

The Printers' First Fruits:

*An Exhibition of American Imprints, 1640-1742,
from the Collections of the
American Antiquarian Society*

WILLIAM S. REESE

THIS EXHIBITION commemorates the 350th anniversary of printing in what is now the United States, showing seventy items from the collections of the American Antiquarian Society printed in the British colonies of North America between 1640 and 1742. The preservation and recording of American imprints has been central to the mission of the Society since its founding. These books, pamphlets, and broadsides are representative not only of the preeminent holdings of the Society's library but also demonstrate the unceasing work of the officers and members of the Society, from its founder, Isaiah Thomas, on, in acquiring and describing the production of the American press in its early period. This sustained effort, still continuing, has provided the backbone for our knowledge of American printing in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Defining the first century of printing as the period between 1640 and 1742 demarcates an era in the history of the British colonial press much more accurately than the divisions historians and bibliographers have usually applied. Most have followed the theme of Lawrence Wroth in *The Colonial Printer*, treating the period from 1640 to 1776 as a time in which the circumstances of

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the press were largely static except for the gradual diffusion of printing through the colonies. Another arbitrary division has been the separation of seventeenth-century imprints as a distinct category, a division based purely on the roundness of the date. While the circumstances of the press in the United States after the Declaration of Independence are certainly distinctly different from those of the colonial era, the world of the printer of the late colonial era is also markedly changed from that of a generation earlier.

Between 1725 and 1740 the press in the British colonies underwent an evolution that clearly divides the later colonial period from the first century. In 1725 there were four places of printing in British North America, with a total of eight printing shops. Boston, with four, was the only town with a truly competitive environment. Andrew Bradford and Samuel Keimer in Philadelphia, William Bradford in New York, and Timothy Green in New London completed the roster. Four newspapers were being published, three in Boston, but even these were a new development, since only the *Boston News-Letter* was in existence before 1719. Through the end of 1725, Evans records 2,722 entries.

By 1740 printing had taken off. There were fifteen printing shops operating in nine towns, with five in Boston, two each in New York and Philadelphia, and single shops in Charleston, Williamsburg, Annapolis, Germantown, New London, and Newport. Perhaps even more significant, the number of newspapers had tripled to twelve, with fiercely competitive situations in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. The advent of newspapers was the most important evolution in the role of the printers. Newspapers provided printers with a new source of income that freed them from economic control and provided a forum of opinions that was increasingly difficult for the authorities to hold in check. By 1740, the five printers in Boston were each issuing their own newspapers. More than any other factor, the rise of newspapers changed the nature of printing in the British colonies at the end of the first century.

At the same time, the rate of printing of books and pamphlets accelerated so rapidly that production in the period 1725-40 was three-quarters of all the printing done since 1640. The output of the presses became more and more varied as a wider market developed for materials beyond the subsidized governmental printing of laws and broadsides and the steady diet of sermons and theological works. Some of the 'firsts' at the end of this exhibition, such as the Franklin edition of *Pamela* and Smith's *Compleat Housewife*, suggest this new diversity. Printers could begin to compete with imported books in some areas. As the colonies grew more self-sufficient and sophisticated in the three decades before independence, so did the nature of the press.

The earlier period of the colonial press in British North America is the theme of this exhibition, held at the American Antiquarian Society from October 17 through November 22, 1989, encompassing the first century of the press and the transitional period of its last fifteen years. It attempts to show a representative variety of material in terms of subject matter, imprints, physical forms, places of imprint, and printers. The works shown are not proportionately representative, in that by far the largest number of items printed in the first century were issued in Boston and were theological in nature. The books and pamphlets that often seem most appealing to modern eyes, such as cookbooks or novels, appear here as tentative first ventures, not as typical examples.

An inherent limitation on any show of early American imprints drawn from a single collection is the great rarity of much of the material. Many items printed before 1740 exist only in unique copies, and numerous others in two or three. The holdings of the American Antiquarian Society are probably the best of any institution, but it has only a fraction of the imprints for which there are extant copies. Of the 971 extant imprints through 1700, the Society has 357, or 37 percent, including some imperfect books. Of the imprints lacking from this collection, virtually all the known copies are in other institutions and have been for most of the twentieth century. Bishop Bayly's tract, translated into Algon-

quian (item 9), illustrates this well. The Society was given its copy in 1815, while the last of the three known copies left private hands when the George Brinley copy was bought by Yale in 1879. The Society lacks many important early imprints, but not through insufficient desire or effort.

The Society has been closely involved with the bibliography of American imprints since its inception. Two years before he founded the Society, Isaiah Thomas published *The History of Printing in America* (Worcester, 1810), the first attempt to record the history of the American press through the Revolutionary era. When the Society reissued Thomas's work in 1874, it included a 'Catalogue of Publications in What is Now the United States, Prior to the Revolution of 1775-1776,' prepared by the librarian, Samuel Foster Haven. Although entries were brief—limited to author, shortened title, and sometimes pagination—it was the first real attempt at a comprehensive imprints list, recording about 7,500 items. In the twentieth century, the Society provided assistance and aid to Charles Evans while he compiled the *American Bibliography: A Chronological Dictionary of All Books, Pamphlets, and Periodical Publications Printed in the United States of America from . . . 1639 [to 1800]* from 1901 onward. After Evans died, the Society took over his project, producing the final volume (1955), the index (1959), and the short-title rearrangement into alphabetical order, edited by Clifford Shipton and James Mooney (1969).

While Evans's work will remain vital to the study of early American imprints, it was apparent that there were serious flaws. A supplement, prepared by Roger Bristol, was issued in 1970, and added 11,262 entries to the 39,162 items in Evans and Shipton-Mooney. Numerous Evans entries were based on advertisements, supposition, or ghost entries from other bibliographies, or contained other errors. It was also evident that there were many more unlisted pre-1801 imprints.

In 1980, the Society inaugurated the North American Imprints Program (NAIP), which is planned to eventuate in a detailed, machine-readable union catalogue of all North American imprints

through 1876. Its goal in its initial phases was to list all pre-1801 imprints that could be located, beginning with the holdings of the Society and then including other libraries. This part of the project is now completed, and the final phase of the work of coordinating NAIP with the Eighteenth-Century Short Title Catalogue project is nearing the end. NAIP now provides by far the most comprehensive listing of pre-1801 American imprints, as well as locations based on reports from institutions of their holdings and locations provided by other bibliographers of proven reliability like Thomas J. Holmes, the bibliographer of the Mathers. Numerous access points make it possible to sort entries by printer, location, provenance, publisher, and relevant bibliography. The completion of NAIP will open many new fields to researchers on early American imprints and students of the history of the book in America. It is a notable landmark for the anniversary that this show commemorates.

The completion of NAIP gives us a far better idea of how many early imprints have survived and in how many copies. A number of pieces missed by Evans and Bristol have been added and a number of ghosts eliminated. Fewer pre-1701 works have survived (971) than the Evans-Bristol total of 1,182. Although Evans often accepted unreliable evidence, some entries, such as the *Oath of A Freeman*, are certainly correct, even if no genuine copy has yet appeared. In one notable instance, the funeral elegy for the printer John Foster, Evans's surmise was vindicated only recently, when the Society acquired the unique surviving copy in 1982 (item 24).

If NAIP now accurately records the known extant early imprints, we might ask how much more material may come to light. For the pre-1701 period, only twenty items not in Evans or Bristol were added to NAIP, a little over 2 percent. Three significant caches of early imprints have appeared on the market in the last twenty years: a group of five broadsides from the Cambridge and Boston presses, 1677-82; three Massachusetts proclamations, 1696-99; and eleven broadsides and pamphlets from William Bradford's New York press in 1693. Of these nineteen pieces, eight

were already known in other copies. Ten of the eleven completely new items were broadsides, the last a four-page folded sheet. The other unknown items that have emerged have generally been single sheets or ephemeral in nature. It seems likely that any further discoveries of unknown imprints from the early period will be of this sort and that an entire unknown book is not likely to be found. While copies of known early imprints continue to circulate in the marketplace, these are often traceable to some earlier private collection, where they were recognized for what they were, as opposed to freshly discovered pieces.

Since it seems likely that NAIP will not have many additions, we can only speculate on what is lost forever. Lawrence Wroth, on the basis of the Franklin and Hall Work Book for 1760-65, records that for every item listed of which a copy survives, 3.7 items have been lost. Based on this, Wroth suggests an extrapolation of almost four times as the true number of items printed before 1801. This misleading interpretation has been frequently cited. The great majority of the unlocated imprints in the Work Book consists of the most ephemeral of items, such as tickets, bills of lading, letterheads, and the like. While there is no question that such work was an important part of the job printing and income of any colonial printer, and that almost all of this vast body of printing has entirely disappeared, such ephemera are specifically excluded from Evans, NAIP (except for very early examples), and most other imprint bibliographies. The Wroth figure is often taken to mean that a great body of books and pamphlets has been lost. In fact, if the figures taken from Franklin and Hall were applied only to books, pamphlets, or broadsides with a message (as opposed to forms), the ratio would be radically different. The ratio of complete disappearance is probably higher for the very early press, but the figure George Parker Winship suggests for the Cambridge Press, of one item lost for each one known, excluding printed forms, is more likely accurate. Ultimately, for most colonial printing we can do no more than guess. What does seem certain is that very few works longer than single sheets will appear that are not presently known.

The notes for this exhibition seek to narrate the evolution of the press in the British colonies from the establishment of the Cambridge Press and the printing of the Bay Psalm Book through the great changes of the period 1725-40. I have tried to show not only individual imprints and famous books but to select items that demonstrate something about the spread of printing, the individuals involved, the types of material finding their way into print in the colonies, the booksellers who served as publishers, questions of liberty of the press, and innovations in printing and illustration. The tool now available in NAIP opens up many potential avenues of investigation into the early period of American printing. I hope some of those will be suggested by this catalogue.

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CATALOGUE OF THE EXHIBITION

- 1 The Whole Booke of Psalmes Faithfully Translated into English Metre. . . . Imprinted 1640. [Cambridge: Stephen Daye].

This was the first surviving work printed in the British colonies. One of eleven known copies (of 1700 printed) of what is popularly known as the 'Bay Psalm Book,' it is the most famous as well as the first of imprints in what is now the United States.

The first printing press to come to British America arrived in the winter of 1638/39. During 1639 an almanac and the 'Oath of a Free-man' were printed, although no genuine examples of either have been found. The ministers of the small colony were eager to produce their own version of the Psalms, one that did not sacrifice accuracy of translation to regulating of meter. Richard Mather, John Eliot, and several others made translations from the original Hebrew. Thus this first product of the American press represented a distinct break from Old England, both in production and translation.

This copy was acquired by Isaiah Thomas some time before 1820.

Evans 4; Winship, *Cambridge Press*, pp. 21-34.

- 2 CAMBRIDGE SYNOD, 1648. A Platform of Church Discipline Gathered Out of the Word of God: And Agreed Upon by the Elders: And Messengers of the Churches Assembled in the Synod at Cambridge in New England. . . . Printed by S. G. [Samuel Green] at Cambridge in New England and Are to be Sold at Cambridge and Boston Anno Dom: 1649.

