, without exhausting the African portion.

The early Dutch voyages are commemorated in Bennet and Wijk's *Nederlandse Ontdekkingen in Amerika*, etc., which was issued at Utrecht in 1827, and in their *Nederlandse Zeerijzen*, printed at Dordrecht in 1828–1830, in five volumes octavo. It contains Linschoten, Hudson, etc.

Albert III ontensom's *Bibliothèque universelle des voyages* was published in Paris, 1833–1836, in forty-six volumes.

G. A. Wimmer's *Die Erkundung der Erdkugel* (Vienna, 1834), five volumes octavo, is a general summary, which gives in the last two volumes the voyages to America and to the South Seas.

In 1837 Henri Ternaux-Comps began the publication of his *Voyages, relations, et mémoires originaux pour servir à l'histoire de la découverte de l'Amérique*, of which an account is given on another page (see p. vi).

The collection of F. C. Marmocchi, *Raccolta di viaggi dalla scoperta del Nuovo Continente*, was published at Prato in 1849–1854, in five volumes; it includes the Navarrete collection on Columbus, Xeres on Pizarro, and other of the Spanish narratives. The last volume of a collection in twelve volumes published in Paris, *Nouvelle bibliothèque des voyages*, is also given to America.

The Hakluyt Society in London began its valuable series of publications in 1837, and has admirably kept up its work to the present time, having issued its volumes generally under satisfactory editing. Its publications are not sold outside of its membership, except at second hand.

Under the editing of José Ferrer de Couto and José March y Labores, and with the royal patronage, a *Historia de la marina real Española* was published in Madrid, in two volumes, 1849 and 1854. It relates the early voyages. Édouard Charton's *Voyageurs anciens et modernes* was published in four volumes in Paris, 1855–1857; and it passed subsequently to a new edition.

A summarized account of the Portuguese and Spanish discoveries, from Prince Henry to Pizarro, was published in German by Theodor Vogel, and also in English in 1877. A *Nouvelle histoire des voyages*, by Richard Cortambert, is the latest and most popular presentation of the subject, opening with the explorations of Columbus and his successors; and Édouard Cat's *Les grandes découvertes maritimes du treizième au seizième siècle* (Paris, 1882) is another popular book.

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1 Stevens, *Bibliotheca geographica*, no. 317.
2 Muller (1872), no. 1,842.
3 Muller (1873), no. 3,303.
4 Complete sets are sometimes offered by dealers at £30 to £35.
5 H. H. Bancroft, *Central America*, ii. 357.
6 A Spanish translation of the modern voyages by Urriheta was published in Paris in 1860–1861. The Spanish *Enciclopedia de viajes modernos* (Madrid, 1859), five volumes, edited by Fernandez Cuesta, refers to the later periods (H. H. Bancroft, *Central America*, ii. 358).
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