The Cambridge Platform established the forms of church government in Massachusetts and provided the civil courts with a basis for enforcing doctrine with the provision 'Heresy, [and] Venting Corrupt and pernicious opinions, are to be restrained and punished by civil authority.' Its influence as a founding document in American government remained strong, enough to justify seventeen later editions or reprintings before 1800. Its principal authorship is credited to Richard Mather. The present copy came to AAS with the Mather Library acquired by Isaiah Thomas in 1814 and is inscribed by Richard's son, Increase Mather.

Evans 25; Holmes, *Minor Mathers* 51-A; Winship, *Cambridge Press*, pp. 113-19. Acquired from Hannah Mather Crocker, 1814.

- 3 THOMAS SHEPHERD. MDCLVI. An Almanack for the Year of Our Lord 1656. . . . Cambridg[e:] Printed by Samuel Green. 1656.

Almanacs were among the earliest products of the British press in North America, and certainly the most consistently produced items for popular usage. An almanac may have been printed as early as 1639, although the earliest to survive is Samuel Danforth's for 1646. This is the earliest almanac in the AAS collections, which are estimated to hold 90 percent of all American almanacs issued before 1800. It is one of three copies known, and bears the contemporary ownership inscription of the 'Rev. Mr. Flynt,' identified as the Reverend Josiah Flint of Dorchester.

Evans 43; Winship, *Cambridge Press*, p. 80.

- 4 JOHN NORTON. The Heart of N-England Rent at the Blasphemies of the Present Generation. Or a Brief Tractate Concerning the Doctrine of the Quakers . . . Printed by Samuel Green, at Cambridg[e] in New-England. 1659.

One of the first serious challenges to congregational authority in Massachusetts came from Quakers who began to proselytize openly in New England around 1656. The harshest possible punishments were meted out to them, and several were executed. The General Court found the problem so troublesome that it appointed John Norton to write a treatise attacking the doctrines of the Quakers, resulting in this tract. Norton ends by reminding his readers, 'It concerneth N.-E. alwayes to remember, that Originally they are a Plantation Religious, not a Plantation of Trade.'

Of nine located copies, three belonged at one time to the collector George Brinley. The present copy passed from Brinley to Levi Z. Leiter, then to Matt B. Jones, both noted collectors. After Jones's death it was sold by Goodspeed's Book Store to Stephen W. Phillips, who gave it to AAS.

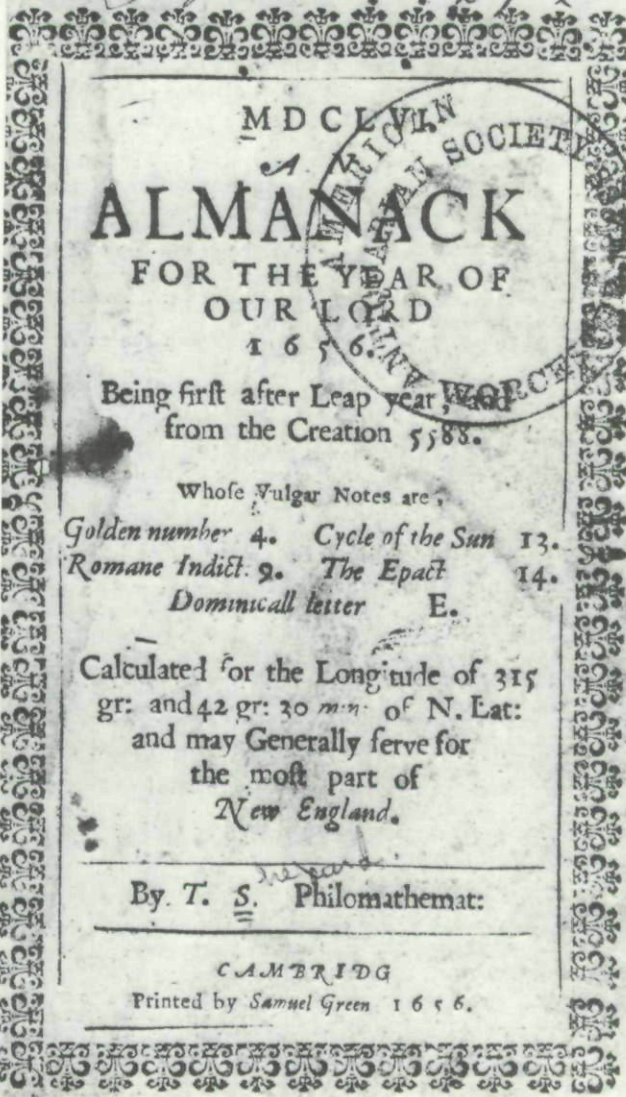
Evans 56; Winship, *Cambridge Press*, p. 179. Gift of Stephen W. Phillips, 1941.

- 5 MASSACHUSETTS (COLONY). LAWS. The Book of the General Lawes and Libertyes Concerning the Inhabitants of the Massachusetts, Collected Out of the Records of the General Court, for the Several Years Wherin They Were Made and Established. . . . Cambridge, Printed [by Samuel Green] According to Order of the General Court. 1660.

The first book of the collected laws of Massachusetts published in America was issued in 1648 and now exists only in a unique copy at the Huntington Library.

Belonging to the Rev. ^{Josiah Flint} Mr. Flint, No. 1756.

The Rev. Mr. Minister of Dorchester, New England, Oct. 1756.



MDCLVI
ALMANACK
FOR THE YEAR OF
OUR LORD
1656.
Being first after Leap year,
from the Creation 5588.

Whole Vulgar Notes are,
Golden number 4. Cycle of the Sun 13.
Romane Indict. 9. The Epact 14.
Dominicall letter E.

Calculated for the Longitude of 315
gr: and 42 gr: 30 min: of N. Lat:
and may Generally serve for
the most part of
New England.

By T. S. Philomathemat:

CAMBRIDGE
Printed by Samuel Green 1656.

No. 3. This is the earliest almanac in the AAS collections, one of three known copies. The inscription of ownership written on the title page is that of the Reverend Josiah Flint of Dorchester, Massachusetts.

This is the second collected laws, compiled by Daniel Denison, Thomas Clark, and Edward Rawson. This copy, in a binding by John Ratcliff, belonged to Rawson. Bound in are six later session laws, keeping the volume current through 1668. A new edition was not thought necessary until 1672, when the Court granted the first copyright given in the colonies to the merchant and bookseller John Usher, allowing him to publish and sell that edition exclusively.

The laws are opened to the section on heresy, where a fine of five pounds is imposed for the importing of any book concerning the 'damnable opinions' of Quakers.

Evans 60; Winship, *Cambridge Press*, pp. 124-25. Gift of William Stedman, Esq., 1814.

- 6 The Holy Bible: Containing the Old Testament and the New. Translated into the Indian Language, and Ordered to be Printed by the Commissioners of the United Colonies in New England. . . . Cambridge: Printed by Samuel Green and Marmaduke Johnson. 1663.

The translation of the Bible into the Algonquian language was the largest project undertaken on an American press until well into the eighteenth century, only rivaled by the second edition produced in 1680-85. While the primary impetus for the project came from its tireless promoter and translator, John Eliot, the financing of the project was entirely provided from London by the Corporation of the New England Company. Through their money, the printer Marmaduke Johnson and much type and equipment were sent to America to accomplish the project.

The Eliot Bible was the first American imprint to find great favor with book collectors and was eagerly sought by leading American collectors in the nineteenth century. Until eclipsed by the Gutenberg Bible at the Brinley sale in 1881, successive copies held the record for the highest price paid for a book in America. The present copy came to AAS from Isaiah Thomas.

Evans 72; Winship, *Cambridge Press*, pp. 208-44.

- 7 BOSTON SYNOD, 1662. Propositions Concerning the Subject of Baptism and Consociation of Churches, Collected and Confirmed Out of the Word of God, by a Synod of Elders and Messengers of the Churches in Massachusetts-Colony in New-England. . . . Cambridge: Printed by S.G. for Hezekiah Usher at Boston in New-England. 1662.

The issue of infant baptism and church membership was a deeply divisive problem for early Massachusetts. Discussion of the question provoked the first real exchange of views through the medium of the printed word in British America. This statement of the Boston Synod was largely written by Jonathan Mitchel, and it put forth the compromise known as the 'Half-Way Covenant.' Increase Mather and John Davenport objected to the decision of the Synod to ease the traditional, rigorous requirements and stated their intention to print their arguments. They were immediately forestalled from doing so by an order of the General Court, which imposed the first official restriction on freedom of the press in Massachusetts by requiring manuscripts to be approved by licensers before publication; the first two licensers were Mitchel and Daniel Gookin. This restriction was lifted eight months later and was followed by Davenport and Mather's *Another Essay for the Investigation of the Truth* (Cambridge, 1663) and pamphlets by Mitchel, Richard Mather, Charles Chauncy, Thomas Shepard, and John Allin.

Evans 68; Winship, *Cambridge Press*, pp. 245-60.

- 8 JOHN COTTON. A Discourse about Civil Government in a New Plantation Whose Design Is Religion. . . . Cambridge: Printed by Samuel Green and Marmaduke Johnson. 1663.

One of the works published in the dispute over the Half-Way Covenant was this essay by John Cotton, prepared for the press by John Davenport (but not written by him, as Cotton Mather and Evans incorrectly assert). By publishing it, Davenport was able to use the words of one of the founding ministers of the Bay Colony to support his arguments. It is often called the first American treatise on civil government. In it, Cotton explains his views on the interconnected nature of church and civil government. He states that 'the most considerable part of free planters' should 'have liberty to cast themselves into that model or form of Common-wealth which shall appear to be best for them.'

Evans 79; Winship, *Cambridge Press*, p. 258.

- 9 LEWIS BAYLY. Manitowompae Pomantamoonk: . . . Cambridge: Printed [by Samuel Green and Marmaduke Johnson] in the Year 1665.

Bishop Bayly's *Practice of Piety* was one of the most widely read devotional books in English, passing through many editions. There are three known copies of this translation by John Eliot, one of the works he issued for the instruction of the Indians of Massachusetts. AAS was given the present copy by the Reverend Isaac

Manitowompae
POMANTAMOONK:

Sampwshanau

Christianoh

Uttoh woh-an

P O M A N T O G

Wuffikkitteahonat

G O D:

I Tim. 4

*Manittoonk ohtocmo quoshodtuongash yeyeu ut poman-
tamoonganit kah ne paomoug.*

CAMBRIDGE: *Verapnglo*

Printed in the Year 1665.

1st Edition

No. 9. This work is John Eliot's translation into the Algonquian language of Bishop Bayly's *Practice of Piety*. It is one of the works Eliot issued for the instruction of the Indians of Massachusetts.

Smith of Boston in 1815; the last copy to change hands was the Brinley copy, bought by Yale at his auction in 1879.

Evans 95; Winship, *Cambridge Press*, pp. 273-75. Gift of Rev. Isaac Smith, 1815.

- 10 MICHAEL WIGGLESWORTH. *The Day of Doom*. [Cambridge: Printed by Samuel Green, 1666.]

Wigglesworth's poem, graphically describing the Day of Judgment and the eternal agony of unrepentant sinners, is a strictly Calvinist view of mankind's ultimate fate. This is the first poetical work published in the British colonies. No copy of the first edition of 1662 is known, and only imperfect copies survive of this second edition. [This is one of two incomplete copies owned by AAS.] Two London editions followed; the first American edition of which complete copies survive is the Boston 1701 edition. Copies of this book, as well as early editions of the same author's *Meat Out of the Eater*, seem to have literally been read to pieces.

Evans 112; Winship, *Cambridge Press*, pp. 252-53; Jones, pp. 77-84. Gift of Matt B. Jones, 1929.

- 11 [THOMAS VINCENT.] *God's Terrible Voice in the City of London Wherein You Have the Narration of the Two late Dreadful Judgements of Plague and Fire. . . . Cambridge: Printed by Marmaduke Johnson. 1668.*

This narration of the course on the plague in London in 1665, accompanied by an account of the Great Fire of 1666, is credited with being the first American medical work. The text had already gone through several editions from London booksellers. Harvard University has another issue of this tract, with slightly differing title and text, and the imprint 'Cambridge. Printed by Samuel Green. 1667.' Since Green complained to the General Court in the fall of 1667, asking that 'one may not wrong another by printing another copie,' it seems likely that the issue AAS owns was pirated by the feckless Marmaduke Johnson.

Evans 132; Austin 1977; Winship, *Cambridge Press*, pp. 282-83.

- 12 NATHANIEL MORTON. *New-Englands Memoriall: Or, a Brief Relation of the Most Memorable and Remarkable Passages of the Providence of God, Manifested to the Planters of New-England in America. . . . Cambridge: Printed by S.G. and M.J. [Samuel Green and Marmaduke Johnson] for John Usher of Boston. 1669.*

The first historical work published in the British colonies, this book was written by the nephew of Gov. William Bradford and was largely based upon records and narratives left to Morton by Bradford. Plymouth donated twenty-five pounds toward payment for printing the book, for the sake of preserving the 'Records and Memorials of Remarkable Providences.' This copy was bound by John Ratcliff for John Deane, and passed through the collections of Herman LeRoy Edgar and Michael Papantonio before coming to AAS.

Evans 144; Winship, *Cambridge Press*, pp. 289-91. Gift of Frank L. Harrington, 1979.

- 13 HENAGE FINCH, EARL OF WINCHILSEA. A True and Exact Relation of the Late Prodigious Earthquake & Eruption of Mount Aetna . . . As It Came in a Letter Written to His Majesty from Naples. . . . Cambridge: printed by S.G. and M.J. 1669.

This newsletter, describing the eruption of Mount Aetna as viewed by the British ambassador to Constantinople, is the first instance of an outright news publication unaccompanied by religious moralizing issued in British North America. It reprints the London edition of the same year; similar reprints appeared in Dublin and Edinburgh. The AAS copy is the only surviving example of the American printing. It suggests the first glimmerings of a commercial, secular press.

Evans 139; Winship, *Cambridge Press*, p. 294.

- 14 INCREASE MATHER. The Life and Death of That Reverend Man of God, Mr. Richard Mather, Teacher of the Church in Dorchester in New-England. Cambridge: Printed by S.G. and M.J., 1670.

This account of Richard Mather, who died in Boston in 1669, was the third work published by his son Increase and one of the first biographical works published in the British colonies.

Evans 150; Holmes, *Increase Mather* 71-A.

- 15 [JOHN FOSTER.] Mr. Richard Mather. [Woodcut broadside, first issued circa 1670, the present issue probably circa 1730.]

John Foster's woodcut of Richard Mather was probably made in 1669 or 1670, shortly after Mather's death and is the first American woodcut and the first American portrait. Foster knew Mather well. He was baptized by Mather, grew up attending his church in Dorchester, and was a member of the congregation at the time of Mather's death. AAS owns a badly damaged oil portrait of Mather, attributed to Foster, and it is possible that this woodcut is based on that portrait.

Five copies of the woodcut survive, but only the copy at Harvard, without a printed caption and bound up with Increase Mather's *The Life and Death of . . . Mr. Richard Mather*, would seem to be issued at the time of his death in 1669, or shortly thereafter. The other four copies, including the AAS copy, seem to be later impressions, made from a woodcut with some alterations. This copy was bequeathed to AAS by William Bentley in 1819.

Hamilton 1; Griffin, pp. 1-19.

- 16 SAMUEL DANFORTH. *A Brief Recognition of New-Englands Errand into the Wilderness. . . .* Cambridge: Printed by S.G. and M.J., 1671.

The tradition of election sermons, preached at the invitation of the General Court when it met for the first time in a year to choose the magistrates, was begun in 1634. The first to appear in print was John Higginson's of 1663, and thereafter the Election Sermon was usually published, although sometimes years after its delivery. The title of Danforth's sermon was adopted in this century by the historian Perry Miller as a book title and a metaphor for the Puritan venture to New England.

Evans 160; Winship, *Cambridge Press*, pp. 300-6. From the library of John W. Farwell, presented by his estate, 1942-43.

- 17 INCREASE MATHER. *Wo to Drunkards. Two Sermons Testifying Against the Sin of Drunkenness. . . .* Cambridge: Printed by Marmaduke Johnson. 1673. And Sold by Edmund Ranger Bookbinder in Boston.

These two sermons inveighing against drunkenness are the first of many sermons of Increase Mather to be published. The AAS copy, bought at the George Brinley sale in 1879, has a presentation inscription from the author on the last leaf, 'For Mr. Nath. Mather in Dublin.' Nathaniel Mather has noted the date of receipt, '4th 18. 74' on the title page. The sidenotes to the printed text contain both Greek and Hebrew types, the only time either appear in works with the imprint of Marmaduke Johnson alone. He evidently did not have these fonts in the types brought over to print the Indian Bible and must have borrowed them from the stocks of Samuel Green's printing shop. Edmund Ranger, a Boston bookbinder, also acted as a bookseller. His name appears in the imprint of four works published between 1672 and 1679.

Evans 179; Holmes, *Increase Mather* 175-A; Winship, *Cambridge Press*, p. 316.

Wo to Drunkards.

T W O
S E R M O N S

Testifying against the Sin of

Drunkennes:

Wherein the *Wofulness* of that Evil, and the Misery of all that are addicted to it, is discovered from the
W O R D of G O D.

Preached by *INCREASE MATHER*, Teacher of
a Church in *Boston* in *New-England*.

Iſa. 5. 11, 22. Wo unto them that riſe up early in the morning, that they may follow ſtrong drink, that continue untill night, till wine inflame them. Wo unto them that are mighty to drink wine, and men of ſtrength to mingle ſtrong drink.

Prov. 23. 29, 30. Who hath wo? Who hath ſorrow? — Who hath wounds without cauſe? — They that tarry long at the wine.

Hab. 2. 15. Wo unto him that giveth his Neighbour drink: that putteth thy bottle to him, and makeſt him drunken alſo.

1 Cor. 6. 10. — Nor Drunkards, ſhall inherit the Kingdome of God.

C A M B R I D G E :

Printed by *Marmaduke Johnson*. 1673.

And Sold by *Edmund Ranger* Bookbinder in *Boston*.

No. 17. These two works, printed in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1673, represent the first published sermons by Mather. The last leaf of the AAS copy bears a presentation inscription from Increase to Nathaniel Mather.

- 18 JOHN FOSTER. *An Almanack of Coelestial Motions for the Year of the Christian Aera 1675*. . . . Cambridge: Printed by Samuel Green. 1675.

This almanac, the last printed by the Cambridge Press, was prepared by John Foster of the Harvard Class of 1667, a multitalented individual who was responsible for a number of 'firsts' in the printing history of British North America. In this almanac Foster included a short essay on various theories of the universe, as well as an illustration, from a woodcut he made of a Copernican universe. This is one of the first woodcuts and earliest scientific illustrations published in North America. In 1675 Foster took charge of the press in Boston, and the next year he published his own almanac there.

Evans 198.

- 19 WILLIAM HUBBARD. *A Narrative of the Troubles with the Indians in New-England, from the First Planting Thereof in the Year 1607 to This Present Year 1677*. . . . Boston. Printed by John Foster, in the year 1677.

Hubbard's book is devoted primarily to an account of the events of King Philip's War in 1675-76. Published in Boston by John Foster, Hubbard's *Narrative* is one of the best known early American imprints, and one of the first to be reprinted in London. Randolph Adams was able to locate almost fifty copies of the Boston edition, making it, along with the second edition of the Eliot Bible, the most widespread survival of a seventeenth-century American imprint. The woodcut map of New England, created by John Foster, is the first map printed in the British colonies.

Evans 231; Adams, pp. 25-39. From the library of John W. Farwell, presented by his estate, 1942-43.

- 20 MASSACHUSETTS (COLONY). TREASURY DEPARTMENT. *To the Constables and Select Men of [blank]. According to an Order of the General Court Held at Boston, May 23. 1677. You Are in His Majestyes Name Required to Collect of the Several Inhabitants Ratable*. . . . [Boston?: Printed by John Foster?, 1677?]

This is the earliest example in the collections of AAS of a printed blank form or ephemeral job-printing. Forms of this sort must have been produced by all of the early printers in large numbers but have virtually disappeared today. This form is filled out to the town of Topsfield, and signed by John Hull as treasurer.

Bristol B40.

- 21 THOMAS THACHER. A Brief Rule to Guide the Common People of New-England: How to Order Themselves and Theirs in the Small Pocks, or Measles. Boston. Printed and sold by John Foster, 1677 [i.e., 1678].

Thomas Thacher was the first minister of Old South Church, and one of the licensers of the press in Boston, at the time he wrote this broadside. Published by John Foster during the Boston smallpox epidemic of 1677-78, it offers the standard medical advice of the day on how to treat the disease. This is the second known copy of the broadside, missing the top four lines of text; the other, complete copy is in the Massachusetts Historical Society. It was acquired by AAS in 1981, along with four other broadsides from the presses of Samuel Green and John Foster that were preserved by being tipped into a large folio.

Evans 242; Ford 72; Reese 'Nine Massachusetts Broadsides, 1677-99.' Purchase, 1981.

- 22 [ANNE DUDLEY BRADSTREET.] Several Poems Compiled with Great Variety of Wit and Learning, Full of Delight . . . By a Gentlewoman in New-England. Boston. Printed by John Foster, 1678.

Anne Bradstreet was the first woman poet to be published in the American colonies and the only author in the colonies to publish a substantial collection of poems in the seventeenth century. First issued in London in 1650 as *The Tenth Muse Lately Sprung up in America*, the collection is posthumously republished here with the addition of some further poems. Her work varies from formal verses such as 'The Four Seasons of the Year,' to more personal poems of domestic life. The book is opened to her touching memorial verses on her deceased grandchildren.

Evans 244.

- 23 JOHN BUNYAN. The Pilgrim's Progress from This World, to That Which Is to come. . . . Boston in New-England: Printed by Samuel Green upon Assignment from Samuel Sewall: and Are to Be Sold by John Usher of Boston. 1681.

Pilgrim's Progress was first published in London in 1678 and was an immediate best seller, with nine editions by 1681. The tremendous demand for the book is attested to by this American edition, since the expense of printing so long a text in the colonies would have been higher than the normal cost of importing, unless Usher expected that high demand would swiftly recoup his cost. This is the first

American reprint of a British work of literature, and a book that must have been very widely read in New England.

Evans 299.

- 24 THOMAS TILESTONE. A Funeral Elegy Dedicated to the Memory of His Worthy Friend, the Learned & Religious Mr. John Foster; Who Deceased in Dorchester, the 9th. of September, 1681. [Cambridge: Samuel Green, 1681.]

The existence of this broadside was surmised by bibliographers for over a century before a copy was discovered and sold to AAS with a group of seventeenth-century imprints in 1981 (see Thacher). It eulogizes the printer, mathematician, astronomer, and woodcutter John Foster, who died of consumption in the fall of 1681. Funeral broadsides such as this were popular in seventeenth- and eighteenth-century New England. They were often in verse and frequently contained anagrams or acrostics based on the name of the departed. Tilestone's anagram for Foster, 'I shone forth,' was termed by Harold Jantz 'one of the most appropriate of the century.'

Samuel Green advertised copies of this broadside for sale on the last page of his almanac for 1682. A manuscript copy of the actual text was published in 1857, and the bibliographer Samuel A. Green surmised that it was based on a printed text. On this basis, Charles Evans assigned it a number in his *American Bibliography*, and both bibliographers were proved correct when this unique copy appeared.

Evans 308; Ford 83; Reese, 'Nine Massachusetts Broadside, 1677-99.' Gift of Daniel and Jessie Lie Farber, 1981.

- 25 INCREASE MATHER. Kometographia. Or a Discourse Concerning Comets; Wherein the Nature of Blazing Stars is Enquired Into. . . . Boston in New-England: Printed by S.G. for S.S. [Samuel Green, Jr., for Samuel Sewall]. And Sold by J. Browning at the Corner of the Prison Lane Next to the Town-House. 1683.

Mather's treatise on comets is quasi-scientific, in that he gathered a considerable amount of data about comets and understood that some had cyclical reoccurrences. However, he ultimately concludes that they are signs from God, as the sermon that is usually found bound with this work, *Heaven's Alarm to the World*, makes clear. The book is open to the passage describing John Foster's observations on the comet of 1680, suggesting it was a forecast of the printer's death, 'it

*It seems he died about the time that some great Council appeared
in 1680 or 81.*

A
FUNERAL ELEGY.

DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF HIS WORSHIP FRIEND,

The Learned & Religious

Mr. John Foster,

Who Deceased in Dorchester, the 9th of September, 1681.

Amongst the *Mourners* that are met
(For Payment of their last love debt
To the dead) to solemnize,
With Sighs and Tears, his Obsequies,
Loves Laws command, that I appear,
And drop a kindly friendly Tear.

I'll venture to bewail his *Verse*,
Though in a homely Country verse,
Sith to omit the same, it were
A crime at least *Piscular*.

Our woful loss for to set forth,
By setting forth the matchless worth
Of the *Deceased*, is too high
For my poor *Rural* Poetry:
And greater skill it doth require,
Than whereunto I may aspire.

Records declare, how he excell'd
In *Parentage* unparalleled,
Whose Grace and Virtues very great,
He did himself *Improprate*
Unto *Himself*; improv'd, withal,
By Learning *Academical*.

His curious works had you but seen,
You would have thought Him to have been,
By some strange *Metempsychosis*
A new reviv'd *Archimedes*;
At least you would have judg'd that He
A rare *Apollo* would soon be.

Adde to those things I have been hinting,
His skill in that rare Art of *PRINTING*:
His accurate *Geography*,
And *Astronick* Poetry;
And you will say, 'twere pity He
Should dy, without an *Elegy*.

His piercing *Astronick* EYE
Could penetrate the cloudy sky,
And soar aloft, i^th' highest *Sphere*,
Deferring Stars that did appear
To common eyes: But *Faith* and *Hops*^s
His all-excelling *Telescope*,
Did help his heaven-born soul to pry
Beyond the *Starry Camp*.

His excellencies here, we find
Were crown'd with a humble mind.
Thus (Grace obtain'd and Art acquir'd,
And thirty three years near expir'd)
He that here liv'd below'd, contented,
Now dies bewail'd, and much lamented.

Who knows the *Skill*, which to our loss
This *Grave* doth now alone ingross?
Ah who can tell *JOHN FOSTER'S* worth?
Whose *Anonymous*, I *SHONE FORTH*,
Preludg'd was his *Apege*,
By a preceding *Prodig*;

Heav'n's blazing Sword was brandish'd,
By Heav'n's enraged wrath, we dread;
Which struck us with amazing fear
Some fixed Star would disappear:
Th' appearance was not long adjourn'd
Before our Fear to sorrow turn'd.

Oh Fatal Star (whose fearful flame
A fiery Chariot be came,
Wherby our *Phoenix* did ascend,
Thou art our Poe, although his Friend,

That rare *Society*, which sith
Has lent such *Geni* of greatest worth,
It's *OKAES* and pleasant *Plants* by death,
Being pluckt up, it languisheth:
Thus eye our hopes, and *Harvard's* glory
Scarce parallel'd in any *Story*.

That GOD doth thus our choice ones flay,
And cunning Artills rake away,
The Sacred Oracles do shew
A dreadful flood of wrath's in view.

Oh then let every one of you
His rare accomplishments that knew
Now weep I weep ye of *Harvard Hall*,
With bitterest Tears I to weep We all:

Chiefly let such as were alone
Flesh of his Flesh, Bone of his Bone,
Lament indeed, and fill the skies
With th'echo's of their doleful cries.

Let *AMES*, and let *ELISHA* too, (so)
With *COMFORT*, *STANDE* IST, weeping
THANKFUL, *PATIENCE*, *MY* RT
Like loving *Sisters* solemnize (likewis)

With Sigh's, your great loss! but yet
Your *Thankful* Hope do not forget,
With perseverance to fulfill
Know, your *Elijah's* GOD lives still:
Stans sith therefore with *Patience*,
Comfort shall be your recompence.

And as you yet survet e your Brother,
So be like comforts to your Mother,
Who like *Noomi* sad, is left,
Of Husband, and two Sons bereft.
So *Bitterly* th' *Alack* by One,
Hath to our weeping *Marah* done.

Grieve not too much: this rare *Genius* were,
You'll re-enjoy Relations dear,
And All together shall on high,
With everlasting Melody,
And perfect peace His praises sing,
As through all troubles did You bring.

Thomas Tileston.

No. 24. This is the only surviving copy of this broadside by Thomas Tileston dedicated to the astronomer and printer John Foster, whose famous woodcut of Richard Mather is shown in entry fifteen of this exhibition. The elegy was printed in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1681. It was discovered and sold to AAS in 1981.

being mentioned amongst evil Omens, that the cunning Artificer shall be taken away.'

Evans 352; Holmes, *Increase Mather* 67-A.

- 26 INCREASE MATHER. An Essay for the Recording of Illustrious Providences: Wherein, an Account Is Given of Many Remarkable and Very Memorable Events, Which Have Happened in This Last Age; Especially in New-England. Printed at Boston in New-England [by Samuel Green, Jr.], and Are to Be Sold by George Calvert at the Sign of the Half-Moon in Pauls Church-Yard, London. 1684.

This work collects narratives of extraordinary happenings in New England, including shipwrecks, storms at sea, lightning, natural phenomena, demons, and witchcraft. Collected and partially written by Increase Mather, it is, in fact, the work of several hands, among them John Davenport's. Mather found a manuscript in Davenport's library after his death in 1670 and decided to publish it with a preface. Ultimately, an appeal was sent out to ministers in New England to contribute material, Mather added numerous sections, and the book was finally published in 1684.

Illustrious Providences has often been decried for its credulous tales of witchcraft, but the work is far more than that. In form, it is a book of exemplary or illustrative stories, a kind of collection common from the Middle Ages and similar to such contemporary works as Samuel Clark's *Mirroure of Looking Glasse Both for Saints and Sinners*. What sets Mather's work apart was the New England locale of the stories, and his striving throughout to correctly record natural phenomena peculiar to the area. Mather sincerely hoped to record the 'Natural History of New England,' and attempted to follow 'the rules and method described by that Learned and excellent person Robert Boyle, Esq.' The work should be given credit as one of the first scientific writings of New England.

The publishing history of *Illustrious Providences* demonstrates an interesting countercurrent in the transatlantic book market. It originally appeared with the imprint 'Boston in New-England Printed by Samuel Green for Joseph Browning, And are to be sold at his shop at the corner of the Prison Lane. 1684.' There is a variant title of this Boston issue, reset, with a slightly varied imprint. Both of these versions printed for Browning have titles integral with the A signature. A part of the edition was then sold to George Calvert in London, who created cancel titles, as in the present copy. After the death of Calvert, the printer Thomas Parkhurst took over the stock and issued his own cancel titles, dated 1687. In every case the body of the text is the original Boston printing.

Evans 373; Holmes, *Increase Mather* 52-C.

- 27 COTTON MATHER. *Memorable Providences, Relating to Witchcrafts and Possessions. A Faithful Account of the Many Wonderful and Surprising Things, That Have Befallen Several Bewitched and Possessed Persons in New-England. . . . Printed at Boston in N. England by R[ichard] P[ierce], 1689. Sold by Joseph Brunning, at His Shop at the Corner of Prison Lane Next the Exchange.*

This is Mather's famous account of his observations on the children of John Goodwin, a mason of Boston, who appeared to be possessed with demons through witchcraft in the summer of 1688. Much of the narrative describes the antics of Goodwin's daughter Martha, whom Mather brought to live at his home for some months to observe her behavior. The postscript is Mather's opening blast at the Quaker George Keith, whose preaching in New England had raised Mather's ire.

Mather's account was of considerable interest in England, and was reprinted in London by Thomas Parkhurst (who had taken over distribution of Increase Mather's *Illustrious Providences* as well and was later to publish the *Magnalia Christi Americana*) in 1691 and later in Edinburgh.

Evans 486; Holmes, *Cotton Mather* 228-A.

- 28 *The Present State of the New-English Affairs. This is Published to Prevent False Reports.* Boston. Printed and Sold by Samuel Green, 1689.

James II had revoked the charter of Massachusetts Bay and merged the northern British colonies into the Dominion of New England under the detested Gov. Edmund Andros. The governor was ousted by the rebellious citizens in 1689, at the same time that William and Mary overthrew James. Increase Mather went to London as agent for Massachusetts and succeeded in securing a new charter for the colony. This newsletter reports of the progress of Mather's mission.

Although not a true newspaper, this newsheet served the same function of conveying immediate, important foreign news. It is one of two surviving copies and was given to AAS by I. N. Phelps Stokes in 1930.

Evans 492; Ford 144; Holmes, *Increase Mather* 107-A. Gift of I. N. Phelps Stokes, 1930.

- 29 EZECHIEL CARRE. *Echantillon De la Doctrine que les Jésuites Enseignent aus Sauvages du Nouveau Monde. . . . Imprimé á Boston par Samuel Green. 1690.*

Carre was the minister of the French Church in Boston. In this tract, represented as a 'specimen' of Jesuit doctrine, Carre attacks the form and substance of their

lessons to Indians. It was widely believed that the Jesuit missionaries in New France encouraged the Indians, through their teachings, to attack the British colonies.

This is the first work in French to be published in the British colonies. The present copy came to AAS from Isaiah Thomas.

Evans 504.

- 30 GEORGE KEITH. *A Refutation of Three Opposers of Truth, By Plain Evidence of the Holy Scripture. . . . Philadelphia. Printed and Sold by William Bradford, Anno 1690.*

This is the earliest Philadelphia imprint in the collections of AAS; William Bradford began printing there in 1685, making it the fourth location of printing in the British colonies. The fiery Scots Quaker George Keith here assaults Pardon Tillinghast, Benjamin Keach, and Cotton Mather. When Keith visited New England in 1688 he was given a lesson in the power of the press by Mather and other ministers whom Keith challenged to debate. The ministers replied that they had 'neither list nor leisure to attend his Motions' and suggested that 'if he would have a Public Audience, let him print,' knowing that no Massachusetts press would publish him. Back in Philadelphia, however, Keith took their advice.

There are only two known copies of this tract; the present one came to AAS with the Mather Library in 1814. It belonged to Cotton Mather, and he sums up his view of it with his inscription on the title: 'Had my Adversary Written a Book, surely I would take it upon my Shoulder & bind it as a Crown to mee. Job [xxxii], 35-36.'

Evans 516.

- 31 MASSACHUSETTS (COLONY). GOVERNOR. *By the Governour and Council Whereas Some Have Lately Presumed to Print and Disperse a Pamphlet, Entituled, Publick Occurrences, Both Foreign and Domestick: Boston, Thursday, Septemb. 27th. 1690. Without the Least Privity or Countenance of Authority. The Governour and Council . . . Order That the Same Be Suppressed and Called in. . . . [Boston: Printed by Bartholomew Green, 1690.]*

The first attempt at an American newspaper was immediately crushed by the government of Massachusetts. The printer Richard Pierce of Boston, working for Benjamin Harris, published the first number of their proposed paper *Publick Occurrences both Forreign and Domestick* without obtaining permission (which would

probably not have been granted in any case). Only a copy in the Public Record Office in London survives of the paper. AAS and the Massachusetts Historical Society hold the only extant copies of the order suppressing it.

Evans 533; Ford 169.

- 32 JAMES SCOTT, DUKE OF MONMOUTH. *An Abridgement of the English Military Discipline, Compiled by the Late Duke of Monmouth. Printed by Especial Command, for the Use of Their Majesties Forces. . . . Printed at London, by their Majesties printers; reprinted at Boston by Samuel Green, and sold by Sam. Phillips at the West End of the Exchange. 1690.*

This is the first military manual printed in the British colonies, one of two known copies. Except for the title page of this edition, there seems to be no reason other than glorification of the Duke of Monmouth after the disposal of James II to credit him with authorship. It was first published in London in 1676, and six editions appeared there, as well as one in Dublin, by 1686.

Evans 508. Purchase, 1912.

- 33 [GEORGE KEITH.] *New-England's Spirit of Persecution Transmitted to Pennsylvania; and the Pretended Quaker Found Persecuting the True Christian-Quaker, in The Tryal of Peter Boss, George Keith, Thomas Budd, and William Bradford. . . . [Philadelphia? or New York?: William Bradford.] Printed in the Year 1693.*

In the spring of 1692 George Keith became embroiled with the Quaker oligarchy of Philadelphia over questions of doctrine. The printer William Bradford took his side, and together the two launched a series of vituperative attacks in pamphlet form on their opponents. The result was that Keith and Bradford, with several others, were arrested and tried for sedition and for publishing a work without a date or imprint. Theirs was the first trial involving freedom of the press in the British colonies. Bradford and Keith were freed when the evidence against them, Bradford's set type, was dropped by a member of the jury.

Keith and Bradford maintain in this publication that much of Bradford's printing equipment was withheld from him after his release, preventing his printing until Governor Fletcher of New York arrived in Philadelphia and hired him as New York's printer. For this reason, it was generally believed by earlier bibliographers that this pamphlet was printed in New York. An examination of internal evidence in the Keith-Bradford pamphlets reveals that the pair were less than

candid about their activities. In fact, several of the most vitriolic productions of Keith were printed in Philadelphia after the trial. In this light it seems quite possible that this pamphlet, also, was printed in Philadelphia, although the riddle is ultimately unsolvable.

Evans 642; William S. Reese, 'Works of George Keith Printed in America.'

- 34 GEORGE KEITH. *Truth Advanced in the Correction of Many Gross & Hurtful Errors. . .* [New York: William Bradford.] Printed in the Year 1694.

Governor Fletcher of New York arrived in Philadelphia on April 26, 1693, and the following day hired William Bradford as the printer to the colony of New York. The previous week a bill had been passed appropriating forty pounds a year for the support of a printer there. Bradford moved immediately, and began printing in New York the following month. This book, the final and complete statement of Keith's doctrines, is the first book printed in New York. By the time Bradford issued it, Keith had returned to Europe, and when he returned to New York in 1702, it was as an Anglican.

Evans 691; William S. Reese, 'Works of George Keith Printed in America.' From the Collection of Charles Wheeler.

- 35 BENJAMIN KEACH. *Instructions for Children: Or, the Child's & Youth's Delight, Teaching an Easie Way to Spell & Read True English. . .* Printed and Sold by Will. Bradford at the Bible in New-York. 1695.

For a long time the author of this very early American children's book, Benjamin Keach, was presumed to be the author of *The Protestant Tutor* (printed first in London, reprinted in Boston), now credited to Benjamin Harris, and it was for that tract that George Keith attacked him in *Refutation to Three Opposers of Truth*. There is no question about his authorship of the present work, and evidently William Bradford felt no compunctions about printing a piece authored by Keith's old opponent. This battered volume seems to be the only surviving copy.

Bristol B160. Exchange, 1940.

- 36 BOSTON SYNOD. *A Confession of Faith Owned and Consented to by the Elders and Messengers of the Churches Assembled at Boston in New England . . .* [title in Algonquian]: Wunnamptamoe Sam-

Charles Thaler, Worcester Ms. 1814

Truth Advanced
IN THE
CORRECTION
OF MANY
Gross & hurtful Errors



Wherein is occasionally opened & explained many great and peculiar Mysteries and Doctrines of the

Christian Religion.

By *George Keith.*

Whereunto is added,
A Chronological Treatise of the several Ages
of the *WORLD:*

Showing the Intervals, Time & Effects of the Seven Churches, Seven Seals, Seven Trumpets, and seven Vials, called, *The seven last Plagues*, and the various dreadful Effects that are like to ensue at the pouring forth of each of them, which is near at hand.

Together with an Account of the Time of the Churches going into the Wilderness, her Return, full Restoration, and Universal spreading of the glorious Gospel into all Nations of the Earth.

Also, the time of the Personal Anti-christ his Reign and last Persecution; With the Time of the Prophecying, Killing and Ruling again of the two Witnesses.

And *Lastly* Concerning the Thousand Years Reign of the Saints with Christ yet to come, and time of beginning thereof, only by way of Essay and Hypothesis.

Printed in the Year 1694.

No. 34. This is the title page from the first book printed in New York by the first official printer of the colony, William Bradford. Bradford was hired by Governor Fletcher in 1693.

pooaonk Wussampoowontamun Nashpe Moeuwehkomunganash
ut New-England. . . Boston: Re-printed by Bartholomew Green,
and John Allen. 1699.

This volume is printed in Algonquian and English on facing pages. The English text was first printed in 1680, while the Indian dialect appears here for the first time, translated by Grindall Rawson. It is evidence of the continued effort to provide doctrinal works in Indian languages in New England.

Evans 860.

37 COTTON MATHER. *La Fe del Christiano*. . . Boston. [Printed by
B. Green and J. Allen,] 1699.

In order to communicate with the inhabitants of the Spanish West Indies, Mather set himself to learn Spanish in 1698. He wrote the two treatises contained in this book to be used in missionary work in the Caribbean. This is the first British-American imprint in Spanish.

Evans 876; Holmes, *Cotton Mather* 132.

38 *Gospel Order Revived, Being an Answer to a Book Lately Set Forth
by the Reverend Mr. Increase Mather . . . Entitled, the Order of
the Gospel, &c. . . Printed in the Year 1700.* [New York: William
Bradford.]

This book is believed to have been written by Benjamin Colman and Thomas Brattle, as an attack on the doctrines set forth by Increase Mather in his *The Order of the Gospel* (Boston, 1700). The authors claimed that they were forced to go to New York to publish their work, because the influence of the Mathers over the press in Boston made it impossible to find a printer. They published the following notice opposite the title page in *Gospel Order Revived*:

Advertisement.

The *Reader* is desired to take Notice, that the Press in *Boston* is so much under the aw of the Reverend Author, whom we answer, and his Friends that we could not obtain of the Printer there to print the following Sheets, which is the only true Reason why we have sent to Copy so far for its Impression.

The AAS copy, originally part of the Mather Library, bears the inscription 'false' in the hand of Increase Mather, next to this charge.

Evans 966.

Advertisement.

THE Reader is desired to take Notice, that the Press in Boston is so much under the aw of the Reverend Author, whom we answer, and his Friends that we could not obtain of the Printer there to print the following Sheets, which is the only true Reason why we have sent the Copy so far for its Impression.

The word "false" written above in the Margin - was wrote by the Rev. Cotton Mather, as were the Remarks in the Margin of the pages throughout the Works.

The words written in the margin are in the hand of the Rev Increase Mather and not the Rev. Cotton Mather as mentioned above.

C. C. B

No. 38. This is the authors' notice that appeared opposite the title page to *Gospel Order Revived*, published in New York in 1700. This book, probably by Benjamin Colman and Thomas Brattle, was published as an attack on doctrines put forth in Increase Mather's *The Order of the Gospel*, which had been printed earlier in the year in Boston.

- 39 BARTHOLOMEW GREEN. *The Printers Advertisement. Whereas There is Prefixed Unto a Late Pamphlet. . .* [Boston: Bartholomew Green, 1701.]

In this pamphlet Green refutes the charge made in *Gospel Order Revived* that the production of his press was dominated by the Mathers. He states the case for his independence, following it with depositions from those unfriendly to Increase Mather and himself in the discussion. The printer claimed he would have been willing to print the work if the authors would acknowledge their role on the title page or obtain approval to print from the lieutenant governor. Green's testimony suggests he was more fearful of repercussions from civil authority for printing an anonymous tract than of displeasing the Mathers. However, in practical terms, the Mathers's displeasure may well have meant a substantial loss of business for Green.

Evans 976.

- 40 [THOMAS WHITE.] *A Little Book for Little Children, Wherein Are Set Down Several Directions for Little Children. . .* Boston, in N.E. Reprinted, by T. Green, for Nicholas Buttolph, at the Corner of Gutteridges Coffee-House. [1702.]

This is the second earliest American children's book containing religious narratives, the first being Janeway's *A Token for Children*, issued in 1700. Both works are made up of narratives of pious youths, in this case describing some of the more unpleasant martyrdoms, devoutly met, from Foxe's *Book of Martyrs*. There is also a variety of advice on behavior, including 'What Books Children Are to Read.'

The only extant British edition, from which this is reprinted, is the London, 1702, twelfth edition; there is an advertisement for one as early as 1674. This particular copy belonged to Mather Byles, Jr.

Evans 1056; Welch 1428. Gift of Charles L. Nichols, 1927.

- 41 MASSACHUSETTS (COLONY). GOVERNOR. *Province of the Massachusetts-Bay. By His Excellency, Joseph Dudley Esq. . . . A Declaration against the Pennicooke and Eastern Indians.* Boston: Printed by Bartholomew Green and John Allen, Printers to His Excellency the Governor and Council, 1703.

This broadside is typical of the format and appearance of governmental proclamations of the early eighteenth century, and demonstrates the continued concern of the British colonies with the Indians. Here Governor Dudley declares several Maine tribes enemies of Massachusetts and authorizes acts of hostility against them, since they have 'treacherously Combined with her Majesties Enemies the French.'

Evans 1106; Ford 262.

- 42 [FRANCIS MAKEMIE.] A Narrative Of a New and Unusual American Imprisonment of Two Presbyterian Ministers: And Prosecution of Mr. Francis Makemie, One of Them, for Preaching One Sermon at the City of New-York. . . . Printed for the Publisher. [New York: William Bradford.] Printed for the Publisher. 1707.

Makemie preached a sermon without a license in a private home in New York, after Governor Cornbury refused to allow him to preach in the Dutch Church. For this, he was jailed for two months and made to pay heavy costs. However, Makemie published his sermon, *A Good Conversation*, in Boston, and this account of his persecution in New York. Cornbury had made himself unpopular for various actions, including his conduct towards Makemie, and it is possible that this tract, issued without an imprint, hastened his way out of office. It was reprinted in London in 1708, and in December of that year Cornbury was recalled. Despite his problems in Philadelphia fourteen years before, William Bradford evidently still retained a taste for tangling with the authorities.

Evans 1300.

- 43 JOHN WILLIAMS. The Redeemed Captive, Returning to Zion. A Faithful History of Remarkable Occurrences, in the Captivity and the Deliverance of Mr. John Williams; Minister of the Gospel, in Deerfield. . . . Boston in N.E. Printed by B. Green, for Samuel Phillips, at the Brick Shop. 1707.

Williams was captured in the bloody attack on Deerfield by Indians in 1703 and taken as a prisoner to Canada. His wife and two children were murdered en route, and he was held by the French near Quebec until he was exchanged. He returned to Boston in late 1706, and his narrative was published soon afterward. With the Mary Rowlandson narrative of 1682, this is the most famous of New England Indian captivity narratives. It has the printed book label of Jacob Cushing, dated 1746.

Evans 1340. Gift of F. C. Deering, 1933.

- 44 [ANDREW AND WILLIAM BRADFORD.] *The Young Man's Companion In Four Parts . . . The Second Edition Corrected & Enlarged. . . . Printed and Sold by William and Andrew Bradford at the Bible in New-York, 1710.*

The New York printer William Bradford and his son Andrew compiled this guide from similar British works; if they produced an earlier edition it is not now known. It provides a guide to correct English usage, rudimentary arithmetic, formula models for different pieces of correspondence, and sample legal documents.

Bristol B372. Gift of Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, 1941.

- 45 SAYBROOK SYNOD. *A Confession of Faith Owned and Consented to by the Elders and Messengers of the Churches in the Colony of Connecticut in New-England, Assembled by Delegation at Say Brook September 9th. 1708. New-London in N.E. Printed by Thomas Short, 1710.*

Thomas Short became the first printer in Connecticut when he established his press at New London in 1709 at the invitation of the General Assembly, which set aside fifty pounds a year to subsidize the printing of laws and proclamations. After Short's death his place was taken by Timothy Green. New London remained the only center of printing in Connecticut until 1754.

The Saybrook Platform, as the present piece is usually known, is the second book printed in Connecticut and is an important work in New England Congregationalism. By emphasizing rule by councils of church leaders, rather than from within individual congregations, the Saybrook Platform made the church in Connecticut a rigidly orthodox system.

Evans 1486. Gift of Michael Zinman, 1986.

- 46 PAUL DUDLEY. *Objections to the Bank of Credit Lately Projected at Boston. Being a Letter upon That Occasion, to John Burril, Esq.; Speaker to the House of Representatives for the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay. . . . Boston: Printed by T. Fleet in Pudding-Lane, near King-Street, 1714.*

The need for a fluid medium of exchange was sorely felt in the British colonies, and the shortage of hard currency in the form of specie led to a call for paper currency and a bank to issue it. The possibility of a bank being established

A
CONFESSIO
N
OF
FAITH

Owned and Consented to by the
Elders and Messengers
Of the CHURCHES

In the Colony of *CONNECTICUT* in
NEW-ENGLAND,

Assembled by Delegation at *Say-Brook*
September 9th. 1708.

Eph. 4. 5. One Faith,
Col. 2. 5. .Joying and beholding your
Order and the steadfastness of your
Faith in Christ.

New-London in N. E.
Printed by Thomas Short,
1710.

No. 45. This work, known as the Saybrook Platform, is the second book printed in Connecticut and is an important work in New England Congregationalism.

provoked a lively pamphlet war, the first nonsectarian exchange published in the British colonies; these publications were also the first economic works published there.

Evans 1675. Gift of the Hon. E. D. Bangs.

- 47 COTTON MATHER. Rules for the Society of Negroes. 1693. [Boston: Bartholomew Green?, 1714?]

This set of rules was evidently written by Cotton Mather. It was probably originally printed in 1693, after Mather had accepted an invitation to preach to the Society, as a transcript of the first eight rules appears in his diary in December 1693. No copy is known of the original printing, but this version seems to follow it closely, excepting the addition of Rule IX. This last rule dates the reprint after 1706, since reference is made to Mather's *Negro Christianized*, issued that year. The note on the verso of this copy, in the hand of Samuel Sewall, may date this second printing accurately: 'Left at my house for me, when I was not at home, by Spaniard Dr Mather's Negro; March, 23. 1713/14.' Sewall wrote the first abolitionist tract to be published in America, *The Selling of Joseph* (Boston, 1700).

Evans 1653; Ford 371; Holmes, *Cotton Mather* 336.

- 48 MASSACHUSETTS (COLONY). COUNCIL. By the Honourable the Council of His Majesties Province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New England. A Declaration. Whereas a Printed Sheet. . . . Boston: Printed by B. Green, Printer to the Honourable the Council. 1715.

The Council took umbrage at 'a Printed Sheet, not Sign'd by any Person, Intituled, *The Case of His Excellency the Governour and Council of the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New-England, Truly Stated*, which contains Reflections on the Government, tending to the Disquietment of His Majesties good Subjects.' Upon interviewing the printers, the Council discovered that Thomas Fleet had printed the piece 'very privately, by the order of Paul Dudley, Esq. Which we apprehend is Very unseasonably and Inconveniently done, much to the disservice of His Majesty, and this Government.' The proclamation goes on to clarify the position of the Council (on its authority while awaiting instructions on the accession of George II) and ends with the threat, 'And whosoever shall go about to amuse the People, by calling their Authority into Question, shall be look'd upon as Enemies to His Majesty, and disturbers of the Publick Peace, and must expect to be Prosecuted accordingly.'

Bristol B452.

- 49 MASSACHUSETTS (COLONY). COMMISSIONERS TO TREAT WITH THE SEVERAL TRIBES OF THE EASTERN INDIANS. *George Town on Arrowsick Island Aug. 9th. 1717 . . . A Conference of His Excellency the Governour, with the Sachems and Chief Men of the Eastern Indians . . .* [caption title]. [colophon:] Boston: Printed by B. Green, Printer to His Excellency the Governour and Council: And Sold by Benj. Eliot, at His Shop Below the Town-House, 1717.

Relations with the Indians who traded and menaced on the borders of settlements was an important local issue for the British colonies. Treaties with various tribes were regularly printed on colonial presses. This treaty, the earliest in the AAS collections, was a one-sided affair. The Indians objected to a fort being built, and were told it would be built in any case. After a dispute over ownership of land on the Kennebec River, the Indians left 'in a hasty, abrupt manner without taking leave,' leaving the Massachusetts forces to determine what had been decided.


Evans 1894; DePuy 6.

- 50 SAMUEL GERRISH. *A Catalogue of Rare and Valuable Books, Being the Greatest Part of the Library of the Late Reverend and Learned, Mr. Joshua Moodey, And Part of the Library of the Reverence & Learned, Mr. Daniel Gookin. . . .* Boston: Printed by Samuel Kneeland at the Lower End of Queen Street, for Samuel Gerrish, near the Old Meeting-House, Where Catalogues May Be Had Gratis, 1718.

This is the only extant copy of the fourth surviving book-sale catalogue issued in the British colonies, and the earliest catalogue in the AAS collections. Samuel Gerrish seems to have been the most vigorous bookseller of his day, arranging a series of book sales from 1717 to 1725. Books are offered for sale by size: folios, then quartos, then octavos. All of the folios and quartos offered here were printed in Europe, while about 10 percent of the octavos were printed in America.

Evans 1984; Winans 4.

- 51 COTTON MATHER. *Psalterium Americanum. The Book of Psalms, in a Translation Exactly Conformed unto the Original; but All in Blank Verse, Fitted unto the Tunes Commonly Used in Our Churches. . . .* Boston in N.E. Printed by S. Kneeland, for B. Eliot,



The Conditions of the SALE.


THat all Buyers do give in their Names, and Places of Abode, paying also *Five Shillings* in the Pound in part for the Books they shall buy, and so proportionably for lesser Sums; which Money shall be deducted upon the Payment of the rest, and delivery of the Books.

II. That all Buyers shall be obliged to pay their Money to *Samuel Gerrish* Bookseller, or his Order, for the Books they shall buy, and rake their Books away within *Fourteen Days* after the Sale is ended, upon the Forfeiture of *One Shilling* in the Pound, to be paid unto the said *Gerrish* out of the aforesaid Premium.

III. That no Person advance less than *6d.* each bidding after a Book rises to *10 s.* and after it rises to *20 s.* not less than *12 d.*

IV. That no Books shall be delivered in the time of Sale, unless they are paid for.

V. If any difference arise concerning any Book Sold, it shall be put up to Sale again immediately, unless the Company can easily decide the Dispute.



(I)



Books in FOLIO.



- 1 *ANTONII Angelii Commentarii in Psalms. & Divini Officii Cantica.*
 2 *Calvini Comment. in lib. V. Mest.*
 3 *— in Isaiam, Jerem. & Lam.*
 4 *— Prælectiones, in Duodecim Prophetas Minores.*
 5 Annotations on the Old and New Testament, by the Revd. *Assembly of Divines.*
 6 *Bp. Hall's Works.*
 7 *The History of the Council of Trent, gilt and letter'd.*
 8 *Grimstone's History of the Estates, Empires, and Principalities of the World.*
 9 *The Roman History, by T. Livius, with the Breviaries of L. Florus. A Chronology, and the Topography of Rome in Arcure Time, translated by P. Holland.*
 10 *Johnston of the Excellency of Monarchical Government, especially of the English Monarchy. letter'd.*
 11 *A. Burgeß's Comment. on I Cor. 3. with the Godly and Natural Mans Choice, upon Epsal. IV. 6. 7. 8.*
 12 *Dr. Jermin's Comment. on Proverbs, and Ecclesiastes.*
 13 *Hilderfsen's 108 Lectures upon the Fourth of John.*
 14 *Hutchinson's Exposition on the XII Small Prophets.*
 15 *Bayne's Comment. upon the whole Epistle to the Ephesians.*
 16 *Calvin's 109 Sermons on Deuteronomy: in English, newly Bound. (Some Pages wanting.)*
 17 *Newman's Concordance to the Holy Scriptures. Printed at Cambridge by John Estlin, newly & neatly Bound.*
 18 *Byfield's Exposition upon the Epistle to the Colossians, with the Resolution of many chief Cases of Conscience. (newly Bound.)*
- A 19 R.

No. 50. These are the opening pages of Samuel Gerrish's *A Catalogue of Rare and Valuable Books*, printed in Boston in 1718. This is the earliest book-sale catalogue in the AAS collection of these materials.

S. Gerrish, D. Henschman, and J. Edwards, and Sold at Their Shops. 1718.

This is Cotton Mather's own translation of the Psalms from Hebrew, to remedy the many errors he felt had been introduced to make rhymes. They 'put in as large a Heap of poor things, which, are intirely their own, meerly for the sake of preserving the Clink of the Rhyme.' Mather's solution was to translate the text as prose, with line breaks indicated, so that it could be read through. He then had some words printed in black letter in brackets, and modulated the text so that if those words were omitted, the text could be sung. This is one of the first books printed by Samuel Kneeland, who began work in Boston in 1718. It is certainly one of the most unusual of Mather's many productions.

Evans 1946; Holmes, *Cotton Mather* 314.

- 52 [JOHN SMITH.] *The Husbandman's Magazine*. . . Boston in New-England: Re-printed by John Allen, for Nicholas Boone, at the Sign of the Bible in Cornhill. 1718.

This is the first work published in America devoted exclusively to animal husbandry. The text is reprinted from a work published in London, *Profit and Pleasure United, or the Husbandman's Magazine*, issued in 1684 and 1704. The four crude woodcuts may have been made by James Franklin, older brother of Benjamin. The AAS copy is the only complete copy extant.

Evans 39692.

- 53 *The American Weekly Mercury*, Tuesday, December 29, 1719. No. 2. [Philadelphia: Printed, and Sold by Andrew Bradford, 1719.]

This is the second issue of the first Philadelphia newspaper (only a unique copy survives of the first issue, at the Library Company of Philadelphia). Andrew Bradford had the newspaper field in Philadelphia to himself until 1728, when Samuel Keimer started the *Pennsylvania Gazette*. A year later the *Gazette* became a serious competitor when Benjamin Franklin took over from Keimer. This run of the *Weekly Mercury* goes from 1719 to 1746, several years before the paper's demise. Bradford aimed at subscribers throughout the British colonies and advertised agents in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island. The run of this newspaper from 1719 to 1746 was purchased by Isaiah Thomas for \$70, and given by him to AAS.

Evans 2011.

- 54 NEW YORK (CITY). CHARTER. *The Charter and the Several Laws, Orders & Ordinances Established by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Assistants of the City of New-York*. . . Printed and Sold by William Bradford in the City of New-York, 1719.

This is the second printing of the New York City Charter, after the first of 1694 (which survives in a unique copy at the Huntington Library). Later municipal ordinances are added to this issue. Note the correction made to the fire prevention ordinance by use of a pasteover. AAS also owns a copy of the first Boston municipal code, issued in 1702. This copy passed through the collections of Robert Hoe, Herman LeRoy Edgar, Harris D. Colt, and H. Dunscombe Colt.

Evans 2161. Gift of H. Dunscombe Colt, 1973.

(1)

John Smith

No. 2

The AMERICAN Weekly Mercury,

TUESDAY December 29, 1719.

LONDON, August 30, 1719. By Letters from Spain, we have the following Advices.

ON the 11th Instant 750 French, among them two Companies of Granadiers, commanded by the Chevalier de Givry, Major General, and M. la Motte, Brigadier, were embarked at Port-Pallage, on several Transports, under the Convoy of Captain Johnson, commanding the British Men of War, which have their Stations on his Coast, and Colonel Stanhope, his Britannick Majesty's Envoy, went on Board, to be present in an Enterprize designed on San Antonio. They set sail that afternoon, and the next Evening arrived before San Antonio. The Harbour being narrow at the Entrance, and having Breastworks cut up from thence along the Sides to the Town, with near 50 Pieces of Cannon placed upon them, it was thought advisable not to attempt going into it, but rather to endeavour to land upon the Back of it, in a sandy Bay, to the Westward of the Harbour. Upon getting thither it was seen the Enemy had raised two Batteries, behind which they had about 600 Men drawn up to oppose the landing of Troops. The Cannon of the British Ships fired upon them for some Time, as the Batteries did also upon the Ships, to which they did no other Damage than the tearing two or three of the Sails. That Place being at the Bottom of the Bay of Bilcay, where the Sea constantly runs high, there were very great Swells, which made the Waves break with violence upon the Shore; However, at Six a Clock it was determined to put the Troops into the Boats, and try if it was possible to land them there; but when they were got near the Shore it was judged extremely hazardous, if not impracticable; they therefore put off again, and went about a Mile further to the West, into another lesser Bay, where the Sea appeared to be somewhat smoother. The Enemy not expecting them in that Place, the Forces immediately landed without Opposition or Loss except four or five Seamen drowned, and three Boats over-set, all the Officers and Soldiers getting safe ashore. It being then almost dark, they immediately made themselves Masters of the Top of a Hill, which is covered with thick Wood, and lies between the two Bays, where they remained all that Night; and at Break of Day on the 13th they marched down, in Number 750 French, and about 200 English Seamen, to the first mentioned Bay, where

they saw no Enemy appear, the Batteries being abandoned, which they immediately took Possession of. Whilst they were thus, the Magistrates of the Town came to make their Submission, telling them they would meet with no sort of Opposition, for that the Militia and some Companies of Invalids, which had appeared the Night before, were all dispersed, and had left even the Forts upon the Harbour without one Man to defend them: From thence the Forces marched through the Town straight to the Harbour, where were in two Forts and upon the Mole 47 Pieces of Cannon, all loaded, which were destroyed by bursting a great part, and nailing the rest. Then the Forces went to the Ship Yards, where lay on the Stocks three Men of War, one of 70 Guns, the other two of 60 Guns each, the first was decked and wanted very little to be launched, the other two were not altogether so forward, tho' they were quite built up but not decked. These three Ships were entirely burnt to the very Ground by the English Seamen; they also burnt a vast Quantity of the first Planks newly brought from Holland, sufficient for what could be employ'd in the Building of five or six Men of War. There were also a great many Barrels of Pitch and Tar, which with some other Naval Stores were burnt, in order to put on Fire a great Quantity of fine Timber that was provided for the Building of more Ships. Having thus effectually executed what was proposed by this Expedition, the Forces embarked again the same Evening, and arrived here at the Camp last Night, with no other Loss than what is above-mentioned. Colonel Stanhope finding it necessary to encourage and animate Troops which had not been used to Enterprizes by Sea, was the first that leaped into the Water when the Boats approached the Shore. Captain Johnson and the other Commanders of the British Men of War, were very zealous and active on this Occasion. In the River of San Antonio were found two Dutch Ships lately come thither, one loaded with Powder, which had been sent to Pamplona, and the other had brought Naval Stores; Men were sent on board them, but found nothing, every thing having been landed some Days before.

All our Advices from the Baltick agreed for a while that the Russians have quitted Sweden upon the Approach of the British Squadron, and are retired, the Gallies in particular with some Precipitation; and that their whole fleet

No. 53. This is the second issue of the first Philadelphia newspaper, which ran from 1719 until the middle of the century. Isaiah Thomas purchased runs of the newspaper for 1719-46 and donated them to the Society.

- 55 HENRY CARE. *English Liberties, Or the Free-born Subject's Inheritance, Containing Magna Charta, Charta de Foresta . . . The Habeas Corpus Act, and Several Other Statutes. . .* Boston: Printed by J. Franklin, for N. Buttolph, B. Eliot, and D. Henchman, and Sold at Their Shops. 1721.

This collection of British laws describing individual freedoms was popular in England. This first American edition is noted as the 'Fifth Edition' on the title page. It contains the second American printing of the Magna Charta and other important documents. The book was printed by James Franklin while his younger brother Benjamin was apprenticed to him. It is possible that Benjamin Franklin first learned of some of the basic rights for which he would later argue while setting type in his brother's printing shop.

Evans 2208. Gift of Mrs. Charles T. Tolman, 1946.

- 56 JEREMIAH DUMMER. *A Defense of New-England Charters. . .* London: Printed by W. Wilkins, Re-printed at Boston: in N.E. by S. Kneeland for S. Gerrish and D. Henchman, and Sold at Their Shops. 1721.

New Englanders who wished to argue with their colonial government were well aware that they had to make their case in London to succeed at home. When Jeremiah Dummer wrote this pamphlet, he published it in London first, then reprinted it in Boston. Cotton Mather followed a similar course with his tract *The Deplorable State of New-England*, a forceful attack on Governor Dudley. It was originally published in London in 1708, and reprinted in Boston the same year as Dummer's *Defense*.

Evans 2216.

- 57 [TOBIAS BOEL.] *Klagte Van Eenige Leeden der Nederduytse Hervormde Kerk, Woonende op Raretans, &c., in de Provincie van Nieu-Jersey. . .* Te Nieu-York: Gedrukt by William Bradford en J. Peter Zenger. 1725.

This is the first piece of printing on which Zenger's name appears, and the only case in which he and William Bradford issued a joint imprint, combining the first and second printers in New York in one imprint line. The book was printed for a New Jersey market, since it is an attack on Rev. Theodorus Frelinghuysen of

KLAGTE

Van Eenige Leeden der

NEDERDUYTSE HERVORMDE KERK,

Woonende op *Raretans, &c.*, in de Provincie van
NIEU-JERSEY, in *NOORD-AMERICA*,

Onder de Kroon van *Groot-Brittanje*.

Over het GEDRAG, Aldaar en Elders,

VAN

Do. *THEODORUS JACOBUS FRILINGHUISEN*,

Met syn Kerken-Raaden.

TEN

ANTWOORD

Op hunne

Ban-Dreygende Daag-Brieven, &c.

AAN

Alle *Liefhebbers der Waarheyd*, ter onderzoek, voorgesteld,

Hoe Die Gegrond zyn, of Niet.

MET een

Noodige Voor-Reeden, tot opheldering van de *Klagte*.

Uyteegeven Door

De Gevolmagtigden der gemelde Leeden.



Te Nieu-York, Gedrukt by William Bradford en J. Peter Zenger. 1725.

No. 57. This is the first book that bears the name of the printer John Peter Zenger, who became embroiled in a libel suit a decade later for printing sharp criticism of New York's Gov. William Cosby in his *New-York Weekly Journal*.

the Raritan Dutch Reformed Church by a disgruntled member of his congregation.

Evans 2605. Harry G. Stoddard Memorial Fund, 1985.

- 58 THOMAS SYMMES. Historical Memoirs of the Late Fight at Piggwacket, with a Sermon Occasion'd by the Fall of the Brave Capt. John Lovewell and Several of His Valiant Company in the Late Heroic Action There. . . . Boston in New England: Printed by B. Green Jun. for S. Gerrish, near the Brick Meeting-House in Cornhill. 1725.

Accounts of battles with the Indians and the French enlivened the American press in the early eighteenth century. This pamphlet describes a pitched battle in Maine, in which about a third of the Massachusetts troops, along with their leader, Capt. John Lovewell, were killed. An earlier version of this text appeared as the sermon *Lovewell Lamented* (Boston, 1725).

Evans 2706. From the library of John H. Farwell, presented by his estate, 1942-43.

- 59 MARYLAND (COLONY). Acts of Assembly, of the Province of Maryland, Enacted at a Session of Assembly, Begun and Held at the City of Annapolis. . . . By Authority: Annapolis: Printed by W. Parks. [1726.]

William Parks was the third printer to operate a press in Maryland but the first to establish himself on a permanent and prosperous basis. This is his second imprint and the earliest Maryland printing held by AAS. In 1727 Parks was officially established as the provincial printer of Maryland, with an agreed-upon fee set for the printing of Maryland laws and statutes.

Evans 2760; Wroth 35. John Thomas Lee Fund, 1972.

- 60 Mr. Samuel Gorton's Ghost: Or, the Spirit of Persecution Represented in the Similitude of a Dream. . . . Newport, Rhode Island: Printed by James Franklin at his Printing-House on Tillinghast's Wharf. 1728.

The first press in Rhode Island was established by James Franklin, older brother of Benjamin, in 1727. He had experienced repeated problems with the authorities of Massachusetts over his publication of the newspaper *The New England Courant*, which began publication in Boston on August 7, 1721. Cotton Mather soon noted

in his diary that it was 'a wickedness never parallel'd any where upon the Face of the Earth!' Franklin was jailed for a month in 1722 for remarks made there about the government and forbidden to publish the following year without supervision of the secretary of the province. Their wrangles must have made him happy to move to the freedom of Rhode Island.

This poetic broadside (one of two known copies) is among the first items printed by Franklin in Newport. Gorton was a religious radical who was expelled from Massachusetts for his religious beliefs and settled in Rhode Island. This broadside attacks the idea of a paid clergy, of which Gorton disapproved. Given Franklin's own stance and removal to Rhode Island, there are ironic overtones in choosing a fellow refugee from Massachusetts's intolerance as subject matter.

Bristol B766; Alden 7. Purchase, 1946.

- 61 ROGER CLAP. *Memoirs of Capt. Roger Clap. Relating Some of God's Remarkable Providences to Him. . . .* Boston in New-England: Printed by B. Green. 1731.

A very early exercise in American autobiography, although it primarily relates religious experiences. A separate section at the end, 'A Short Account of the Author and his Family,' is the first American genealogy.

Evans 3403. From the library of John W. Farwell, presented by his estate, 1942-43.

- 62 [THOMAS PRINCE.] *The Vade Mecum for America: Or a Companion for Traders and Travellers. . . .* Boston, N.E. Printed by S. Kneeland and T. Green, for D. Henchman . . . & T. Hancock . . . , 1731.

Although much of this book is taken up with tables of currency conversion and interest, the last section contains the first road guide to be published in America, giving routes and distances for a number of roads out of Boston, and for the Post Road as far south as Williamsburg, as well as the dates of courts and fairs along the Atlantic seaboard. There is also a 'List of the Streets, Lanes and Alleys in the City of Boston.'

Evans 3470. Purchase, 1911.

- 63 JUDAH MONIS. *Dickdook Leshon Gnebreet. A Grammar of the Hebrew Tongue, Being an Essay to Bring the Hebrew Grammar into English* Published More Especially for the Use of the Students of Harvard-College at Cambridge, in New-England.

Boston, N.E. Printed by Jonas Green, and Are to Be Sold by the Author at His House in Cambridge. 1735.

The first Hebrew grammar published in America features extensive use of Hebrew type. Monis was educated in Amsterdam, moved to Jamaica, and then to New York. He next appeared at Cambridge, where in 1720 he submitted to the Harvard Corporation the draft of a Hebrew grammar, for which he received an M.A. degree. Two years later he was baptized and became instructor in Hebrew at Harvard, a post he held until 1760. Besides the primacy of his grammar, he was also the first Jew to graduate from Harvard and the first person to hold the post of instructor there. Plainly, his self-publication had a ready audience in his students.

Evans 3931; Rosenbach 28. From the library of Frederick Lewis Gay, 1918.

- 64 HUGH HENDERSON. *The Confession and Dying Warning of Hugh Henderson, Who Was Executed at Worcester, in the County of Worcester, Nov. 26, 1737. . . . A Poem Occasioned by the Untimely Death of Hugh Henderson, Alias John Hamilton, Who Was Hanged at Worcester for House-breaking. . . . Boston: Printed and Sold at the Printing House in Queen Street over Against the Prison. [1737.]*

This broadside is an excellent example of the kind of early printing that has virtually disappeared. By nature fragile and ephemeral, and without the protection of a binding, survival of broadsides has only been by chance. The dying confessions of criminals, in this case embellished with an admonitory poem, must have frequently appeared in a similar format.

Evans 4144; Ford 649.

- 65 [CONRAD BEISEL.] *Zionitischer Weyrauchs Hügel Oder. . . . Germantown: Gedruckt bey Christoph Sauer. 1739.*

This is the first book printed in America from German types, and the first book from the press of Christopher Sauer of Germantown. Previously Benjamin Franklin had printed three small hymnals for Conrad Beisel to be used at the Ephrata Cloister, of which Beisel was founder and leader. When Sauer established his German printing shop, he and Beisel produced this volume, collecting all of the hymns printed by Franklin and adding many more.

Evans 4466; Seidensticker, *First Century of German Printing in America*, p. 11. Gift of Charles H. Taylor, Jr., 1921.

- 66 *The General Magazine, and Historical Chronicle, for All the English Plantations in America. . . .* [Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by Benjamin Franklin, 1741.]

It was the entrepreneurial genius of Benjamin Franklin that first conceived of the idea of a magazine in the British colonies, conducted along the same lines as the London-issued *The General Magazine*. Franklin proposed his plan to a lawyer, John Webb, hoping to persuade him to edit the publication. Instead Webb took the idea to Andrew Bradford, who announced he would begin *The American Magazine* with Webb as editor. Both publishers issued their first number in January of 1741, with Bradford's probably appearing several days before Franklin's. Neither publication succeeded, with Bradford's ceasing after three issues and *The General Magazine* stopping after six. It was not until after the Revolution that any publisher was able to keep a magazine in business for more than two years of continuous publication.

Evans 4722; Miller 239.

- 67 *LIBRARY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. A Catalogue of Books Belonging to the Library Company of Philadelphia. . . .* Philadelphia: Printed by B. Franklin. 1741.

This is the first extant printed catalogue of the Library Company, the first subscription library formed in the British colonies. It is the second American library catalogue, preceded only by the Harvard 1723 list of books at the college (also in the collections of AAS).

The Library Company was formed in 1731, and Franklin issued broadside lists of holdings in 1733 and 1735, of which no copies survive. By the time Franklin printed this in 1741, holdings had grown to 374 titles in 617 volumes. Of 200 copies of this catalogue issued, four survive.

Books were arranged by size in the catalogue. These pages of the octavo section show such basic American histories as Beverley on Virginia and Neal on New England.

Evans 4787; Miller 246. From the library of John W. Farwell, presented by his estate, 1942-43.

- 68 *PATRICK TAILFER, AND OTHERS. A True and Historical Narrative of the Colony of Georgia, in America, from the First Settlement Thereof until This Present Period. . . .* Charles-Town, South Carolina: Printed by P. Timothy, for the Authors, 1741.

P A M E L A :

O R,

VIRTUE Rewarded.

IN A SERIES OF
FAMILIAR LETTERS

FROM A

Beautiful Young D A M S E L,
To her P A R E N T S.

Now first Published

In order to cultivate the Principles of
VIRTUE and RELIGION in the Minds of
the YOUTH of BOTH SEXES.

A Narrative which has its Foundation in TRUTH
and NATURE; and at the same time that it agreeably
entertains, by a Variety of *curious* and *affecting* INCIDENTS,
is intirely divested of all those Images, which in too many
Pieces, calculated for Amusement only, tend to *inflame* the Minds
they should *instruct*.

The FIFTH EDITION.

L O N D O N, Printed :

PHILADELPHIA ; Reprinted, and Sold by B. FRANKLIN.

M.DCC,XLII.

No. 69. Benjamin Franklin printed this work in 1742. Capitalizing on the popularity of Richardson's book in England, Franklin bears the claim as the publisher of the first modern novel printed in America.

Printing began in South Carolina in 1731, with rival presses established by George Webb and Timothy Whitmarsh. By the following year Webb had disappeared and been replaced by Eleazar Phillips, Jr. Both Whitmarsh and Phillips established newspapers, but the malignant climate killed the latter in 1732, and Whitmarsh succumbed in 1733. Benjamin Franklin had been a silent partner with Whitmarsh, and after his death he sent Louis Timothy to take over Whitmarsh's press under the same arrangement. Death claimed Timothy in 1738, and after that the business was operated by his widow Elizabeth and their son Peter Timothy, whose imprint appears on this book. They remained the sole printers in the Deep South until 1749.

This book, despite being dedicated to General Oglethorpe, is a violent attack on the administration and progress of the colony of Georgia. It was reprinted the same year in London, although with a fake Charleston imprint.

Evans 4816; Gould and Morgan 79. Henry F. DePuy Fund, 1985.

- 69 SAMUEL RICHARDSON. *Pamela: Or, Virtue Rewarded. In a Series of Familiar Letters from a Beautiful Young Damsel, to her Parents. . . .* London, Printed: Philadelphia. Reprinted, and Sold by B. Franklin. 1742.

This is the unique surviving copy of the first modern novel published in America. Franklin must have been attracted to the book because of its great popularity in England. He used the fourth edition issued there as his basis for setting and styled his printing 'the Fifth Edition.' While volume one is dated 1742 and volume two 1743, Franklin did not advertise the book for sale until 1744. Evans, who never saw a copy, entered it under that date, and the real imprint only became known when this copy came to light in the 1960s. The book is in a contemporary Boston binding, possibly by Charles Harrison, the binder and bookseller who advertised the book in Boston in September 1744.

Evans 5486; Miller 293. Gift of the Stoddard Charitable Trust, 1968.

- 70 [ELIZA?] SMITH. *The Compleat Housewife: Or, Accomplish'd Gentlewoman's Companion: Being a Collection of Several Hundred of the Most Approved Receipts in Cookery, Pastry, Confectionary, Preserving, Pickles, Cakes, Creams, Jellies, Made Wines, Cordials. . . .* Williamsburg: Printed and Sold by William Parks. 1742.

This is the first cookbook printed in the British colonies. First published in

London in 1727, it is noted here as 'Collected from the Fifth Edition.' Besides the recipes for food, there are also directions for painting rooms, removing mildew, and other housekeeping operations.

William Parks began printing in Williamsburg in 1730, continuing at the same time to run his press in Annapolis until 1736, when he moved his entire operation to Virginia. He remained the only printer there until his death in 1750. Jonas Green, scion of the Massachusetts dynasty of printers and printer of *A Grammar of the Hebrew Tongue*, took Parks's place as Maryland printer in 1738.

Evans 5061; Berg 38; Lowenstein 1.

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